

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2010

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IV. Analysis by individual category of human right violation

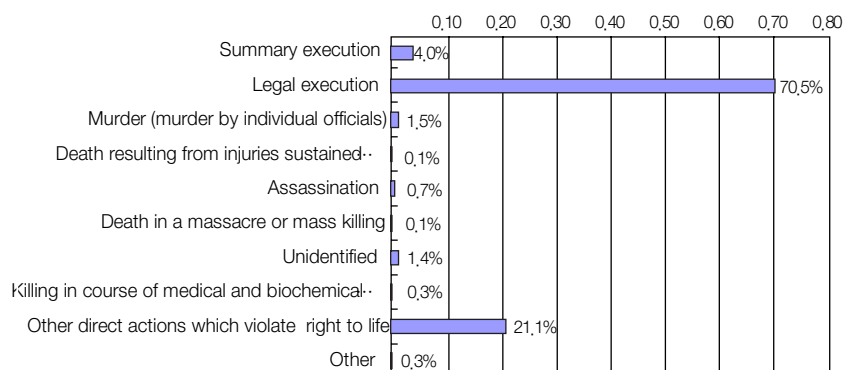
1. Incidents Involving Right to Life

1) General Analysis of Incidents Involving Right to Life

(1) Violations involving right to life

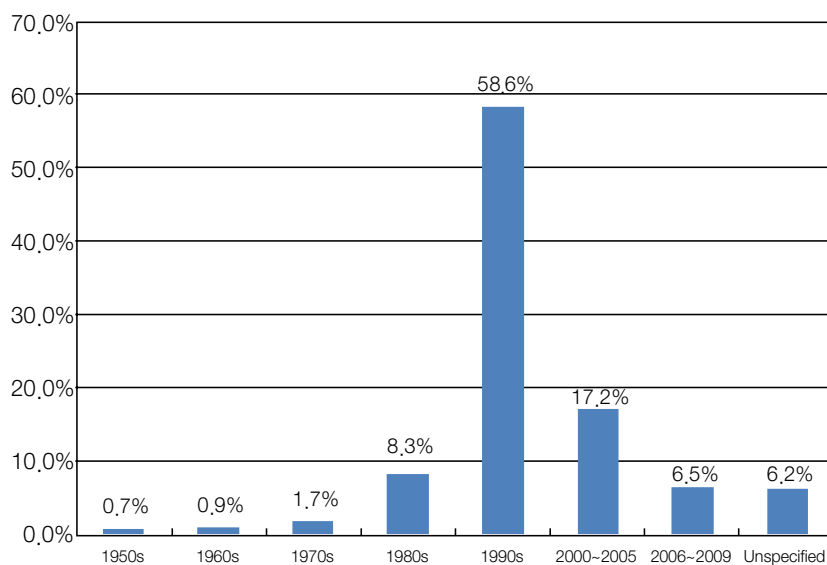
Type of act	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Number of incidents	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
Percentage (%)	4.0	70.5	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	21.1	0.3	100.0

- The majority of reported incidents that violated the right to life involved legal execution taking the form of either a public or secret execution (in total 70.5% of cases or 1,873 out of 2,655 cases).
- In 107 cases (4.0%) that violated the right to life, victims were instantly executed and in around 560 cases (21.1%) victims died from other direct actions.
- A small scale murder for the purpose of experimentations has been reported as well.



(2) Right to life violations listed by year

Type of act / Year	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
1950's	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	17
	5.9%	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
1960's	0	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	23
	0.0%	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
1970's	4	31	0	0	1	0	6	0	18	3	63
	6.3%	49.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	28.6%	4.8%	100.0%
	3.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	3.2%	37.5%	2.4%
1980's	12	156	1	1	0	0	7	0	28	0	205
	5.9%	76.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.2%	8.3%	2.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	7.7%
1990's	30	1,097	11	1	5	1	9	6	159	3	1,322
	2.3%	83.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	12.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	28.0%	58.6%	28.2%	33.3%	27.8%	50.0%	24.3%	75.0%	28.4%	37.5%	49.8%
2000-2005's	46	322	18	0	7	0	2	1	209	1	606
	7.6%	53.1%	3.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	34.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	43.0%	17.2%	46.2%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	5.4%	12.5%	37.3%	12.5%	22.8%
2006-2009's	6	121	5	1	0	0	2	0	77	0	212
	2.8%	57.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	36.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	6.5%	12.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	8.0%
Unspecified	8	116	4	0	2	1	10	1	64	1	207
	3.9%	56.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	4.8%	0.5%	30.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	7.5%	6.2%	10.3%	0.0%	11.1%	50.0%	27.0%	12.5%	11.4%	12.5%	7.8%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



〈Legal execution listed by year〉

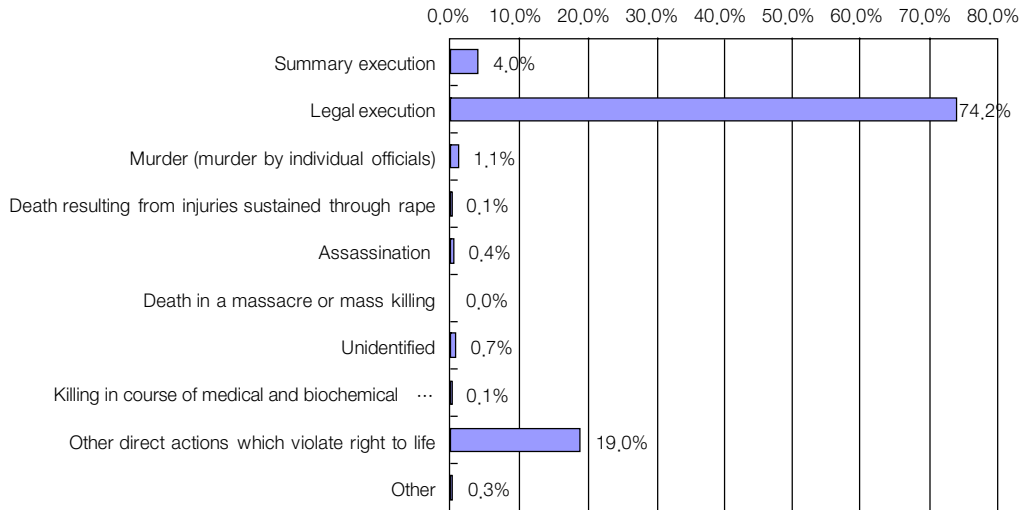
- The majority (1,322 cases or 49.8%) of the reported cases which affected the right to life occurred in 1990s, followed by cases 2000-2005's (606 cases or 22.8%) and in recent 4 years (2006-2009) (212 cases or 8.0%).
- 58.6% of the reported legal executions occurred in the 1990s.
- An additional analysis indicates that out of 7 incidents on the right to life in 2009, 6 were public executions and 1 was death in confinement facility. It is a demonstration of on-going serious human rights abuses in North Korea.

(3) Right to life violations listed by region

Type of act/ Region		Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
North Korea	Pyongyang	4	53	0	0	1	0	2	0	12	0	72
		5.6%	73.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
		3.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.7%
	North Hamgyong Province	62	1,147	17	2	6	0	11	1	294	5	1,545
		4.0%	74.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	19.0%	0.3%	100.0%
		57.9%	61.2%	43.6%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	29.7%	12.5%	52.5%	62.5%	58.2%
	South Hamgyong Province	8	187	2	0	0	1	12	2	96	0	308
		2.6%	60.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.9%	0.6%	31.2%	0.0%	100.0%
		7.5%	10.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	32.4%	25.0%	17.1%	0.0%	11.6%
	Yanggang Province	4	107	4	0	1	0	0	1	27	0	144
		2.8%	74.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	18.8%	0.0%	100.0%
		3.7%	5.7%	10.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	4.8%	0.0%	5.4%
	Chagang Province	3	12	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	22
		13.6%	54.5%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	4.5%	100.0%
		2.8%	0.6%	2.6%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.5%	12.5%	0.8%
	North Pyongan Province	7	52	2	0	0	0	1	1	16	0	79
		8.9%	65.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	20.3%	0.0%	100.0%
		6.5%	2.8%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	12.5%	2.9%	0.0%	3.0%
	South Pyongan Province	6	76	3	0	0	0	2	0	54	1	142
		4.2%	53.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	38.0%	0.7%	100.0%
5.6%		4.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	9.6%	12.5%	5.3%	
North Hwanghae Province	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	42	
	0.0%	83.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%	
	0.0%	1.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%	

Type of act/ Region	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
South Hwanghae Province	2	28	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	33
	6.1%	84.8%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%
	0	46	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	53
	0.0%	86.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Other areas in North Korea	4	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	43
	9.3%	51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.6%
China	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	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%
Other	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	7	102	5	0	8	1	8	2	28	1	162
	4.3%	63.0%	3.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.6%	4.9%	1.2%	17.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	6.5%	5.4%	12.8%	0.0%	44.4%	50.0%	21.6%	25.0%	5.0%	12.5%	6.1%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	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 right to life violations, incidents in North Hamgyong Province accounted for 58.2% of total incidents, followed by South Hamgyong Province (11.6%), Yanggang (5.4%), South Pyongan Province (5.3%), North Pyongan Province (3.0%) and Pyongyang (2.7%).
- The majority of violations of right to life in North Hamgyong Province were legal executions (74.2%).



〈The number of violations cases of right to life in North Hamgyong Province〉

(4) Right to life violations listed by location of incident

Type of act/ Region	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	10	85	3	0	0	0	4	1	141	2	246
	4.1%	34.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%	57.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	9.3%	4.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	12.5%	25.2%	25.0%	9.3%
Labor training camp	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	42	0	51
	7.8%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	82.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Police Holding Camp	18	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	61	1	90
	20.0%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.8%	1.1%	100.0%
	16.8%	0.3%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	12.5%	3.4%
Prison	8	24	0	0	0	0	6	0	136	0	174
	4.6%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	78.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	24.3%	0.0%	6.6%
Political Prison Camp	14	33	1	1	1	0	20	0	64	0	134
	10.4%	24.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.1%	1.8%	2.6%	33.3%	5.6%	0.0%	54.1%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	5.0%
Military detention facility	0	26	3	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	37
	0.0%	70.3%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	16.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Psychiatric Institution	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's home	13	3	5	0	6	0	1	0	17	0	45
	28.9%	6.7%	11.1%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	37.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.1%	0.2%	12.8%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Home of colleague or neighbor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

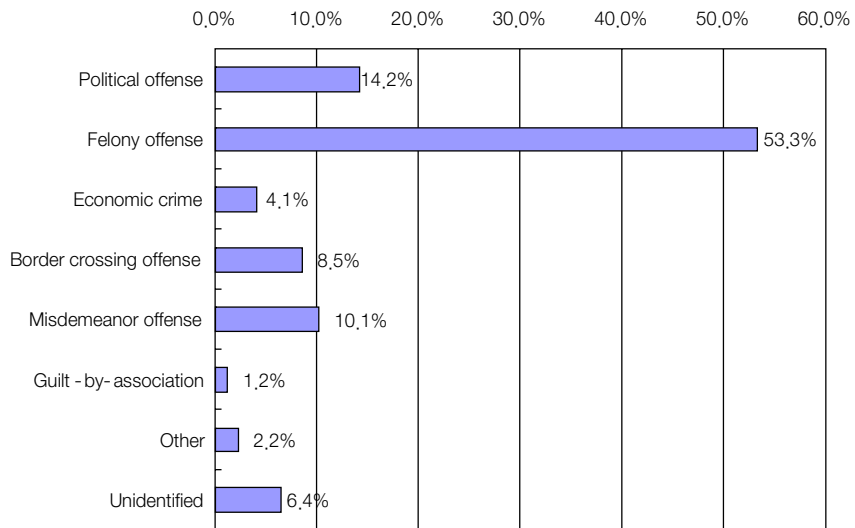
Type of act/ Region	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Victim's place of employment	5	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	46	0	62
	8.1%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	74.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Government office or service institution	5	9	0	0	0	0	1	3	18	0	36
	13.9%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	8.3%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	37.5%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Educational facility	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Public space	9	1,450	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1,465
	0.6%	99.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	8.4%	77.4%	5.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	25.0%	55.2%
Transport and connecting site	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	31
	6.5%	87.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%
While riding on transportation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unidentified	9	50	13	1	1	0	1	1	7	1	84
	10.7%	59.5%	15.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	8.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	8.4%	2.7%	33.3%	33.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	12.5%	1.3%	12.5%	3.2%
Other	9	139	5	0	8	0	1	1	18	2	183
	4.9%	76.0%	2.7%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	9.8%	1.1%	100.0%
	8.4%	7.4%	12.8%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	2.7%	12.5%	3.2%	25.0%	6.9%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	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 high number of violations to the right life in a public space (55.2%) reflects the frequency of public executions in recorded incidents.

