

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2010

Copyright © 2010, Database Center for North Korean Human Rights

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means including information storage and retrieval systems without permission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who may quote brief passages in a review.

ISBN 978-89-93739-07-7 93340

Published in Republic of Korea in 2010
by North Korean Human Rights Archives

DATABASE CENTER FOR NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
3F, Samho-Bldg., 20 Naeja-Dong, Jongno-gu Seoul, Korea 110-053

Tel: +82-2-723-6045

Fax: +82-2-723-6046

E-mail: nkdbi@hanmail.net

Website: <http://www.nkdb.org>



Printed in Republic of Korea in October, 2009

IV. Analysis by individual category of human right violation

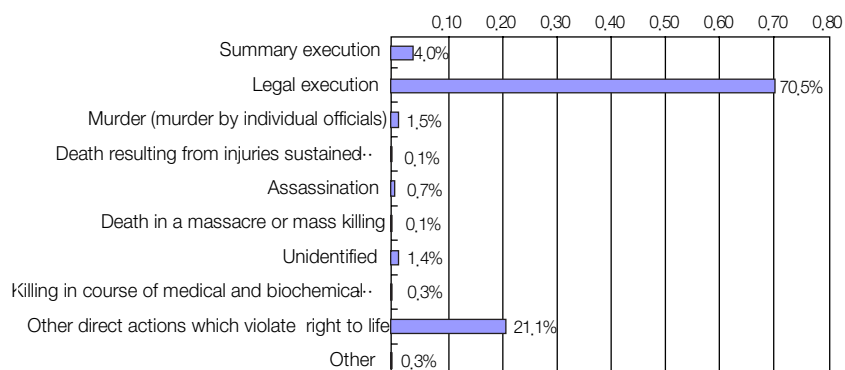
1. Incidents Involving Right to Life

1) General Analysis of Incidents Involving Right to Life

(1) Violations involving right to life

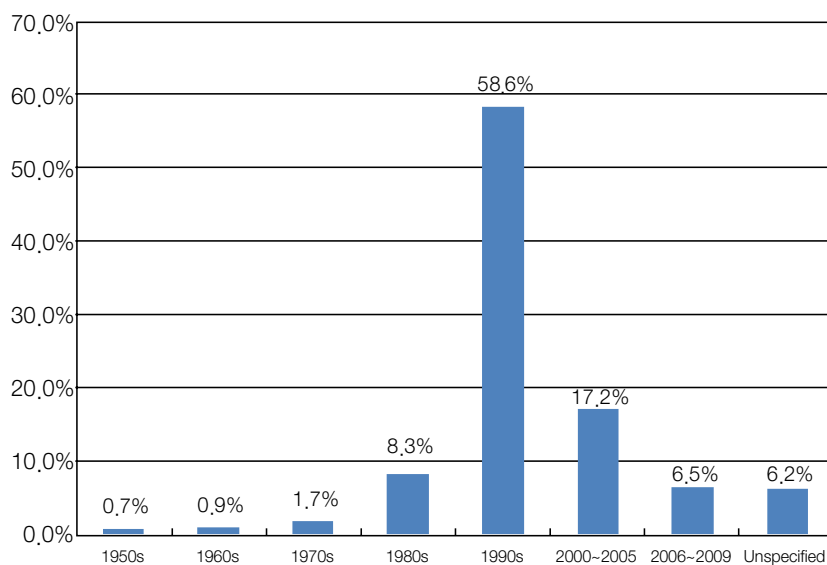
Type of act	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right 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〉

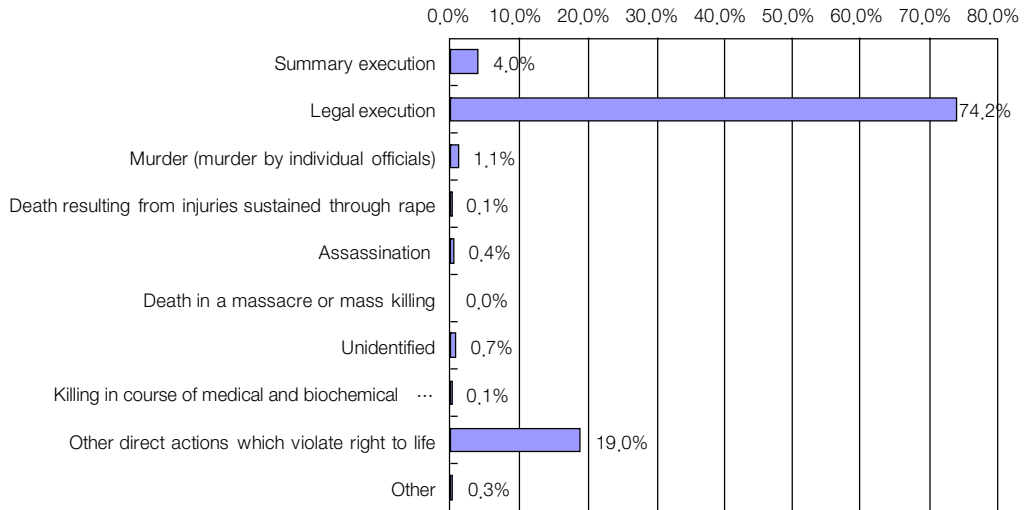
- The majority (1,322 cases or 49.8%) of the reported cases which affected the right to life occurred in 1990s, followed by cases 2000-2005's (606 cases or 22.8%) and in recent 4 years (2006-2009) (212 cases or 8.0%).
- 58.6% of the reported legal executions occurred in the 1990s.
- An additional analysis 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%

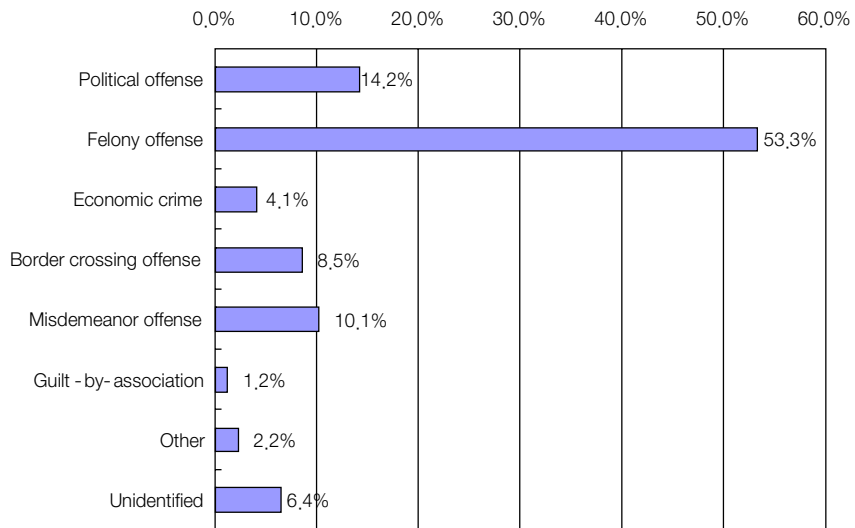
Type of act/ Region	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate 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 Pryanan 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%

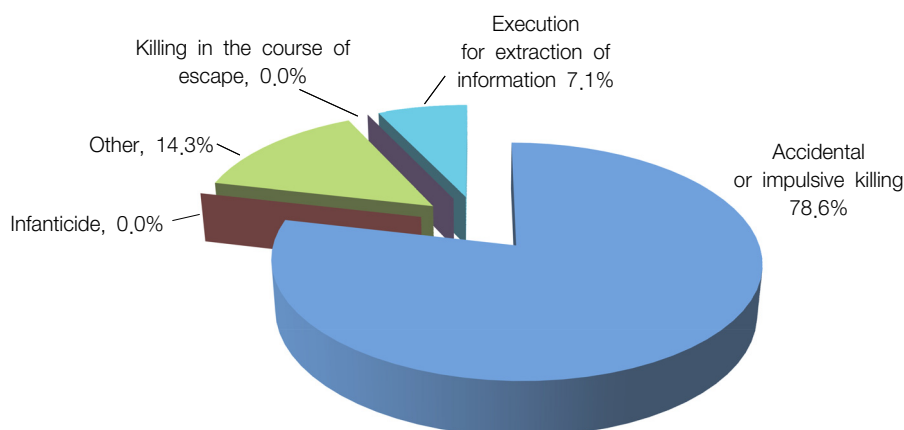
- The information regarding summary execution can be difficult to identify as witnesses often do not know many details about the victim whose death they have reported.
- In the majority of cases, the gender of the victim could not be identified (56.1%). Of these cases where the ages of victims were identified, 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.

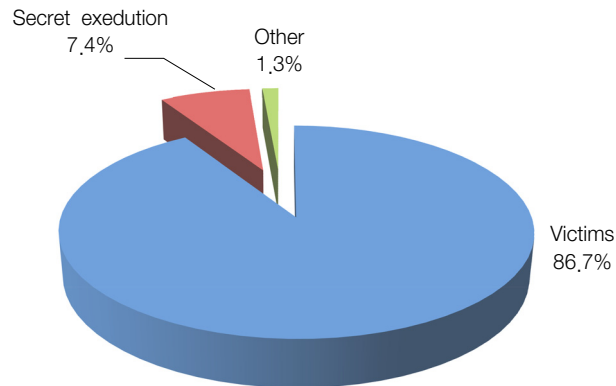
(2) Incidents of Legal Execution: 1,873 (1,507/366)

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%).

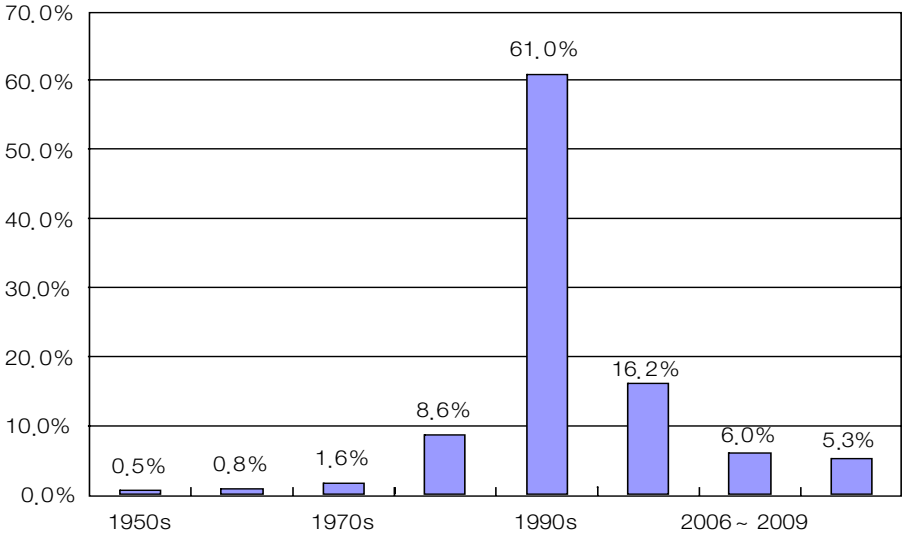
b. Detailed analysis of incidents involving legal executions

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%).

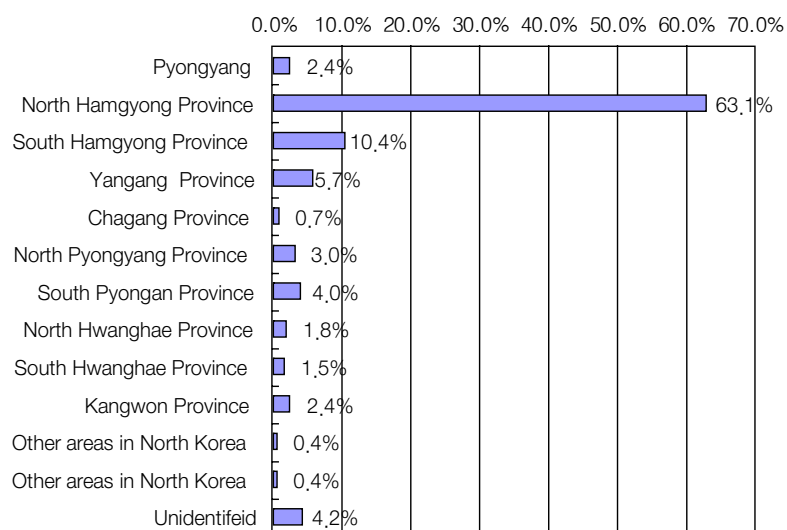


⑥ Legal executions listed by information type and region of incident

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.

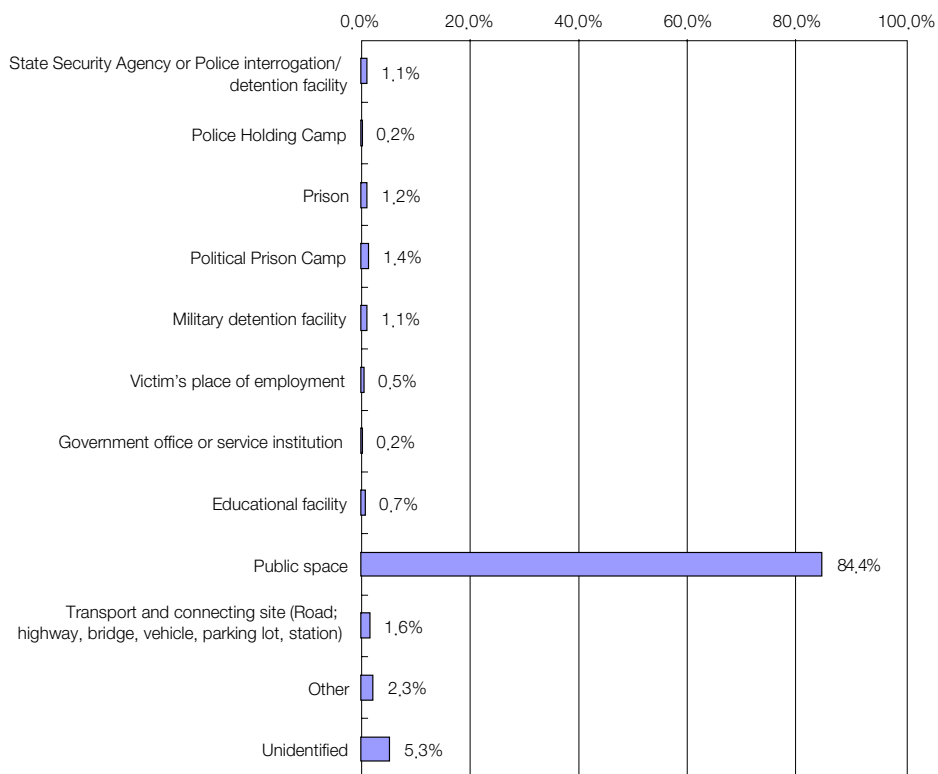


© Public execution listed by location of incident

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%

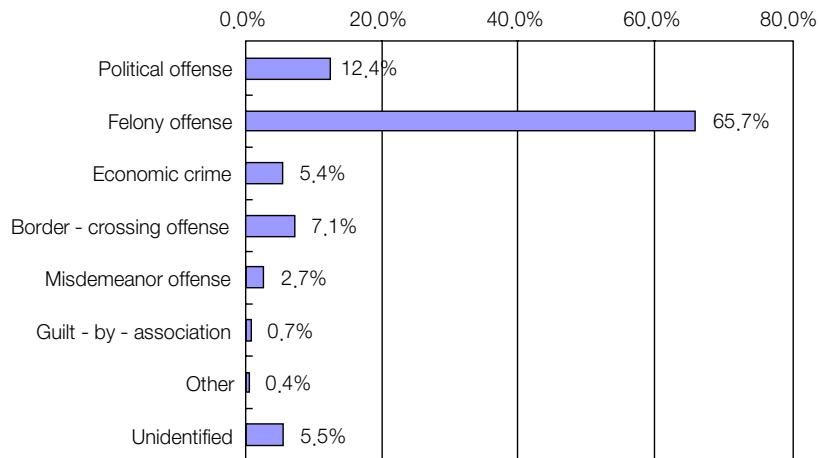
- Public executions are usually carried out in public spaces such as a playground, riverside, public market etc. (84.4%).



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%

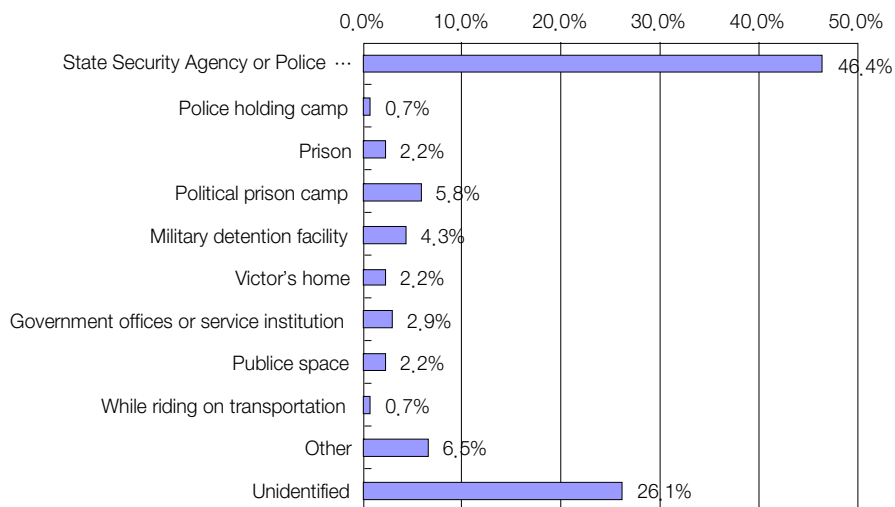
- The highest number of reports was received from North Hamgyong Province (44.2%). As indicated by this chart given the nature of secret executions it is often difficult to identify their exact location.

© 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%

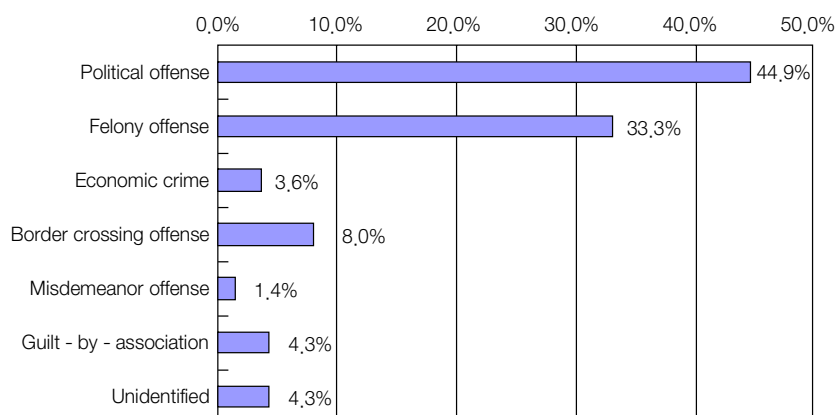
- The majority of reported secret executions took places in political prison Camps and State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (55.2%). Given the nature of secret executions this table indicates common places where secret executions are carried out are often isolated places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

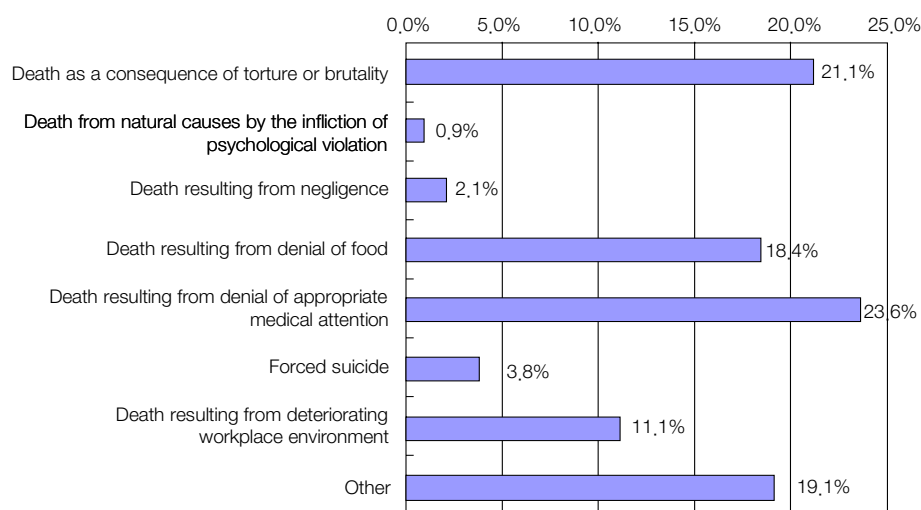
(11) Other Direct Actions Which Violate the Right to Life: 560 incidents (430/130)

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%

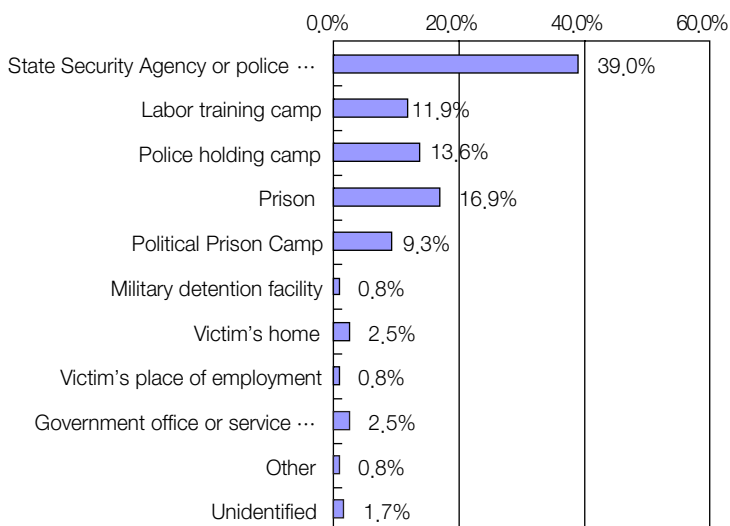
- Reported deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality most frequently happened in North Hamgyong Province (57.6%).

© 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.”*

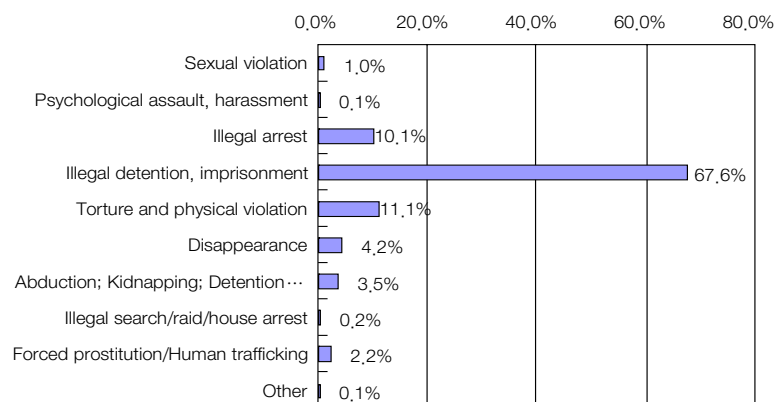
2. Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty: 13,587 incidents (11,777/1,810)

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

(1) Violations of personal integrity and right to liberty

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

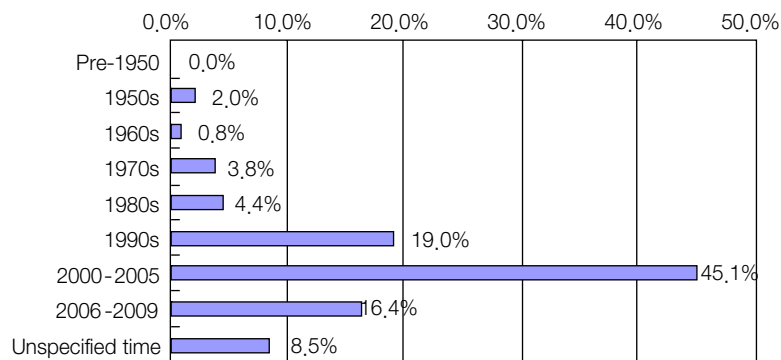
- Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty accounted for 60.8% of all human rights violations recorded.
- Of these incidents, illegal detention and imprisonment (67.6%), torture and physical violations (11.1%), illegal arrest (10.1%), disappearance (4.2%), and abduction, kidnapping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



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

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

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

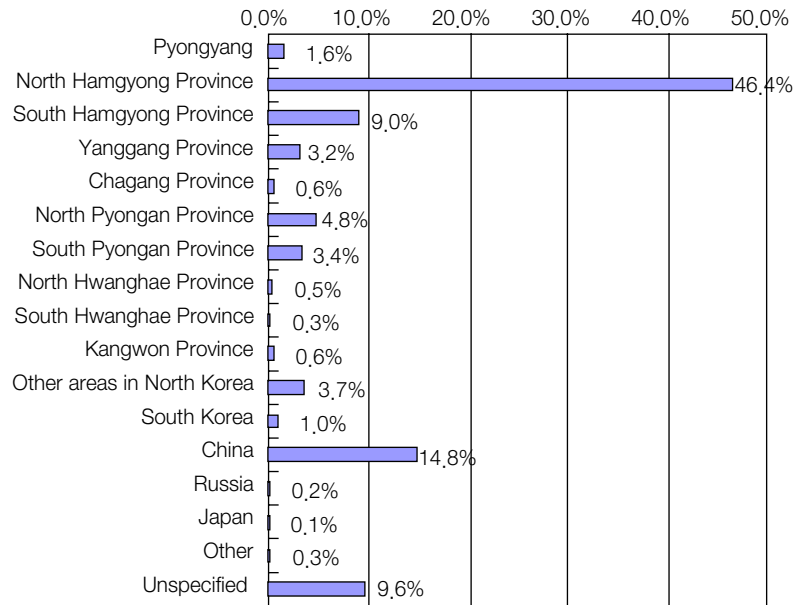


(3) Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by region

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

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

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

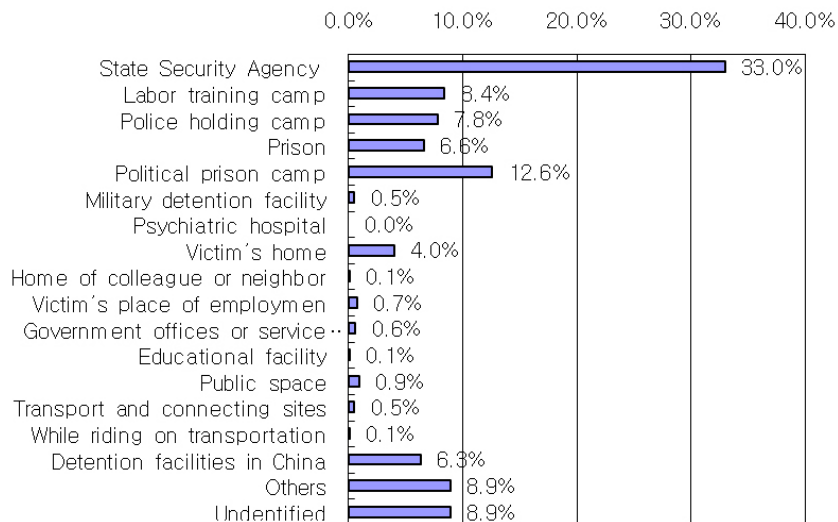


(4) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by location of incident

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

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

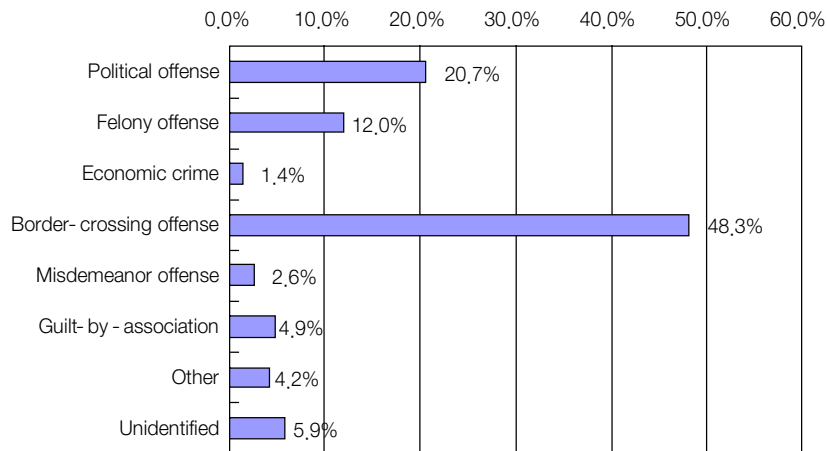
- These types of reported violations most commonly occurred in State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (33.0%) and political prison camps (12.6%). This suggests that these institutions are responsible for large numbers of violations against personal integrity and the right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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