(5) Right to life violations listed by charge against victim (leading to incident)

Type of act/ Region	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Political offense	9	287	2	0	7	2	9	0	59	2	377
	2.4%	76.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	2.4%	0.0%	15.6%	0.5%	100.0%
	8.4%	15.3%	5.1%	0.0%	38.9%	100.0%	24.3%	0.0%	10.5%	25.0%	14.2%
Felony offense	69	1,176	26	2	11	0	6	0	122	2	1,414
	4.9%	83.2%	1.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	8.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	64.5%	62.8%	66.7%	66.7%	61.1%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	21.8%	25.0%	53.3%
Economic crime	0	98	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	109
	0.0%	89.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	7.3%	0.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.4%	12.5%	4.1%
Border crossing offense	16	136	2	0	0	0	2	0	70	1	227
	7.0%	59.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	30.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	15.0%	7.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	8.5%
Misdemeanor offense	5	51	2	1	0	0	2	0	208	0	269
	1.9%	19.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	77.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	2.7%	5.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	37.1%	0.0%	10.1%
Guilt-by-association	0	18	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	31
	0.0%	58.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	32.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Other	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	6	40	0	59
	6.8%	11.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	67.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.4%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	7.1%	0.0%	2.2%
Unidentified	4	100	5	0	0	0	13	2	43	2	169
	2.4%	59.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.2%	25.4%	1.2%	100.0%
	3.7%	5.3%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.1%	25.0%	7.7%	25.0%	6.4%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	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 cases which affected the right to life most originated with a felony charge (53.3%). This is followed by charges related to political offenses such as treason and critique of the political system (14.2%), misdemeanor offenses (10.1%), and border-crossing offenses such as illegal entry into China and smuggling (8.5%).



(6) Right to life violation listed by information type

Type of act/ Information type	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Eye-witness	64	1,507	28	2	13	0	22	5	430	5	2,076
	3.1%	72.6%	1.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	20.7%	0.2%	100.0%
	59.8%	80.5%	71.8%	66.7%	72.2%	0.0%	59.5%	62.5%	76.8%	62.5%	78.2%
Second-hand	43	364	11	1	3	2	15	3	127	3	572
	7.5%	63.6%	1.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	2.6%	0.5%	22.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	40.2%	19.4%	28.2%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%	40.5%	37.5%	22.7%	37.5%	21.5%
Witness assumption*	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	7
	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	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 Assumption category includes information which was not actually seen by the witness, but what could be assumed based on what was seen. For example, if a witness saw a police agent summon a prisoner for interrogated, and witness sees the deceased prisoner carried out of the interrogation room a few hours later, the witness may assume the police agent killed him/her during interrogation. such cases will be categorized under 'Witness Assumption'.

- Inherently there can be no reports of directly experienced violations resulting in death because such persons are now deceased. 78.2% of incidents reported were directly witnessed.

(7) Right to life violations listed by age of victim

Type of act/ Age	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
0-9's	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	13
	69.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19's	1	17	1	0	0	1	0	1	15	0	36
	2.8%	47.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	41.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
20-29's	14	221	9	0	0	0	1	0	72	0	317
	4.4%	69.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.1%	11.8%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	11.9%
30-39's	15	273	5	0	2	0	2	1	104	2	404
	3.7%	67.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	25.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	14.0%	14.6%	12.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.4%	12.5%	18.6%	25.0%	15.2%
40-49's	6	182	4	0	2	0	3	0	71	0	268
	2.2%	67.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	9.7%	10.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%	10.1%
50-59's	1	80	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	105
	1.0%	76.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	4.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	4.0%
60-69's	1	21	1	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	37
	2.7%	56.8%	2.7%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	1.1%	2.6%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%

Type of act/ Age	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
70-79's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	60	1,079	18	3	12	1	31	6	252	6	1,468
	4.1%	73.5%	1.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	2.1%	0.4%	17.2%	0.4%	100.0%
	56.1%	57.6%	46.2%	100.0%	66.7%	50.0%	83.8%	75.0%	45.0%	75.0%	55.3%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	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 information regarding right to life violations can be difficult to identify as witnesses often do not know many details (e.g. age, place of residence etc.) about the victim whose death they have reported. Therefore, the percentage of unidentified age was high (55.3%). In cases where the victim's age was known, the number of people in their 30's was comparatively high (15.2%), followed by people in their 20's which accounts for 11.9%, and people in their 40's accounts for 10.1%.

(8) Right to life violations listed by gender

Type of act/ Gender	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Male	39	1,045	21	0	10	1	21	3	321	3	1,464
	2.7%	71.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	21.9%	0.2%	100.0%
	36.4%	55.8%	53.8%	0.0%	55.6%	50.0%	56.8%	37.5%	57.3%	37.5%	55.1%
Female	40	201	13	3	4	0	8	2	168	1	440
	9.1%	45.7%	3.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	38.2%	0.2%	100.0%
	37.4%	10.7%	33.3%	100.0%	22.2%	0.0%	21.6%	25.0%	30.0%	12.5%	16.6%
Group	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	56
	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Unidentified	28	575	5	0	4	1	8	3	67	4	695
	4.0%	82.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	9.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	26.2%	30.7%	12.8%	0.0%	22.2%	50.0%	21.6%	37.5%	12.0%	50.0%	26.2%
Total	107	1,873	39	3	18	2	37	8	560	8	2,655
	4.0%	70.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	21.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Since most of the violations that affect right to life were directly observed (78.2%), 71.7% of victims' gender could be clearly identified.
- The number of male victims whose right to life was violated was 3.2 times that of female.

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of the Right to Life

(1) Summary Executions: 107 (64/43)

a. Analysis of Incidents of Summary Execution

① Summary executions

Detailed act	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for destroying information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
Frequency	14	2	39	39	13	107
Percentage (%)	13.1	1.9	36.4	36.4	12.1	100.0

- Of total right to life incidents, summary executions accounted for 107 incidents. Accidental or impulsive killing accounted for 39 (36.4%) of right to life incidents classified under summary executions and followed by infanticide (39 cases, 36.4%).

② Summary executions listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
1950's	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
1970's	0	0	3	0	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	3.7%
1980's	1	2	4	3	2	12
	8.3%	16.7%	33.3%	25.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.1%	100.0%	10.3%	7.7%	15.4%	11.2%
1990's	2	0	14	11	3	30
	6.7%	0.0%	46.7%	36.7%	10.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	35.9%	28.2%	23.1%	28.0%
2000-2005's	7	0	12	24	3	46
	15.2%	0.0%	26.1%	52.2%	6.5%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	30.8%	61.5%	23.1%	43.0%
2006-2009's	2	0	2	1	1	6
	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	5.1%	2.6%	7.7%	5.6%
Unspecified time	1	0	4	0	3	8
	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	23.1%	7.5%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

• No reports of summary executions before 1970 has been received so far.

48.6% of summary executions reported were carried out after post-2000, followed by the 1990s (28.0%). A comprehensive analysis of the data reveals that in the 1990's accidental or impulsive killing was the most common whereas after 2000 infanticide (64.1%) and Killing in the course of escape (64.3%) were the highest.

③ Summary executions listed by region

Detailed act/Region	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
	0	1	2	0	1	4
Pyongyang	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	5.1%	0.0%	7.7%	3.7%
North Hamgyong Province	6	1	20	27	8	62
	9.7%	1.6%	32.3%	43.5%	12.9%	100.0%
	42.9%	50.0%	51.3%	69.2%	61.5%	57.9%
South Hamgyong Province	2	0	6	0	0	8
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
Yanggang Province	1	0	2	0	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	7.7%	3.7%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.8%
North Pyongan Province	0	0	2	5	0	7
	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	12.8%	0.0%	6.5%
South Pryanon Province	0	0	3	3	0	6
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	5.6%
South Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.9%
Other areas in North Korea	1	0	1	1	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	7.7%	3.7%
Unidentified	3	0	3	0	1	7
	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	6.5%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of executions recorded in Hamgyong province (57.9%) was higher than those in other provinces. With the exception of Hamgyong, few reports of summary executions in other an exception have been recorded.

④ Summary executions listed by gender

Detailed act/Gender	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
Male	8	1	21	2	7	39
	20.5%	2.6%	53.8%	5.1%	17.9%	100.0%
	57.1%	50.0%	53.8%	5.1%	53.8%	36.4%
Female	3	0	11	26	0	40
	7.5%	0.0%	27.5%	65.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	28.2%	66.7%	0.0%	37.4%
Unidentified	3	1	7	11	6	28
	10.7%	3.6%	25.0%	39.3%	21.4%	100.0%
	21.4%	50.0%	17.9%	28.2%	46.2%	26.2%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In 73.8% of cases, the gender of the victim was known. Of these cases where gender could be identified, involved male victims accounts for (36.4%) slightly lower than female victims (37.4%).

⑤ Summary execution listed by age of victim

Detailed act/Age	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
0-9's	1	0	0	8	0	9
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	8.4%
10-19's	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
20-29's	1	0	5	7	1	14
	7.1%	0.0%	35.7%	50.0%	7.1%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	12.8%	17.9%	7.7%	13.1%
30-39's	3	0	6	6	0	15
	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	15.4%	15.4%	0.0%	14.0%
40-49's	1	0	2	1	2	6
	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	5.1%	2.6%	15.4%	5.6%
50-59's	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
60-69's	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Unidentified	7	2	24	17	10	60
	11.7%	3.3%	40.0%	28.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	50.0%	100.0%	61.5%	43.6%	76.9%	56.1%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

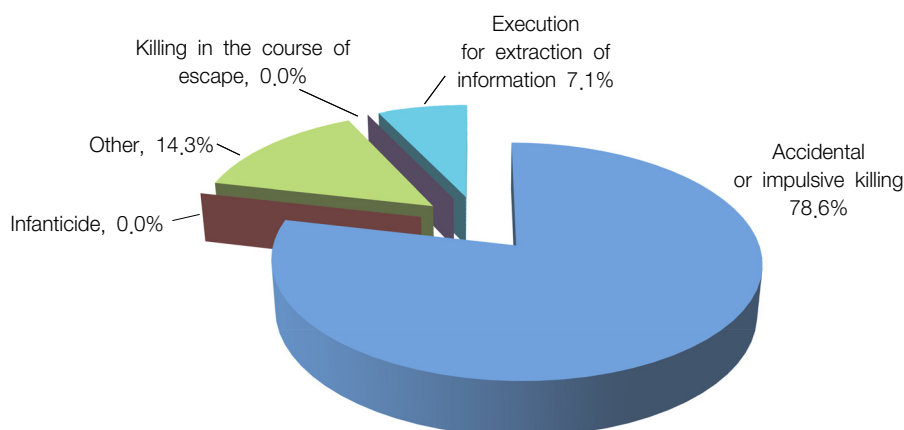
- The information regarding summary execution can be difficult to identify as witnesses often do not know many details about the victim whose death they have reported.
- In the majority of cases, the gender of the victim could not be identified (56.1%). Of these cases where the ages of victims were identified, 15 victims in their 30's (14.0%) were relatively high.
- Nine people under 10 years old were victims of infanticide.

⑥ Summary executions listed by location of incident

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detent ion facility	0	0	4	6	0	10
	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	15.4%	0.0%	9.3%
Labor training camp	1	0	0	3	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Police Holding Camp	0	0	1	16	1	18
	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	88.9%	5.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	41.0%	7.7%	16.8%
Prison	3	0	2	2	1	8
	37.5%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	5.1%	5.1%	7.7%	7.5%
Political Prison Camp	0	1	11	0	2	14
	0.0%	7.1%	78.6%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	28.2%	0.0%	15.4%	13.1%
Victim's home	0	0	2	9	2	13
	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	69.2%	15.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	23.1%	15.4%	12.1%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Victim's place of employment	0	0	4	0	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	7.7%	4.7%
Government offices or service institution	0	1	2	2	0	5
	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	5.1%	5.1%	0.0%	4.7%
Public space	3	0	3	0	3	9
	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%	8.4%

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	1	0	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	1.9%
Other	6	0	3	0	0	9
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.9%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%
Unidentified	0	0	6	1	2	9
	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	11.1%	22.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	2.6%	15.4%	8.4%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- This table indicates that summary executions most frequently occurred in police holding camp (16.8%) and political prison camps (13.1%).
- Of the summary executions carried out in political prison camps, the majority of incidents took the form of accidental and impulsive killings (11 cases, 78.6%).



〈Analysis of the summary execution in political prison camps〉

⑦ Summary execution listed by original charge against victim

Detailed act/ Original charge against victim	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
Political offense	2	1	4	0	2	9
	22.2%	11.1%	44.4%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
	14.3%	50.0%	10.3%	0.0%	15.4%	8.4%
Felony offense	4	1	29	27	8	69
	5.8%	1.4%	42.0%	39.1%	11.6%	100.0%
	28.6%	50.0%	74.4%	69.2%	61.5%	64.5%
Border-crossing offense	7	0	0	9	0	16
	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	15.0%
Misdemeanor offense	0	0	4	0	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	7.7%	4.7%
Other	1	0	1	2	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Unidentified	0	0	1	1	2	4
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	15.4%	3.7%
Total	14	2	39	39	13	107
	13.1%	1.9%	36.4%	36.4%	12.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of summary execution were most likely to have been originally charged with a felony offense (64.5%), followed by border-crossing (15.0%), and political offenses (8.4%).

b. Detailed analysis of incidents of summary execution

① Killing in the course of escape: 14 incidents (8/6)

E09-I-0528 (Roh00, Male, Yangang Province) *“Around 2000, someone nicknamed 00 was caught by SSA for smuggling at 00. So he was confined and interrogated at an inn, where people chosen from around North Korea lodge during a tour to Mount Baekdu and Bochun. It seemed like he was tortured severely, since he jumped off from the fourth floor and ran. He was shot to death in a run. The corpse was stored in a freezer and later publicly displayed.”*

② Execution for extraction of information: 2 incidents (1/1)

Reports of execution for extraction of information come from publications rather than interviews and generally lack specificity.

③ Accidental or impulsive killing: 39 incidents (22/17)

There are 39 reports of accidental or impulsive killing. The following are representative case.

E10-I-1739 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 2003, 00 set out to visit 00, because the latter lived in the countryside and offered the former to have some corn as a gift. So, on the way, 00 encountered a sergeant and an officer who were stationed to guard a customs office. They accused 00 of robbery, because 00 was carrying a backpack. When 00 denied the accusation vigorously a fight broke out. In the midst of it one of the border guards smacked the back of 00 head with a gun, which fractured 00’s skull. Villagers took 00 to a hospital but 00 died after three days.”*

E10-I-11063 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“It happened around 2000. I do not remember the name of the victim. Someone who lived in 00 region was shot to death by Kim 00, a State Security Agent. The agent was a malevolent person. One day Kim was drunk and started a fight with sailors, who were generally hostile to the SSA. Outnumbered, Kim pulled out his gun and threatened to shoot one of them. When the man dared Kim to*

shoot, the furious agent pulled the trigger and killed the man. The agent was relieved of duty for the murder but not punished further.”

E06-G-12 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province 00) “It was late October 1988, at the political prisoners’ camp #13 in Onsung county, North Hamgyong Province. An officer named Kang, 001 sargeant, who was asleep in a guard post woke up in the middle of night to go to the bathroom. On his way Kang spotted a man in his 20s walking towards a mountain. Assuming that the man was a runaway, Kang fired over 30 bullets with an automatic rifle. The man died immediately. Later it was found out that he was a hungry farmer who went up the mountain to hunt rats.”

④ Infanticide: 39 incidents (28/11)

Ⓐ Infanticide by year and information type

Detailed act/Year	Infanticide			Total
	Eye-witness	Experienced	Reported Second-hand	
1980's	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
1990's	8	0	3	11
	72.7%	0.0%	27.3%	100.0%
	30.8%	0.0%	27.3%	28.2%
2000-2005's	14	2	8	24
	58.3%	8.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	53.8%	100.0%	72.7%	61.5%
2006-2009's	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Total	26	2	11	39
	66.7%	5.1%	28.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of 39 cases of infanticide reported, the majority of infanticides took place in 2000's (25 cases, 64.1%).

ⓑ Infanticide by location of incident and information type

Information type/Year	Infanticide			Total
	Eye-witness	Experienced	Reported Second-hand	
State Security Agency and the Police interrogation and detention facility	5	0	1	6
	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	19.2%	0.0%	9.1%	15.4%
Labor training camp	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	18.2%	7.7%
Police Holding Camp	11	0	5	16
	68.8%	0.0%	31.3%	100.0%
	42.3%	0.0%	45.5%	41.0%
Prison	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Victim's home	6	1	2	9
	66.7%	11.1%	22.2%	100.0%
	23.1%	50.0%	18.2%	23.1%
Government offices or service institution	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	50.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Unidentified	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.6%
Total	26	2	11	39
	66.7%	5.1%	28.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of 39 cases of infanticide reported, 16 cases were committed in police holding camp.
- North Korean defectors are temporarily kept in police holding camps before they are taken to their place of residence by local police. In case of forced

repatriation of women who was pregnant in China, they are also kept in police holding camps and bear a baby. The baby results in death, therefore most infanticides were reported to be carried out in police holding camps.

E09-I-3074 (Chang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“A woman called Yoon 00 from North Hamgyong Province was detained by SSA in Sinuiju, after repatriation from China during her pregnancy. The SSA took her to a hospital to conduct a forced abortion. I witnessed it because I was there to escort her. Through abortion she gave birth, and the baby was alive. It cried for about two hours. The State Security Agent ordered the baby to be abandoned on the floor of a restaurant, where rats as big as cats stalk around. The rats smelled blood from the baby and ate its eyes. The baby eventually died. The agent wrapped the baby in a plastic bag and gave it to the hospital to extract some medicine or something. The mother was bleeding too much and had to be carried out of the hospital. After very basic treatments she was returned to the prison.”*

E10-I-6627 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“When I was imprisoned in Hamgyong Province in 2007, someone else besides me also gave birth. Her name was Lee 00, from 00. We went into labor on the same day. Whereas I had given birth by normal delivery, she got a shot to instigate childbirth so that they can “process us” at the same time. Her baby was born an hour after mine. Both of our children were boys. A state security agent laid them face down, which killed them. We cried for hours, on our knees and bagging for the agent to let our babies live. Lee had fallen from bed and hurt her back. She was beaten frequently because she could not do much work due to the back pain. Lee had malnutrition too. By now, she is probably dead.”*

E09-I-0560 (Choi 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“In 2003, Lee 00 was repatriated from China. She was in her last months of pregnancy at the*

time and gave birth at Manpo detention facility. When she went into labor a doctor and an officer assisted the childbirth. Afterwards, they took away the baby and we never heard about it again. Lee told me later that when she asked a police about the baby she was told that it was killed because “a Chinese breed cannot live in North Korea.”

⑤ Other: 13 incidents (5/8)

In North Korea, executions take various forms such as Killing in the course of escape, execution for extraction of information, accidental or impulsive killing, infanticide and others. The following is an example of such executions.

E10-I-10503 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) “Two soldiers who fled in March 2002 were shot to death. They were both in their mid-20s and were stationed at 00 mountains. They deserted with arms and killed a man while crossing the river to China. The incident was reported as a top priority. An order came from above to “capture them at all cost; it will be rewarded.” Numerous young men chased after them. In the end, the two soldiers appeared at the house of one of the soldiers’ sister. A secretary at 00 stations shot them to death and received the award.

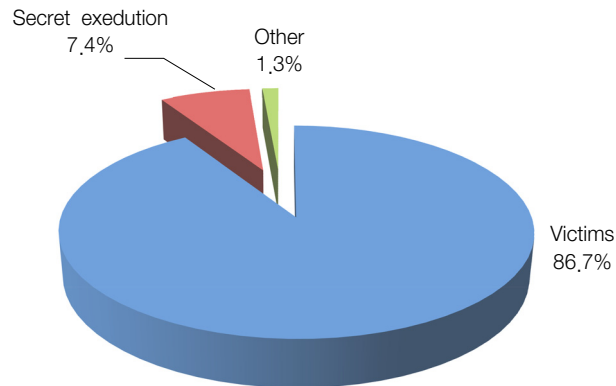
(2) Incidents of Legal Execution: 1,873 (1,507/366)

a. Analysis of Legal Executions

① Legal executions

Detailed act	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Frequency	1,711	138	24	1,873
Percentage (%)	91.4	7.4	1.3	100.0

- Legal execution can be divided into “Public Execution” and “Secret Execution.” 1,873 of 1,711 cases of legal execution were carried out in the form of public execution (91.4%)



② Legal executions listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
1950's	8	4	2	14
	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	2.9%	8.3%	0.7%
1960's	13	1	2	16
	81.3%	6.3%	12.5%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.7%	8.3%	0.9%
1970's	27	4	0	31
	87.1%	12.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%
1980's	148	5	3	156
	94.9%	3.2%	1.9%	100.0%
	8.6%	3.6%	12.5%	8.3%
1990's	1,044	44	9	1,097
	95.2%	4.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	61.0%	31.9%	37.5%	58.6%
2000-2005's	277	44	1	322
	86.0%	13.7%	0.3%	100.0%
	16.2%	31.9%	4.2%	17.2%
2006-2009's	103	17	1	121
	85.1%	14.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	6.0%	12.3%	4.2%	6.5%
Unspecified time	91	19	6	116
	78.4%	16.4%	5.2%	100.0%
	5.3%	13.8%	25.0%	6.2%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of legal executions reported sharply increased in 1980's and the majority of cases reportedly took place in 1990's (58.6%). The number of reported cases in 2000's accounts for 23.7%. Of cases in 2000's, recent 4 years (2006-2009's) accounts for 6.5% (121 cases).
- The figures of public executions by year has a similar flow to that of legal executions, maximized in 1990's (61.0%) and then decreased in 2000's (22.2%).