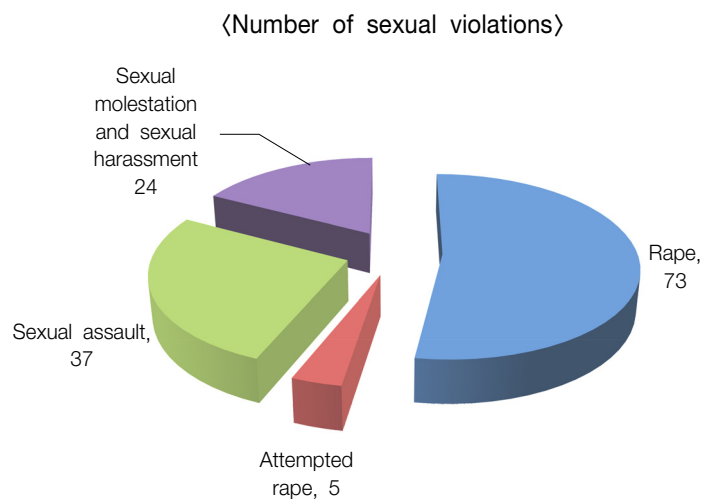
(1) Sexual Violation: 139 (104/35)

a. Analysis of sexual violations

① sexual violations

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

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



② Sexual violations listed by year

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

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

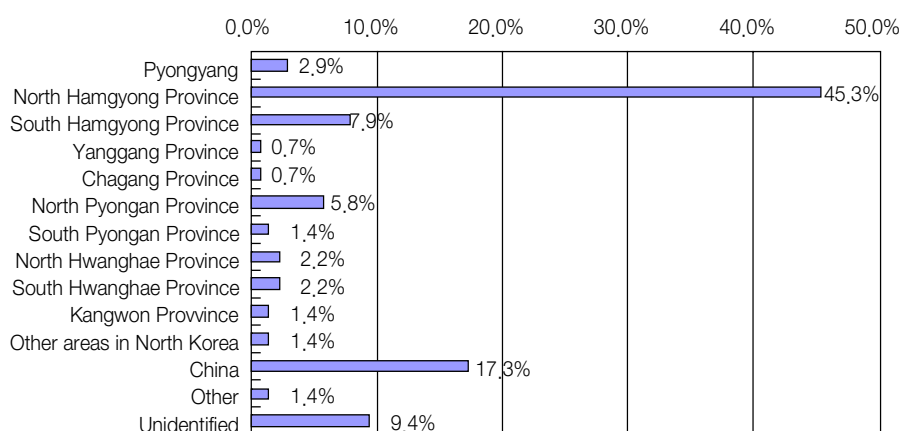
③ Sexual violations listed by region

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

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

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

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



④ Sexual violations listed by gender of victim

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

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

⑤ Cases of sexual violations listed by age of victim

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

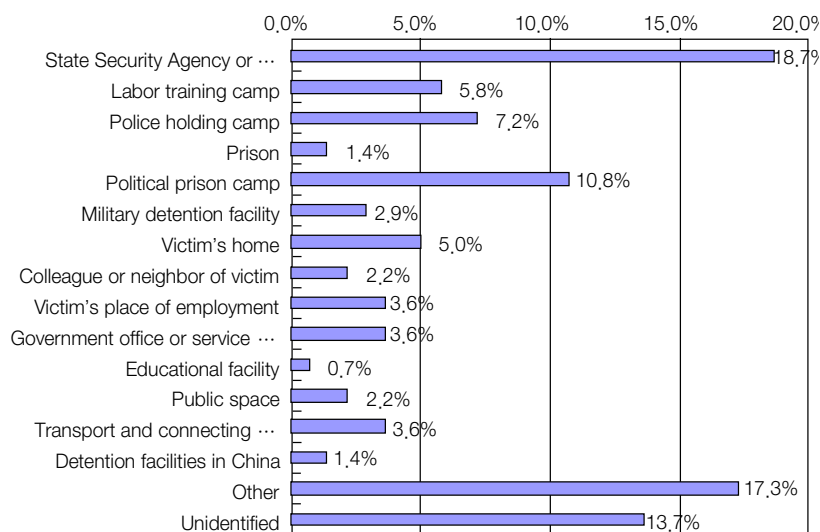
For the majority of reported incidents of sexual violations, the age of the victim is unknown (40.3%). Of those incidents where the age of the victim is known, the majority were in the 20s (32.4%). Teenagers and women in their thirties are relatively more exposed to sexual violations, 14.4% and 10.8%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

⑥ Cases of sexual violations listed by location of incident

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

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

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



⑦ Cases of sexual violations listed by nature of information provider

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

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

b. Detailed analysis of cases involving sexual violations

① Rape: 73 incidents (52/21)

② Cases of rape listed by year

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

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

⑥ Cases of rape listed by region

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

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

© Cases of rape listed by location of incident

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

② Attempted rape: 5 incidents (4/1)

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

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

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

③ Sexual assault: 37 incidents (26/11)

Ⓐ Sexual assault cases listed by year

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

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

② Sexual assault cases listed by region

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

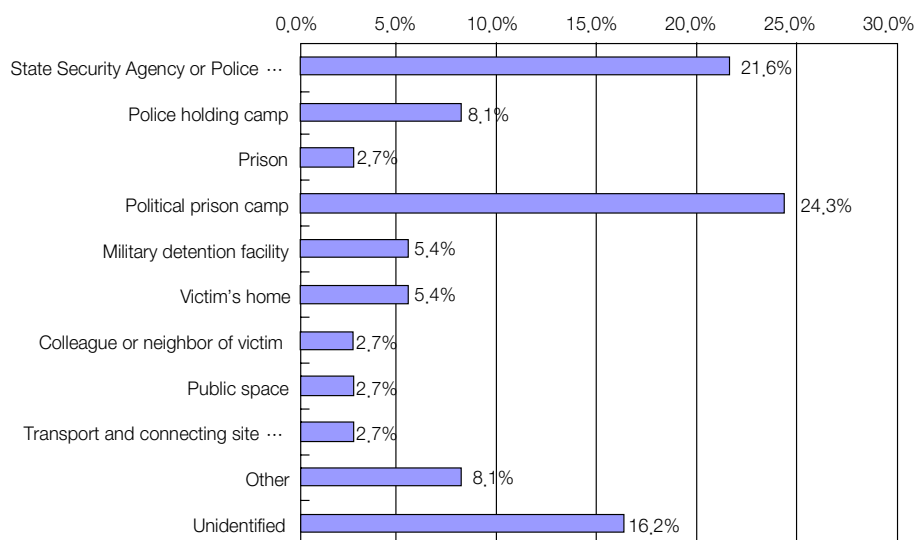
- The majority of recorded reports of sexual assault took place in Hamgyong Province (45.9%)

© Sexual assault listed by location of incident

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Ⓐ Sexual molestation and harassment listed by year

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

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

② Sexual molestation and harassment cases listed by region

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

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

© Sexual molestation and harassment listed by location of incident

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Psychological assault and harassment cases

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

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

b. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by year

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

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

c. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by region

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

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

d. Psychological assault and harassment cases listed by gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Cases of illegal arrests

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

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

b. Cases of illegal arrest listed by year

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

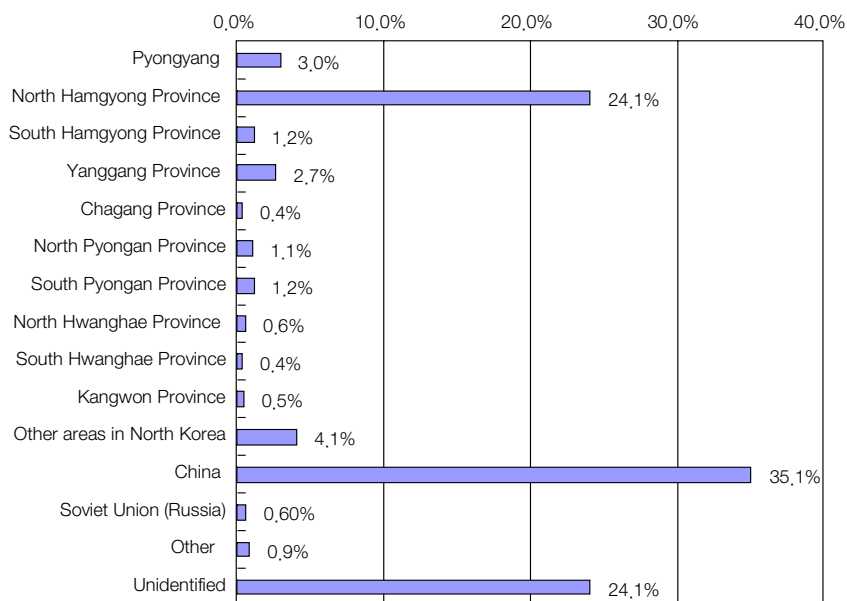
- Reports of incidents of illegal arrest were most frequently in the 1990s. The reports sharply increased in 2000-2005's (39.4%) and have continued to occur.

c. Cases of illegal arrest listed by region

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

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

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



d. Cases of illegal arrest listed by gender

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

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

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

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

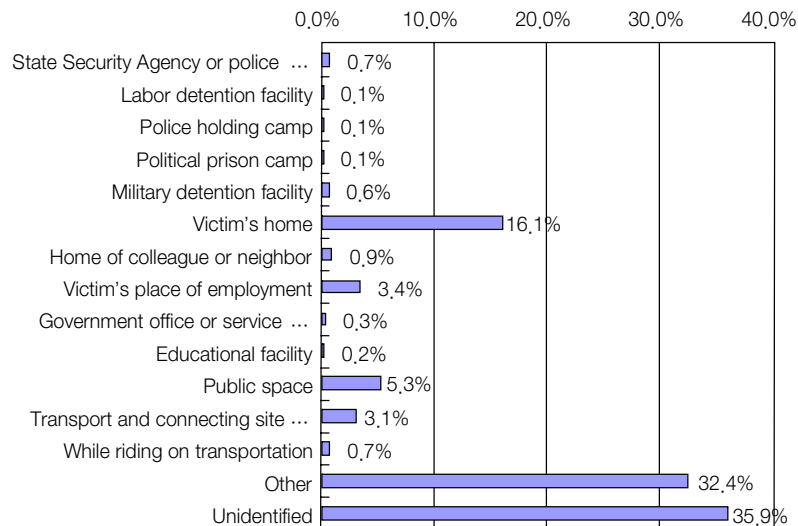
- Cases of arrest involved victims from across all age groups. From these recorded incidents it suggests that children and the elderly, as well as the general adult population are at risk of this type of human rights violation in North Korea.
- The highest number of incidents reported involved victims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

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

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

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

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



g. Cases of illegal arrest listed by charge against victim

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. General analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment incidents

① Illegal detention and imprisonment cases listed by location of incident

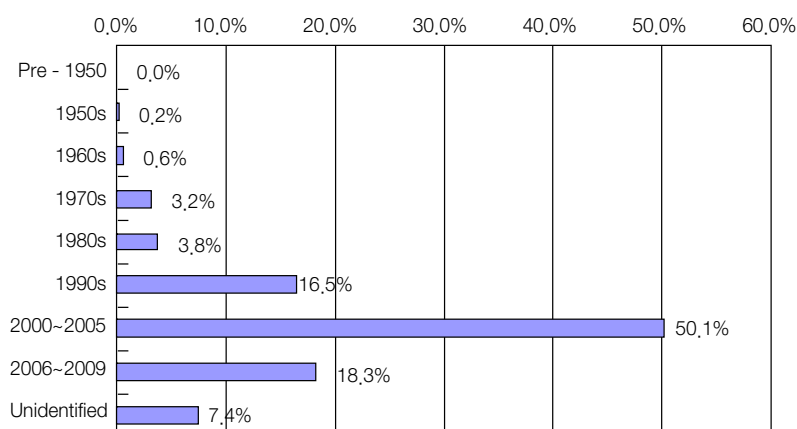
Location of incident	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on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

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

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

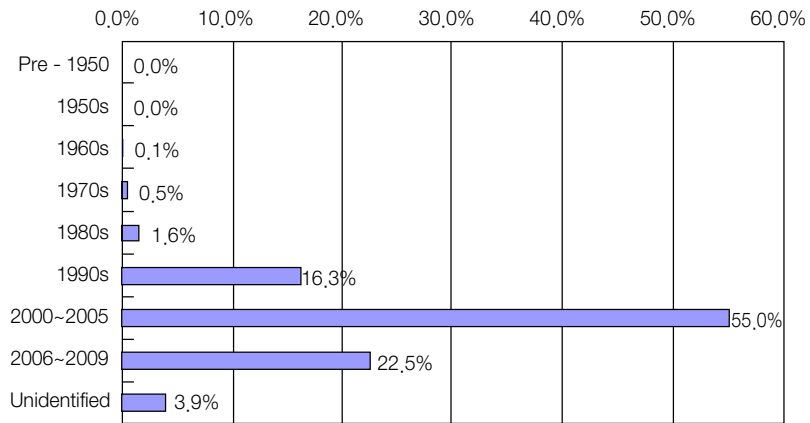
Location/ Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment way or restriction on movement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

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



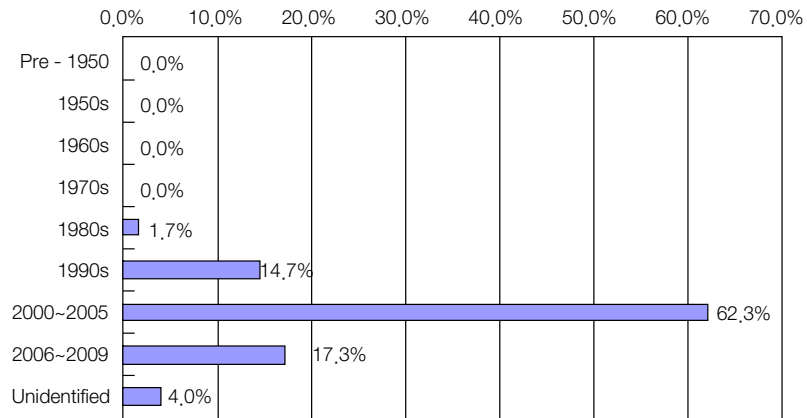
- Based on the number of reported incidents, the number of illegal detentions and imprisonments appears to be increasing (pre-1950's, 0.0% of reports; 1950's, 0.2% of reports; 1960's, 0.6% of reports; 1970's, 3.2% of reports; 1980's, 3.8% of reports; 1990's, 16.5% of reports; 2000-2005's, 50.1% of reports;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

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



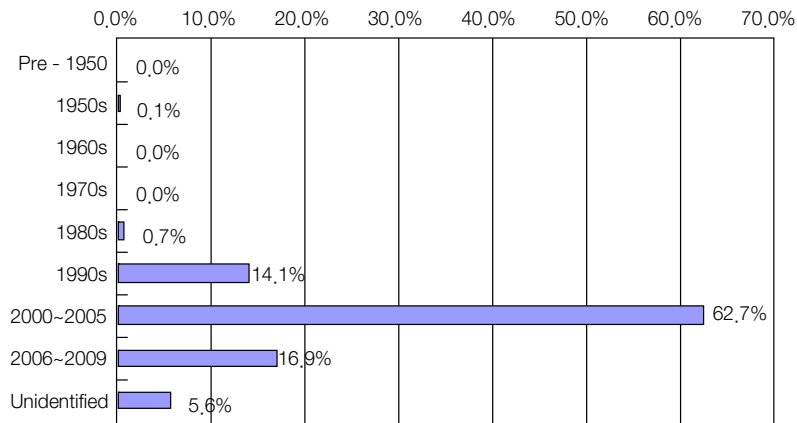
〈The number of illegal detention cases at interrogation and detention facilities of State Security Agency of police〉

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



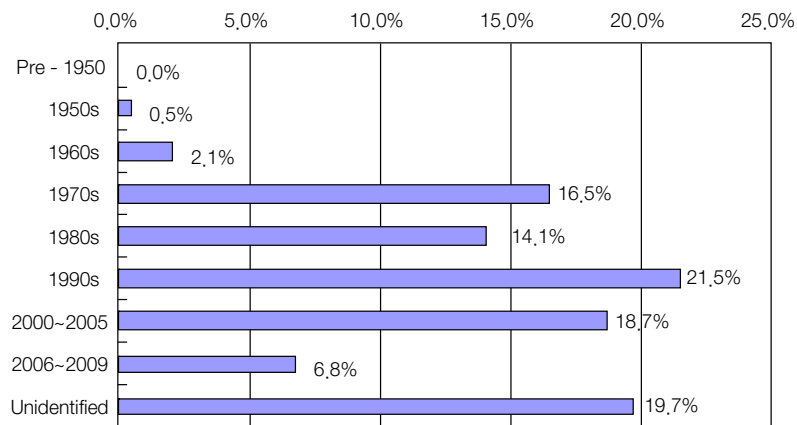
〈The number of illegal detention cases in police holding camp〉

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



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

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



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

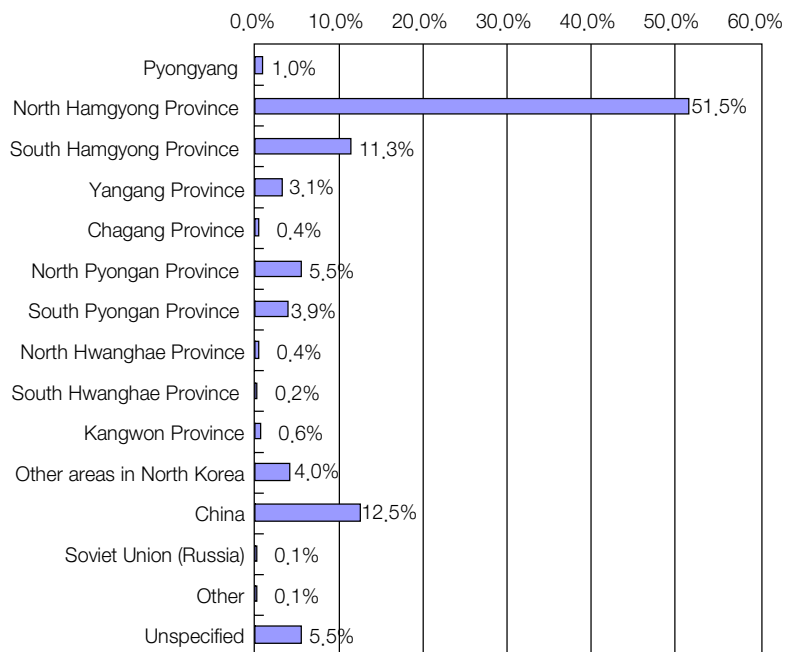
- The number of illegal detention in political prison camps has been consistent since the 1970's. The rates were 16.5% in 1970's, 14.1% in 1980's, 21.5% in 1990's and 25.5% after 2000's. Between 2006's and 2009's 109 incidents of illegal detention is reported. Hence, contrary to North Korean government's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

③ Illegal detentions and imprisonment cases listed by region

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

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

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

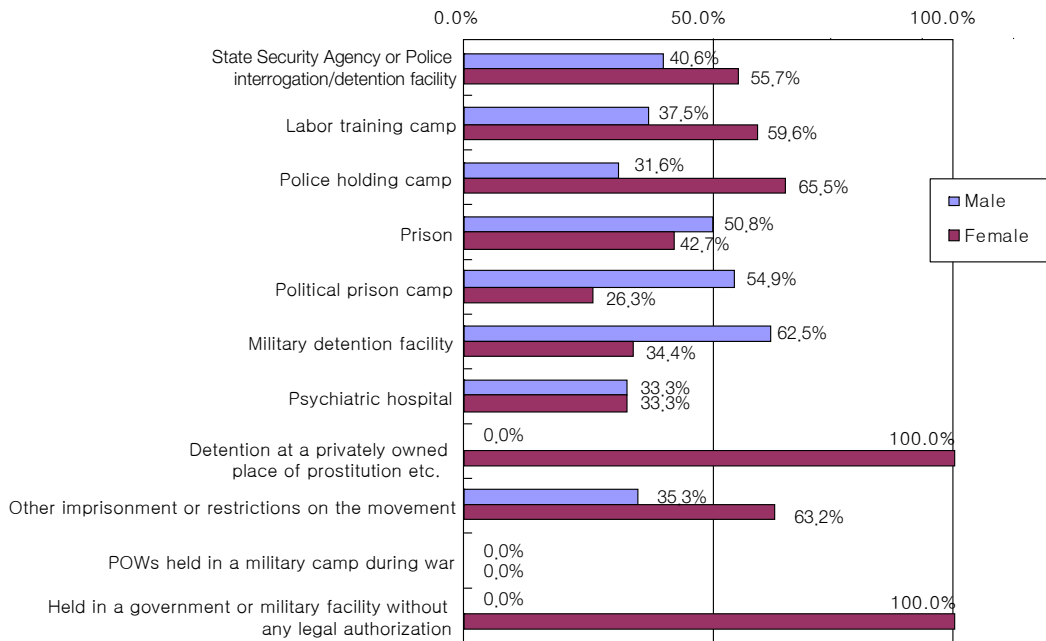


(The number of illegal detention cases listed by region)

④ Illegal detentions and imprisonment listed by gender of victim

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

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



⑤ Illegal detentions and imprisonment cases listed by age of victim

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

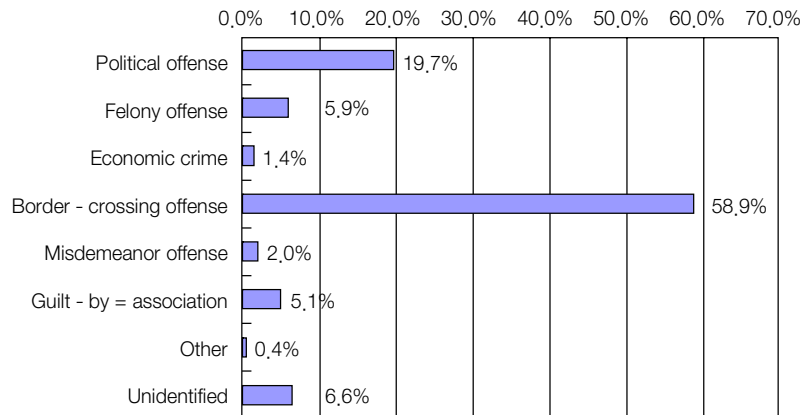
Location/ Age	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement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

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

⑥ Imprisonment and detentions cases listed by charge against victim

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

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



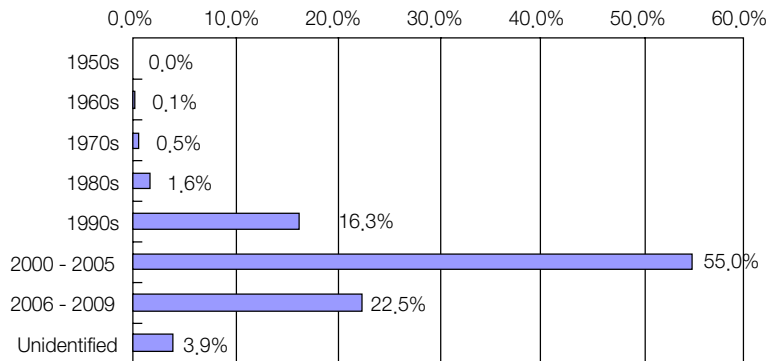
b. Detailed analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment cases

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⑥ Detention cases in labor training camps listed by region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

① Detention cases in Police holding camps listed by year

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

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

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

⑥ Detention cases in Police holding camps listed by region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

④ Prison: 839 incidents (722/117)

① Detention cases in prison listed by year

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

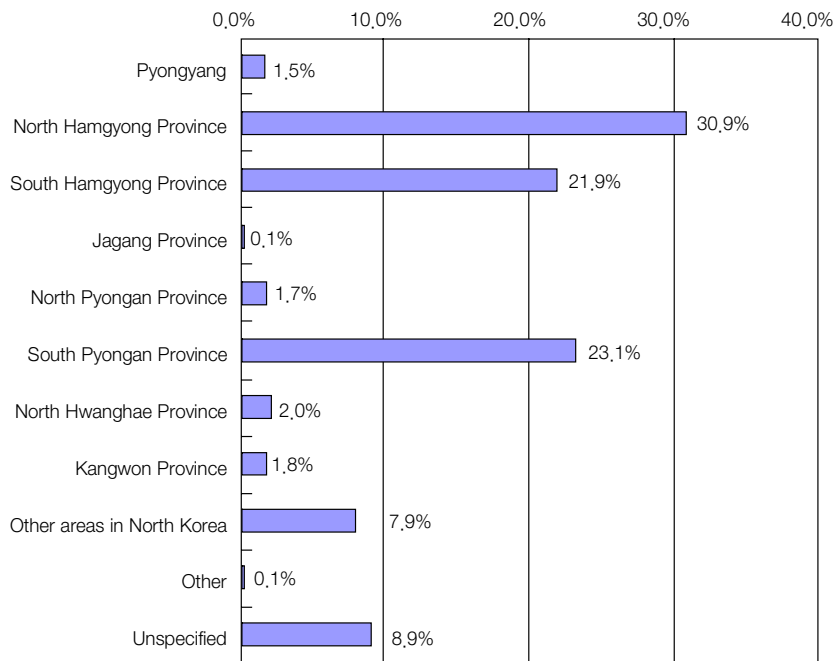
- The number of reported cases of detention in prison has steadily increased since 1950's. In particular, the number of incidents reported to after 1990's have sharply increased (1990's; 20.5%, 2000-2005's; 37.4%).