③ Legal executions listed by regions

Detailed act/Region	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Pyongyang	41	8	4	53
	77.4%	15.1%	7.5%	100.0%
	2.4%	5.8%	16.7%	2.8%
North Hamgyong Province	1,080	61	6	1,147
	94.2%	5.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	63.1%	44.2%	25.0%	61.2%
South Hamgyong Province	178	7	2	187
	95.2%	3.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	10.4%	5.1%	8.3%	10.0%
Yagang Province	97	10	0	107
	90.7%	9.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	7.2%	0.0%	5.7%
Chagang Province	12	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
North Pyongan Province	51	1	0	52
	98.1%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.8%
South Pyongan Province	69	5	2	76
	90.8%	6.6%	2.6%	100.0%
	4.0%	3.6%	8.3%	4.1%
North Hwanghae Province	31	2	2	35
	88.6%	5.7%	5.7%	100.0%
	1.8%	1.4%	8.3%	1.9%
South Hwanghae Province	26	2	0	28
	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%

Detailed act/Region	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Kangwon Province	41	5	0	46
	89.1%	10.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Other areas in North Korea	7	14	1	22
	31.8%	63.6%	4.5%	100.0%
	0.4%	10.1%	4.2%	1.2%
Other	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	72	23	7	102
	70.6%	22.5%	6.9%	100.0%
	4.2%	16.7%	29.2%	5.4%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported legal executions were concentrated in North Hamgyong Province (61.2%).

Of the cases, public execution was the highest among legal executions (63.1%), indicating public execution has currently happened in North Korea regardless of regions.

④ Legal executions listed by gender of victim

Detailed act/Gender	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Male	932	101	12	1,045
	89.2%	9.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	54.5%	73.2%	50.0%	55.8%
Female	180	18	3	201
	89.6%	9.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	10.5%	13.0%	12.5%	10.7%
Group	45	7	0	52
	86.5%	13.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.8%
Unidentified	554	12	9	575
	96.3%	2.1%	1.6%	100.0%
	32.4%	8.7%	37.5%	30.7%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 55.8% of victims of legal executions were identified as males and 10.7% were identified as female. The number of males is five times more that of females.

⑤ Legal executions listed by age of victim

Detailed act/Age	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
10-19's	14	3	0	17
	82.4%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%
20-29's	206	14	1	221
	93.2%	6.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	12.0%	10.1%	4.2%	11.8%
30-39's	244	29	0	273
	89.4%	10.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	21.0%	0.0%	14.6%
40-49's	165	16	1	182
	90.7%	8.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	9.6%	11.6%	4.2%	9.7%
50-59's	68	11	1	80
	85.0%	13.8%	1.3%	100.0%
	4.0%	8.0%	4.2%	4.3%
60-69's	17	4	0	21
	81.0%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%
Unidentified	997	61	21	1,079
	92.4%	5.7%	1.9%	100.0%
	58.3%	44.2%	87.5%	57.6%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Majority of victims' age were not identified (57.6%). Of cases where the victims' ages were identified, 20's-40's accounted for a relatively high proportion (20's 11.8%, 30's 14.6% and 40's 9.7%).

⑥ Legal execution listed by location of incident

Detailed act/Location of incident	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	18	64	3	85
	21.2%	75.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	1.1%	46.4%	12.5%	4.5%
Police Holding Camp	4	1	0	5
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Prison	21	3	0	24
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Political Prison Camp	24	8	1	33
	72.7%	24.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	5.8%	4.2%	1.8%
Military detention facility	19	6	1	26
	73.1%	23.1%	3.8%	100.0%
	1.1%	4.3%	4.2%	1.4%
Victim' home	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Victim's place of employment	9	0	0	9
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Government office or service institution	4	4	1	9
	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	100.0%
	0.2%	2.9%	4.2%	0.5%
Educational facility	12	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

Detailed act/Location of incident	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Public space	1,444	3	3	1,450
	99.6%	0.2%	0.2%	100.0%
	84.4%	2.2%	12.5%	77.4%
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	27	0	0	27
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
While riding on transportation	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	39	9	2	50
	78.0%	18.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	6.5%	8.3%	2.7%
Unidentified	90	36	13	139
	64.7%	25.9%	9.4%	100.0%
	5.3%	26.1%	54.2%	7.4%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Legal executions carried out in public places accounted for the majority, 77.4% of the reported legal executions. This may reflect that public executions commonly take place in a very open and public space.
- In contrast, secret execution carried out in State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility (46.4%)

⑦ Legal execution listed by original charge against victim

Detailed act/Original charge against victim	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Political offense	213	62	12	287
	74.2%	21.6%	4.2%	100.0%
	12.4%	44.9%	50.0%	15.3%
Felony offense	1,124	46	6	1,176
	95.6%	3.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	65.7%	33.3%	25.0%	62.8%
Economic crime	93	5	0	98
	94.9%	5.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.4%	3.6%	0.0%	5.2%
Border-crossing offense	121	11	4	136
	89.0%	8.1%	2.9%	100.0%
	7.1%	8.0%	16.7%	7.3%
Misdemeanor offense	47	2	2	51
	92.2%	3.9%	3.9%	100.0%
	2.7%	1.4%	8.3%	2.7%
Guilt-by-association	12	6	0	18
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	4.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Other	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	94	6	0	100
	94.0%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	4.3%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	1,711	138	24	1,873
	91.4%	7.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Persons originally charged with felony offense made up a large percentage of the total number of victims of legal executions (62.8%), followed by political offenses (15.3%), border-crossing offense (7.3%), and economic crime (5.2%).

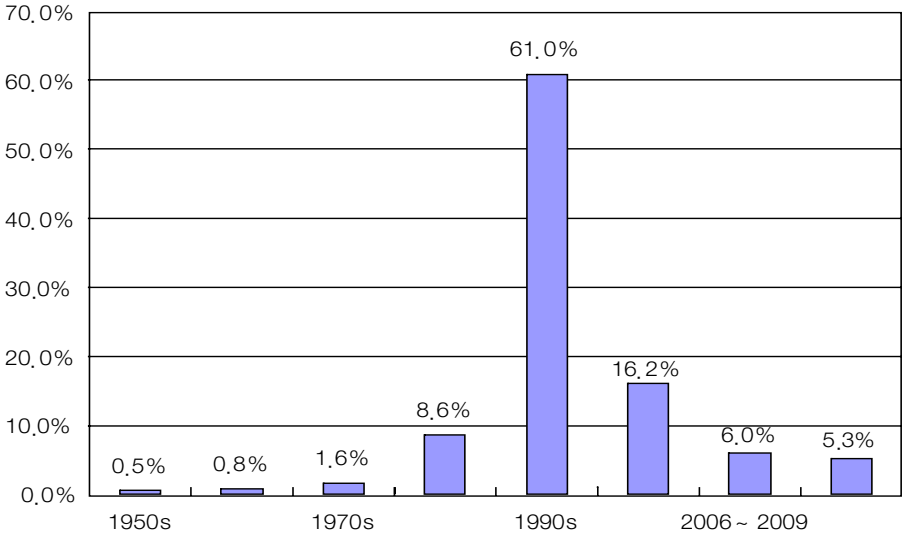
b. Detailed analysis of incidents involving legal executions

① Public execution: 1,711 incidents (1,468/243)

② Public execution listed by year

Information type/Year	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand Witness assumption	Witness Assumption	
1950's	6	2	0	8
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
1960's	10	3	0	13
	76.9%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
1970's	21	6	0	27
	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%
1980's	136	11	1	148
	91.9%	7.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	9.3%	4.6%	50.0%	8.6%
1990's	945	99	0	1,044
	90.5%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	64.4%	41.1%	0.0%	61.0%
2000-2005's	222	55	0	277
	80.1%	19.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.1%	22.8%	0.0%	16.2%
2006-2009's	60	42	1	103
	58.3%	40.8%	1.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	17.4%	50.0%	6.0%
Unspecified time	68	23	0	91
	74.7%	25.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	9.5%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	1,468	241	2	1,711
	85.8%	14.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 1,044 of 1,711 cases of legal execution recorded took place in the 1990's (61.0%) followed by 380 cases in the 2000's (22.2%), and 148 cases in the 1980's (8.6%).

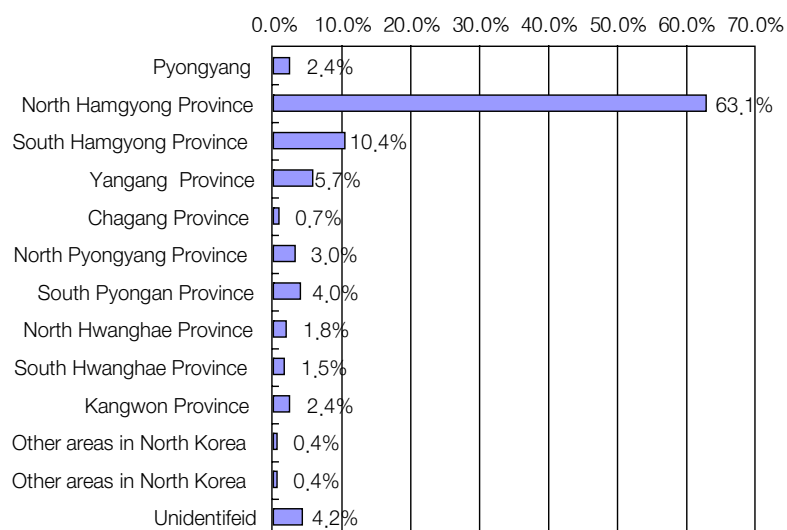


⑥ Legal executions listed by information type and region of incident

Information type/Region	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pyongyang	33	8	0	41
	80.5%	19.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	3.3%	0.0%	2.4%
North Hamgyong Province	953	125	2	1,080
	88.2%	11.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	64.9%	51.9%	100.0%	63.1%
South Hamgyong Province	161	17	0	178
	90.4%	9.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.0%	7.1%	0.0%	10.4%
Yanggang Province	82	15	0	97
	84.5%	15.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	6.2%	0.0%	5.7%
Chagang Province	10	2	0	12
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	43	8	0	51
	84.3%	15.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	3.0%
South Pyongan Province	54	15	0	69
	78.3%	21.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	6.2%	0.0%	4.0%
North Hwanghae Province	26	5	0	31
	83.9%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
South Hwanghae Province	25	1	0	26
	96.2%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%
Kangwon Province	28	13	0	41
	68.3%	31.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	5.4%	0.0%	2.4%
Other areas in North Korea	4	3	0	7
	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%

Information type/Region	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Other	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	43	29	0	72
	59.7%	40.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	12.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Total	1,468	241	2	1,711
	85.8%	14.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of public execution reported took place in North Hamgyong Province (63.1%), followed by South Hamgyong Province which account for 10.4%, Yanggang Province (5.7%) and South Pyongan Province (4.0%).
- The number of public executions in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province account for 73.5% of the total incidents recorded. The majority of witnesses originate from this region where severe food shortages caused mass defections in the 1990s. This high number therefore may reflect the place of origin of the information providers rather than suggest a definite trend in the location of executions.