⑥ Detention cases in prison listed by region

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

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

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



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

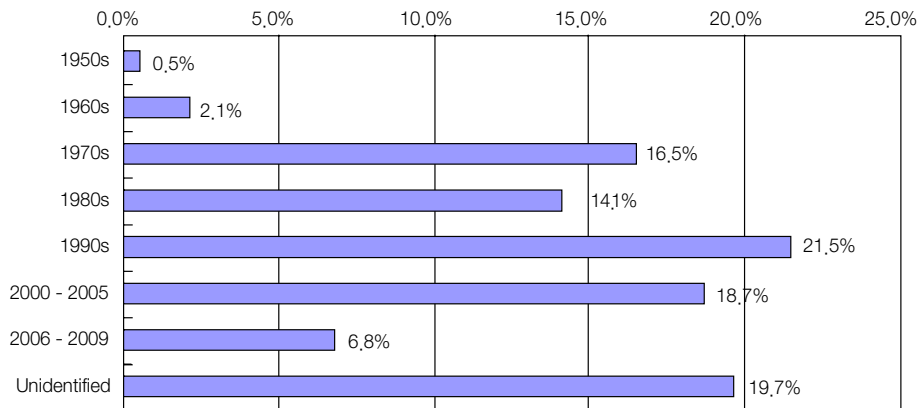
E10-I-6858 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2000, I was imprisoned at the 00 prison for border crossing. I was trialed in 2000. 인민참심원, chief judge, lawyer, attorney and three convicts were present. All three were sentenced imprisonment. They attorney and lawyer sentenced a year, but the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

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

① Detention cases in political prison camps listed by year

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

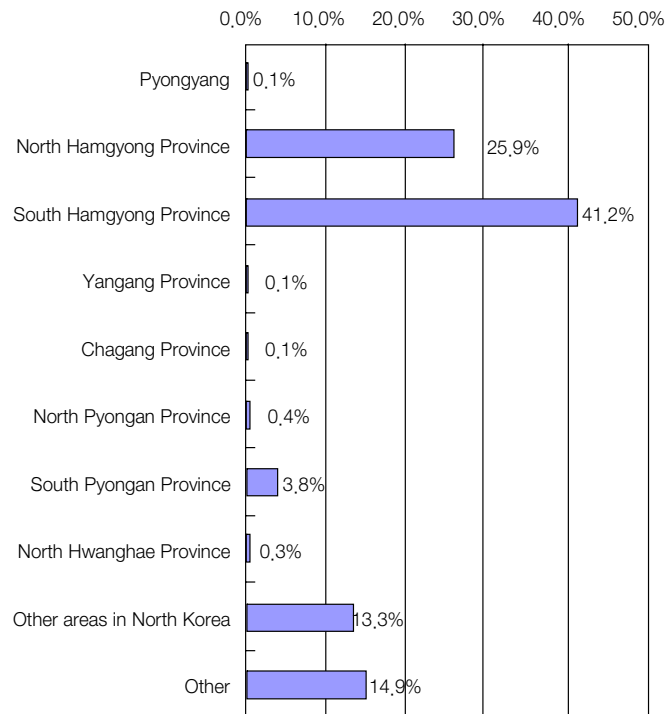
- Illegal detention in political prison camps has been reported since 1950's. The rate increased gradually from 16.5% in 1970's to 21.5% in 1990's and 25.5% after 2000's. Witness accounts of illegal detention in political prison camps are scarce.
- In the last four years (2006-2009's), 109 cases of illegal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



⑥ Detention cases in political prison camps listed by region

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⑦ Psychiatric institutions: 3 incidents (2/1)

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

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

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

E10-I-5326 (Chung 00, Female, North Hwanghae Province) *“In 2008 I attempted for the second time to defect t South Korea. When I was in Wangchong, I lost contact with the broker. I found a job through an ethnic Korean friend’s brother. I worked at a restaurant. One day, several young men took me to an apartment room. One of them, Park 00, was close friends with my friend’s brother, in his 20s. They kidnapped me to make me do a video chat. When I refused, they beat me. I luckily made a chance to call my friend’s brother, and he came to help me with his friends.”*

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

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

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

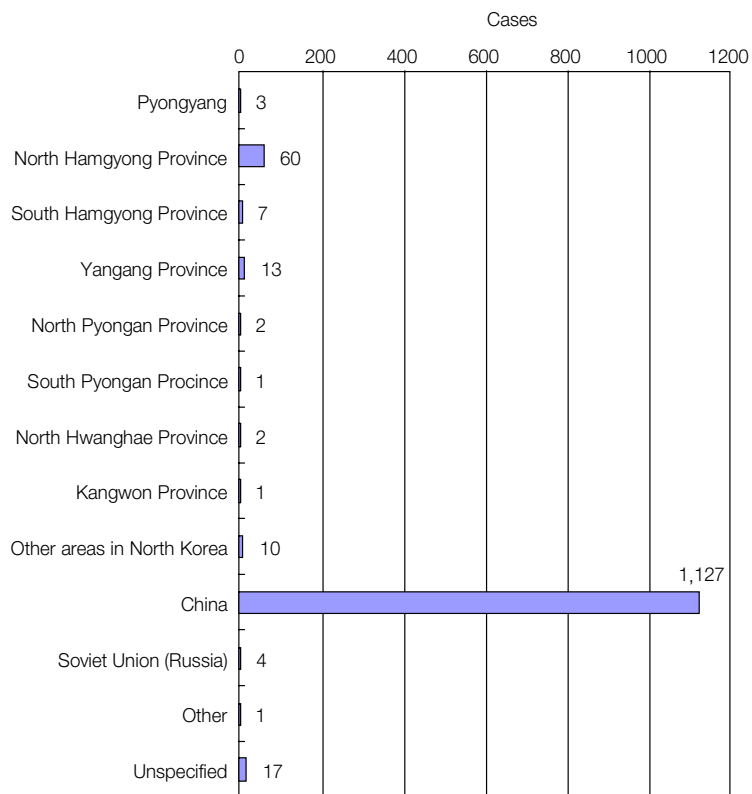
Information type/ Year	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Unspecified time	7	7	4	18
	38.9%	38.9%	22.2%	100.0%
	2.1%	0.8%	12.9%	1.4%
Total	333	884	31	1,248
	26.7%	70.8%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

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

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



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

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

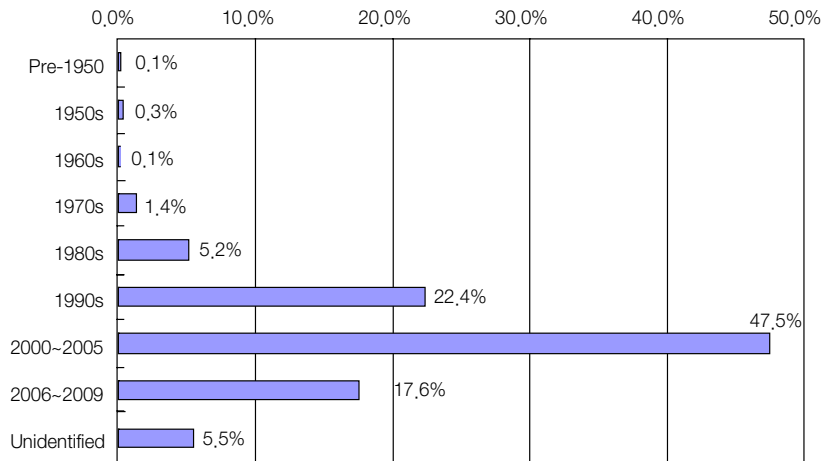
E10-I-6842 (Lee 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *"in 2000 I was arrested and sent to Yongjeong border guard squadron. After one night we were sent to Heoryong. We were supposed to be interrogated at the border but my mother was extremely ill and lost consciousness. They were afraid that she would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

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

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

a. Torture and physical violation cases listed by year

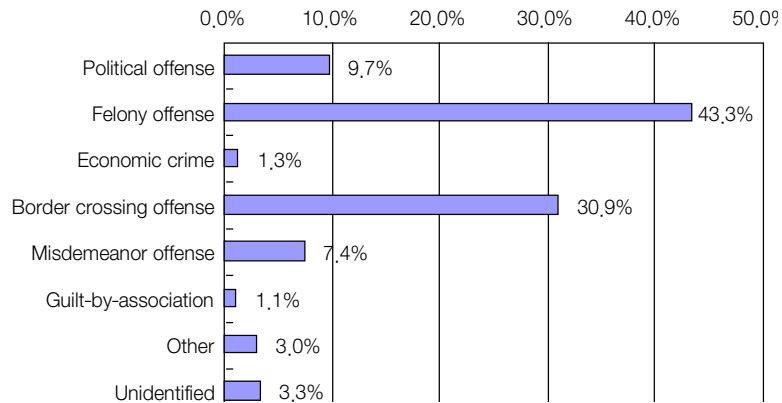
Information type/Year	Torture and violations with physical dimensions				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Pre-1950's	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
1950's	0	1	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Disappearance

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

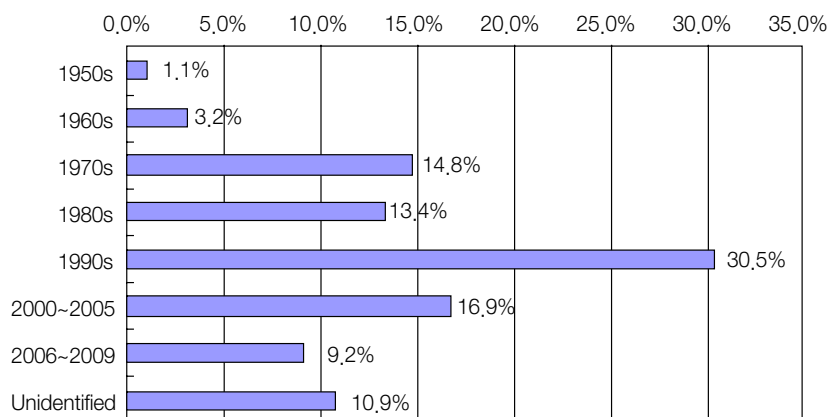
- The total number of reported disappearance cases was 567.
- 35.8% of the incidents were reported second-hand and 63.8% were directly observed.

b. Disappearances listed by year

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

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

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



c. Disappearances listed by region

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

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

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

d. Disappearances listed by gender

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

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

e. Disappearances listed by age of victim

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

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

f. Disappearances listed by location of incident

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

① Prisoners of War 296 Incidents (276/20)

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

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

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

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

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

② Abductees 141 Incidents (58/83)

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

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

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

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

③ Foreign Abductees 12 Incidents (9/3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Forced prostitution and human trafficking

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

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

b. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by year

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

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

c. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by region

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

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

d. Forced prostitution and human trafficking by age

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

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

e. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Right to Survival: 869 incidents (782/87)

1) Detailed analysis of the Right to Survival

(1) Right to Adequate Food: 869 incidents (782/87)

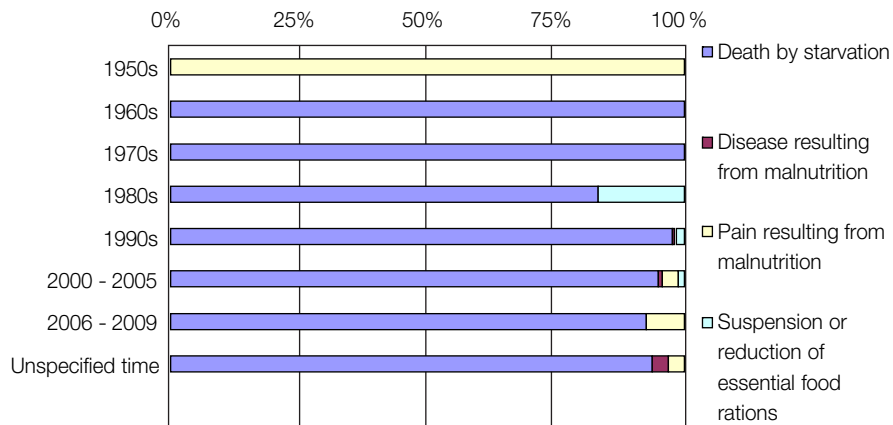
a. Analysis of violations related to the right to adequate food

Detailed act	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Number of incidents	842	4	12	11	869
Percentage (%)	96.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	100.0

- Out of the total 869 violations of the right to survival, the vast majority of cases (96.9%) were classed as death by starvation, followed by pain resulting from malnutrition (1.4%), and suspension or reduction of essential food rations (1.3%).

① Violations which affected the right to survival listed by year

Detailed act/ Year	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
1950's	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.1%
1960's	4	0	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
1970's	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1980's	5	0	0	1	6
	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.7%
1990's	647	1	4	9	661
	97.9%	0.2%	0.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	76.8%	25.0%	33.3%	81.8%	76.1%
2000-2005's	94	1	3	1	99
	94.9%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	11.2%	25.0%	25.0%	9.1%	11.4%
2006-2009's	26	0	2	0	28
	92.9%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.2%
Unspecified time	63	2	2	0	67
	94.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	7.7%
Total	842	4	12	11	869
	96.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	100%
	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.0%



- The majority of deaths caused by starvation were reported to have taken place in the 1990's (76.8%). The number of these cases reported was low before 1990's, spiked in the 1990's and then sharply decreased to 11.2% in 2000-2005's. The number of deaths caused by starvation is also very low in 2006-2009's (3.1%).
- In 1950's, only one case of pain resulting from malnutrition and no cases of death by starvation, disease resulting from malnutrition or suspension or reduction of essential food rations were reported.
- In the 1990's, instances of each category of the right to adequate food were reported.

② Violations against the right to survival by listed region

Detailed act/Region	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Pyongyang	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Hamgyong Province	511	4	4	8	527
	97.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	60.7%	100.0%	33.3%	72.7%	60.6%
South Hamgyong Province	131	0	0	0	131
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%
Yanggang Province	29	0	0	0	29
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Chagang Province	7	0	1	1	9
	77.8%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	8.3%	9.1%	1.0%
North Pyongan Province	10	0	1	0	11
	90.9%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	1.3%
South Pyongan Province	25	0	3	0	28
	89.3%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	3.2%
North Hwanghae Province	12	0	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
South Hwanghae Province	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Kangwon Province	19	0	2	0	21
	90.5%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	2.4%
Other areas in North Korea	29	0	0	0	29
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%

Detailed act/Region	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Unidentified	61	0	1	2	64
	95.3%	0.0%	1.6%	3.1%	100.0%
	7.2%	0.0%	8.3%	18.2%	7.4%
Total	842	4	12	11	869
	96.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The vast majority of reports related to death by starvation took place in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province (75.7% of all cases).

③ Violations against the right to survival listed by gender

Detailed act/Gender	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Male	374	2	6	7	389
	96.1%	0.5%	1.5%	1.8%	100.0%
	44.4%	50.0%	50.0%	63.6%	44.8%
Female	219	2	6	3	230
	95.2%	0.9%	2.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	26.0%	50.0%	50.0%	27.3%	26.5%
Group	29	0	0	0	29
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Unidentified	220	0	0	1	221
	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	25.4%
Total	842	4	12	11	869
	96.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- This chart suggests that males (44.8%) were more likely to be the victims of food shortages than females (26.5%)

In reported cases, victims of death by starvation and suspension or reduction of essential food rations were more likely to be male. Hence, malnutrition seems to inflict suffering to both genders similarly.

④ Violations against the right to survival listed by age of victim

Detailed act/Age	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
0-9's	25	0	0	0	25
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
10-19's	38	0	2	2	42
	90.5%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	100.0%
	4.5%	0.0%	16.7%	18.2%	4.8%
20-29's	58	1	0	2	61
	95.1%	1.6%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	6.9%	25.0%	0.0%	18.2%	7.0%
30-39's	39	0	3	3	45
	86.7%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	25.0%	27.3%	5.2%
40-49's	59	1	0	3	63
	93.7%	1.6%	0.0%	4.8%	100.0%
	7.0%	25.0%	0.0%	27.3%	7.2%
50-59's	33	0	0	0	33
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
60-69's	23	0	1	0	24
	95.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.8%
70-79's	8	0	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
80's +	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	556	2	6	1	565
	98.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	66.0%	50.0%	50.0%	9.1%	65.0%
Total	842	4	12	11	869
	96.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of right to food appear evenly in all age groups. Those in their 40's have the highest rate of 7.2%. The distribution of incidents of violation is even because food shortage affects all family members.
- This reflects that food shortages usually affect whole families.

⑤ Violations against the right to survival listed by location of incident

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility	3	1	2	0	6
	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Labor training camp	4	0	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Police holding camp	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Prison	3	0	1	0	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Military detention facility	7	0	1	0	8
	87.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Psychiatric hospital	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's home	511	2	4	7	524
	97.5%	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	100.0%
	60.7%	50.0%	33.3%	63.6%	60.3%
Home of colleague or neighbor	4	0	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	26	1	3	2	32
	81.3%	3.1%	9.4%	6.3%	100.0%
	3.1%	25.0%	25.0%	18.2%	3.7%
Government office or service institution	19	0	0	1	20
	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.3%

Detailed act/ Location of incident	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Public space	78	0	0	0	78
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	6	0	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
While riding on transportation	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	44	0	0	0	44
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Unidentified	134	0	0	1	135
	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	15.5%
Total	842	4	12	11	869
	96.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to adequate food most frequently occurred in the victim's own home (60.3%) or in a public space (9.0%).
- The most frequently reported violation of the right to adequate food - death by starvation - occurred in a victim's home (60.7%) or a public space (9.3%).

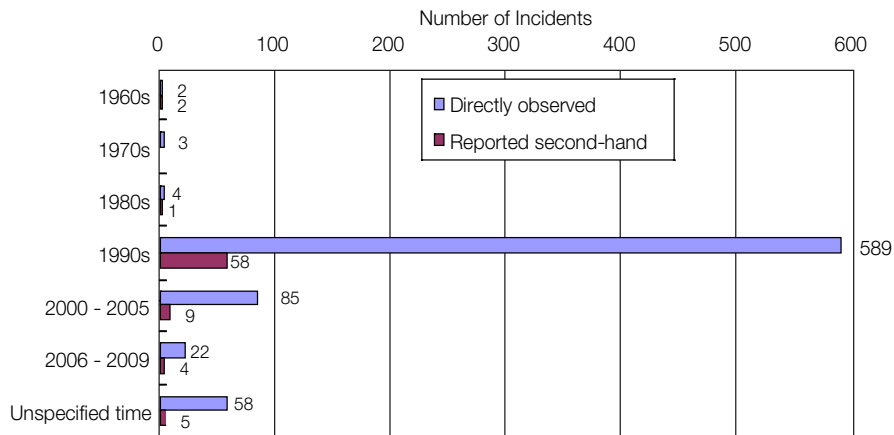
b. Detailed analysis of violations against the right to adequate food

① Death by starvation: 842 incidents (763/79)

Ⓐ Cases classified as starvation as a method of killing listed by year

Year	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
1960's	2	2	4
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	2.5%	0.5%
1970's	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
1980's	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%
1990's	589	58	647
	91.0%	9.0%	100.0%
	77.2%	73.4%	76.8%
2000-2005's	85	9	94
	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
	11.1%	11.4%	11.2%
2006-2009's	22	4	26
	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
	2.9%	5.1%	3.1%
Unspecified time	58	5	63
	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%
	7.6%	6.3%	7.5%
Total	763	79	842
	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of total cases of death by starvation, 763 cases, were observed directly (90.6%) and 79 cases were second-hand reports (9.4%).
- Of the observed cases, 77.2% occurred in the 1990s with only 14.0% cases reported since 2000's. This peak in reported incidents coincides with the food shortages reported in North Korea in the 1990's.
- There have been fewer reports of death by starvation in the 2000's (2000-2005's: 94 cases, 2006-2009's: 26 cases). The drop since 2000's suggests that North Korea's food situation has improved.

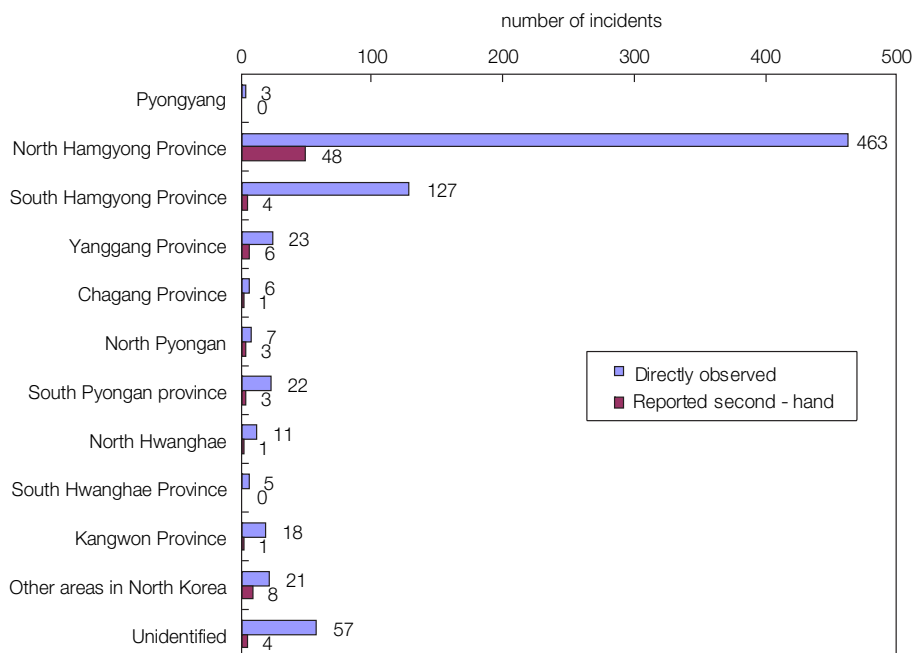


⑥ Cases classified as death by starvation listed by region

Information type/ Region	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
North Hamgyong Province	463	48	511
	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	60.7%	60.8%	60.7%
South Hamgyong Province	127	4	131
	96.9%	3.1%	100.0%
	16.6%	5.1%	15.6%
Yanggang Province	23	6	29
	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
	3.0%	7.6%	3.4%
Chagang Province	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%
North Pyongan Province	7	3	10
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	3.8%	1.2%
South Pyongan province	22	3	25
	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	3.8%	3.0%
North Hwanghae Province	11	1	12
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
South Hwanghae Province	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Kangwon Province	18	1	19
	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%

Information type/ Region	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Other areas in North Korea	21	8	29
	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	2.8%	10.1%	3.4%
Unidentified	57	4	61
	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
	7.5%	5.1%	7.2%
Total	763	79	842
	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

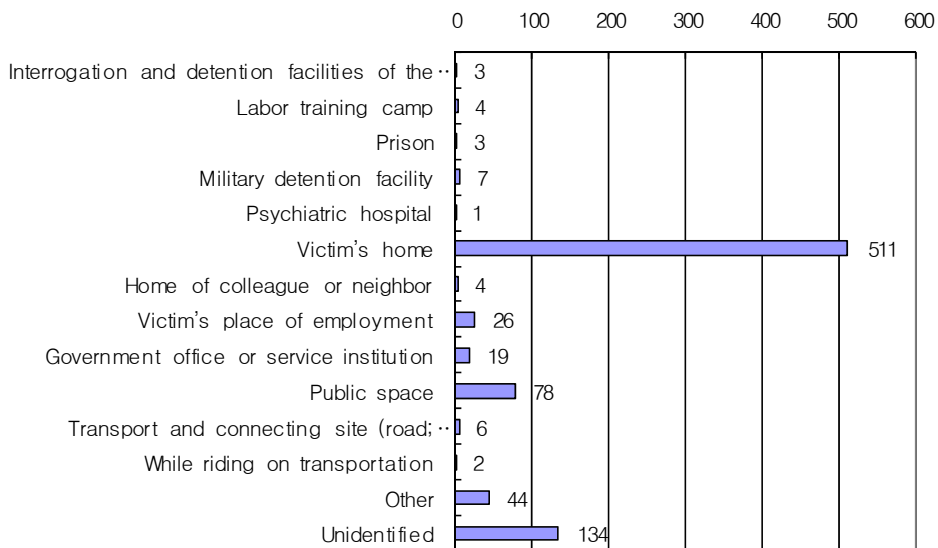
- The largest number of death by starvation was recorded in North Hamgyong province (60.7%), followed by South Hamgyong Province (15.6%). This may be attributed to the fact that the majority of witnesses are from Hamgyong Province.



© Cases classified as death by starvation listed by location of incidents

Location	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Interrogation and detention facilities of the State Security Agency ofr Police	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.1%	2.5%	0.4%
Labor training camp	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Prison	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%
Military detention facility	2	5	7
	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
	0.3%	6.3%	0.8%
Psychiatric hospital	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's home	471	40	511
	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
	61.7%	50.6%	60.7%
Home of colleague or neighbor	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	23	3	26
	88.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%
Government office or service institution	15	4	19
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	2.0%	5.1%	2.3%
Public space	70	8	78
	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	9.2%	10.1%	9.3%

Location	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
While riding on transportation	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	41	3	44
	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
	5.4%	3.8%	5.2%
Unidentified	121	13	134
	90.3%	9.7%	100.0%
	15.9%	16.5%	15.9%
Total	763	79	842
	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Victims reported to have died from starvation were most likely to be found in the victims' own houses (61.7%) or public spaces (9.2%).
- Other places include victims' workplaces and government offices or service institutions.

E09-I-1542 (Kang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"Lee 00 was a son of my aunt. He had tuberculosis even before he was drafted, but he had to go to military because of the order. Lee 00 grew up not knowing hardship. He did not adjust to the army very well. He was 75kg before the draft. But when he returned 4 months later, he was only 15kg. He looked like a doll. Even the officer who carried him dropped him off at his house and left without a word, probably because he was scared too. He could not even talk and barely opened his eyes. He died three days later. My aunt still cries when she talks about it. She says "Kim Jong-il killed my son."*

② Disease resulting from malnutrition: 4 incidents (3/1)

There are 3 eyewitness reports and 1 second-hand report of diseases resulting from malnutrition and one report, 4 in total.

E10-I-10023 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"Lee 00 was from South Korea and worked at a mine. In the North he had two sons and a daughter. The household is very poor. His wife is blinded due to malnutrition. They are all in North Korea. Lee 00 also has malnutrition."*

E08-I-3850 (Sung 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"Lee 00 had to report to work without eating. He fell ill but never received medical attention. The 00 mine traded with a local farm to get food. The mine gave one meal per day (lunch) to a miner who worked underground 8 hours per day. Without medical treatment, Lee went to work just so that he can eat that one meal. In the end the mine stopped distributing the lunch. Lee died inside the mine."*

③ Pain resulting from malnutrition: 12 incidents (10/2)

10 out of 12 reports of pain resulting from malnutrition were eyewitnessed and 2 were second-hand reports.

E10-I-5363 (Park 00, Male, Kangwon Province) *"In 1990, my father was arrested and sentenced for a year for problems with wild fire. He was imprisoned at the 00 prison but was released in 8 months because the lower half of his body was paralyzed. He could not eat well; the meal at the prison was one scoop of grain and corn powder. Also, because he was over 60 years old, he did relatively easier work. However, the labor was still too much for him, because he was over 60 years old). During the preliminary hearings, regardless of the seriousness of one's crime, every prisoner has to sit for 6 months. That is why his legs were paralyzed. When he went to the prison he could barely walk. He was completely paralyzed soon after he was transferred to the prison. I carried him out of the prison when he was released. He was very light. He had lost a lot of weight. So I carried him out of the prison."*

E09-I-1969 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was sentenced to three years, but was released in 8 months due to amnesty. I was extremely ill for three months due to diarrhea and pellagra. We received three meals per day, but the noodle had absolutely no seasoning. I could not even move or digest food. I had to make a backpack and carry coals to the market for sale. But I was diagnosed pleurisy. I needed medical treatments but they did not even treat me like a human. To them, someone like me could just be dead and they would not care."*

④ Suspension or reduction of essential food rations: 11 incidents (6/5)

There are six eyewitness reports and 5 second-hand reports of suspension or reduction of essential food rations, 11 in total.

E08-I-3848 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“Shin 00 used to work at a mine. In 1998 due to food shortage Shin did not even think about receiving food ration. Shin did not get breakfast or lunch. In the evening, Shin said the mine workers had corn power with water.”*

E08-I-4947 (Ku 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“Between 1991-1998, I never received food ration at the 체신소 in Hamgyong province.”*

E06-H-97 (Lee 00, Male, Chagang Province) *“In 1998, food distribution in 00 munitions factory contracted from 15 days’ worth of food to 5 days’.”*

E06-H-65 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 1997, due to the lean year Kim’s family (father, mother, Kim, sister, brother, etc) received only 40% of the annual food ration (480kg). Furthermore, they were forced to surrender 250kg to the military.”*

4. Right to Health: 225 incidents (208/17)

1) General analysis of the Right to Health

(1) Violations of the right to health

Type of act	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
Number	187	38	225
Percentage (%)	83.1	16.9	100.0

- 187 incidents of denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services (83.1%) and 38 failures to provide health care facilities and personnel (16.9%) were reported. This suggests that victims were denied appropriate treatment and health care services even if the health care facilities and personnel were available.

(2) Violations of the right to health listed by year

Type of act/Year	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
1960's	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
1970's	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
1980's	13	1	14
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	7.0%	2.6%	6.2%
1990's	104	19	123
	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
	55.6%	50.0%	54.7%
2000-2005's	43	12	55
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	23.0%	31.6%	24.4%
2006-2009's	15	4	19
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	8.0%	10.5%	8.4%
Unspecified time	10	1	11
	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	5.3%	2.6%	4.9%
Total	187	38	225
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to health reported were the most frequently reported in the 1990's (54.7%). This was followed by the 2000-2005's, which accounted for 24.4%, and the 2000-2009's, which accounted for 8.4% of reported cases.
- This table suggests that the health care system of North Korea has not functioned properly since the 1980s and that its malfunction was the most severe in 1990's.
- The peak of incidents in 1990's coincides with the high number of violations of the right to survival in the 1990's such as death by starvation and suspension or reduction of food rations. This suggests that diseases caused by food shortages were not properly dealt with in North Korea

(3) Violations of the right to health listed by region

Type of act/ Region	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
Pyongyang	2	2	4
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	5.3%	1.8%
North Hamgyong Province	116	22	138
	84.1%	15.9%	100.0%
	62.0%	57.9%	61.3%
South Hamgyong Province	21	2	23
	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%
	11.2%	5.3%	10.2%
Yanggang Province	13	4	17
	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%
	7.0%	10.5%	7.6%
Chagang Province	2	2	4
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	5.3%	1.8%
North Pyongan Province	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	0.0%	2.7%
South Pyongan Province	5	2	7
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	2.7%	5.3%	3.1%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
Kangwon Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Other areas in North Korea	9	3	12
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	7.9%	5.3%

Type of act/ Region	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
Soviet Union(Russia)	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	8	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.3%	0.0%	3.6%
Total	187	38	225
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of reported violations of the right to health occurred in North Hamgyong Province (61.3%). This was followed by South Hamgyong province (10.2%). Violations of the right to health occurred in remaining areas of North Korea were evenly distributed.

(4) Violations of the right to health listed by gender

Type of act/ Gender	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
Male	89	24	113
	78.8%	21.2%	100.0%
	47.6%	63.2%	50.2%
Female	62	10	72
	86.1%	13.9%	100.0%
	33.2%	26.3%	32.0%
Unidentified	36	4	40
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	19.3%	10.5%	17.8%
Total	187	38	225
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations of the right to health involved proportionally more males (50.2%) than females (32.0%).
- There were more reports of violations of the right to health involving male victims than female victims, where the gender was known. This reflected the pattern between genders seen in reports of violations of the right to survival including death by starvation and suspension or reduction of essential food rations.

(5) Violations of the right to health listed by age of victim

Type of act/ Age	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
0-9	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
10-19	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
20-29	11	1	12
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	5.9%	2.6%	5.3%
30-39	14	3	17
	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%
40-49	20	0	20
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.7%	0.0%	8.9%
50-59	10	1	11
	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	5.3%	2.6%	4.9%
60-69	8	2	10
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	4.3%	5.3%	4.4%
70-79	3	1	4
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	2.6%	1.8%
Unidentified	112	30	142
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	59.9%	78.9%	63.1%
Total	187	38	225
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

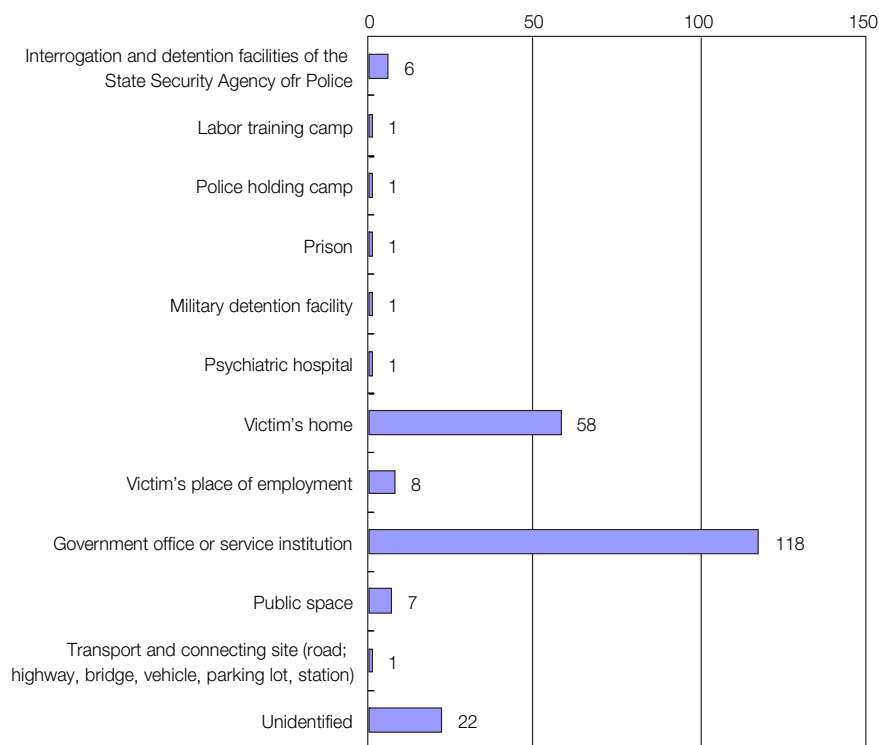
- Violations related to the right to health involved victims across all age groups. Specifically, these cases were more likely among occur among victims in their 40s (8.9%).

(6) Violations of the right to health listed by location of incident

Detailed act/Location of incident	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
Labor training camp	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Police holding camp	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Prison	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Military detention facility	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%
Psychiatric institution	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Victim's home	43	15	58
	74.1%	25.9%	100.0%
	23.0%	39.5%	25.8%
Victim's place of employment	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	3.7%	2.6%	3.6%
Government office or service institution	101	17	118
	85.6%	14.4%	100.0%
	54.0%	44.7%	52.4%
Public space	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%

Detailed act/Location of incident	Denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services	Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel	Total
Unidentified	19	3	22
	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	10.2%	7.9%	9.8%
Total	187	38	225
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of cases were reported to occur at government offices or service institutions (52.4%). These are likely to be cases where victims visited a hospital or another medical service institution but were refused treatment due to either lack of facilities or outright rejection of requests for treatment.
- The victim's home had the second-largest share of cases (25.8%). These are cases in which the victims suffered from illnesses without any medical treatment.



2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of the Right to Health

(1) Denial of Appropriate Treatment/Failure to Provide Health Care Services:
187 incidents (171/16)

Detailed act	Death	Contracting or worsening of disease	Total
Number of incidents	166	21	187
Percentage (%)	88.8	11.2	100.0

- Of the total incidents related to denial of appropriate treatment or failure to provide health care services, 88.8% involved the death of the victim and 11.2% involved the contracting or worsening of a disease. This suggests that the death rate of victims of the denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services was very high. There are 187 reports of denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services.

E10-I-11064 (Cheon 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“In the spring 2004, Kim died from abdominal dropsy in his liver. He was diagnosed and hospitalized, but the doctors taught him folk remedy and dismissed him because they did not have the means to provide treatment either. In North Korea, patients don’t expect to get treatments. All they expect is diagnosis. Kim lives 40km away from the hospital. He came home and bought medicines, but eventually died.”*

E10-I-3857 (Ko 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“Though the hospital diagnosed my mother’s symptoms as cold, but she actually had pneumonia. She had high fever at 10 PM but the hospital did not have medicines. All they did was to give her a shot. My mother died, tightly clutching a bottle of penicillin. If she just had one shot, she would not have died. She died around 1975.”*

E09-I-3242 (Hyun 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“Kim 00 lived in the same village. His household was practically broke. I know of their situation*

because my mother was hospitalized in 2006. She took out a tooth and it was infected, leading to blood poisoning; decaying of the gum where the tooth was taken out. It deteriorated to cancer but the hospital did not take her. She cried and said "I want to see unification before I die." The hospital provides beds for patients and that was it. She died in a week. It was 2006 winter, Yangang province 00 hospital."

(2) Failure to Provide Health Care Facilities and Personnel: 38 incidents (37/1)

Detailed acts	Death	Contracting or worsening of disease	Total
Number of incidents	33	5	38
Percentage (%)	86.8	13.2	100.0

- Of the cases of failing to provide health care facilities and personnel, 5 involved the contracting or worsening of a disease and 33 involved death of the victim.

E08-I-5004 (Kim 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) "Hwang 00 reported sickness in the middle of a training at Haeju arm corps. Hwang was sent to a hospital and died that day, because the operation room did not have electricity necessary for surgery. Hwang's back was decomposing at the time of death. I don't know what disease he had. It was 1992."

5. Right to Education: 138 incidents (131/7)

1) General Analysis of Violations of the Right to Education

(1) Violations of the right to education

Type of act	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university, etc.)	Other	Total
Number	21	110	7	138
Percentage (%)	15.2	79.7	5.1	100.0

- Deprivation of access to higher education was the the most frequently reported example of violation of the right to education (79.7%). This was followed by deprivation of access to compulsory education which accounted for 15.2% of cases.

(2) Violations of the right to education listed by year

Type of act/ Year	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
1950's	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
1960's	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
1970's	2	13	2	17
	11.8%	76.5%	11.8%	100.0%
	9.5%	11.8%	28.6%	12.3%
1980's	2	37	2	41
	4.9%	90.2%	4.9%	100.0%
	9.5%	33.6%	28.6%	29.7%
1990's	7	28	1	36
	19.4%	77.8%	2.8%	100.0%
	33.3%	25.5%	14.3%	26.1%
2000-2005's	3	5	0	8
	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	4.5%	0.0%	5.8%
2006-2009's	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	28.6%	2.2%
Unspecified time	7	22	0	29
	24.1%	75.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	21.0%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the total cases reported, 29.7% occurred in the 1980's, 26.1% occurred in the 1990's, 12.3% in the 1970's and 5.8% in 2000-2005's.
- The majority of cases of deprivation of access to compulsory education were reported to take place since 1970's (1990's: 33.3%, 2000-2005's: 14.3%) when the food shortage in North Korea was so severe that students were not provided with compulsory education.
- Instances of the deprivation of access to higher education occurred in every decade from the 1950's to the 2000's. This suggests that the deprivation of access to higher education based on social class commonly takes place in North Korea. The highest proportion of the deprivation of access to higher education occurred in the 1980's (33.6%) and followed by 1990's (25.5%).

(3) Violations of the right to education listed by region

Type of act/ Region	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Pyongyang	0	8	2	10
	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.3%	28.6%	7.2%
North Hamgyong Province	11	40	2	53
	20.8%	75.5%	3.8%	100.0%
	52.4%	36.4%	28.6%	38.4%
South Hamgyong Province	1	4	2	7
	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.6%	28.6%	5.1%
Yanggang Province	2	4	1	7
	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%
	9.5%	3.6%	14.3%	5.1%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%
South Pyongan Province	2	7	0	9
	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	6.4%	0.0%	6.5%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
South Hwanghae Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%

Type of act/ Region	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Kangwon Province	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Other areas in North Korea	1	24	0	25
	4.0%	96.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	21.8%	0.0%	18.1%
Unidentified	2	14	0	16
	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	12.7%	0.0%	11.6%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving the right to education the most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province (38.4%).

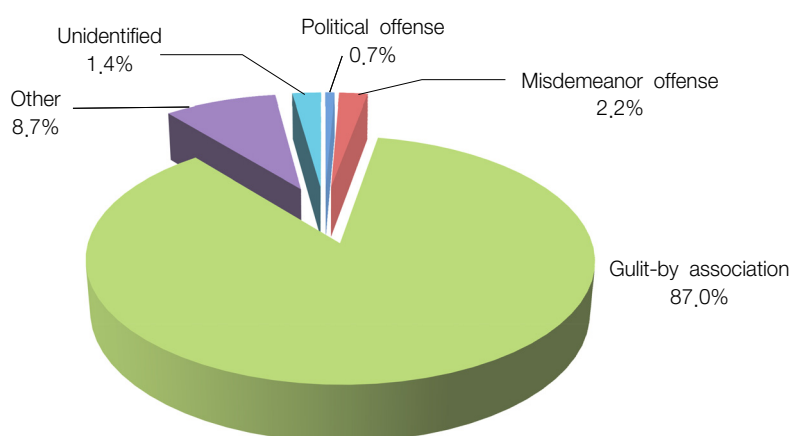
(4) Violations of the right to education listed by location of incident

Detailed acts/Location of incident	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
Political prison camp	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	1.4%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Victim's home	5	22	1	28
	17.9%	78.6%	3.6%	100.0%
	23.8%	20.0%	14.3%	20.3%
Government offices or service institution	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Education facility	9	62	4	75
	12.0%	82.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	42.9%	56.4%	57.1%	54.3%
Public space	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
Unidentified	4	18	0	22
	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	19.0%	16.4%	0.0%	15.9%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of the right to education, these cases the most frequently occurred at education facilities (54.3%). Among those cases, the deprivation of access to higher education including professional school and university (82.7%) was more frequently reported than the deprivation of access to compulsory education including elementary school, middle school and high school (12.0%).

(5) Violations of the right to education listed by charge against victim

Type of act/Charge against victim	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
Political offense	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.7%
Misdemeanor offense	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	14.3%	2.2%
Guilt-by-association	16	103	1	120
	13.3%	85.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	76.2%	93.6%	14.3%	87.0%
Other	4	4	4	12
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	19.0%	3.6%	57.1%	8.7%
Unidentified	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- the most cases of the right to education violations resulted from charges arising from the guilt-by-association (87.0%).
- In cases where the victim was denied access to higher education, 93.6% resulted from the guilt-by-association. In cases where the victim was denied access to compulsory education, 76.2% resulted from the guilt-by-association.

(6) Violations of the right to education listed by age of victim

Type of act/ Age	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education	Other	Total
0-9	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
10-19	6	53	5	64
	9.4%	82.8%	7.8%	100.0%
	28.6%	48.2%	71.4%	46.4%
20-29	3	16	2	21
	14.3%	76.2%	9.5%	100.0%
	14.3%	14.5%	28.6%	15.2%
30-39	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%
40-49	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
60-69	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	11	33	0	44
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	52.4%	30.0%	0.0%	31.9%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Those in the 10-19-year-old age group, as the main beneficiaries of the education system, were the most frequently the victims of reported violations of the right to education (46.4%).

(7) Violations of the right to education listed by gender

Type of act/ Gender	Deprivation of access to compulsory education	Deprivation of access to higher education (university etc.)	Other	Total
Male	10	51	4	65
	15.4%	78.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	47.6%	46.4%	57.1%	47.1%
Female	10	52	3	65
	15.4%	80.0%	4.6%	100.0%
	47.6%	47.3%	42.9%	47.1%
Unidentified	1	7	0	8
	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	6.4%	0.0%	5.8%
Total	21	110	7	138
	15.2%	79.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of male victims of violations of the right to education was same as that of females (Both 47.1%). This suggests that the violations of the right to education occurred regardless of gender.

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of the Right to Education

(1) Deprivation of access to Compulsory Education: 21 incidents (21/0)

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	18	3	21
Percentage (%)	85.7	14.3	100.0

Of the 21 cases related to the deprivation of access to compulsory education, 18 discrimination cases were based on social class and 3 cases was due to inadequate education facilities.

E09-I-3064 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was taken to a court when my daughter was 10 years old. She was expelled from the school because of the rumor that her mother was a spy.”*

E10-I-1640 (Cheon 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was supposed to go to the In-min School (elementary school), but since my family war poor I only registered for school and actually gathered timber in the mountain. The teacher even came to take me to the school, but my father did not let me. I still have a hard time reading and writing.”*

(2) Deprivation of access to Higher Education: 110 incidents (103/7)

a. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	108	2	110
Percentage (%)	98.2	1.8	100.0

- most of the incidents that involve deprivation of access to higher education, the was a result of discrimination based on the social class of the victim (98.2%).

b. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education listed by year

Detailed acts/Year	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
1950's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
1960's	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	2.7%
1970's	13	0	13
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.0%	0.0%	11.8%
1980's	36	1	37
	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
	33.3%	50.0%	33.6%
1990's	28	0	28
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.9%	0.0%	25.5%
2000-2005's	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	4.5%
2006-2009's	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Unspecified time	21	1	22
	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	19.4%	50.0%	20.0%
Total	108	2	110
	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases involving deprivation of access to higher education the most frequently took place in the 1980's (24.3%). This was followed by the 1990's, which accounted for 18.9% and 2000-2005's (5.4%).
- Cases involving discrimination based on social class the most frequently occurred in the 1980's (22.9%).

c. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education listed by region

Detailed acts/Region	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Pyongyang	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	6.5%	50.0%	7.3%
North Hamgyong Province	40	0	40
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	37.0%	0.0%	36.4%
South Hamgyong Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
Yanggang Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
Chagang Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	3.6%
South Pyongan Province	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.5%	0.0%	6.4%
South Hwanghae Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	2.7%
Kangwon Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Other areas in North Korea	24	0	24
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	0.0%	21.8%
Unidentified	13	1	14
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	12.0%	50.0%	12.7%
Total	108	2	110
	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases reported the most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province (32.4%) and followed by Pyongyang, North Pyongan Province.

E09-I-0346 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“My grandfather went to South for business, but he never came back due to war. My family was discriminated because of that. My father has not even seen my grandfather’s face He tried to go to the Kim Il Sung University, the Party school, and officer school in 1991, but his application was denied. In 2005 I applied to Cheongjin 1 army corps but was denied based on documents. My older sister, who also applied to universities in 2003 after she was released from the army duty, was also denied.”*

E09-I-0290 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I took a preliminary exam but the exam was someone else’s. At first I thought there was a mistake with the name and date of birth. The proctor said these were minor problems and I took the exam as it was. But in the end, it was someone else’s exam.”*

E10-I-7603 (Kim 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I could not go to the university I wanted because my parents were laborers. I was interested in literature since middle school; I published to small magazines. My writing has been selected and was published in children’s magazines. My goal was to become a writer, yet I was admitted to a school that specializes in construction, which I never heard of. In North Korea, students do not apply to schools they want; they are positioned to schools as decided by the central party.”*

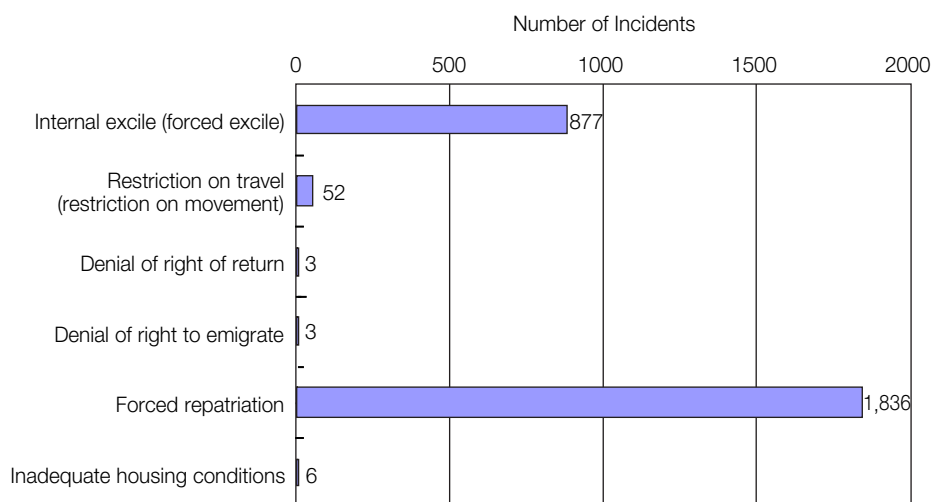
6. Right to Movement and Residence: 2,777 incidents (2,411/366)

1) General Analysis of the Right to Movement and Residence

(1) Violations against the right to movement and residence

Type of act	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Frequency	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
Percentage (%)	31.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	66.1	0.2	100.0

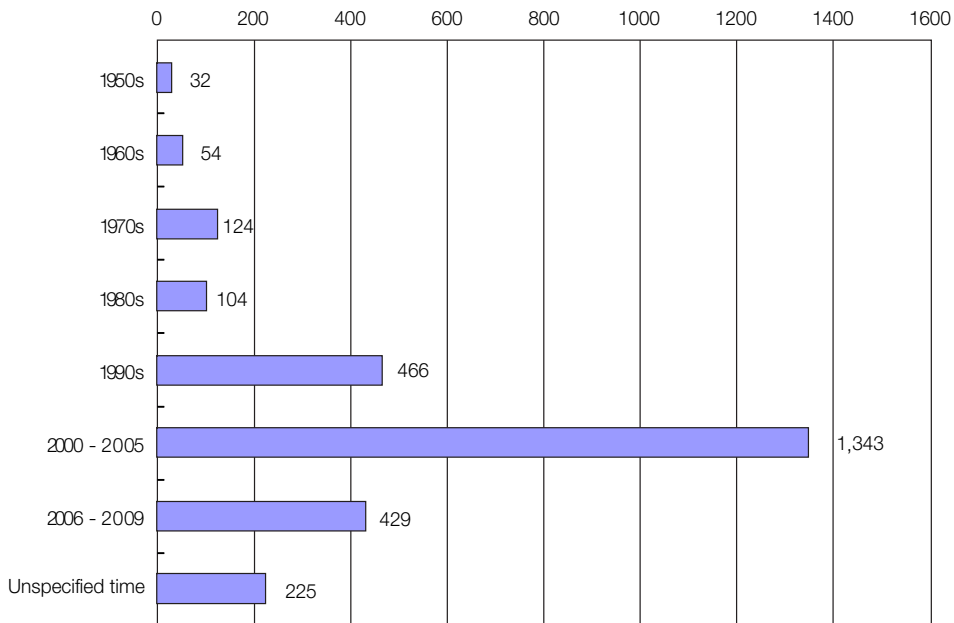
- Of the 1,836 reported violations of the right to movement and residence, the majority (66.1%) was incidents of forced repatriation. Internal exile (31.6%) was the next the most commonly reported violation of this type.



(2) Violations against the right to movement and residence listed by year

Type of act/Year	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
1950's	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
1960's	51	1	1	0	1	0	54
	94.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	1.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%
1970's	116	3	2	0	3	0	124
	93.5%	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.2%	5.8%	66.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	4.5%
1980's	87	3	0	1	10	3	104
	83.7%	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	9.6%	2.9%	100.0%
	9.9%	5.8%	0.0%	33.3%	0.5%	50.0%	3.7%
1990's	206	17	0	1	242	0	466
	44.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	51.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	23.5%	32.7%	0.0%	33.3%	13.2%	0.0%	16.8%
2000-2005's	160	10	0	1	1,172	0	1,343
	11.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.2%	19.2%	0.0%	33.3%	63.8%	0.0%	48.4%
2006-2009's	101	12	0	0	316	0	429
	23.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.5%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	15.4%
Unspecified time	124	6	0	0	92	3	225
	55.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	14.1%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	50.0%	8.1%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of reports involving the right to movement and residence, 48.4% occurred in 2000-2005's. The 1990's was the next the most commonly reported period involving these cases (16.8%).
- Of the received reports related to forced repatriation, the most has been reported in 2000-2005's and in 2006-2009's (63.8% and 17.2%, respectively). We have received few reports of forced repatriations in previous decades. The increase in reports over the decades is be due to the increasing numbers defection from North Korea.
- Incidents of internal exile in North Korea have been reported since the 1950s. Of the reports of internal exile, incidents the most frequently took place in the 1990's (23.5%) followed by 2000-2005's (18.2%) and the 1970's (13.2%).

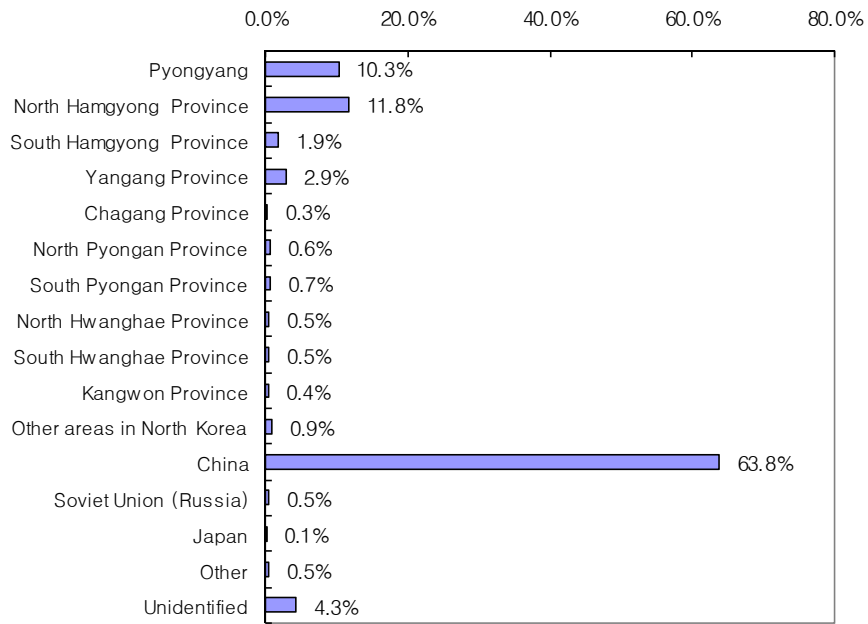


(3) Forced repatriations listed by region

Type of act/Region	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Pyongyang	278	6	0	0	0	1	285
	97.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	31.7%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	10.3%
North Hamgyong Province	306	20	2	0	0	1	329
	93.0%	6.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	34.9%	38.5%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.8%
South Hamgyong Province	49	4	0	1	0	0	54
	90.7%	7.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	7.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Yanggang Province	77	3	0	0	0	0	80
	96.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Chagang Province	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	14	1	0	0	0	1	16
	87.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.6%
South Pyongan Province	16	3	1	0	0	0	20
	80.0%	15.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	5.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
North Hwanghae Province	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
South Hwanghae Province	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

Type of act/Region	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Kangwon Province	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other areas in North Korea	18	5	0	1	0	0	24
	75.0%	20.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.1%	9.6%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
China	1	1	0	0	1,769	0	1,771
	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	0.0%	63.8%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	1	0	1	11	1	14
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	78.6%	7.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	33.3%	0.6%	16.7%	0.5%
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0	2	0	0	12	0	14
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	72	4	0	0	42	2	120
	60.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	8.2%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	33.3%	4.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest numbers of incidents were reported in China (63.8%) and North Hamgyong province (11.8%).
- The high number of reports attributed to China may be explained by forced repatriations of North Koreans from China back to North Korea following an attempt to defect.