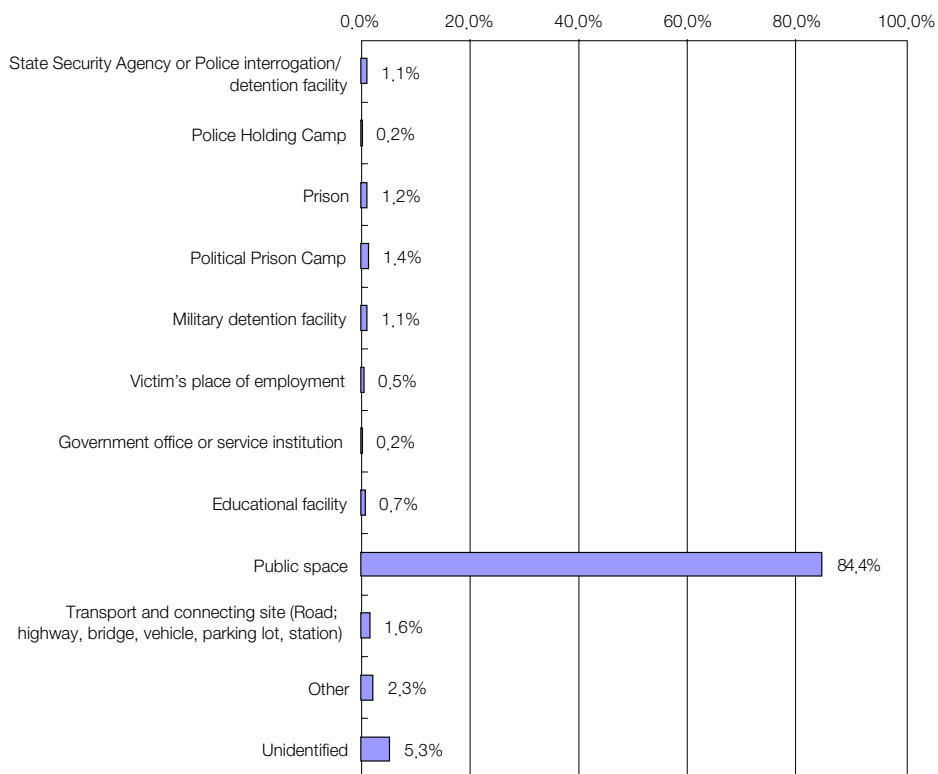


© Public execution listed by location of incident

Information type/Location of incident	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	11	6	1	18
	61.1%	33.3%	5.6%	100.0%
	0.7%	2.5%	50.0%	1.1%
Police Holding Camp	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Prison	19	2	0	21
	90.5%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Political Prison Camp	20	4	0	24
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Military detention facility	17	2	0	19
	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Victim's place of employment	7	2	0	9
	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Government offices or service institution	3	1	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Educational facility	4	8	0	12
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Public space	1,270	173	1	1,444
	88.0%	12.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	86.5%	71.8%	50.0%	84.4%
Transport and connecting sites (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	25	2	0	27
	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%

Information type/Location of incident	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Other	34	5	0	39
	87.2%	12.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Unidentified	54	36	0	90
	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	14.9%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	1,468	241	2	1,711
	85.8%	14.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

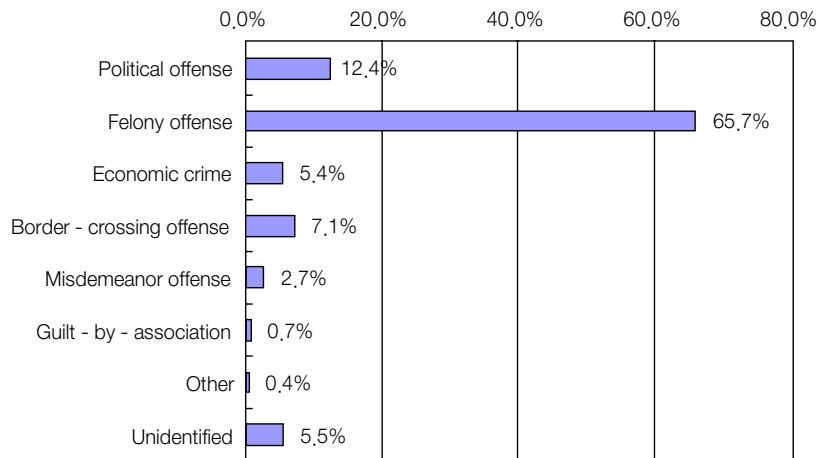
- Public executions are usually carried out in public spaces such as a playground, riverside, public market etc. (84.4%).



④ Public executions listed by charge against victim

Information type/Charge against victim	Public execution			Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Political offense	146	66	1	213
	68.5%	31.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	9.9%	27.4%	50.0%	12.4%
Felony offense	999	124	1	1,124
	88.9%	11.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	68.1%	51.5%	50.0%	65.7%
Economic crime	76	17	0	93
	81.7%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	7.1%	0.0%	5.4%
Border-crossing offense	106	15	0	121
	87.6%	12.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.2%	6.2%	0.0%	7.1%
Misdemeanor offense	39	8	0	47
	83.0%	17.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	3.3%	0.0%	2.7%
Guilt-by-association	9	3	0	12
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	7	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	86	8	0	94
	91.5%	8.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.9%	3.3%	0.0%	5.5%
Total	1,468	241	2	1,711
	85.8%	14.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Legal executions were most frequently carried out against persons charged with a felony (65.7%, 1,124 incidents), or political offense (12.4%, 213 incidents). Charges related to border-crossing and economic offenses accounted for the next highest numbers of reported public executions (7.1%, 121 incidents and 5.4%, 93 incidents respectively).



There are various criminal charges that lead to legal execution in North Korea, at a variety of locations and through diverse procedures. The following are exemplary cases that show the format and implementation of North Korean legal execution.

E07-I-0125 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province 00) *“In 2000, I went to see a public execution in 00 district. Three people were executed. Among them was Kim 00, who participated in a Bible study with me, in China. Kim 00 was gagged, but executioners let Kim 00 say his/her last words. Kim 00 called out “God, forgive the wretched people” and he was shot to death. Kim’s corpse was taken away in a straw bag.*

E07-I-0023 (Kang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“Around 1990s, I saw an advertisement for a public execution and went to Migangbul market in the Bomusan district. A man named Kim 00 who lived in Musan was executed for butchering a cow, for which he was accused of an*

affiliation with the National Intelligence Service (NIS). At the time, there was a saying that the NIS gave out money if one brought cow's eyes or tail; to prevent people from farming. The head of the police station himself executed Kim, the "traitor." Kim's dead body was not allowed to be removed out of sight until after 24 hours.

E09-I-2276 (Kang 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) "In February 2009, there was a public execution in Pyongsung, Southern Pyongyang province, in which the manager of an electrical power plant was executed in front of secretaries around the nation and officers from each city and county. Managers are in charge of nightshifts in the power plants because they operate computers all night. The reason of the execution, however, was that the manager cut off electricity supply to Sungjin still mill, a weapons production factory. The manager was accused of interfering with national defense. The truth is that the power plant was over-loaded and electricity had been cut off only temporarily. The next day there was some miscommunication between ranks in the power plant, which led to malfunctioning in the steel mill.

E08-I-5803 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) "I witnessed a public execution two men in their 40s or 50s, on 1 July, 2000, when I was imprisoned. They stole 15 kilograms of grains from the prison's storage because they were hungry in December 1999. They were court-martialed because of the theft. If one steals 1 kilogram of food, it's considered to be the equivalent of stealing 100 kilograms. Therefore, 10 kilograms is considered as 1000 kilograms. By law, anyone stealing a ton of food is to be publicly executed. An investigation began when the prison realized the loss in the amount of grains in the storage. Eventually they were caught and executed within the fences of the prison. Around 1,800 prisoners witnessed the execution and I was in the very front, only 15 meters away from the victims."

E09-I-2471 (Lee 00, Female, South Hwanghae Province) "I was imprisoned in 2000 when all prisoners were taken to a scene of public execution. Eleven people disguised as soldiers in Korean People's Army uniforms were caught for threatening guards at the threshing unit and plundering food. The guard was said to have been killed within three days. Eleven of the thieves were hanged and the rest received 15 years in prison."

As demonstrated above, North Korea carries out legal execution in ordinary and petite criminal charges such as religious activities, food theft, butchery of cow or laxity at work.

② Secret execution: 138 incidents (32/106)

Ⓐ Secret executions by year

Information type/Year	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
1950's	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.8%	2.9%
1960's	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
1970's	1	3	4
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%
1980's	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.7%	3.6%
1990's	11	33	44
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	34.4%	31.1%	31.9%
2000-2005's	13	31	44
	29.5%	70.5%	100.0%
	40.6%	29.2%	31.9%
2006-2009's	2	15	17
	11.8%	88.2%	100.0%
	6.3%	14.2%	12.3%
Unspecified time	5	14	19
	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%
	15.6%	13.2%	13.8%
Total	32	106	138
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Information on secret executions is difficult to obtain, therefore most incidents were reported through a third party (76.8%) rather than observed (23.2%).
- Secret executions were most frequently reported to take place in the post 2000's (44.2%) and followed by 1990's (31.9%).

⑥ Secret executions listed by region

Information type/region	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	1	7	8
	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	3.1%	6.6%	5.8%
North Hamgyong Province	19	42	61
	31.1%	68.9%	100.0%
	59.4%	39.6%	44.2%
South Hamgyong Province	2	5	7
	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
	6.3%	4.7%	5.1%
Yanggang Province	2	8	10
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	6.3%	7.5%	7.2%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.0%	0.7%
South Pyongan Province	1	4	5
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%
North Hwanghae Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%
South Hwanghae Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Kangwon Province	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	0.9%	3.6%
Other areas in North Korea	1	13	14
	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
	3.1%	12.3%	10.1%
Unidentified	1	22	23
	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
	3.1%	20.8%	16.7%
Total	32	106	138
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

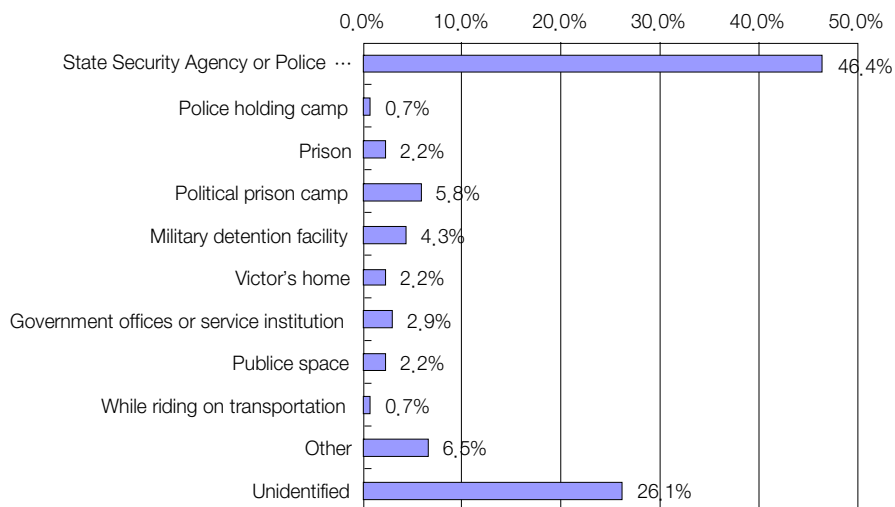
- The highest number of reports was received from North Hamgyong Province (44.2%). As indicated by this chart given the nature of secret executions it is often difficult to identify their exact location.

© Secret executions listed by location of incident and by information type

Information type/Location of incident	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	15	49	64
	23.4%	76.6%	100.0%
	46.9%	46.2%	46.4%
Police holding camp	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Prison	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.8%	2.2%
Political prison camp	6	2	8
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	18.8%	1.9%	5.8%
Military detention facility	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	3.1%	4.7%	4.3%
Victor's home	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.8%	2.2%
Government offices or service institution	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.8%	2.9%
Public space	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.4%	0.0%	2.2%
While riding on transportation	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Other	4	5	9
	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
	12.5%	4.7%	6.5%

Information type/Location of incident	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Unidentified	3	33	36
	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
	9.4%	31.1%	26.1%
Total	32	106	138
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

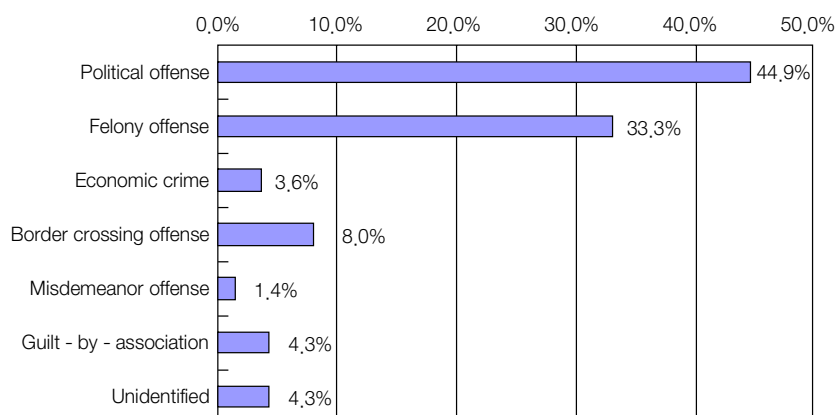
- The majority of reported secret executions took places in political prison Camps and State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (55.2%). Given the nature of secret executions this table indicates common places where secret executions are carried out are often isolated places or detention facilities.