〈The number of forced repatriation cases by region〉

(4) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by location of incident

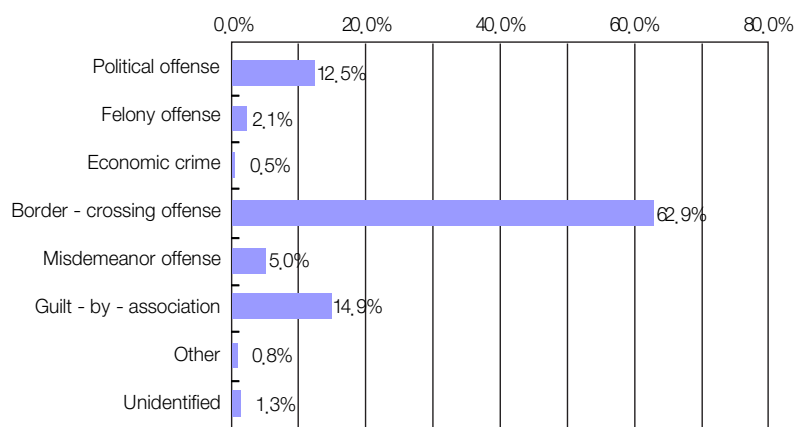
Type of act/Location of incident	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Police holding camp	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Military detention facility	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Psychiatric hospitals	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's home	662	19	1	1	50	4	737
	89.8%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	6.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	75.5%	36.5%	33.3%	33.3%	2.7%	66.7%	26.5%
Home of colleague or neighbor	5	1	0	0	7	0	13
	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	22	2	1	0	22	2	49
	44.9%	4.1%	2.0%	0.0%	44.9%	4.1%	100.0%
	2.5%	3.8%	33.3%	0.0%	1.2%	33.3%	1.8%
Government office or service institution	5	9	0	1	8	0	23
	21.7%	39.1%	0.0%	4.3%	34.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	17.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
Educational facility	5	1	0	0	2	0	8
	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

Type of act/Location of incident	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Public space	1	1	0	0	64	0	66
	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	2.4%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	0	0	0	0	56	0	56
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.0%
While riding on transportation	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Detention facilities in China	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Other	104	4	0	0	1,087	0	1,195
	8.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	43.0%
Unidentified	68	9	1	1	489	0	568
	12.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	86.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.8%	17.3%	33.3%	33.3%	26.6%	0.0%	20.5%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations involving the right to residence and movement the most frequently took place at ‘other’ (43.0%), followed by the victim’s home which accounted for 26.5%.
- Of the reported forced repatriation, the number falling under ‘other’ was high (59.2%). ‘Other’ refers to the high number of ‘detention centers’ located along the border of China where the most repatriation cases happened.

(5) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by charge against victim

Type of act/ charge against victim	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Political offense	174	3	0	1	170	0	348
	50.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	48.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	19.8%	5.8%	0.0%	33.3%	9.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Felony offense	46	0	1	0	10	0	57
	80.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%
Economic crime	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Border-crossing offense	90	6	0	0	1,651	0	1,747
	5.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	94.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.3%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.9%	0.0%	62.9%
Misdemeanor offense	100	29	2	1	3	3	138
	72.5%	21.0%	1.4%	0.7%	2.2%	2.2%	100.0%
	11.4%	55.8%	66.7%	33.3%	0.2%	50.0%	5.0%
Guilt-by-association	405	8	0	1	1	0	415
	97.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	46.2%	15.4%	0.0%	33.3%	0.1%	0.0%	14.9%
Other	14	3	0	0	1	3	21
	66.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	100.0%
	1.6%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	50.0%	0.8%
Unidentified	34	2	0	0	0	0	36
	94.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



〈Rate of Incidents by Charge Against Victims〉

- Of reported incidents, border-crossing offenses (62.9%), guilt-by-association (14.9%) and political offenses (12.5%) were the most likely to lead to a violation of the right to residence and movement.
- Incidents involving internal exile (forced exile) the most frequently originated with a charge related to the guilt-by-association (46.2%) or a political offense (19.8%). 89.9% of reported cases of forced repatriation resulted from charges related to border-crossing offenses.

(6) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by age of victim

Detailed acts/ Age	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
0-9	24	0	0	0	14	0	38
	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
10-19	27	2	0	0	133	0	162
	16.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	5.8%
20-29	49	9	0	0	459	1	518
	9.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	5.6%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	16.7%	18.7%
30-39	40	10	0	0	502	0	552
	7.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	19.9%
40-49	48	5	1	1	182	0	237
	20.3%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	76.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.5%	9.6%	33.3%	33.3%	9.9%	0.0%	8.5%
50-59	16	3	0	0	38	0	57
	28.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%
60-69	12	1	0	0	16	0	29
	41.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%
70-79	3	1	0	0	2	0	6
	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
80+	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	657	21	2	2	489	5	1,176
	55.9%	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%	41.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	74.9%	40.4%	66.7%	66.7%	26.6%	83.3%	42.3%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported victims came from all age ranges. This reflects the large number of individuals who were forcibly exiled as a family unit and no age limit in case of forced repatriation.

(7) Violations against the right to residence and movement listed by information type

Type of act/ Information type	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Directly observed	568	21	1	2	630	3	1,225
	46.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	51.4%	0.2%	100.0%
	64.8%	40.4%	33.3%	66.7%	34.3%	50.0%	44.1%
Directly experienced	111	21	1	0	1,051	2	1,186
	9.4%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	88.6%	0.2%	100.0%
	12.7%	40.4%	33.3%	0.0%	57.2%	33.3%	42.7%
Reported second-hand	198	10	1	1	153	1	364
	54.4%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	42.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	22.6%	19.2%	33.3%	33.3%	8.3%	16.7%	13.1%
Witness Assumption	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	877	52	3	3	1,836	6	2,777
	31.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	66.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 42.7% of reported cases were obtained from actual victims, 44.1% from eye-witnesses and 13.1% from third-parties.
- The majority of information on internal exile cases was collected from eye-witnesses (64.8%) and third parties (22.6%). Direct accounts made up only a small proportion of incidents related to internal exile cases (12.7%).
- 57.2% of those who provided information of forced repatriation had been the actual victim involved. 34.3% of these cases were directly observed and 8.3% were reported second-hand.

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of Right to Movement and Residence

(1) Internal Exile (Forced Exile): 877 incidents (679/198)

a. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by year

Information type/ Year	Internal exile(forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1950's	20	3	9	32
	62.5%	9.4%	28.1%	100.0%
	3.5%	2.7%	4.5%	3.6%
1960's	28	8	15	51
	54.9%	15.7%	9.4%	100.0%
	4.9%	7.2%	7.6%	5.8%
1970's	63	35	18	116
	54.3%	30.2%	15.5%	100.0%
	11.1%	31.5%	9.1%	13.2%
1980's	60	17	10	87
	69.0%	19.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	10.6%	15.3%	5.1%	9.9%
1990's	150	15	41	206
	72.8%	7.3%	19.9%	100.0%
	26.4%	13.5%	20.7%	23.5%
2000-2005's	121	17	22	160
	75.6%	10.6%	13.8%	100.0%
	21.3%	15.3%	11.1%	18.2%
2006-2009's	79	9	13	101
	78.2%	8.9%	12.9%	100.0%
	13.9%	8.1%	6.6%	11.5%
Unspecified time	47	7	70	124
	37.9%	5.6%	56.5%	100.0%
	8.3%	6.3%	35.4%	14.1%
Total	568	111	198	877
	64.8%	12.7%	22.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving internal exile were reported to have taken place the most frequently in the 1990's (23.5%). This is followed by 2000-2005's, which accounted for 18.2%, the 1970's for 13.2% and 2006-2009's for 11.5 % of cases.

b. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by charge against victim

Information type/ Charge against victim	Internal exile (forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Political offense	120	10	44	174
	69.0%	5.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	21.1%	9.0%	22.2%	19.8%
Felony offense	40	3	3	46
	87.0%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	7.0%	2.7%	1.5%	5.2%
Economic crime	10	3	1	14
	71.4%	21.4%	7.1%	100.0%
	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.6%
Border crossing offense	71	13	6	90
	78.9%	14.4%	6.7%	100.0%
	12.5%	11.7%	3.0%	10.3%
Misdemeanor offense	55	19	26	100
	55.0%	19.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	9.7%	17.1%	13.1%	11.4%
Guilt-by-association	241	59	105	405
	59.5%	14.6%	25.9%	100.0%
	42.4%	53.2%	53.0%	46.2%
Other	6	2	6	14
	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	100.0%
	1.1%	1.8%	3.0%	1.6%
Unidentified	25	2	7	34
	73.5%	5.9%	20.6%	100.0%
	4.4%	1.8%	3.5%	3.9%
Total	568	111	198	877
	64.8%	12.7%	22.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of these reported cases of internal exile, categories with the highest rates were the guilt-by-association (46.2%) and political offenses (19.8%).
- Internal exile cases due to the guilt-by-association were the most frequently reported by direct observers (59.5%).
- Internal exile cases resulted from political offenses were the most likely obtained from eye-witnesses (69.0%) or third party (25.3%) rather than from the victims themselves (5.7%).

The following are examples of internal exiles.

E10-I-6317 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In 2004, I was caught watching a South Korean drama. The four of us who watched it together were sentenced to one month at a labor training camp and the family of those who imported the CD from China and provided us with VCR was expelled to peripheries. At the time exiles were at the peak."*

E08-I-4667 (Hyun 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"My brother did business with China in 2005. He was arrested in 2005 by the Party secretaries and detained to police custody. He had a cell phone then, and he once let a prisoner of war have a phone conversation with his family in South Korea. Such a crime usually leads to imprisonment in political prison camp, but he bribed them with 500,000 Won. While he was in the custody, his family was expelled to mountains."*

E10-I-8223 (Han 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"I was closely acquainted to a family in 2006. Their two daughters had already defected to South Korea. Their parents were caught and went into an exile to Dancheon county in South Hamgyong province. At the time, thirteen other families were taken away at the same time. Later, the mother brought the son and daughter in law to South Korea. The father remains there alone. He cannot come—once the rest of the family defects, he is placed under strict surveillance."*

E10-I-10536 (Yang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"My brother in law ran a restaurant. A judicial officer who frequented the restaurant knew him well and set a trap to arrest him. He fell into the trap and was arrested. He did it because he was having a hard time making a living. My brother in law was arrested for helping defectors. His wife and daughter went into an exile first and he was in custody until he was released due to ill health."*

(2) forced repatriation: 1.836 incidents (1681/155)

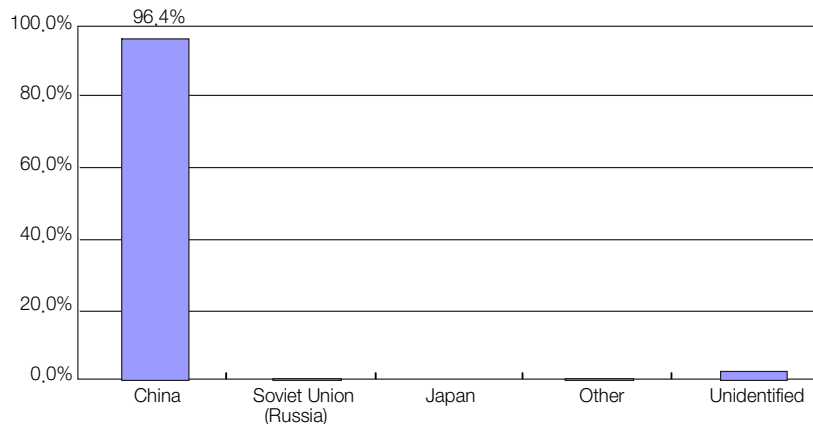
a. Cases of forced repatriation listed by year

Information type/Year	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
1960's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
1970's	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1980's	5	2	3	0	10
	50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.05
	0.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%
1990's	78	144	20	0	242
	32.2%	59.5%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.4%	13.7%	13.1%	0.0%	13.2%
2000-2005's	381	733	56	2	1,172
	32.5%	62.5%	4.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	60.5%	69.7%	36.6%	100.0%	63.8%
2006-2009's	134	130	52	0	316
	42.4%	41.1%	16.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.3%	12.4%	34.0%	0.0%	17.2%
Unidentified	32	41	19	0	92
	34.8%	44.6%	20.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	3.9%	12.4%	0.0%	5.0%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- the most reported forced repatriation cases occurred from 2000 to 2005's (63.8%) and 2006-2009's (17.2%).

b. Cases of forced repatriation listed by region

Type of acts/ region	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
China	601	1,025	141	2	1,769
	34.0%	57.9%	8.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	95.4%	97.5%	92.2%	100.0%	96.4%
Soviet Union (Russia)	8	2	1	0	11
	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Japan	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	5	5	2	0	12
	41.7%	41.7%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Unidentified	15	19	8	0	42
	35.7%	45.2%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.8%	5.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



(Rate of Incidents by Regions)

- the most forced repatriation cases that were reported took place in China (96.4%). The remaining areas accounted for a small share of cases.

c. Cases of forced repatriation listed by original charge against victim

Information type/ Original charge against victim	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Political offense	119	23	28	0	170
	70.0%	13.5%	16.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.9%	2.2%	18.3%	0.0%	9.3%
Felony offense	2	5	3	0	10
	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Border-crossing offense	505	1,023	121	2	1,651
	30.6%	62.0%	7.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	80.2%	97.3%	79.1%	100.0%	89.9%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Guilt-by-association	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of forced repatriation were the most likely to have been charged with a border-crossing offense (89.9%). Political offenses accounted for the next highest number of reported forced repatriations (9.3%).
- The majority of forced repatriations — led by border-crossing offenses— were directly experienced or observed (62.0% and 30.6%, respectively).

d. Cases of forced repatriation listed by gender

Information type /Gender	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Male	226	326	64	2	618
	36.6%	52.8%	10.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	35.9%	31.0%	41.8%	100.0%	33.7%
Female	376	719	79	0	1,174
	32.0%	61.2%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	59.7%	68.4%	51.6%	0.0%	63.9%
Group	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	28	6	7	0	41
	68.3%	14.6%	17.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.4%	0.6%	4.6%	0.0%	2.2%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of victims forcibly repatriated the number of females (63.9%) was relatively higher than that of males (33.7%). This gender ratio of forced repatriation reflects the gender ratio of North Korean defectors.
- Among directly observed cases of forced repatriation, the number of females (35.9%) was relatively higher than that of males (59.7%). Moreover, among the cases of forced repatriations that were directly experienced, the portion of female victims (68.4%) was also much higher than that of male victims (31.0%).

e. Cases of forced repatriation listed by age of victim

Information type/ Age of victim	forced repatriation				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
0-9	12	0	2	0	14
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
10-19	50	75	8	0	133
	37.6%	56.4%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.9%	7.1%	5.2%	0.0%	7.2%
20-29	119	307	31	2	459
	25.9%	66.9%	6.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	18.9%	29.2%	20.3%	100.0%	25.0%
30-39	133	336	33	0	502
	26.5%	66.9%	6.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.1%	32.0%	21.6%	0.0%	27.3%
40-49	68	109	5	0	182
	37.4%	59.9%	2.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	10.4%	3.3%	0.0%	9.9%
50-59	21	13	4	0	38
	55.3%	34.2%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	1.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.1%
60-69	9	5	2	0	16
	56.3%	31.3%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%
70-79	1	1	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
80+	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	216	205	68	0	489
	44.2%	41.9%	13.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	34.3%	19.5%	44.4%	0.0%	26.6%
Total	630	1,051	153	2	1,836
	34.3%	57.2%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 27.3% of the reported victims of forced repatriation were in their 30s, 25.0% were in their 20s and 9.9% were in their 40s. Victims in other age groups occurred in relatively even numbers.
- Victims in their 10s (7.2%) include children vagrants and orphans who crossed the border to get food.
- The following are examples of forced repatriations.

E10-I-9375 (Cheon 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was arrested by Chinese police in a train that goes from Yonbyon to Beijing. Musoon is a Chinese prison where 20 prisoners were held. I was there for a week and transferred to Dandong border police by train. After a day I was sent to North Korea. The transaction is fast because there are many defectors. I arrived in Sinuiju SSA in 1999.”*

E10-I-9324 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I was married in China. My husband’s family was heavily indebted. The creditor revenged on the family by reporting me to the police. At the time, it was possible to bribe my way out of the police custody. The person who reported me knew about this and intentionally reported to the police. I arrived at Domun border guard squadron, where I stayed for 20 days. They said since I was pregnant, I could bribe them with 50,000 RMB and get out. They make money that way. I told my parents in law, but they did not help me.”*

E10-I-10579 (Chung 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was human trafficked to China and cried every day with the thought of my children in North Korea. I told my husband I wanted to bring my children out of North Korea. With his permission I was on the train to North Korea in 2004. The security officer checked train tickets. Even though I had one, I panicked and could not find it. I was arrested that day and sent to Domun border guard squadron. I was repatriated to North Korea five days later.”*

7. Right to Marry or Found a Family: 67 incidents (43/24)

1) General Analysis of Violations against the Right to Marry or Found a Family

(1) Violations against the right to marry or found a family

Type of act	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
Number	5	5	51	6	67
Percentage (%)	7.5	7.5	76.1	9.0	100.0

- Of the incidents violating the right to marry or found a family, forced divorce was the most often reported (76.1%), followed by forced marriage (7.5%), and prohibition of marriage (7.5%). Only small numbers of these types of incidents have so far been recorded and the reports were evenly distributed across the different categories.

(2) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by year

Type of act/ Year	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
1960's	0	1	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.0%
1970's	1	0	6	2	9
	11.1%	0.0%	66.7%	22.2%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	11.8%	33.3%	13.4%
1980's	3	2	8	1	14
	21.4%	14.3%	57.1%	7.1%	100.0%
	60.0%	40.0%	15.7%	16.7%	20.9%
1990's	0	1	18	1	20
	0.0%	5.0%	90.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	35.3%	16.7%	29.9%
2000-2005's	0	1	9	0	10
	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	17.6%	0.0%	14.9%
2006-2009's	0	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	16.7%	4.5%
Unspecified time	1	0	5	1	7
	14.3%	0.0%	71.4%	14.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	9.8%	16.7%	10.4%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of cases reported to have taken place in the 1990's was relatively high (20 incidents, 29.9%). However, due to the insufficient number of cases, these figures may not reflect the actual situation.

(3) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by region

Type of act/ Region	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
Pyongyang	3	3	6	2	14
	21.4%	21.4%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	60.0%	60.0%	11.8%	33.3%	20.9%
North Hamgyong Province	0	0	22	1	23
	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%	4.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	43.1%	16.7%	34.3%
South Hamgyong Province	1	0	2	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	3.9%	16.7%	6.0%
North Pyongan Province	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.0%
South Pyongan Province	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.0%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Kangwon Province	0	1	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.0%
Other areas in North Korea	0	1	7	0	8
	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	13.7%	0.0%	11.9%
Other	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	3.0%
Unidentified	0	0	6	1	7
	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	16.7%	10.4%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of cases were reported to have taken place in North Hamgyong province (34.3%, 23 incidents) and followed by Pyongyang (20.9%, 14 incidents).

(4) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by location of incident

Type of act/Location of incident	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	0	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	7.5%
Prison	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Political prison camp	1	0	2	0	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	4.5%
Victim's home	0	0	27	1	28
	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	16.7%	41.8%
Victim's place of employment	1	2	0	1	4
	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	16.7%	6.0%
Government office or service institution	1	1	4	1	7
	14.3%	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	20.0%	7.8%	16.7%	10.4%
Educational facility	1	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	4.5%
Other	0	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	16.7%	6.0%
Unidentified	1	2	9	0	12
	8.3%	16.7%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	40.0%	17.6%	0.0%	17.9%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of cases was reported to have taken place in victim's home (41.8%).

(5) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by charge against victim

Type of act/ Charge against victim	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
Political offense	1	1	6	1	9
	11.1%	11.1%	66.7%	11.1%	100.0%
	20.0%	20.0%	11.8%	16.7%	13.4%
Felony offense	2	4	20	2	28
	7.1%	14.3%	71.4%	7.1%	100.0%
	40.0%	80.0%	39.2%	33.3%	41.8%
Border-crossing offense	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Misdemeanor offense	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Guilt-by- association	1	0	19	2	22
	4.5%	0.0%	86.4%	9.1%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	37.3%	33.3%	32.8%
Other	0	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	16.7%	4.5%
Unidentified	1	0	2	0	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	4.5%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- the most reported cases involved felony offense charges (41.8%), guilt-by-association (32.8%), and political offenses (13.4%).

(6) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by age of victim

Type of act/ Age	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
10-19	0	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	16.7%	3.0%
20-29	1	1	5	1	8
	12.5%	12.5%	62.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	20.0%	20.0%	9.8%	16.7%	11.9%
30-39	0	0	10	1	11
	0.0%	0.0%	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	16.7%	16.4%
40-49	0	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	7.5%
50-59	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	4.5%
Unidentified	4	4	27	3	38
	10.5%	10.5%	71.1%	7.9%	100.0%
	80.0%	80.0%	52.9%	50.0%	56.7%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In the 38 cases where age was confirmed, 11 of the victims were in their 30s.

(7) Violations against the right to marry or found a family listed by gender

Type of act/ Gender	Prohibition of marriage	Forced marriage	Forced divorce	Other	Total
Male	2	1	14	3	20
	10.0%	5.0%	70.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	20.0%	27.5%	50.0%	29.9%
Female	2	4	28	3	37
	5.4%	10.8%	75.7%	8.1%	100.0%
	40.0%	80.0%	54.9%	50.0%	55.2%
Group	0	0	6	0	6
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	9.0%
Unidentified	1	0	3	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.0%
Total	5	5	51	6	67
	7.5%	7.5%	76.1%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reported violations against the right to marry or found a family, the number of incidents involving females was higher than those involving males. The following are detailed accounts of the violations.

E10-I-6838 (Byun 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *“In 2000, my friend’s father ran an antique shop. One day, he was forced to divorce with his wife. After the forced divorce no one knows where he was taken to.”*

E10-I-7973 (Song 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 1999, my friend played a guitar at an art performance group. My friend’s mother used to visit China and gave Bibles to her son and daughter in law. They also watched South Korean drama at night. The mother and son were arrested for political crimes. The daughter in law went to SSA and asked for*

a visit, but was denied. She was forced to divorce her husband because she did not belong to the blood line. The rest of the family lives in North Korea.”

E10-I-1964 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“The SSA forced the couple to divorce. They must be about 40 years old now. At first they were imprisoned for smuggling and released for ill health. Their background is not good, so they were arrested again for economic or political offense. The wife did not want to divorce because of the parents in law and daughter, but they were forced to divorce.”*

8. Reproductive Rights: 168 incidents (126/42)

1) General Analysis of Violations of Reproductive Rights

(1) Violations of reproductive rights

Type of act	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Number	1	167	168
Percentage (%)	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%

- 167 of the 168 cases of reproductive rights violations (99.4%) were forced abortions. The remaining cases involved 1 victim of involuntary sterilization.

(2) Violations of reproductive rights listed by year

Type of act/Year	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
1980's	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	0.6%	1.2%
1990's	0	29	29
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	17.4%	17.3%
2000-2005's	0	98	98
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	58.7%	58.3%
2006-2009's	0	27	27
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	16.1%
Unspecified time	0	12	12
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.2%	7.1%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 98 cases (58.3%) were reported to take place in 2000-2005's and 29 cases (17.3%) during the 1990's.

(3) Violations of reproductive rights listed by region

Type of act/Region	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Pyongyang	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
North Hamgyong Province	0	99	99
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	59.3%	58.9%
South Hamgyong Province	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Yanggang Province	0	8	8
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%
Chagang Province	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
North Pyongan Province	0	31	31
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.6%	18.5%
South Pyongan Province	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Kangwon Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Other areas in North Korea	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
China	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%

Type of act/Region	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Unidentified	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	3.0%	3.6%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of reported incidents took place in North Hamgyong Province (58.9%, 99 incidents).
- The police holding camps near the border with China were the location of many of the cases of forced abortion carried out in North Hamgyong Province (99 incidents, 59.3%) and North Pyongan Province (31 incidents, 18.6%), where forcibly repatriated North Korean defectors are detained temporarily.

(4) Violations of reproductive rights listed by location of incident

Type of act/Location of incident	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility	0	45	45
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	26.9%	26.8%
Labor training camp	0	21	21
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.6%	12.5%
Police holding camp	0	38	38
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	22.8%	22.6%
Prison	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Political prison camp	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Victim's home	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Government office or service institution	0	43	43
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.7%	25.6%
Public space	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
While riding on transportation	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Unidentified	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%

Type of act/Location of incident	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Other	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	3.0%	3.6%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among the received reports, forced abortions occurred the most often to female defectors forcibly repatriated and detained at the police holding camps located in the city of Ch'ongjin, North Hamgyong Province and the city of Shinūiju city, North Pyongan Province.

(5) Violations of reproductive rights listed by charge against victim

Type of act/ Charge against victim	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Political offense	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Felony offense	0	119	119
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	71.3%	70.8%
Border-crossing offense	0	31	31
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.6%	18.5%
Misdemeanor offense	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Guilt-by-association	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	1	8	9
	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	4.8%	5.4%
Unidentified	0	6	6
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of reproductive rights the most likely occurred to victims charged with felony offenses (70.8%). This was followed by border-crossing offenses (18.5%), political offenses (0.6%), misdemeanor offenses (0.6%) and the guilt-by-association system (0.6%).
- The high percentage of victims of this violation charged with felony offenses (70.8%) explains why there is a high frequency of these types of incidents in detention facilities.

(6) Violations of reproductive rights listed by age of victim

Type of act/Age	Involuntary sterilization	Forced pregnancy	Total
10-19's	0	9	9
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	5.4%
20-29's	1	58	59
	1.7%	98.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	34.7%	35.1%
30-39's	0	34	34
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.4%	20.2%
40-49's	0	8	8
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%
Unidentified	0	58	58
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	34.7%	34.5%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of reproductive rights were the most often carried out on victims in their 20's (35.1%) and 30's (20.2%) and followed by 10's (5.4%).
- In the significant portion of cases (34.5%, 58 incidents), the age of the victim was not identified due to the high number of cases carried out in police holding camp, where detainees do not know detailed information about other detainees.

(7) Violations of reproductive rights listed by gender

Type of act/Gender	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Male	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Female	0	167	167
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	99.4%
Total	1	167	168
	0.6%	99.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Reported violations of reproductive rights involved the most ly females (99.4%). Also, there was a report of forced abortion of a defector woman who returned to North Korea after gaining South Korean citizenship.

E09-I-1486 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“I was forced to repatriate in 2005. I arrived in the 00 police station in 2006. I was forced to abortion in the morning of the arrival day. I was eight months into pregnancy, so they were in a hurry to take me to a hospital. A police officer called Jin 00 took me to a hospital that day. It was clear that my baby was Chinese, so my opinion does not count. Chinese baby are never to be born. I did not even get anesthesia during the operation. All I had was a shot of Ringer’s solution, which was taken out once the labor began. The baby died inside the womb. I gave a birth, and they said it was a girl.”*

E10-I-7575 (Byun 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“A girl named Lee 00 was lured into human trafficking in China when she was offered 700,000 Won. She later learned that she was sold into marriage. Her resistance was in vain. She became pregnant and voluntarily returned to North Korea. The border guards let her go but higher officials ordered to*

detain her. When she reported stomach pain, she was sent to the 00 county hospital. She was forced to abort because the baby was Chinese. Even though she resisted, the abortion took place. It happened in September 2007. She was only 23 years old at the time.”

E10-I-4443 (Yang 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“In 2007 after forced repatriation I was held at custody in the 00 county in 00 district. I was suddenly ill and went to the 00 county hospital, to learn that the embryo was in a reverse position. I was seven months into pregnancy. The hospital reported to the police that 7 months of pregnancy cannot be put into abortion. They said the baby should be killed after it is born. The police took me to a provincial hospital instead. I had no idea that I was on my way to abortion; I was told that it was for examination for some infection. The police said the baby should be killed because it was Chinese. At the hospital they have me a shot on the stomach. Then I gave a birth to a dead baby.”*

E09-I-2541 (Shin 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“While I was confined in the SSA, someone who gained South Korean citizenship came over to North Korea and was arrested. She later learned that she was pregnant, and was forced to abortion in the custody of SSA. They brought a doctor and covered her with clothes, and then scraped out the embryo. It was 2007 and she was 24 years old. Her name was something like Shin 00. Though I don't remember her name clearly, I witnessed the abortion with my own eyes.”*

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

1) General Analysis of the Right to Belief and Expression

(1) Violations of the right to belief and expression

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

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

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

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

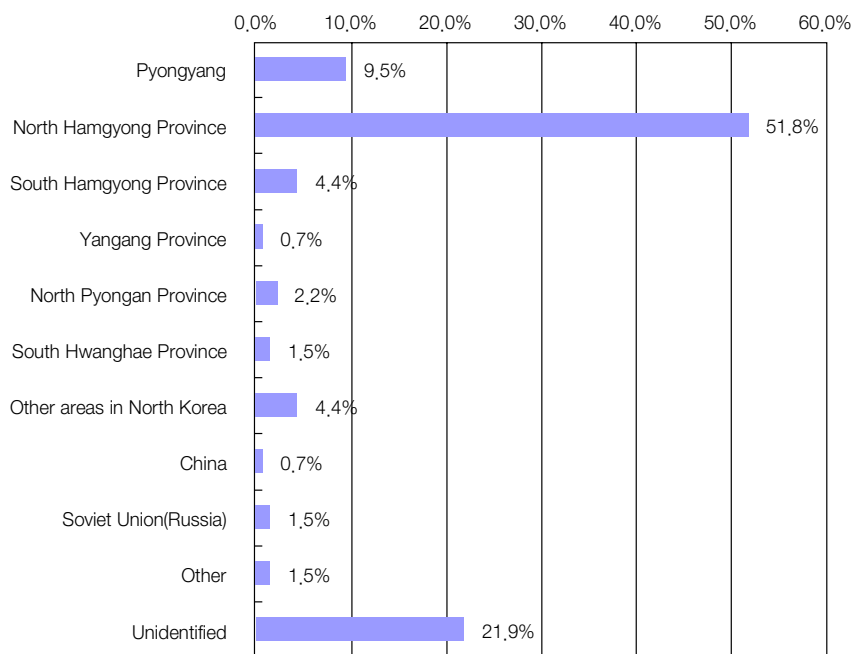
- Violations of the right to belief and expression were reported to have the most often taken place in 2000-2005's (32.1%) and followed by 1990's (28.5%). 70.1% of violations took place since 1990's.
- The majority of cases involving religious persecution were reported to have taken place since the 1990's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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

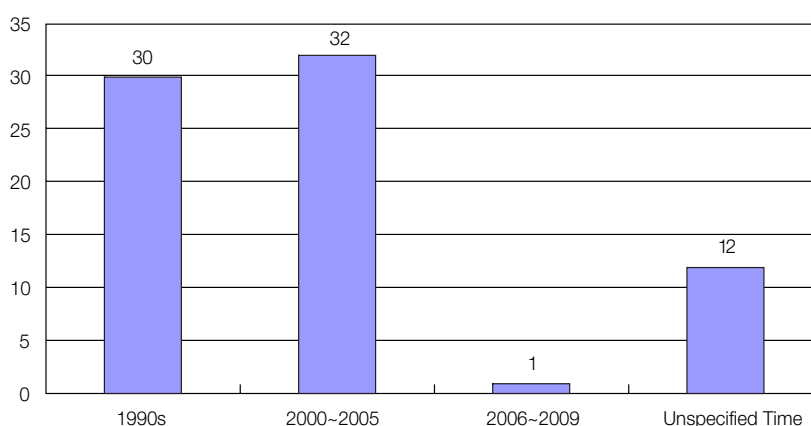
(1) Restriction on the Practice of Religion: 75 incidents (58/17)

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association: 5 incidents (3/2)

1) General Analysis of the Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association

(1) Violations of the right to freedom of assembly and association

Type of act	Banning of a meeting	Banning of mass action	Total
Number	4	1	5
Percentage (%)	80.0	20.0	100.0

- Out of the five reported violations of the right to freedom of assembly and association, four cases involved the banning of a meeting and one case involved a ban on a mass action.

(2) Violations of the right to freedom of assembly and association listed by charge against victim

Type of act/ Charge against victim	Banning of a meeting	Banning of mass action	Total
Political offense	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%

- Victims attempting to exercise freedom of assembly and association including banning of a meeting and mass action were charged with political offenses.

(3) Violations of the right to freedom of assembly and association listed by information type

Type of act /Information type	Banning of a meeting	Banning of mass action	Total
Directly observed	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	50.0%	100.0%	60.0%
Reported second-hand	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	40.0%
Total	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- No cases were directly experienced.

2) Detailed Analysis of the Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association

(1) Banning of a Meeting: 4 incidents (2/2)

There are 4 reports of banning of a meeting. The following are example cases.

. E08-I-3541 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“In spring 2005, students in Oehyang High School and Shinhyang High School in Sunam, Cheongjin, vowed loyalty to a gangster and wrote the vow with blood. It was discovered and the students were taken to prisons and their families were expelled. Villagers talked about the harshness of the punishment on the children.”*

Yun Woog, 『North Korean New Generation X-File』 1996, One Mind Publication, p. 265 (*summarized quotation*) *“In 1991, an ‘anti-state organization’ run by students at the Kim Il-sung University with*

foreign experience was uncovered and purged. These students were publicly executed. Also, students at the Cheongjin Mine and Metal University were persecuted for running an anti-system organization. Five core members were sent to political prison camps and over 50 students were expelled from the university.”

(2) Banning of Mass Action: 1 incident (1/0)

One case of human right violation about banning of mass action was reported.

11. RIGHT TO PROPERTY: 211 incidents (185/26)

1) General Analysis of Right to Property

(1) Violations of the right to property

Types of acts	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Number	105	27	79	211
Percentage (%)	49.8	12.8	37.4	100.0

- 211 cases related to right to property were reported, of which Looting/ theft (by government agent) was the most frequently reported with 49.8% (105 incidents), followed by extortion followed by extortion (12.8%, 27 incidents) and confiscation of property by state (37.4%; 79 incidents).

(2) Violations of the right to property listed by year

Types of acts/ Year	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
1950's	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%
1960's	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
1970's	4	1	2	7
	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%
	3.8%	3.7%	2.5%	3.3%
1980's	5	5	3	13
	38.5%	38.5%	23.1%	100.0%
	4.8%	18.5%	3.8%	6.2%
1990's	27	10	32	69
	39.1%	14.5%	46.4%	100.0%
	25.7%	37.0%	40.5%	32.7%
2000-2005's	31	5	18	54
	57.4%	9.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	29.5%	18.5%	22.8%	25.6%
2006-2009's	22	2	13	37
	59.5%	5.4%	35.1%	100.0%
	21.0%	7.4%	16.5%	17.5%
Unspecified time	15	4	9	28
	53.6%	14.3%	32.1%	100.0%
	14.3%	14.8%	11.4%	13.3%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of incidents occurred in 1990's, which accounted for 32.7% with 69 incidents. The second largest number of incidents occurred in 2000-2005's and accounted for 17.5% with 37 incidents.
- It suggests that after 1980's, when the long-term economic depression began, violations of the right to property started taking place by agents who were close to the lives of residents, and it was at its the worst in the 1990's and continued to take place these days (2006-2009's).

(3) Violations of the right to property listed by region

Detailed acts/ Region	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Pyongyang	7	6	1	14
	50.0%	42.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	6.7%	22.2%	1.3%	6.6%
North Hamgyong Province	47	8	46	101
	46.5%	7.9%	45.5%	100.0%
	44.8%	29.6%	58.2%	47.9%
South Hamgyong Province	6	4	6	16
	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	5.7%	14.8%	7.6%	7.6%
Yanggang Province	3	1	10	14
	21.4%	7.1%	71.4%	100.0%
	2.9%	3.7%	12.7%	6.6%
Chagang Province	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
North Pyongan Province	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%
South Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%
Kangwon Province	3	0	3	6
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	3.8%	2.8%
Other areas in North Korea	3	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%

Detailed acts/ Region	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
China	12	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Soviet Union (Russia)	3	2	0	5
	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	7.4%	0.0%	2.4%
Other	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Unidentified	9	4	10	23
	39.1%	17.4%	43.5%	100.0%
	8.6%	14.8%	12.7%	10.9%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of violations of the right to property was the largest in North Hamgyong Province (47.9%).
- 56.4% of original charges against victims were of the economic crime. Of the reported cases, violations of the right to property by government agents can be said to have taken place the most frequently in Pyongyang, where commodities are relatively plentiful, and North Hamgyong Province, which is near the border and in which informal economic activities frequently occurred

(4) Violations of the right to property listed by location of incident

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by an organ of the state)	Total
State Security Agency or police interrogation /detention facility	11	4	0	15
	73.3%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	14.8%	0.0%	7.1%
Labor training camp	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Political prison camp	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Military detention facility	7	1	0	8
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	3.7%	0.0%	3.8%
Victim's home	24	1	69	94
	25.5%	1.1%	73.4%	100.0%
	22.9%	3.7%	87.3%	44.5%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	9	3	2	14
	64.3%	21.4%	14.3%	100.0%
	8.6%	11.1%	2.5%	6.6%
Government office or service institution	14	8	0	22
	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	29.6%	0.0%	10.4%
Educational facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.9%

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by an organ of the state)	Total
Public space	6	0	1	7
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	1.3%	3.3%
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%
While riding on transportation	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Detention facilities in China	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	13	3	4	20
	65.0%	15.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	12.4%	11.1%	5.1%	9.5%
Unidentified	11	1	2	14
	78.6%	7.1%	14.3%	100.0%
	10.5%	3.7%	2.5%	6.6%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of property rights the most frequently took place at victim's homes (44.5%), followed by at government offices or service institutions (10.4%). Of the cases that took place in State Security Agency or police interrogation / detention facilities (7.1% of cases), they primarily involved the looting of possessions from defectors. These are North Koreans being forcibly repatriated from China to North Korea, who have their personal items confiscated while staying in interrogation and detention centers.
- While appropriating possessions from defectors is illegal, to many North Koreans it is accepted as part of the consequence of being held in detention centers.

(5) Violations of the right to property listed by charge against victim

Types of acts/ Type of charge	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Political offense	5	0	14	19
	26.3%	0.0%	73.7%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	17.7%	9.0%
Felony offense	11	0	1	12
	91.7%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
	10.5%	0.0%	1.3%	5.7%
Economic crime	59	24	36	119
	49.6%	20.2%	30.3%	100.0%
	56.2%	88.9%	45.6%	56.4%
Border-crossing offense	16	2	7	25
	64.0%	8.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	15.2%	7.4%	8.9%	11.8%
Misdemeanor offense	8	1	2	11
	72.7%	9.1%	18.2%	100.0%
	7.6%	3.7%	2.5%	5.2%
Guilt-by-association	2	0	9	11
	18.2%	0.0%	81.8%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	11.4%	5.2%
Other	3	0	2	5
	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	2.5%	2.4%
Unidentified	1	0	8	9
	11.1%	0.0%	88.9%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	10.1%	4.3%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The violations of the right to property according to the charge against victim, economic crimes was the most commonly reported with 56.4% (119 incidents)
- The term “Economic Crime” can be understood as referring to violations of the right to property such as incidents related to smuggling near the border and informal economic activities in Pyongyang.

(6) Violations of the right to property listed by information type

Types of acts/ Information type	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Directly observed	40	4	44	88
	45.5%	4.5%	50.0%	100.0%
	38.1%	14.8%	55.7%	41.7%
Directly experienced	55	21	21	97
	56.7%	21.6%	21.6%	100.0%
	52.4%	77.8%	26.6%	46.0%
Reported second-hand	10	2	14	26
	38.5%	7.7%	53.8%	100.0%
	9.5%	7.4%	17.7%	12.3%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In terms of information type, 46.0% were directly experienced, 41.7% were directly observed and 12.3 % were reported second-hand.

(7) Violations of the right to property listed by nature of information provider

Types of acts/Nature of information provider	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Victim	55	21	21	97
	56.7%	21.6%	21.6%	100.0%
	52.4%	77.8%	26.6%	46.0%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	9	1	4	14
	64.3%	7.1%	28.6%	100.0%
	8.6%	3.7%	5.1%	6.6%
Family or relative of victim	14	1	18	33
	42.4%	3.0%	54.5%	100.0%
	13.3%	3.7%	22.8%	15.6%
Colleague of perpetrator	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Relative of perpetrator	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Witness (Eyewitness)	17	0	23	40
	42.5%	0.0%	57.5%	100.0%
	16.2%	0.0%	29.1%	19.0%
Other	9	3	13	25
	36.0%	12.0%	52.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	11.1%	16.5%	11.8%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The victims themselves were the the most common sources of information about violations of the right to property (46.0%).

(8) Violations of the right to property listed by age of victim

Types of acts/Age	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
10-19's	6	2	6	14
	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	100.0%
	5.7%	7.4%	7.6%	6.6%
20-29's	16	0	8	24
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	15.2%	0.0%	10.1%	11.4%
30-39's	22	2	16	40
	55.0%	5.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	21.0%	7.4%	20.3%	19.0%
40-49's	13	4	8	25
	52.0%	16.0%	32.0%	100.0%
	12.4%	14.8%	10.1%	11.8%
50-59's	4	0	7	11
	36.4%	0.0%	63.6%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	8.9%	5.2%
60-69's	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	3.7%	2.5%	1.9%
70-79's	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Unidentified	41	18	31	90
	45.6%	20.0%	34.4%	100.0%
	39.0%	66.7%	39.2%	42.7%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to property occurred across all age ranges, involving all those who engage in any economic activity
- Those in their 20's and 30's were the most commonly reported as being victims of these types of violations.

(9) Violations of the right to property listed by gender of victim

Types of acts/Gender	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by state)	Total
Male	41	17	37	95
	43.2%	17.9%	38.9%	100.0%
	39.0%	63.0%	46.8%	45.0%
Female	52	7	31	90
	57.8%	7.8%	34.4%	100.0%
	49.5%	25.9%	39.2%	42.7%
Group	1	0	5	6
	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	6.3%	2.8%
Unidentified	11	3	6	20
	55.0%	15.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	11.1%	7.6%	9.5%
Total	105	27	79	211
	49.8%	12.8%	37.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations of the right to property were reported to have involved more males (45.0%) than females (42.7%).

2) Detailed analysis of the Right to Property

(1) Looting / Theft (by Government Agent): 105 incidents (95/10)

there are 105 reports of looting and theft by government agents. The following are examples of the incidents.

E10-I-4408 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“After arriving in South Korea I called my family in the North. The SSA searched my house for three days after my disappearance. They discovered radio and over 10,000 RMB. The Agency confiscated all our money, so my family now*

makes living by selling goods. They are having a very difficult time since the confiscation. My wife has been sick ever since.”

E10-I-10516 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I had sheltered a couple once. I did not know them personally, but it was a favor for someone. However the couple defected; my husband as well as our two daughters suffered at the SSA because of the incident. My husband was there for 6 months. Our house was searched first; they confiscated all our money, record tapes and radios.*

(2) Extortion: 27 incidents (25/2)

there are 27 reports about extortion by government agents. The following is an example of the incidents.

E10-I-1262 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“My uncle made an international phone call and was wiretapped by the SSA. The Agency knew all about the contents of the call. To avoid persecution, my uncle had to bribe 000 province counter-intelligence team and a director of the SSA, named Lee 00. They first asked two boxes of ramen. My uncle complied, and asked to settle the case within the director’s line of administration. But a couple months later, the Agents visited my uncle again because of the 65th birthday of Kim Jong-il. Park 00 said to give them 2,000 USD. At the time the amount was equivalent to 16,000 RMB. My uncle told them the amount was beyond his capacity. He received a call the next day from Park, who said that the amount of bribery could be reduced. My guess was that Park meant to take the money for himself, not the Agency, and was asking for whatever amount he liked.”*

(3) Confiscation of Property (by state): 79 incidents (65/14)

there are 79 cases of confiscation of property by state. The following are examples of the incidents.

E08-I-4691 (Kwon 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“My younger sibling worked at the 00 mine. The new low level Party secretary gave the workers a very hard time. The secretary sent those miners who wanted to change their occupation due to danger to other jobs, in exchange of bribery. My brother was married in 00. Our family already had two deaths in the line of duty and a brother who works at a mine; we should have received priority housing but did not. My mother was even expelled from the house she lived in. They said she was old and lived long enough. My brother bought a house for 10,000 Won because he could not live in mother’s house. But the house was taken away and given to someone else.”*

E10-I-10477 (Lee 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *“in 1999 my older brother was arrested by the SSA for assisting family reunion for 9 months. He disappeared after a preliminary hearing. By the end of April in year 00, the Agency confiscated my brother’s house and sent his wife back to her family. His house was a very nice once.”*

12. Right to Political Participation: 318 (272/46) Incidents

1) General Analysis of Violations of the Right to Political Participation

(1) Violations of the right to political participation

Types of acts	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment In the military)	Election threats	Deprivation of right to freedom of establishing political party	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Number	7	207	93	0	0	11	318
Percentage (%)	2.2	65.1	29.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0

- Of the 318 violations of the right to political participation, there were 207 violations of the right to join a political party (65.1%), 93 cases where the right to work in the civil in the civil service or enlist in the military was denied (29.2%) and 11 cases of cancellation of party membership (3.5%).

(2) Violations of the right to political participation listed by year

Types of acts/Year	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
1950's	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1960's	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%
1970's	0	12	10	0	22
	0.0%	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.8%	10.8%	0.0%	6.9%
1980's	1	33	17	0	51
	2.0%	64.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	15.9%	18.3%	0.0%	16.0%
1990's	5	62	31	4	102
	4.9%	60.8%	30.4%	3.9%	100.0%
	71.4%	30.0%	33.3%	36.4%	32.1%
2000-2005's	1	29	11	4	45
	2.2%	64.4%	24.4%	8.9%	100.0%
	14.3%	14.0%	11.8%	36.4%	14.2%
2006-2009's	0	7	3	1	11
	0.0%	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.4%	3.2%	9.1%	3.5%
Unspecified time	0	63	19	2	84
	0.0%	75.0%	22.6%	2.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	30.4%	20.4%	18.2%	26.4%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the violations of the right to political participation, 102 cases (32.1%) took place in the 1990's and 51 cases (16.0%) in the 1980's.
- Reports of incidents related to the denial of the right to join a political party have increased since 1980's.

(3) Violations of the right to political participation listed by region

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Pyongyang	1	5	0	1	7
	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	14.3%	2.4%	0.0%	9.1%	2.2%
North Hamgyong Province	2	69	35	4	110
	1.8%	62.7%	31.8%	3.6%	100.0%
	28.6%	33.3%	37.6%	36.4%	34.6%
South Hamgyong Province	4	14	4	0	22
	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	57.1%	6.8%	4.3%	0.0%	6.9%
Yanggang Province	0	14	5	0	19
	0.0%	73.7%	26.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.8%	5.4%	0.0%	6.0%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	0	4	1	0	5
	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%
South Pyongan Province	0	6	5	0	11
	0.0%	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	5.4%	0.0%	3.5%
South Hwanghae Province	0	2	2	0	4
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Kangwon Province	0	4	2	0	6
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%	1.9%

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Other areas in North Korea	0	63	32	1	96
	0.0%	65.6%	33.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	30.4%	34.4%	9.1%	30.2%
Unidentified	0	25	7	5	37
	0.0%	67.6%	18.9%	13.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.1%	7.5%	45.5%	11.6%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among reported locations for violations of the right to political participation, North Hamgyong Province accounted for 110 cases (34.6%) and South Hamgyong Province accounted for 22 cases (6.9%). Of these reported cases, incidents of denial of the right to join a political party the most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province.

(4) Violations of the right to political participation listed by location of incident

Types of acts/Location of incident	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Prison	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Military detention facility	0	8	1	0	9
	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.8%
Victim's home	0	19	20	1	40
	0.0%	47.5%	50.0%	2.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.2%	21.5%	9.1%	12.6%
Victim's place of employment	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Home of colleague or neighbor	1	44	5	1	51
	2.0%	86.3%	9.8%	2.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	21.3%	5.4%	9.1%	16.0%
Government office or service institution	1	26	12	3	42
	2.4%	61.9%	28.6%	7.1%	100.0%
	14.3%	12.6%	12.9%	27.3%	13.2%
Educational Facility	0	13	15	0	28
	0.0%	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	16.1%	0.0%	8.8%
Other	0	24	3	1	28
	0.0%	85.7%	10.7%	3.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.6%	3.2%	9.1%	8.8%
Unidentified	4	72	37	5	118
	3.4%	61.0%	31.4%	4.2%	100.0%
	57.1%	34.8%	39.8%	45.5%	37.1%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- With regard to the location of incidents, victim's place of employment as well as government office of service institution is the common place where cases of violations of the right to political participation like denial of the right to join a political party, denial of the right to work in the civil service, cancellation of political party membership took place.

(5) Violations of the right to political participation listed by charge against victim

Types of acts/Type of charge	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Political offense	1	9	2	2	14
	7.1%	64.3%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%
	14.3%	4.3%	2.2%	18.2%	4.4%
Felony offense	1	1	1	1	4
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.5%	1.1%	9.1%	1.3%
Economic offense	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.3%
Border-crossing offense	0	1	0	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	18.2%	0.9%
Misdemeanor offense	0	4	1	2	7
	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	18.2%	2.2%
Guilt-by-association	5	184	88	3	280
	1.8%	65.7%	31.4%	1.1%	100.0%
	71.4%	88.9%	94.6%	27.3%	88.1%
Other	0	2	1	0	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Unidentified	0	6	0	0	6
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- the most incidents which resulted in victims' being denied the right to political participation were as a result of the 'guilt by association' system (280 incidents, 88.1%). Of the violations resulting from the charge of 'guilt by association', there were 184 incidents of denial of the right to join a political party and 88 incidents where the right to work in the civil service or enlist in the military was denied.
- This table shows that the 'guilt-by-association system' has prevented individuals from achieving party membership in a number of incident because of accompanying punishment with family or relatives despite innocent and discrimination due to the social class .

(6) Violations of the right to political participation listed by nature of information provider

Types of acts/ Nature of information provider	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Victim	4	31	38	4	77
	5.2%	40.3%	49.4%	5.2%	100.0%
	57.1%	15.0%	40.9%	36.4%	24.2%
Colleague or neighbor of Victim	0	13	2	1	16
	0.0%	81.3%	12.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.3%	2.2%	9.1%	5.0%
Family or relative of victim	3	79	26	3	111
	2.7%	71.2%	23.4%	2.7%	100.0%
	42.9%	38.2%	28.0%	27.3%	34.9%
Witness (Eyewitness)	0	66	21	2	89
	0.0%	74.2%	23.6%	2.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	31.9%	22.6%	18.2%	28.0%
Other	0	18	6	1	25
	0.0%	72.0%	24.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	6.5%	9.1%	7.9%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest group reporting violations was the remainder of family or relative of victim (34.9%), followed by the witness (28.0%), victim (24.2%), Colleagues or neighbor of Victim (5.0%).

(7) Violations of the right to political participation listed by age of victim

Types of acts/Age	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
10-19's	0	10	44	0	54
	0.0%	18.5%	81.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.8%	47.3%	0.0%	17.0%
20-29's	5	43	16	2	66
	7.6%	65.2%	24.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	71.4%	20.8%	17.2%	18.2%	20.8%
30-39's	1	24	3	0	28
	3.6%	85.7%	10.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	11.6%	3.2%	0.0%	8.8%
40-49's	0	19	2	2	23
	0.0%	82.6%	8.7%	8.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.2%	2.2%	18.2%	7.2%
50-59's	0	5	0	0	5
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
60-69's	0	3	1	0	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%
70-79's	0	1	0	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	9.1%	0.6%
Unidentified	1	102	27	6	136
	0.7%	75.0%	19.9%	4.4%	100.0%
	14.3%	49.3%	29.0%	54.5%	42.8%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among political participation violations, where the age of the victim could be identified, involved people in their teens and 20's. The 44 incidents involving teens related to denying them the right to enlist in the military or civil service after graduation from high school. Of the 59 incidents that affected victims in their 20's, included violations of the right to join a political party and right to work in the civil service or enlist in the military.

(8) Violations of the right to political participation listed by gender

Types of acts/ Gender	Denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship)	Denial of the right to join a political party	Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military)	Cancellation of political party membership	Total
Male	5	151	72	7	235
	2.1%	64.3%	30.6%	3.0%	100.0%
	71.4%	72.9%	77.4%	63.6%	73.9%
Female	2	35	15	4	56
	3.6%	62.5%	26.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	28.6%	16.9%	16.1%	36.4%	17.6%
Group	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	0	21	5	0	26
	0.0%	80.8%	19.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.1%	5.4%	0.0%	8.2%
Total	7	207	93	11	318
	2.2%	65.1%	29.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 73.9% of those who reported being denied the right to political participation were male (235 incidents). This may be as a result of males being more socially and politically active within North Korean society.

2) Detailed analysis of the Right to Political Participation

(1) Denial of the Right to Vote or Run for Office (Deprivation of Citizenship): 7 incidents (7/0)

There are seven reports of denial of the right to vote or run for office (deprivation of citizenship). The following are examples of the incidents.