Ⓓ Secret executions listed by original charge against victim and information type

Information type/Charge against victim	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Political offense	9	53	62
	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%
	28.1%	50.0%	44.9%
Felony offense	16	30	46
	34.8%	65.2%	100.0%
	50.0%	28.3%	33.3%
Economic crime	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.7%	3.6%
Border crossing offense	2	9	11
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	6.3%	8.5%	8.0%
Misdemeanor offense	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.9%	1.4%
Guilt-by-association	2	4	6
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%
Unidentified	2	4	6
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%
Total	32	106	138
	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

]• The majority of secret execution resulted from charges related to political offenses (44.9%: 62 incidents), felony offenses (33.3%: 46 incidents), and border-crossing offense (8.0%: 11 incidents).



E09-I-2543 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong 00) *“I was planning to cross the river to China in January 2009. However, there was an incident where a border guard was executed on January 16th. The border guard was shot thirty times inside a gully in 00 county. He was a 23-year-old man from Pyongyang. It was said that he was involved in human trafficking of 16 individuals. That was the first time ever a border guard was executed. As a result, border guards were frightened. It made my defection in March very difficult. After the incident, surveillance in 00 county intensified so much that it was impossible to walk around at night, due to nighttime inspections. The execution was a warning to border guards.”*

E08-I-4329 (Choi 00, Female, Kangwon Province) *“Kim 00 worked as an officer in North Pyongan province in 2002. Kim’s duty was to inspect each car and individual crossing the border. Once, Kim let some South Koreans pass without demanding much bribery. Kim was interrogated by the State Security Agent in Pyongyang. When I visited him in prison, his document already said that he was going to be executed. In cases like his, the method is usually to hit the victim’s head once with a rubber bat. Kim 00 was secretly executed.”*

E09-I-2980 (Kim 00, Male, Kangwon Province) *“I learned about the incident in 2007, when I was in the custody of the SSA. I am acquainted with a cook named Kim 00. He had a relationship with a Japanese merchant and received bribes. Later he was secretly executed because videotapes and bribes, supposedly from the NIS, were disclosed.”*

E10-I-5336 (Lee 00, Female, South Hwanghae Province) *“In 2008, a secretary of the SSA was shot to death in South Hwanghae province. The secretary killed a criminal during interrogation. Instead of reporting the murder properly, the secretary buried the body under a tree. However, the victim’s family was very powerful; the family filed a complaint of the incident as a human rights abuse. The secretary was eventually executed.”*

③ Other : 24 incidents (7/17)

E-10-I0054 (Lee 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *“I witnessed the incident in 2005 at the 00 prison. Kim 00 was caught by the border guard on his way back to North Korea from China. At the time of the arrest Kim had 5-6 Bibles in his possession. He was in the prison for about 40 days. One night, a state security agent woke me up from sleep and told me to guard the gate. There were two agents. When I asked why they came, I was told that they came to take Kim away. They gagged and handcuffed him from behind. According to North Korean law only those under death sentence are to be handcuffed from behind. Kim’s feet were also chained. At the gate, they loaded Kim onto a car as if he were a piece of luggage. I heard that Kim was to be executed at 00 o’clock at the provincial police station.. An officer in charge of Kim also said that Kim was executed. He commented, “what a fool to bring Bibles…”*

(3) Murder (murder by individual officials): 18 incidents (15/3)

Murder by individual officials occur in the process of official business or personal impulse. 39 incidents have been recorded up to date. The following are examples of such murders.

E10-I-2685 (Ham 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“Kim 00 was stationed in an army base at the 00 of Kangwon Province. Kim 00 had a girlfriend, who was a teacher at a kindergarten in a nearby village. Kim 00 was shot to death by a SSA officer who wanted the girl.”*

E10-I-8537 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In late October, 1998, a manager shot and killed a man. People repeatedly stole corn grains. So the manager was on his watch with a gun, because it was an order for him to be armed. When a man came to steal corn, the guard meant to fire a blank shot but by mistake he fired a live cartridge and killed the man. He was a man in early 40s, from 00 district. The incident happened in a farm in the 00 district. The manager was also a man in his 30s.”*

(4) Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape: 3 incident (2/1)

Three cases of rape and murder in North Korea have been recorded. The following is a detailed account of one of the incidents.

E10-I-1970 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“Rape is common in North Korea. In early 1990s a, a man who fancied 000 raped and murdered her in a toilet at Gyonggni Gym in the 00 district. Her dead body was found in the toilet of the gym.”*

(5) Assassination Resulting from Injuries Sustained Through Rape: 18 incidents (13/5)

18 Assassinations are recorded up-to-date. These records require further missing period.

(6) No incident of Killing in the Context of Conflict has been Reported Up-to-date.

(7) Death in a Massacre or Mass Killing: 2 incidents (0/2)

Two incidents that appears to be a massacare or mass killing have been reported and are in the process of cross-examination.

(8) Death due to Unknown Causes/Unexplained Killing: 37 incidents (22/14)

Death due to unknown causes/unexplained killing refers to a certain murder with an unverifiable cause. The following are examples of such murders.

E09-I-3082 (Choi 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2006, Kim 00's brother Kim 00 disappeared after he was taken away by North Hamgyong SSA for criticizing North Korean system. Later I heard that he died in the care of the SSA."*

E09-I-0805 (Yoon 00, Male, North Hamgyong) *"My parents were arrested by 00 SSA in 1997. My mom was imprisoned in the agency for more than three months. My brother and I lost contact with her completely. Some time after, we learned that she passed away."*

(9) Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation:

8 incidents (5/3)

8 incidents of killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation have been reported up-to-date. The NKDB has secured a document that 'transfers a certain person to biochemical experimentation.' However, further verification is required and the document is not included in the count. The following incidents are reported by witnesses.

E08-I-5674 (Choi 00, Female, Yangang Province) *"He was drafted to army in 1995, when I was in elementary school. In North Korea, every drafted person has to be in army for 10 years. However, he did not come back for over 10 years. His parents found out later that he developed cancer right after being drafted and became a victim of medical experiment. Though*

his parents received a certificate that said their son died in battle, that doesn't mean anything to them since he is dead."

E10-I-3161 (Lee 00, Female, Chagang Province) *"Around 1999, a man I knew was under surveillance of the government because he was accused of sheltering a defector to South Korea. He got into a car accident, which damaged his brain. He went to a mental hospital in Yangang Province but I heard from some woman that he died in biomedical experiment, not due to illness. His mother heard the news and cried, regretting having sent him to the hospital."*

E09-I-1598 (Choi, Male, South Hwanghae Province) *"In Pyongyang, 1991, I witnessed a trial of a naval surgeon at the court of naval justice. The court states exactly what sentence it has decided, whether it's imprisonment, public execution, or something. The naval surgeon was sentenced to biomedical experimentation in the court decision. I saw the scene myself. I participated in the trial. The naval surgeon cried out like an animal when he heard the ruling."*

Reported incidents of killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation requires cross-examinations. However, reports collected until today show that such murder occurs at military, mental hospitals or in the process of execution to a limited extent.

(10) Attempted killing: 0 incidents (0/0)

No incident of attempted killing has been reported up-to-missing period.

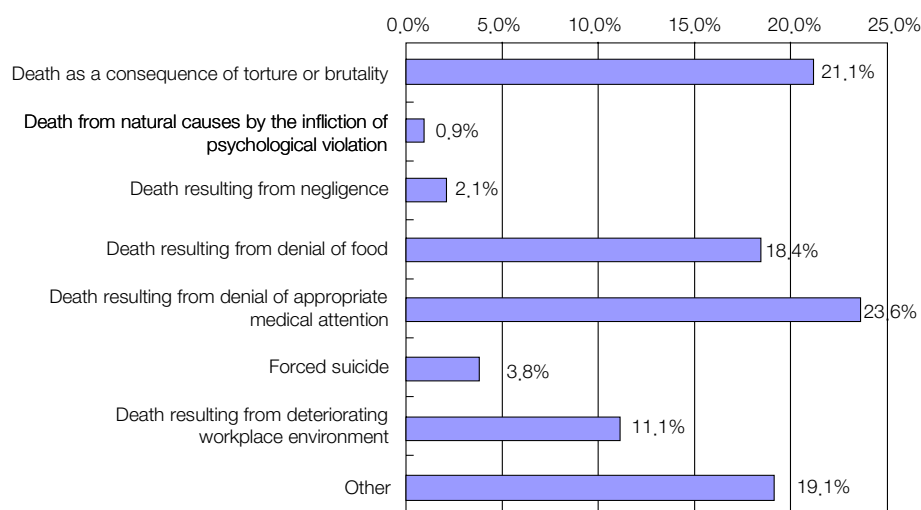
(11) Other Direct Actions Which Violate the Right to Life: 560 incidents (430/130)

a. Analysis of other direct actions that violate the right to life

① Other direct actions which violate the right to life

Specified act	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Killing by mistake (wrong target)	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
Number of incidents	118	5	12	103	132	21	0	62	107	560
Percentage (%)	21.1	0.9	2.1	18.4	23.6	3.8	0.0	11.1	19.1	100.0

- Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention (23.6%) accounted for the majority of incidents. This was followed by death as a consequence of torture or brutality (21.1%), death resulting from denial of food (18.4%) and death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment (11.1%)



② Other direct actions which violate right to life listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
1950's	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1960's	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
1970's	0	0	0	2	6	2	3	5	18
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	11.1%	16.7%	27.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	4.5%	9.5%	4.8%	4.7%	3.2%
1980's	8	0	2	0	5	1	11	1	28
	28.6%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	17.9%	3.6%	39.3%	3.6%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.8%	4.8%	17.7%	0.9%	5.0%
1990's	35	1	4	28	34	7	21	29	159
	22.0%	0.6%	2.5%	17.6%	21.4%	4.4%	13.2%	18.2%	100.0%
	29.7%	20.0%	33.3%	27.2%	25.8%	33.3%	33.9%	27.1%	28.4%
2000-2005's	55	0	2	43	56	4	15	34	209
	26.3%	0.0%	1.0%	20.6%	26.8%	1.9%	7.2%	16.3%	100.0%
	46.6%	0.0%	16.7%	41.7%	42.4%	19.0%	24.2%	31.8%	37.3%
2006-2009's	11	2	2	20	20	3	2	17	77
	14.3%	2.6%	2.6%	26.0%	26.0%	3.9%	2.6%	22.1%	100.0%
	9.3%	40.0%	16.7%	19.4%	15.2%	14.3%	3.2%	15.9%	13.8%
Unspecified time	8	1	2	10	11	2	10	20	64
	12.5%	1.6%	3.1%	15.6%	17.2%	3.1%	15.6%	31.3%	100.0%
	6.8%	20.0%	16.7%	9.7%	8.3%	9.5%	16.1%	18.7%	11.4%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported deaths resulted by other direct action were most likely to take place in the 2000's (51.1%. This is followed by incidents in the 1990's (28.4%) and the 1980's (5.0%).