E10-I-6470 (Gyun 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“In 1993, after my father’s death in the SSA, an agent confiscated social security documents of all family members, including his.”*

E10-I-7102 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was precluded from participating in the 8th Kim Il-sung Socialist Youth League meeting in 1991, in 00 city, North Hamgyong province.”*

E04-R-10 (Lee Young-guk, 「I was Kim Jong-il’s Bodyguard), 2002, Zeitgeist, pp.63-64, summarized quotation) *“Kim Jong-il’s security guards cannot participate in elections. I worked as Kim Jong-il’s personal bodyguard from 1978-1988, during which three elections were held. I was not allowed to participate in any of them…according to the North Korean Constitution, anyone above 17 years of age have right to vote. However, since bodyguards are integral members of the regime, they take for granted our support for the current regime and think that it is unnecessary to vote.”*

(2) Denial of the Right to Join a Political Party: 207 incidents (173/34)

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Information type				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness's assumption	
Military detention facility	1	4	2	1	8
	12.5%	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	0.7%	12.9%	6.1%	100.0%	3.9%
Victim's home	15	2	2	0	19
	78.9%	10.5%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.6%	6.5%	6.1%	0.0%	9.2%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's place of employment	30	9	5	0	44
	68.2%	20.5%	11.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.1%	29.0%	15.2%	0.0%	21.3%
Government office or service institution	16	6	4	0	26
	61.5%	23.1%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.3%	19.4%	12.1%	0.0%	12.6%
Educational Facility	5	1	7	0	13
	38.5%	7.7%	53.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.5%	3.2%	21.2%	0.0%	6.3%
Other	19	3	2	0	24
	79.2%	12.5%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.4%	9.7%	6.1%	0.0%	11.6%
Unidentified	56	5	11	0	72
	77.8%	6.9%	15.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	39.4%	16.1%	33.3%	0.0%	34.8%
Total	142	31	33	1	207
	68.6%	15.0%	15.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- the most of violations of denial of the right to join a political party occurred in government office or service institution.

The following are examples of the violation.

E09-I-3114 (Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“My younger sibling were discriminated against, because I lived in China for 13 years. My brother 00 worked extremely hard at the 000 power plant and earned numerous awards. All he had to do be a party member was to go to the army. However his membership in the party was denied because of me. It was 2000. He must resent me very much.”*

E10-I-8808 (Park 00, Male, Yangang Province) *“In 2006, I wanted to enter the Party after completing the military duty. I could not become a member because my family defected to the South.”*

E10-I-9063 (Lee 00, Female, South Hwanghae Province) *“My younger sibling wanted to enter the Party 2007, but was turned down because we have cousins in China and that is considered as a sign of bad foundation.”*

(3) Denial of the Right to Work in the Civil Service (Denial of Enlistment in the Military): 98 incidents (83/10)

E10-I-7589 (Chung 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“My brothers and I were denied from the military because our father is from the South. I enlisted and was rejected when I was 17.”*

E10-I-11085 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I enlisted in the military because I wanted to protect myself and build a foundation for my career ambition to be an officer. However I was rejected by a recruitment office in North Hamgyong province because my brother was a political offender. I objected and confronted the recruitment officer that “the fact that my brother is like that does not mean that I will turn out like him.” However he gave me a hostile look and reproached me. At the time, our family was*

politically weak and I was afraid that we might get hurt. Hope disappeared from then and I no longer had ambition in life.”

E10-I-2295 (Choi 00, Male, North Pyongan Province) *“My brother graduated 00 Engineering School and made engineering inventions. He continuously applied for the Party membership but was never allowed because his father was a political offender. Also, he was never allowed into the military.”*

(4) Election Threats: 0 incidents (0/0)

There is no reported incident of election threats.

(5) Deprivation of Right to Freedom of Establishing Political Party: 0 incidents (0/0)

There is no reported incident of deprivation of right to freedom of establishing political part

(6) Cancellation of political party membership: 11 incidents (9/2)

There are two reports of cancellation of political party membership.

E10-I-10509 (Park 00, Male, Pyongyang) *“One of my friends was a policeman. In 2000 he was expelled from the Party and forced to leave his post because his father was arrested for having antisocialist ideology. At the time, his father was a head of a police station in Pyongyang.”*

David Hawk, 『The Hidden Gulag:』 2003, Zeitgeist, p.108 (summarized quotation) *“When Lee Soon-ok monitored food distribution in 1986, a Party member was dissatisfied with his share of the distribution and reported her. Lee was arrested under the charge of theft and bribery. She was imprisoned in the Onsung SSA prison for 7 months, expelled from the Party and transferred to a local police interrogation facility for another 7 months of imprisonment.”*

13. Labor rights: 475 incidents (403/72)

1) General Analysis of Labor Rights

(1) Violations of labor rights

Types of acts	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
Number	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
Percentage (%)	12.2	2.5	9.1	37.5	7.2	13.3	16.8	1.5	100.0

- The the most commonly reported violations of labor rights were related to forced labor (37.5%, 178 incidents), lay-offs or dismissals/demotions (16.8%, 80 incidents), and improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions (13.3%, 63 incidents).
- It may be the case that the majority of North Koreans are denied a right to choose their occupation. This survey has recorded only those incidents where a witness or victim has made a specific reference to a violation of this particular right. In addition, those held in detention that make specific reference to being assigned work on an involuntary basis are classed as victims of forced labor.

(2) Violations of labor rights listed by year

Types of acts/Year	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
1950's	2	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	11
	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.3%
1960's	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	2	11
	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
	1.7%	16.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	28.6%	2.3%
1970's	4	0	0	5	2	7	6	1	25
	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	8.0%	28.0%	24.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	5.9%	11.1%	7.5%	14.3%	5.3%
1980's	14	1	1	11	3	11	7	0	48
	29.2%	2.1%	2.1%	22.9%	6.3%	22.9%	14.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	24.1%	8.3%	2.3%	6.2%	8.8%	17.5%	8.8%	0.0%	10.1%
1990's	15	3	26	28	10	26	27	2	137
	10.9%	2.2%	19.0%	20.4%	7.3%	19.0%	19.7%	1.5%	100.0%
	25.9%	25.0%	60.5%	15.7%	29.4%	41.3%	33.8%	28.6%	28.8%
2000-2005's	8	2	11	84	5	7	15	1	133
	6.0%	1.5%	8.3%	63.2%	3.8%	5.3%	11.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	13.8%	16.7%	25.6%	47.2%	14.7%	11.1%	18.8%	14.3%	28.0%
2006-2009's	1	2	4	24	3	2	4	0	40
	2.5%	5.0%	10.0%	60.0%	7.5%	5.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	16.7%	9.3%	13.5%	8.8%	3.2%	5.0%	0.0%	8.4%

Types of acts/Year	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
Unspecified time	13	2	1	18	11	10	14	1	70
	18.6%	2.9%	1.4%	25.7%	15.7%	14.3%	20.0%	1.4%	100.0%
	22.4%	16.7%	2.3%	10.1%	32.4%	15.9%	17.5%	14.3%	14.7%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the incidents that were reported related to violations of labor right, 137 incidents (28.8%) occurred in the 1990's, followed by 2000-2005's (133 incidents, 28.0%) and 2006-2009's (40 incidents, 8.4%).
- There are more reports of labor rights violations having taken place after the 1970's. This may reflect the arrival period of North Korean defectors.
- In particular, 84 incidents of forced labor (47.2%) were reported to have occurred in 2000-2005's. These incidents account for the largest proportion of reports. This suggests that increasing numbers of defectors who are forcibly repatriated are being forced to work in detention facilities such as police holding camps, prisons, labor training camps etc.

(3) Violations of the labor rights listed by region

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
Pyongyang	8	3	1	4	0	2	23	0	41
	19.5%	7.3%	2.4%	9.8%	0.0%	4.9%	56.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.8%	25.0%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	3.2%	28.8%	0.0%	8.6%
North Hamgyong Province	30	4	26	90	13	34	24	3	224
	13.4%	1.8%	11.6%	40.2%	5.8%	15.2%	10.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	51.7%	33.3%	60.5%	50.6%	38.2%	54.0%	30.0%	42.9%	47.2%
South Hamgyong Province	4	1	1	28	2	10	3	2	51
	7.8%	2.0%	2.0%	54.9%	3.9%	19.6%	5.9%	3.9%	100.0%
	6.9%	8.3%	2.3%	15.7%	5.9%	15.9%	3.8%	28.6%	10.7%
Yanggang province	1	1	3	5	2	2	1	0	15
	6.7%	6.7%	20.0%	33.3%	13.3%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	8.3%	7.0%	2.8%	5.9%	3.2%	1.3%	0.0%	3.2%
Chagang Province	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	15	0	1	2	0	19
	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	78.9%	0.0%	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	4.0%
South Pyongan Province	4	0	3	17	0	8	1	1	34
	11.8%	0.0%	8.8%	50.0%	0.0%	23.5%	2.9%	2.9%	100.0%
	6.9%	0.0%	7.0%	9.6%	0.0%	12.7%	1.3%	14.3%	7.2%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.8%

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
South Hwanghae Province	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	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%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Kangwon Province	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Other areas in North Korea	5	1	1	0	13	2	5	0	27
	18.5%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	48.1%	7.4%	18.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	8.3%	2.3%	0.0%	38.2%	3.2%	6.3%	0.0%	5.7%
China	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other	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%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	4	0	1	14	4	1	17	1	42
	9.5%	0.0%	2.4%	33.3%	9.5%	2.4%	40.5%	2.4%	100.0%
	6.9%	0.0%	2.3%	7.9%	11.8%	1.6%	21.3%	14.3%	8.8%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of violations of labor rights listed by region, 47.2% (224 incidents) of incidents occurred in North Hamgyong Province. Furthermore, North Hamgyong Province had the highest forced labor rate (50.6%, 90 incidents).
- This is because verbal accounts of those who had been detained in forced labor facilities near the Chinese border in Onsŏng, Hoeryŏng and Munsan and a Police holding camp in Chŏngjin, all of which are in North Hamgyong Province have been included.
- The numerous incidents of forced labor reported in South Hamgyong Province refer to the testimonies of victims regarding the harshness of the political prison camps located in Yoduk, South Hamgyong Province which detain persons in forced labor.
- Former detainees provided evidence about the seriousness of the Cheungsan labor training camp in Cheungsan, South Pyongnan province and the Oro labor training camp in Younggwang, South Hamgyong Province.
- 28.8% of incidents of lay-offs, dismissals or demotions were reported as having taken place in Pyongyang. These incidents were taken from published accounts and may be attributed to purges and power struggles involving high-ranking government officials.
- 51.7% of violations against the right to choose an occupation took place in North Hamgyong Province (30 cases).
- 54.0% of the reported incidents of improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions occurred in North Hamgyong Province, and these cases were incidents of forced labor in coal mines and detention facilities.

(4) Violations of labor rights listed by location of incident

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/ deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/ demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/ infirm forced labor	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	1	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	10
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.1%
Labor training camp	0	0	0	45	0	2	0	1	48
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	14.3%	10.1%
Police holding camp	0	0	0	69	0	2	0	0	71
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.2%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%
Prison	0	0	0	17	0	6	1	1	25
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.0%	0.0%	24.0%	4.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	9.5%	1.3%	14.3%	5.3%
Political prison camp	0	0	0	9	0	10	1	2	22
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%	45.5%	4.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	15.9%	1.3%	28.6%	4.6%
Military detention facility	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	9
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	1.6%	7.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Victim's home	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	9
	55.6%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Victim's place of employment	30	8	40	12	18	42	50	1	201
	14.9%	4.0%	19.9%	6.0%	9.0%	20.9%	24.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	51.7%	66.7%	93.0%	6.7%	52.9%	66.7%	62.5%	14.3%	42.3%

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/ deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/ demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/ infirm forced labor	Total
Government office or service institution	4	3	0	2	2	0	4	0	15
	26.7%	20.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	25.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.9%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Educational facility	6	1	0	3	0	0	2	2	14
	42.9%	7.1%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%
	10.3%	8.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	28.6%	2.9%
Public space	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	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%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	4	0	2	3	1	0	8	0	18
	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	16.7%	5.6%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	0.0%	4.7%	1.7%	2.9%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Unidentified	7	0	0	9	8	0	6	0	30
	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	26.7%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	23.5%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	6.3%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 201 incidents (42.3%) happened at the victim's place of employment.
- 176 incidents (37.0%) happened in detention facilities. 83.5% of reported incidents (147 of 176 incidents related to violations of labor rights) which took place in detention facilities involved forced labor.

(5) Violations of labor rights listed by charge against victim

Types of acts/Type of charge	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
Political offense	5	0	0	9	1	1	19	0	35
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%	2.9%	54.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Felony offense	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.9%	1.6%	23.8%	0.0%	7.4%
	3	0	1	13	0	1	9	0	27
Economic crime	11.1%	0.0%	3.7%	48.1%	0.0%	3.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	0.0%	2.3%	7.3%	0.0%	1.6%	11.3%	0.0%	5.7%
Border-crossing offense	0	2	36	4	0	0	2	0	44
	0.0%	4.5%	81.8%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Misdemeanor offense	0.0%	16.7%	83.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	9.3%
	2	1	2	102	1	1	2	0	111
Guilt-by-association	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	91.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	8.3%	4.7%	57.3%	2.9%	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	23.4%
Other	9	2	0	42	2	58	9	5	127
	7.1%	1.6%	0.0%	33.1%	1.6%	45.7%	7.1%	3.9%	100.0%
Unidentified	15.5%	16.7%	0.0%	23.6%	5.9%	92.1%	11.3%	71.4%	26.7%
	31	7	0	2	27	0	37	0	104
Total	29.8%	6.7%	0.0%	1.9%	26.0%	0.0%	35.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	53.4%	58.3%	0.0%	1.1%	79.4%	0.0%	46.3%	0.0%	21.9%
Total	8	0	3	3	3	1	1	2	21
	38.1%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	100.0%
Total	13.8%	0.0%	7.0%	1.7%	8.8%	1.6%	1.3%	28.6%	4.4%
	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	6
Total	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Looking at the causes of violations of labor rights, they the most ly resulted from misdemeanor offenses (26.7%) and followed by border-crossing offenses (23.4%), guilt-by-association (21.9%).
- 57.3% of forced labor incidents resulted from border-crossing offenses.

(6) Violations of labor rights listed by age of victim

Types of acts/Age	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
0-9's	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%	14.3%	0.2%
10-19's	19	0	7	15	5	9	0	2	57
	33.3%	0.0%	12.3%	26.3%	8.8%	15.8%	0.0%	3.5%	100.0%
	32.8%	0.0%	16.3%	8.4%	14.7%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	12.0%
20-29's	9	3	20	39	2	10	6	0	89
	10.1%	3.4%	22.5%	43.8%	2.2%	11.2%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.5%	25.0%	46.5%	21.9%	5.9%	15.9%	7.5%	0.0%	18.7%
30-39's	5	3	7	30	1	5	6	0	57
	8.8%	5.3%	12.3%	52.6%	1.8%	8.8%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	25.0%	16.3%	16.9%	2.9%	7.9%	7.5%	0.0%	12.0%
40-49's	0	1	1	10	3	2	5	0	22
	0.0%	4.5%	4.5%	45.5%	13.6%	9.1%	22.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.3%	2.3%	5.6%	8.8%	3.2%	6.3%	0.0%	4.6%
50-59's	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	0	13
	7.7%	15.4%	15.4%	7.7%	15.4%	30.8%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	16.7%	4.7%	0.6%	5.9%	6.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.7%
60-69's	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
70-79's	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	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%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	24	3	6	82	20	32	61	4	232
	10.3%	1.3%	2.6%	35.3%	8.6%	13.8%	26.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	41.4%	25.0%	14.0%	46.1%	58.8%	50.8%	76.3%	57.1%	48.8%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations across the other age groups were relatively evenly distributed. Of these cases, violations were the most frequently in their 20's (89 incidents, 18.7%).

(7) Violations of labor rights listed by gender

Types of acts /Gender	Denial of the right to choose an occupation	Discrimination in hiring	Denial of wages	Forced labor	Discrimination in promotion	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions)	Lay-off or dismissal/demotion	Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor	Total
Male	25	7	15	75	23	33	53	3	234
	10.7%	3.0%	6.4%	32.1%	9.8%	14.1%	22.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	43.1%	58.3%	34.9%	42.1%	67.6%	52.4%	66.3%	42.9%	49.3%
Female	26	3	28	95	10	16	18	4	200
	13.0%	1.5%	14.0%	47.5%	5.0%	8.0%	9.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	44.8%	25.0%	65.1%	53.4%	29.4%	25.4%	22.5%	57.1%	42.1%
Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	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%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	7	2	0	8	1	14	8	0	40
	17.5%	5.0%	0.0%	20.0%	2.5%	35.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.1%	16.7%	0.0%	4.5%	2.9%	22.2%	10.0%	0.0%	8.4%
Total	58	12	43	178	34	63	80	7	475
	12.2%	2.5%	9.1%	37.5%	7.2%	13.3%	16.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Males were more likely to be victims of labor rights violations (49.3%) than females (42.1%).

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of Labor Rights

(1) Denial of the Right to Choose an Occupation: 58 incidents (41/17)

In North Korean society, occupation is decided by the government and there is no freedom to choose one's occupation. There are 58 reported cases in which an individual actively sought to have a certain occupation but was denied. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-6547 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I hoped to be employed in 00 office in North Hamgyong province in year 00, but was denied because my husband is Chinese.”*

E10-I-11086 (Kim 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *“Kim 00 was educated in Rajin Railroad Officer Training Center and was stationed in a certain location A. His hometown was 00, so he bribed officers in charge of locomotives and railroads, so that he can move his job to the hometown. His employer at A gave him a permission to move his job. However, he could not move because he had to change a place of residency from the location A to his hometown. A police officer in his hometown denied his request to move there because his brother was a political offender. When he talked to the policeman, the man said “it’s my wish to get rid of people like you from our area, not to receive them.”*

E10-I-11055 (Lee 00, Male, South Pyongan Province) *“My mother-side grandfather worked as a public security officer in South Pyongan province, which assisted the South Korean army. Because of that, I could not go where I wanted to. I hoped to be a policeman and took the exams. I passed the application process and was eligible, but never received the letter of admission.”*

E10-I-6697 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“After I was released from the police holding camp, a policeman told me to find a job, because unemployment leads is punished by going to the labor training camp. When I went back to my original workplace, the factory manager already knew that I had crossed the border. Even though the police told me not to tell anyone that I crossed the border, they already knew about it. That is why I could not live in the society any longer. The manager said I could not work there any longer because I might pollute other workers to cross the border too.”*

(2) Employment Discrimination: 12 incidents (12/0)

There are 12 reports of employment discrimination. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-8220 (Nam 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"In my 40s, I applied to be a Party secretary in 2001. However I was rejected because my father's document has a record of my grandfather's defection to the South. The Party's secretariat admission office in North Hamgyong denied my application based on that record."*

E09-I-3247 (Choi 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"My sister's husband applied to enter the SSA in year 00, in South Hamgyong province. He was turned down because his grandfather had converted. Those people cannot enter anywhere, including the Party or the Court."*

(3) Denial of Wages: 43 incidents (40/3)

Recently, wage denial has become a norm in North Korea. There are 43 reports of denial of wages. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-0010 (Kim 00, Male, Yangang Province) *"I was a construction worker in North Korea. If you are a construction worker in the North, you have to work all day and work in smuggling during the night in order to make a living. Monthly wage is 2,800 Won, but it is merely a regulation. I received the wage in 2002, 2003 and 2004, but was not paid at all in 2005. There was no wage or food distribution. They fed us in order to make us work; 478g of meal per day. If they fed us we ate, but if not, we didn't. In 2007 and 2008 there was no distribution. They gave us a meager lunch in order to make us work. I reported to work daily because I would have to go to the labor training camp if I didn't. Such laws are very clear in North Korea."*

E10-I-10220 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"Lee 00, a woman in her 30s, worked at a handcraft art factory in North Hamgyong, did not receive wage from July to October 2006 due to a national circumstances."*

(4) Forced Labor: 178 incidents (162/16)

a. Cases of forced labor listed by location of incident

Information type/Location of incident	Forced labor			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	1	6	0	7
	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	4.6%	0.0%	3.9%
Labor training camp	4	38	3	45
	8.9%	84.4%	6.7%	100.0%
	12.5%	29.2%	18.8%	25.3%
Police holding camp	15	54	0	69
	21.7%	78.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	46.9%	41.5%	0.0%	38.8%
Prison	4	13	0	17
	23.5%	76.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	10.0%	0.0%	9.6%
Political prison camp	3	5	1	9
	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	100.0%
	9.4%	3.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Victim's place of employment	3	2	7	12
	25.0%	16.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	9.4%	1.5%	43.8%	6.7%
Government office or service institution	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	6.3%	1.1%
Educational facility	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Public space	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%

Information type/Location of incident	Forced labor			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Other	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	12.5%	1.7%
Unidentified	2	5	2	9
	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	6.3%	3.8%	12.5%	5.1%
Total	32	130	16	178
	18.0%	73.0%	9.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- High rates of incidents of force labor took place in detention facilities such as political prison camps.

Incidents of forced labor were reported to have taken place in educational facilities, an example of which includes three incidents of ‘labor mobilization’, which is compulsory for all students. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-0258 (Kang 00, Female, North Pyongan Province) *“I was arrested by Kim Il-sung Socialist Youth League when I was 19 years old for wearing earrings and jeans. Park 00’s son helped me to get out. At the time I was drafted to forced labor, carrying rocks and sand. Others did two months of the labor but I only did three days. It was March 2005. At the time a lot of youth were arrested for such reasons.”*

E10-I-7620 (Lee 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“All the countryside construction workers are detainees who were arrested in China. They are not treated as human beings. Insults and beatings are ordinary there. I was there for two months, without payment. I carried cement onto cars and warehouses.”*

(5) Discrimination in Promotion: 34 incidents (32/2)

There are 34 reports of discrimination in promotion. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-11406 (Lee 00, Female, Yangang Province) *"My cousin could not be promoted above cell-secretary at his work because his father defected to South Korea during the Korean War."*

E10-I-0516 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"My family has a bad foundation. My father could not enlist in the military when he was young. He could not become an officer either. He did not want to go to the army anyways, but later it was hard for him to get promotions because he does not have a good foundation and did not go to the army. He tried be promoted in year 00. He failed several times. Later he was promoted, because it was clarified that his promotion attempted were denied due to bad foundation. But since I defected, my father was prevented from further promotion. My mother is resentful of me because of that."*

(6) Improper, Hazardous, and Deteriorating Working Conditions
(Including Cases of Injury Resulting from Actual Working Conditions):
63 incidents (56/7)

Information type/Location of incident	Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions by location			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Labor training camp	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	6.7%	0.0%	3.2%
Police holding camp	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Prison	2	3	1	6
	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	4.9%	20.0%	14.3%	9.5%
Political prison camp	4	5	1	10
	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	9.8%	33.3%	14.3%	15.9%
Military detention facility	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Victim's place of employment	31	6	5	42
	73.8%	14.3%	11.9%	100.0%
	75.6%	40.0%	71.4%	66.7%
Total	41	15	7	63
	65.1%	23.8%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 66.7% (42 incidents) of improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions occurred in the victim's place of employment and 15.9% (10 incidents) among all incidents took place in political prison camps

E09-I-3020 (Choi 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"I lost an arm in 2006. I was a driver at the time. As you know, North Korean factories are outdated. They still use equipments from the Japanese colonization era. I got into an accident in the factory. The factory said it happened due to my carelessness, but I did not think so. I was not supposed to go into the delivery unit, but they forced me to operate electricity. That was why I had to go in, yet they blamed me. I think it was the factory's fault."*

E08-I-5660 (Kim 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"I was imprisoned in the Oro prison in Hamheung city, where I had to get up at 3 AM to deliver rocks for wall construction. I developed lung diseases because in inhaled a lot of dust during the work. We slept at 11 PM, after carrying 50kg of cement every day. Many died from the work. I had damaged a rib in a construction site. In fall 2003, I fell from the second floor while carrying bricks at an apartment construction site."*

E08-I-5711(Lee 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"I witnessed it in the provincial police holding camp in the Cheongjin city. A tree fell on someone named 000. Even though it was clear that 000 was dying, we were told to ignore it and continue working. A person who violated the order to help 000 was also beaten."*

(7) Lay-off or Dismissal/Demotion): 80 incidents (53/27)

Information type/ Location of incident	Lay-off or dismissal/Demotion			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/ detention facility	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	12.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Prison	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Political prison camp	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Military detention facility	1	1	4	6
	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	100.0%
	2.2%	12.5%	14.8%	7.5%
Victim's place of employment	33	5	12	50
	66.0%	10.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	73.3%	62.5%	44.4%	62.5%
Government office or service institution	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	11.1%	5.0%
Educational facility	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.5%
Other	6	0	2	8
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	13.3%	0.0%	7.4%	10.0%
Unidentified	1	0	5	6
	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	18.5%	7.5%
Total	45	8	27	80
	56.3%	10.0%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of incidents of lay-offs or dismissals / demotions took place in victim's place of employment (50 incidents, 62.5%).

Lay-off or dismissal/demotion in political prison camps were the lay-off of employees in political camps due to the guilt-by-association system. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-2758 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“At a farm in 00 county, officers including the village’s Party secretary manager and directors were caught while watching South Korean movie because one of them reported. At first, they were dismissed from the posts and received 6 months in labor training camps. However the case was discussed again and they were sent to Chungori prison. The story was popular among villagers. I do not know what happened afterward.”*

E10-I-8577 (Kim 00, Male, Pyongyang) *“Kim 00 was taken to the Yeodok political prison camp. His two brothers used to work in the Pyongyang SSA in the propaganda sector. Both of them were dismissed due to Kim 00’s crime.”*

E10-I-10506 (Park 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“A traffic police in her 30s was dismissed from her duty at the Pyongyang traffic police station in fall 2000 because her uncle was taken to a political prison camp. He was a trader and was persecuted as a political offender for his involvement with South Korea. In North Korea, problems in mother-side family are insignificant, but problems in the father-side family can be grave. The niece was stripped off of her uniform because her uncle became a political offender.”*

(8) Excessive Working Hours, Child Labor or Elderly/Infirm Forced Labor:
7 incidents (7/0)

There are 7 reports of excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-0503 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“Since I was 10, 11 years old, I was drafted to countryside to assist farming. That*

was probably why I did not grow tall. Until 18 years old of age, I was drafted every summer and fall. After 1-2 hours of lecture at school, the rest of the day was spent on the farm. I did weeding on vast, dry fields. In the fall I used to peel corns, bundled up beans, and so on. Farmers work on their private farm but not the collective farms. Students work on the collective farm. That way, teachers receive grains and cabbage for kimchi. Sometimes during the winter, students gather to collect fire woods for classrooms. Students pull and chop up the trees. If a student's parents are good he does not have to work, but all students tend to participate. In elementary schools, the schools are responsible for gathering their own fire woods."

14. Rights Applicable to Arrested, Imprisoned, Accused or Convicted Persons: 643 Incidents: 643 Incidents (613/30)

1) General Analysis of the Rights Applicable to Arrested, Imprisoned, Accused or Convicted Persons

(1) Violations of the rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons

Types of acts	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visit	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Number	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
Percentage (%)	0.2	5.8	1.6	2.0	44.9	18.5	14.9	2.6	0.2	7.0	2.3	100.0

- Of the incidents reported that involved the violation of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons, denial of the right to adequate food was the most frequently reported (44.9%, 289 incidents). Denial of adequate medical services was reported in 119 incidents, 18.5% of cases, and denial of the right to adequate accommodation was reported in 96 incidents, 14.9%. The use of solitary confinement was reported in 45 incidents, 7.9% of cases.