③ Other direct actions which violate the Right to Life listed by region

Detailed act/Region	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
Pyongyang	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	2	12
	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	25.0%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	8.3%	2.9%	1.5%	4.8%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
North Hamgyong Province	68	2	7	51	67	10	38	51	294
	23.1%	0.7%	2.4%	17.3%	22.8%	3.4%	12.9%	17.3%	100.0%
	57.6%	40.0%	58.3%	49.5%	50.8%	47.6%	61.3%	47.7%	52.5%
South Hamgyong Province	17	0	1	19	29	2	9	19	96
	17.7%	0.0%	1.0%	19.8%	30.2%	2.1%	9.4%	19.8%	100.0%
	14.4%	0.0%	8.3%	18.4%	22.0%	9.5%	14.5%	17.8%	17.1%
Yanggang Province	4	0	0	7	7	2	3	4	27
	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	25.9%	7.4%	11.1%	14.8%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	5.3%	9.5%	4.8%	3.7%	4.8%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	1.6%	0.9%	0.5%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	2	0	5	1	2	2	16
	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	31.3%	6.3%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.8%	4.8%	3.2%	1.9%	2.9%
South Pyongan Province	10	2	0	17	14	1	6	4	54
	18.5%	3.7%	0.0%	31.5%	25.9%	1.9%	11.1%	7.4%	100.0%
	8.5%	40.0%	0.0%	16.5%	10.6%	4.8%	9.7%	3.7%	9.6%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	6
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%

Detailed act/Region	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
South Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Kangwon Province	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Other areas in North Korea	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	7	16
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	43.8%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	4.8%	1.6%	6.5%	2.9%
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Unidentified	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	13	28
	21.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	10.7%	7.1%	3.6%	46.4%	100.0%
	5.1%	20.0%	8.3%	1.0%	2.3%	9.5%	1.6%	12.1%	5.0%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported deaths resulting from other direct actions most frequently happened in North Hamgyong Province (52.5%). This is followed by South Hamgyong Province (17.1%).

④ Other direct actions which violate the right to life listed by gender of victim

Detailed act/ Gender	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
Male	71	2	6	56	73	13	32	68	321
	22.1%	0.6%	1.9%	17.4%	22.7%	4.0%	10.0%	21.2%	100.0%
	60.2%	40.0%	50.0%	54.4%	55.3%	61.9%	51.6%	63.6%	57.3%
Female	33	3	5	34	52	5	6	30	168
	19.6%	1.8%	3.0%	20.2%	31.0%	3.0%	3.6%	17.9%	100.0%
	28.0%	60.0%	41.7%	33.0%	39.4%	23.8%	9.7%	28.0%	30.0%
Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Unidentified	14	0	1	13	7	3	21	8	67
	20.9%	0.0%	1.5%	19.4%	10.4%	4.5%	31.3%	11.9%	100.0%
	11.9%	0.0%	8.3%	12.6%	5.3%	14.3%	33.9%	7.5%	12.0%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of male victims (57.3%) whose right to life was afflicted by other direct actions is much higher than that of female victims (30.0%).

⑤ Other direct actions which violate the right to life listed by age of victim

Detailed act/Age	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
0-9's	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
10-19's	3	0	1	2	5	0	0	4	15
	20.0%	0.0%	6.7%	13.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	100.0%
	2.5%	0.0%	8.3%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.7%
20-29's	9	1	0	13	24	3	7	15	72
	12.5%	1.4%	0.0%	18.1%	33.3%	4.2%	9.7%	20.8%	100.0%
	7.6%	20.0%	0.0%	12.6%	18.2%	14.3%	11.3%	14.0%	12.9%
30-39's	31	0	0	24	26	0	8	15	104
	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	25.0%	0.0%	7.7%	14.4%	100.0%
	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	19.7%	0.0%	12.9%	14.0%	18.6%
40-49's	11	1	1	15	16	5	7	15	71
	15.5%	1.4%	1.4%	21.1%	22.5%	7.0%	9.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	9.3%	20.0%	8.3%	14.6%	12.1%	23.8%	11.3%	14.0%	12.7%
50-59's	4	0	0	5	7	0	2	5	23
	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	30.4%	0.0%	8.7%	21.7%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	5.3%	0.0%	3.2%	4.7%	4.1%
60-69's	4	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	12
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
70-79's	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	7
	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.3%
Unidentified	54	3	9	43	45	13	37	48	252
	21.4%	1.2%	3.6%	17.1%	17.9%	5.2%	14.7%	19.0%	100.0%
	45.8%	60.0%	75.0%	41.7%	34.1%	61.9%	59.7%	44.9%	45.0%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 18.6% of the total reported victims who died due to other direct actions which violated the right to life were in their 30's. 12.9% were in their 20's, and 12.7% in 40's. Overall, relatively high numbers of the victims are found among the age group between 20~40 years old.

⑥ Other direct actions which violate the right to life listed by location of incident

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
State Security Agency or police interrogation/ detention facility	46	1	0	26	30	7	0	31	141
	32.6%	0.7%	0.0%	18.4%	21.3%	5.0%	0.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	39.0%	20.0%	0.0%	25.2%	22.7%	33.3%	0.0%	29.0%	25.2%
Labor training camp	14	0	0	13	10	1	1	3	42
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	23.8%	2.4%	2.4%	7.1%	100.0%
	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	7.6%	4.8%	1.6%	2.8%	7.5%
Police holding camp	16	0	3	8	23	2	1	8	61
	26.2%	0.0%	4.9%	13.1%	37.7%	3.3%	1.6%	13.1%	100.0%
	13.6%	0.0%	25.0%	7.8%	17.4%	9.5%	1.6%	7.5%	10.9%
Prison	20	0	2	40	32	2	13	27	136
	14.7%	0.0%	1.5%	29.4%	23.5%	1.5%	9.6%	19.9%	100.0%
	16.9%	0.0%	16.7%	38.8%	24.2%	9.5%	21.0%	25.2%	24.3%
Political Prison Camp	11	2	2	9	12	2	5	21	64
	17.2%	3.1%	3.1%	14.1%	18.8%	3.1%	7.8%	32.8%	100.0%
	9.3%	40.0%	16.7%	8.7%	9.1%	9.5%	8.1%	19.6%	11.4%
Military detention facility	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	6
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	4.8%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Victim's home	3	1	2	3	3	1	0	4	17
	17.6%	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%	23.5%	100.0%
	2.5%	20.0%	16.7%	2.9%	2.3%	4.8%	0.0%	3.7%	3.0%

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
Victim's place of employment	1	0	1	1	1	0	40	2	46
	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	87.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	8.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	64.5%	1.9%	8.2%
Government office or service institution	3	0	0	1	13	1	0	0	18
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	72.2%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	9.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Public space	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	7
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	42.9%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%	1.3%
Unidentified	2	1	1	1	5	3	0	5	18
	11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	27.8%	16.7%	0.0%	27.8%	100.0%
	1.7%	20.0%	8.3%	1.0%	3.8%	14.3%	0.0%	4.7%	3.2%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of these reported incidents took place in interrogation and detention facilities of State Security Agency or Police (25.2%). This is followed by prison (24.3%), political prison camp (11.4%), police holding camp (10.9%) and victim's place of employment (8.2%). This may reflect the high number of reported deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality in these detention facilities.

⑦ Other direct actions which violate the right to life listed by original charge against victim

Detailed act/ Original charge against victim	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality	Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation	Death resulting from negligence	Death resulting from denial of food	Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention	Forced suicide	Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment	Other	Total
Political offense	15	2	0	4	8	3	0	27	59
	25.4%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%	13.6%	5.1%	0.0%	45.8%	100.0%
	12.7%	40.0%	0.0%	3.9%	6.1%	14.3%	0.0%	25.2%	10.5%
Felony offense	54	2	7	9	20	1	4	25	122
	44.3%	1.6%	5.7%	7.4%	16.4%	0.8%	3.3%	20.5%	100.0%
	45.8%	40.0%	58.3%	8.7%	15.2%	4.8%	6.5%	23.4%	21.8%
Economic crime	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	8
	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Border-crossing offense	19	0	1	11	20	2	2	15	70
	27.1%	0.0%	1.4%	15.7%	28.6%	2.9%	2.9%	21.4%	100.0%
	16.1%	0.0%	8.3%	10.7%	15.2%	9.5%	3.2%	14.0%	12.5%
Misdemeanor offense	8	0	3	56	76	2	51	12	208
	3.8%	0.0%	1.4%	26.9%	36.5%	1.0%	24.5%	5.8%	100.0%
	6.8%	0.0%	25.0%	54.4%	57.6%	9.5%	82.3%	11.2%	37.1%
Guilty-by- association	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	10
	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%	1.8%
Other	7	0	0	13	0	12	2	6	40
	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	32.5%	0.0%	30.0%	5.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%	57.1%	3.2%	5.6%	7.1%
Unidentified	10	1	0	8	4	1	2	17	43
	23.3%	2.3%	0.0%	18.6%	9.3%	2.3%	4.7%	39.5%	100.0%
	8.5%	20.0%	0.0%	7.8%	3.0%	4.8%	3.2%	15.9%	7.7%
Total	118	5	12	103	132	21	62	107	560
	21.1%	0.9%	2.1%	18.4%	23.6%	3.8%	11.1%	19.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Persons charged with misdemeanor offenses accounted for 37.1%, followed by felony offenses (21.8%), border-crossing offense (12.5%) and political offenses (10.5%).
- Unlike other incidents, persons charged with misdemeanor offenses are the majority of the victims.

b. Detailed analysis of other direct actions violating the right to life

① Death as a consequence of torture or brutality: 118 incidents (86/32)

② Deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
1960's	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%
1980's	5	3	8
	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
	5.8%	9.4%	6.8%
1990's	23	12	35
	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	26.7%	37.5%	29.7%
2000-2005's	42	13	55
	76.4%	23.6%	100.0%
	48.8%	40.6%	46.6%
2006-2009's	11	0	11
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.8%	0.0%	9.3%
Unspecified time	5	3	8
	62.5%	37.5%	100.0%
	5.8%	9.4%	6.8%
Total	86	32	118
	72.9%	27.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among deaths resulting from other direct actions which violated the right to life, death as a consequence of torture or brutality accounted for 118 of the total 560 incidents. The majority of reported incidents of death as a consequence of torture or brutality occurred in the 2000's (66 incidents: 55.9%). 11 incidents have been reported as having occurred in the last 4 years (2006-2009's).

⑥ Deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality by region

Detailed act/Region	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	1.7%
North Hamgyong Province	50	18	68
	73.5%	26.5%	100.0%
	58.1%	56.3%	57.6%
South Hamgyong Province	14	3	17
	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
	16.3%	9.4%	14.4%
Yanggang Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	0.0%	3.4%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	0.0%	3.4%
South Pyongan Province	8	2	10
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	9.3%	6.3%	8.5%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Kangwon Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Other areas in North Korea	1	3	4
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	9.4%	3.4%
Unidentified	4	2	6
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	4.7%	6.3%	5.1%
Total	86	32	118
	72.9%	27.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

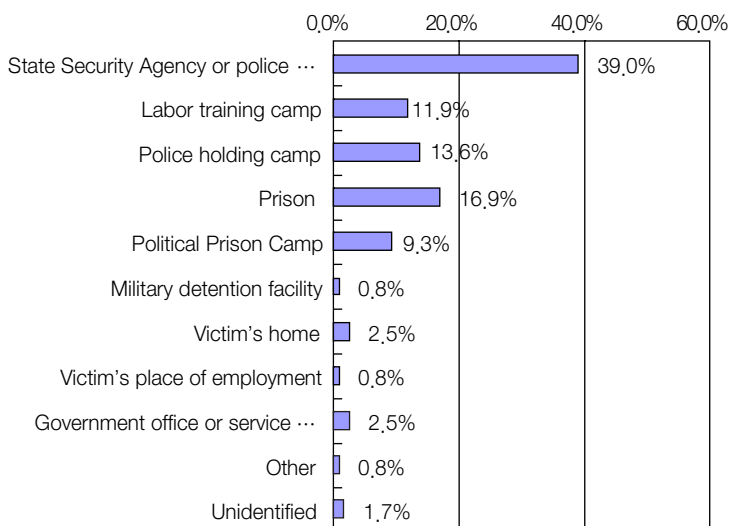
- Reported deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality most frequently happened in North Hamgyong Province (57.6%).

© Deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality listed by location of incidents

Detailed act/Location of incident	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/detention facility	30	16	46
	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
	34.9%	50.0%	39.0%
Labor training camp	10	4	14
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	11.6%	12.5%	11.9%
Police holding camp	15	1	16
	93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	17.4%	3.1%	13.6%
Prison	18	2	20
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	20.9%	6.3%	16.9%
Political prison camp	6	5	11
	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
	7.0%	15.6%	9.3%
Military detention facility	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Victim's home	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Victim's place of employment	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Government office or service institution	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%

Detailed act/Location of incident	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Other	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%
Unidentified	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Total	86	32	118
	72.9%	27.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Torture or brutality which brings about death of victim commonly happens in detention facilities. The majority of deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality took place in interrogation or detention facilities of the State Security Agency or Police, which accounted for 39.0% of incidents, followed by prison (16.9%) and police holding camp (13.6%).



E10-I-2630 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I witnessed this incident when I was imprisoned in 2000. Kim 00 had a cramp and went out to work a little late. An officer named Kang 00 smacked her head with a shovel. But she only had a bleeding nose, so we thought she’d be alright. But she died at night, at around 2 A.M. By morning, the corpse was already stiff. A manager of the Provincial prison asked us what happened, but none of us could tell him that Kang 00 killed Kim. Her body was buried in a mountain and the incident was never discussed again.”*

E09-I-0525 (Park 00, Male, Yangang Province) *“In 2000, when I was imprisoned in a police holding camp, a fellow prisoner escaped while taking a walk. He was caught on his run to China. Custodians, who had undergone intense punishments from superior officers because of the escape, took a revenge on the returned prisoner. They ordered him never to move and threatened to us that if he moves a finger the rest of us will be punished severely. So he was unable to move, exercise or go outside at all. A week before he died, his face was swollen; he could not sleep at night and could not even eat. Even worse, the camp forced him to sleep on a urinal, which deteriorated his health further. A week after he was returned to the camp, he died sitting on the urinal. The custodians killed him out of revenge.”*

E09-I-1058 (Han 00, Female, North Pyongan Province) *“In August 2005, I was stationed at a police holding camp. Kang 00 from 00 had high blood pressure. I was a guard with a responsibility to complete every day’s load of work. One day, Kang collapsed while working. Guards beat him severely, assuming that Kang was faking illness. The 계/호(custodian) guard summoned a monitor and a manager to lift Kang to his feet. The custodian beat Kang as well as us until Kang got up. In the end Kang died. It was late July or early August. The incident still comes to my mind around the time of the year.”*

- ② Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation: 5 incidents (2/3)

5 incidents of deaths from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation have been reported. These are murder through imposition of severe psychological threat. The following is a detailed account of such a murder.

E10-I-4335 (Choi 00, Male, South Hwanghae Province) *“I enlisted in the army in the 00 army corps, in 00 district. I met Chun 00 there, who stole electric wires and bronze from the army and sold them at the market. Eventually investigations began and the State Security Agency approached Chun’s son for inquiries. As the investigations intensified, Chun jumped off from the third floor of a building due to anxiety. It was July 8th, 2008. He was a single father with a son.”*

- ③ Death resulting from negligence: 12 incidents (6/6)

Death resulting from negligence occur due to mistakes, accidents and lack of adequate care after accidents. The following are detailed accounts of such deaths.

E06-G-23 (An 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“One day in May 1988, in a political prison camp in 00 area, two girls named O Ok-hwa and O Soon-sil were killed by police dogs. One girl’s face and neck were mutilated and blood poured out of her gullet and artery. The police dogs ate the other girl’s intestines, liver and buttocks—the girl’s hip bones were visible. It was bloody. Two female political prisoners and three male political prisoners saw the scene and called for help immediately. However, by the time guards arrived, the girls were dead. To prevent riot, the camp’s chief officer carried out extensive instructions to all guards to manage the dogs with greater caution. However, a month later, he visited the guards and dog stall to applaud the four guards in charge of the dogs for training the dogs ferociously.”*

E08-I-4562 (Kim 00, Female, North Hwanghae Province) *“ I was held at a police holding camp in 2005. One evening prisoners gathered for an education session. A monitor saw one of us doze and kicked him a couple times. He was sent to a hospital but died on the way. To avoid punishment the man who died was said to have died from phthisis. The incident was forgotten, as if nothing happened.”*

- ④ Dead/Death resulting from denial of food: 103 incidents (96/17)
103 dead/deaths resulting from denial or lack of food have been reported. A majority of the death occurred at personal residency or confinement where food supply was inadequate. However, a portion of the death was caused by denial of food in order to support families. The following are detailed accounts of such deaths.

E09-I-1760 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“in 2000 a 19-year-old man was imprisoned in a police detention facility. He begged for help as he was underfed and his family never visited him. When he asked a guard for help, the guard said “you mother fucker, ask God for help not us since you believe in God. The man died painfully, of hunger and cold. In the last three days of life he cried out all day, especially during the nights. The detention facility made him die due to inattention and malnutrition.”*

E10-I-4221 (Nam 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“Choi 00 was taken to a detention a police detention facility in 2003, after his arrest in China. He died in the SSA’s detention center in 2005. The agency fed him two spoons of corn soup per day. Choi died from malnutrition.”*

E08-I-2900 (Hyun 00, Male, North Pyongan Province) *“It was 2005 in a 00 Prison. We had provisions of a block of rice 150g and wild plant. Hence, there was a chronic shortage of food. Park 00, who starved to death, was in the same class as 00 at the Jeungsan prison.”*

⑤ Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention: 132cidents (112/20)

132 deaths resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention have been reported. It is a truthful reflection of the inadequate medical service as well as severe mistreatment of individuals in confinement facilities in North Korea. The following are detailed accounts of such deaths.

E08-I-5096 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong) *"I was held at a police holding center in 2000. Sometime between April to early June, during one evening, state security agents came to our cell and ordered us to take off our shirts and line up in the hallways. They demanded us to surrender all cash in possession. When we did not give any, they made us do squats. Then they fed Choi 00 wild plant porridge to instigate diarrhea. In the excrements they found 50 RMB (yuan). The agents beat Choi 00 and poured contaminated water on him. Choi 00 had a deep wound on his thumb. One could see his bones in the cut. The contaminated water infected the wound and caused tetanus. Choi fell ill with high fever. His finger began rotting and he was dead after ten days. Even though he asked to see a doctor he never got to. He even had to work until three days before he died."*

E08-I-5649 (Park 00, Female, Kangwon Province) *"I was in 00 prison in 2004. I met Kim 00, who was the same age as me. We grew close and I asked her why she walked with a limp. Kim told me that she injured her leg when she attempted to jump off the car and run, when she was deported from China to the State Security Agent in 00 districts. In the 00 prison, she died due to malnutrition and infection in the leg. One of her legs was particularly swollen. Soon, she fell ill and could not walk. The flesh on her leg opened in a split and bled colloid. And yet, the guards and sanitation officer used to beat her. She died in a couple of days without getting treatments. They took her body to a public cemetery."*

E10-I-4819 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong) *“Chun 00 was from Musan and we were imprisoned together in a police holding camp there in 2005. One day Chun swallowed a cigarette with water with an intention to develop phthisis, so that he can be released due to illness. He did develop phthisis but the prison he was transferred to refused to give him treatments. He returned to the police holding camp and died in the middle of the night. The policeman took away his body.*

⑥ Forced suicide: 21 incidents (15/6)

21 forced suicides have been reported. The following are detailed accounts of such deaths.

E08-I-5857 (Song 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 2005, I was in custody at a 00 county police holding camp. There was a woman in her 40s, who was detained for eating a cow. She was pregnant at the time, but later I heard that she was forced to have an abortion. If one is transferred to a prison, abortion is inevitable. The doctor who treated the woman intimidated her by saying that she will receive a life sentence and abusive treatment. She committed suicide by taking drugs. She was thought to be faking illness the next morning, but when she was taken to a hospital it became clear that she was dead. She died in the second cell, where I was detained as well. She heard from a preliminary hearing that she would receive a harsh verdict. She then asked her mother, who visited the day before, for the drugs and chose death.”*

E10-I-0916 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong) *“Nam 00, a woman who used to work in Pyongyang, defected to South Korea. She left her son with her mother. When Nam arrived in the South, she sent her mother some money and had a phone conversation. The SSA traced the phone call. They confiscated the family’s property and arrested Nam’s mother, father and a sibling. The family was taken to the Hoeryong 22 prison camp. On the way,*

Nam's father killed himself by intentionally getting himself hit by a car. Afterwards, I did not hear about Nam's family any more."

⑦ Killing by mistake (wrong target): 0 incidents

No incident of killing by mistake has been reported up-to-date.

⑧ Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment: 62 incidents (54/8)

62 deaths resulting from deteriorating workplace environment have been reported up-to-date. Often, the victims are unjustly blamed for carelessness. The following are detailed accounts of such deaths.

E08-I-4565 (Park 00, Female, Chagang Province) *"In 2005, I was detained in a 00 district police holding center. I worked for the 00 company to earn foreign currency. We worked on construction. We were told to build 12 blocks per day. However, because piled up blocks without letting it dry, the whole structure collapsed, killing four people from the police holding camp and three from the company. There was no compensation and it was reported that the detainees died in accidents due to their own carelessness. We could not protest because detainees are not treated as human."*

E10-I-5908 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong) *"In year 0000 Kim 00 worked at a 00 urban construction site where the facilities were old and dysfunctional. Kim died because a 3-ton iron gate fell on him."*

E08-I-3858 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong) *"Inside the mine the space is about 2 meters and 40-50 centimeters. According to the mining law, supportive devices are to be made out of sturdy timber such as oak trees. However it is difficult to find trees like that in North Korea because timber industry is not sustainable; once trees are cut down, no reforestation effort follows. Because there are no oak trees, mines use flimsy timber such as pine tree. As a result mines frequently crumbled. Kun 00 and Hong 00 died because of that in 1999 or 2000. If one dies in labor it is considered as*

death in harness. Though the company held a funeral, there was no other compensation.”

⑨ Other: 107 incidents (59/48)

44 deaths resulting from other direct causes have been reported. However they are classified as 'Others' because they do not fall into the basic layout of categories. The following are examples of such deaths.

E09-I-0510 (Park 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *“In 2005 when I was repatriated from China, a woman who worked with me in a police holding camp died in August. She had high blood pressure. She fainted while working under blazing sun. Guards thought she was faking illness and poured cold water on her; she died from a heart attack. She was a forty-two years old woman from 00.”*

E10-I-7514 (Lee 00, Male, North Hwanghae Province) *“In 2002 a man died. It was a mine in 00 district—he was about 60 years old but got beatings at the labor training camp. Though he escaped from the camp he died later in a mountain. The chief of guards in the labor training camp found his body.”*