(2) Violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by year

Types of acts/ Year	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
1950's	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1960's	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
1970's	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	0	1	12
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%	2.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	6.7%	1.9%
1980's	0	6	1	0	13	6	3	2	0	12	0	43
	0.0%	14.0%	2.3%	0.0%	30.2%	14.0%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	27.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	10.0%	0.0%	4.5%	5.0%	3.1%	11.8%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	6.7%
1990's	0	11	3	2	56	33	18	1	0	3	1	128
	0.0%	8.6%	2.3%	1.6%	43.8%	25.8%	14.1%	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	29.7%	30.0%	15.4%	19.4%	27.7%	18.8%	5.9%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	19.9%
2000-2005's	1	13	3	9	146	58	51	9	0	10	10	310
	0.3%	4.2%	1.0%	2.9%	47.1%	18.7%	16.5%	2.9%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	35.1%	30.0%	69.2%	50.5%	48.7%	53.1%	52.9%	0.0%	22.2%	66.7%	48.2%
2006-2009's	0	6	3	2	47	11	18	2	0	9	2	100
	0.0%	6.0%	3.0%	2.0%	47.0%	11.0%	18.0%	2.0%	0.0%	9.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	30.0%	15.4%	16.3%	9.2%	18.8%	11.8%	0.0%	20.0%	13.3%	15.6%

Types of acts/ Year	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Unspecified time	0	1	0	0	21	6	2	3	0	11	1	45
	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	46.7%	13.3%	4.4%	6.7%	0.0%	24.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	5.0%	2.1%	17.6%	0.0%	24.4%	6.7%	7.0%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of reports of this type of violation occurred in 2000-2005's which accounted for 48.2% of all cases (310 incidents). 19.9% (128 incidents) of reported cases occurred in the 1990's and in recent 4 years (2006-2009's) 15.6% (100 incidents) of incidents reported took place.
- In 2000-2005's, the main type of violation related to rights of arrested and imprisoned people involved the denial of adequate food (50.5% of incidents in 2000-2005's). Other reported violations included denial of access to adequate medical services (48.7%) and denial of the right to adequate accommodation (53.1%).

(3) Violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by region

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Pyongyang	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
North Hamgyong Province	0	16	9	9	147	70	65	7	0	17	9	349
	0.0%	4.6%	2.6%	2.6%	42.1%	20.1%	18.6%	2.0%	0.0%	4.9%	2.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	43.2%	90.0%	69.2%	50.9%	58.8%	67.7%	41.2%	0.0%	37.8%	60.0%	54.3%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	0	0	55	21	6	2	1	5	2	93
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	59.1%	22.6%	6.5%	2.2%	1.1%	5.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	17.6%	6.3%	11.8%	100.0%	11.1%	13.3%	14.5%
Yanggang Province	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	11
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
North Pyongan Province	0	2	0	1	20	4	10	0	0	1	1	39
	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	51.3%	10.3%	25.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	7.7%	6.9%	3.4%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	6.1%
South Pyongan Province	1	8	1	0	34	17	2	6	0	19	2	90
	1.1%	8.9%	1.1%	0.0%	37.8%	18.9%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	21.1%	2.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	21.6%	10.0%	0.0%	11.8%	14.3%	2.1%	35.3%	0.0%	42.2%	13.3%	14.0%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
South Hwanghae Province	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

Types of acts/Region	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.8%
Other areas in North Korea	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
China	0	1	0	3	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	13
	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	23.1%	0.7%	0.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.0%
Soviet Union(Russia)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	0	1	0	0	16	2	2	2	0	1	0	24
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	1.7%	2.1%	11.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- North Hamgyong Province, near the border with China, was the place of detention many victims were forcibly repatriated from China. North Hamgyong Province accounts for 54.3% of reported cases (349 incidents)
- North Hamgyong Province showed a high incidence rate. This reflects the number of interviewees who had been forcibly repatriated and detained in detention facilities in North Hamgyong Province located near the border with China.
- The high rate in South Hamgyong Province reflects the accounts of former detainees of the Yodök political prison camp.

(4) Violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by location of incident

Types of acts/Location of incident	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	0	12	10	6	110	42	56	2	0	8	0	246
	0.0%	4.9%	4.1%	2.4%	44.7%	17.1%	22.8%	0.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	32.4%	100.0%	46.2%	38.1%	35.3%	58.3%	11.8%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	38.3%
Labor training camp	0	1	0	2	40	12	5	4	0	1	8	73
	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	54.8%	16.4%	6.8%	5.5%	0.0%	1.4%	11.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	15.4%	13.8%	10.1%	5.2%	23.5%	0.0%	2.2%	53.3%	11.4%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	2	43	28	14	1	0	0	2	91
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	47.3%	30.8%	15.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	15.4%	14.9%	23.5%	14.6%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	14.2%
Prison	1	4	0	0	59	20	9	9	0	25	3	130
	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	45.4%	15.4%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	19.2%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	16.8%	9.4%	52.9%	0.0%	55.6%	20.0%	20.2%
Political prison camp	0	0	0	0	30	14	6	1	1	9	2	63
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	22.2%	9.5%	1.6%	1.6%	14.3%	3.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	11.8%	6.3%	5.9%	100.0%	20.0%	13.3%	9.8%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Government office or service institution	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	0.0%	86.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	35.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Public space	0	1	0	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%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Types of acts/Location of incident	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Detention facilities in China	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	9
	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Unidentified	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In terms of location of incident, 38.3 % (246 incidents) of incidents occurred in state security agency, police interrogation and detention facilities; prison accounted for 20.2% (130 incidents); and political prison camps accounted for 9.8% (63 incidents) of reported cases.

(5) Violations of the rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by original charge against victim

Types of acts/Type of charge	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Political offense	1	8	0	0	10	4	3	4	0	7	0	37
	2.7%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%	10.8%	8.1%	10.8%	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	23.5%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	5.8%
Felony offense	0	4	1	1	11	7	0	6	0	10	0	40
	0.0%	10.0%	2.5%	2.5%	27.5%	17.5%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.8%	10.0%	7.7%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	6.2%
Economic crime	0	2	1	5	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	16
	0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	31.3%	18.8%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	10.0%	38.5%	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	2.5%
Border-crossing offense	0	19	6	6	101	33	46	4	0	1	5	221
	0.0%	8.6%	2.7%	2.7%	45.7%	14.9%	20.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	51.4%	60.0%	46.2%	34.9%	27.7%	47.9%	23.5%	0.0%	2.2%	33.3%	34.4%
Misdemeanor offense	0	2	1	0	155	66	41	0	1	18	9	293
	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	52.9%	22.5%	14.0%	0.0%	0.3%	6.1%	3.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	10.0%	0.0%	53.6%	55.5%	42.7%	0.0%	100.0%	40.0%	60.0%	45.6%
Guilt-by-association system	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Other	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	0	6	0	19
	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	5.3%	15.8%	15.8%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	31.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	10.0%	7.7%	1.0%	2.5%	2.1%	5.9%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	3.0%
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	0	2	0	12
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	1.9%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the rights applicable to arrested and imprisoned people the most frequently arose from charges related to misdemeanor offenses, 45.6% or 293 incidents.

(6) Violations of the rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by nature of information provider

Types of acts/Nature of information provider	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Victim	1	29	9	11	144	43	90	10	0	13	9	359
	0.3%	8.1%	2.5%	3.1%	40.1%	12.0%	25.1%	2.8%	0.0%	3.6%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	78.4%	90.0%	84.6%	49.8%	36.1%	93.8%	58.8%	0.0%	28.9%	60.0%	55.8%
Colleague at work of victim (neighbor)	0	1	1	0	11	10	0	1	0	15	1	40
	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	27.5%	25.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	37.5%	2.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	10.0%	0.0%	3.8%	8.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	33.3%	6.7%	6.2%
Family or relative of victim	0	0	0	0	16	9	2	0	0	1	2	30
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.3%	30.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	7.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	13.3%	4.7%
Colleague of perpetrator	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.8%
Witness (Eyewitness)	0	1	0	2	84	38	1	5	0	6	3	140
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	60.0%	27.1%	0.7%	3.6%	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	15.4%	29.1%	31.9%	1.0%	29.4%	0.0%	13.3%	20.0%	21.8%
Other	0	6	0	0	33	17	3	1	1	8	0	69
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%	24.6%	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	14.3%	3.1%	5.9%	100.0%	17.8%	0.0%	10.7%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 55.8% of incidents were reported by the victim themselves and 21.8% incidents by witnesses. 6.2% incidents were from colleagues of the victim.

(7) Violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by age of victim

Types of acts/Age	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
0-9's	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19's	0	2	1	1	25	10	11	0	0	0	1	51
	0.0%	3.9%	2.0%	2.0%	49.0%	19.6%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	10.0%	7.7%	8.7%	8.4%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	7.9%
20-29's	0	9	3	2	47	21	25	7	0	3	4	121
	0.0%	7.4%	2.5%	1.7%	38.8%	17.4%	20.7%	5.8%	0.0%	2.5%	3.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	30.0%	15.4%	16.3%	17.6%	26.0%	41.2%	0.0%	6.7%	26.7%	18.8%
30-39's	1	6	3	5	67	17	16	1	0	7	4	127
	0.8%	4.7%	2.4%	3.9%	52.8%	13.4%	12.6%	0.8%	0.0%	5.5%	3.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	16.2%	30.0%	38.5%	23.2%	14.3%	16.7%	5.9%	0.0%	15.6%	26.7%	19.8%
40-49's	0	3	1	1	35	14	12	1	0	7	4	78
	0.0%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	44.9%	17.9%	15.4%	1.3%	0.0%	9.0%	5.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.1%	10.0%	7.7%	12.1%	11.8%	12.5%	5.9%	0.0%	15.6%	26.7%	12.1%
50-59's	0	0	1	0	13	7	0	1	0	4	0	26
	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	50.0%	26.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	4.5%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	4.0%
60-69's	0	1	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	11
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	36.4%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%

Types of acts/Age	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
70-79's	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	0	16	1	4	96	44	29	7	1	24	2	224
	0.0%	7.1%	0.4%	1.8%	42.9%	19.6%	12.9%	3.1%	0.4%	10.7%	0.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	43.2%	10.0%	30.8%	33.2%	37.0%	30.2%	41.2%	100.0%	53.3%	13.3%	34.8%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The reported incidents where the age of the victim was identified were evenly distributed across all age groups. Of these cases, those in their 20's and 30's was relatively high in proportion.

(8) Violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons listed by gender

Types of acts/ Gender	Denial of the right to communication with defense	Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings	Denial of reasonable visitation rights	Forfeiture of property	Denial of the right to adequate food	Denial of the right to adequate medical services	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation	Arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term	Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term	Solitary confinement	Forced labor	Total
Male	1	25	6	4	144	50	40	5	0	10	5	290
	0.3%	8.6%	2.1%	1.4%	49.7%	17.2%	13.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	67.6%	60.0%	30.8%	49.8%	42.0%	41.7%	29.4%	0.0%	22.2%	33.3%	45.1%
Female	0	9	4	9	126	57	54	10	1	26	10	306
	0.0%	2.9%	1.3%	2.9%	41.2%	18.6%	17.6%	3.3%	0.3%	8.5%	3.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	40.0%	69.2%	43.6%	47.9%	56.3%	58.8%	100.0%	57.8%	66.7%	47.6%
Unidentified	0	3	0	0	19	12	2	2	0	9	0	47
	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	40.4%	25.5%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	10.1%	2.1%	11.8%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	7.3%
Total	1	37	10	13	289	119	96	17	1	45	15	643
	0.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.0%	44.9%	18.5%	14.9%	2.6%	0.2%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Proportion of females (47.6%) was althe most as same as males (45.1%).

2) Detailed Analysis of the Rights Applicable to Arrested, Imprisoned, Accused or Convicted Persons

(1) Denial of the Right to Communication with Defense: 1 incident (1/0)

There is only one report of denial of the right to communication with defense, demonstrating the lack of awareness among north Korean people regarding the role of legal defense.

(2) Denial of the Right to Fair Trial and Hearings: 37 incidents (33/4)

There are 37 reports of denial of the right to fair trial and hearings. The following are examples of such incidents.

E09-I-1964 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“When I was detained in the 000 labor training camp, I thought the five months of the sentence would go by easily. However in year 00, I was taken to a trial which I had no knowledge of. The trial was an hour-long. They asked me “do you admit this?” and I said “I do,” because I acknowledge that I did violate the law. Then the court declared to the people from the mine, “this woman worked as a slave in China and was arrested for several times. Therefore she is sentenced to three years in prison.” There was a lawyer and an attorney, but neither helped me during the trial.”*

E10-I-7967 (Kim 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“Kim 00 sold pine nuts with his partner 000 in 2000. When 000 did not give Kim his share of revenue, Kim refused to give 000 his earning from selling pine nuts. 000 sued Kim and Kim was interrogated by the police. In the first trial he received three years. Kim appealed to the court, but received another 10 years, 13 in total, for “causing unnecessary trouble.”*

(3) Denial of Reasonable Visitation Rights: 10 incidents (9/1)

There are 10 reports of denial of reasonable visitation rights. The following are examples of such incidents.

E08-I-3470 (Lee 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"I could have visits while I was held in a police station. At first visits were rejected, but bribery always worked. If you gave them bribes, officers let me get out, smoke, and meet visitors everyday."*

E10-I-6856 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *"While I was held at police custody in year 00 for border crossing, the vice-director of the facility visited for an inspection. I was beaten severely for raising a voice in my defense."*

(4) Forfeiture of property: 13 incidents (13/0)

There are 13 reports of forfeiture of property, both in China and North Korea. The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-10486 (Lee 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) *"I was repatriated to North Korea in 2004 from China. I went to 00 county SSA through Domun border guard squadron. They did not return the money and goods confiscated at the border."*

E10-I-7960 (Lee 00, Male, Hamgyong Province) *"They undressed me for inspection at the 00 country SSA. Inspection of women are done separately. Three male SSA officers inspected me. They said my belongings would be returned upon my release. However they took away everything they found during the inspection. In the end they took away 100 USD and 200 RMB."*

(5) Denial of the Right to Adequate Food: 289 incidents (279/10)

Information type/location of incident	Denial of the right to adequate food			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	32	75	3	110
	29.1%	68.2%	2.7%	100.0%
	23.7%	52.1%	30.0%	38.1%
Labor training camp	12	27	1	40
	30.0%	67.5%	2.5%	100.0%
	8.9%	18.8%	10.0%	13.8%
Police holding camp	25	17	1	43
	58.1%	39.5%	2.3%	100.0%
	18.5%	11.8%	10.0%	14.9%
Prison	42	15	2	59
	71.2%	25.4%	3.4%	100.0%
	31.1%	10.4%	20.0%	20.4%
Political prison camp	22	6	2	30
	73.3%	20.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	16.3%	4.2%	20.0%	10.4%
Government office or service institution	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	1	2	1	4
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.4%	10.0%	1.4%
Unidentified	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total	135	144	10	289
	46.7%	49.8%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of reported incidents where detainees were denied access to sufficient food was reported to have taken place in State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility (110 incidents, 38.1% of the total).

The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-10956 (Chung 00, Nam, Yangang Province) *“Each meal is less than 250g, between 150g to 130g. One eats that much rice and works a very heavy load. The work is extremely strenuous. The rice cultivated in 00 was very delicious, and prisoners secretly stole the raw rice. I was caught once; the guard put a stone in my mouth and tape my lips shut. I worked without even eating.”*

E10-I-5247 (Lee 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *“The meals at the SSA was worse than those in the custody. They fed us two spoons of noodles soaked in water. There was no other food or soup. Some people suffer malnutrition while in the SSA; other could not even stand up, due to lightheadedness.”*

(6) Denial of the Right to Adequate Medical Services: 119 incidents (110/9)

Information type/ Location of incident	Denial of the right to adequate medical services			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	24	15	3	42
	57.1%	35.7%	7.1%	100.0%
	35.8%	34.9%	33.3%	35.3%
Labor training camp	6	6	0	12
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.0%	14.0%	0.0%	10.1%
Police holding camp	15	13	0	28
	53.6%	46.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.4%	30.2%	0.0%	23.5%
Prison	11	6	3	20
	55.0%	30.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	16.4%	14.0%	33.3%	16.8%
Political prison camp	10	1	3	14
	71.4%	7.1%	21.4%	100.0%
	14.9%	2.3%	33.3%	11.8%
Military detention facility	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Unidentified	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Total	67	43	9	119
	56.3%	36.1%	7.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest proportion of reported incidents of denying victims access to adequate medical services took place in State Security Agency or police interrogation and detention facilities (42 cases, 35.3%).

The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-9351 (Hur 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I witnessed it in a police holding camp. Someone named 00 hurt his foot, and was infected with myelitis. His food was black, rotting. He did not receive medical treatments. He could not even walk. Despite the pain he had to stand up for inspection for every morning, afternoon and evening. He could not walk, so we carried him to the inspection.”*

E10-I-3834 (Nam 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was held at a 00 SSA for a month. I was sick with colitis from swallowing a paper. I had various diseases and had bloody excrements. My blood pressure was low, too. One day I was told that I would get medical treatments. I got out of the cell and lied on the floor. Instead of giving me medical examination, they began to kick at me. I wondered why I had to be treated that way.”*

(7) Denial of the Right to Adequate Accommodation: 96 incidents (93/3)

Information type/ Location of incident	Denial of the right to adequate accommodation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	0	55	1	56
	0.0%	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	61.1%	33.3%	58.3%
Labor training camp	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.2%
Police holding camp	0	14	0	14
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	14.6%
Prison	2	6	1	9
	22.2%	66.7%	11.1%	100.0%
	66.7%	6.7%	33.3%	9.4%
Political prison camp	1	4	1	6
	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	33.3%	4.4%	33.3%	6.3%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Detention facilities in China	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.1%
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	3	90	3	96
	3.1%	93.8%	3.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reported incidents of denial of the right to adequate accommodation, incidents occurred the most frequently at State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (56 incidents, 58.3%). The following are examples of such incidents.

E10-I-10935 (Chun 00, Male, Kangwon Province) *“The custody is exactly like a pigsty. There were 20-30 people in a tiny room. We could not move. The toilet in the custody was not covered up and it stunk. We had a single bucket of water to flush out the toilet for two days. We could not wash ourselves. We were beaten for using water.”*

E08-I-5684 (Kim 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“There were 30 people per cell. Prisoners lay down on top of one another and cannot sleep. There was a surveillance camera that recorded prisoners. If one person moves, the rest were punished. Since May the heat aggravated the stench from the toilet and the people, especially after exercising. There was no air circulation. Everyone was infected with colitis because the water was polluted. They did not give us water very often. When they do, they gave us toilet water.”*

- (8) Arbitrary Extension or Adjustment to a Prison Term: 17 incidents (17/0)
There are 17 reports of arbitrary extension or adjustment to a prison term. The following is an example of such incidents.

E10-I-10905 (Shin 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“The case already settled by the SSA was handled again by the police. At the preliminary hearing, they asked “do you not realize that you have committed a crime?” I answered, “why do I have to explain myself again, when the case has already been closed by the SSA?” The police sentenced me to three years of imprisonment. When I confronted them and refused to comply, they smacked my head and handcuffed me. They also sentenced extra two years, five years in total. If I did not confront them, I would have received just three years.”*

- (9) Delay of Release After the Expiration of a Prison Term: 1 incident (1/0)
There is one report of delay of release after the expiration of a prison term.

(10) Solitary Confinement: 45 incidents (42/3)

Information type/ Location of incident of incident	Solitary confinement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	1	7	0	8
	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	53.8%	0.0%	17.8%
Labor training camp	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Prison	21	3	1	25
	84.0%	12.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	72.4%	23.1%	33.3%	55.6%
Political prison camp	7	0	2	9
	77.8%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
	24.1%	0.0%	66.7%	20.0%
Detention facilities in China	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	4.4%
Total	29	13	3	45
	64.4%	28.9%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents of solitary confinement were reported to be at their highest numbers in prisons (25 incidents) and political prison camps (9 incidents) The following are examples of such incidents

E10-I-7969 (Choi 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *"I was in a solitary cell in the 00 prison in North Hamgyong province. I was taken there because I did not complete what the prison director asked of me. I was there for five days. Later I was in the solitary cell again for eating extra food and smoking."*

E10-I-1868 (Park 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“Young-hee was sentenced to three years of imprisonment after crossing the river. She attempted to run from the prison, but she was returned. She was handcuffed and sent to a solitary confinement for three months. The head prisoner of the cell as well as manager went to solitary confinement too. She was alone and extremely underfed. They do not even let her see the sun. She received a mass condemnation session but was not executed.”*

E10-I-2908 (Park 00, Female, South Pyongan Province) *“I was held under the charge of practicing religion at the Annam 00 SSA. I was interrogated in a solitary confinement. The cell was 1/5 size of the interrogation room. I was interrogated in the morning, returned at 12 PM, and interrogated again from 1 PM. While I was in the cell, I had to be completely immobile. I kneeled down on a bare floor with hands place on my knees. I had to ask for a permission to go to toilet.”*

(11) Forced Labor: 15 incidents (15/0)

There are 15 reports of forced labor. The following are examples of the incidents.

E10-I-9349 (Kang 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“The workload at the labor training camp is extremely strenuous. The prisoners are separated into various work units and work until late at night. The shift started at 5 AM and we worked before breakfast. We also worked in collective farms.”*

E10-I-0058 (Park 00, Male, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was sent to 00 prison 5th unit. My job was to distinguish between silver and bronze from the mine. I shoveled the mineral into a machine and it separated the two. At Chungori, suicide is impossible because there is no time to do that. It is never that simple. We had to carry the mineral from the mountain, which is about 25km~37km. We walked the distance twice a day with 80kg of mineral on our sholders.”*

15. Rights of Aliens: 3 incidents (3/0)

1) General Analysis of the Rights of Aliens

(1) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens

Types of acts	Denial to return home	Restriction of communications	Total
Number of incidents	1	2	3
Percentage (%)	33.3	66.7	100.0

- Incidents related to the rights of aliens reflect the fact that North Korea is a closed society, unknown to the outside world with limited migration or visits to the country.
- Two incidents of the rights of aliens were about the restriction of communications and the other incident involved a denial to return home.

(2) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens listed by year

Types of acts/Year	Denial to return home	Restriction of communications	Total
1980s	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations against the rights of aliens occurred three times in the 1980s

(3) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens listed by region

Types of acts/Region	Denial to return home	Restriction of communications	Total
Pyongyang	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- All three incidents reportedly happened in Pyongyang

(4) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens listed by location of incident

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Denial to return home	Restriction of communication	Total
Victim's home	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%
Total	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The 2 incidents reported occurred in the victim's home in Pyongyang

(5) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens listed by charge against victim

Types of acts/ Type of charge	Denial to return home	Restriction of communication	Total
Political offense	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%
Misdemeanor offense	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%
Total	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Two violations against the rights of aliens were related a political offense and a misdemeanor offense.

(6) Cases of violations against the rights of aliens listed by gender

Types of acts/Gender	Denial to return home	Restriction of communications	Total
Male	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- All reported incidents of violations against the rights of aliens involved male victims

2) Detailed Analysis of the Rights of Aliens

(1) Denial of the right to family reunion: 0 incidents

There is no reported incident of denial of the right to family reunion.

(2) Restriction of social rights (employment, higher education, promotion, movement): 0 incidents

There is no reported incident of restriction of social rights (employment, higher education, promotion, movement).

(3) Denial of return to home country: 1 incident (1/0)

There is one reported incident of denial of return to home country.

(4) Restriction of communications: 2 incidents (2/0)

There are two reported incidents of restriction of communications.

16. Other Violations: 68 incidents (48/20)

1) General Analysis of Other Violations

(1) Violations classified as Other

Types of acts	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Number	19	35	14	68
Percentage (%)	27.9	51.5	20.6	100.0

- There were 68 cases reported which were not included in the existing categories and classified as Others. Of these, 19 cases involved political purges, 35 cases involved violations of the right to privacy and 14 cases were unclassified.
- The classification 'purge' was made for cases obtained from publications in which victims were simply described as having been 'purged' without further details of the incident.
- Examples of others are incidents of deaths due to hunger-strikes in police detention facilities, always taking second or third place in singing competitions because of one's social class, etc. These cannot be categorized in NKDB's violation classification system

(2) Violations classified as 'other' listed by year

Types of acts/ Year	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
1950's	3	1	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.8%	2.9%	0.0%	5.9%
1960's	8	2	0	10
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.1%	5.7%	0.0%	14.7%
1970's	2	2	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	5.7%	0.0%	5.9%
1980's	1	2	2	5
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	5.7%	14.3%	7.4%
1990's	1	14	6	21
	4.8%	66.7%	28.6%	100.0%
	5.3%	40.0%	42.9%	30.9%
2000-2005's	0	7	1	8
	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	7.1%	11.8%
2006-2009's	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	7.1%	4.4%
Unspecified time	4	5	4	13
	30.8%	38.5%	30.8%	100.0%
	21.1%	14.3%	28.6%	19.1%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of violations classed as others are relatively evenly distributed throughout the decades. Of these cases, 21 reported incidents (30.9%) took place in the 1990s and 10 incidents (14.7%) in the 1960's.
- Reported incidents of political purges were concentrated in the 1950's and 1960's. Reported incidents related to invasion of privacy were evenly distributed across the period 1950's to 1980's, but reports increased for the period of 1990's onwards.

(3) Violations classified as 'other' listed by region

Types of acts/ Region	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Pyongyang	10	2	0	12
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	52.6%	5.7%	0.0%	17.6%
North Hamgyong Province	0	13	6	19
	0.0%	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	37.1%	42.9%	27.9%
South Hamgyong Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	4.4%
Yanggang Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%
South Pyongan Province	0	4	1	5
	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.4%	7.1%	7.4%
North Hwanghae Province	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	7.1%	4.4%
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%

Types of acts/ Region	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
China	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Soviet Union(Russia)	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	2.9%
Unidentified	9	4	4	17
	52.9%	23.5%	23.5%	100.0%
	47.4%	11.4%	28.6%	25.0%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	52.6%	5.7%	0.0%	17.6%

- A political purge is an expulsion of someone from a position of authority for political reasons. Due to the nature of political purges, 10 cases or 52.6% of incidents occurred in Pyongyang.
- Invasion of privacy violations the most frequently occurred in North Hamgyong Province. This province borders China. As a result the North Korean government institutions frequently carried out surveillance and eavesdropping actions to monitor defections, smuggling, illicit sales and other such activities.

(4) Violations classified as 'other' listed by location

Types of acts/Location of incident	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	1	0	4	5
	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	28.6%	7.4%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Victim's home	0	20	1	21
	0.0%	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	57.1%	7.1%	30.9%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Victim's place of employment	2	2	3	7
	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
	10.5%	5.7%	21.4%	10.3%
Government office or service institution	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	7.1%	4.4%
Educational facility	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	2.9%
Public space	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	1.5%
Other	3	5	1	9
	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	100.0%
	15.8%	14.3%	7.1%	13.2%
Unidentified	13	3	1	17
	76.5%	17.6%	5.9%	100.0%
	68.4%	8.6%	7.1%	25.0%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to privacy were the most frequently reported to have taken place at the victim's home (20 incidents, 57.1%). These incidents aren related to surveillance and eavesdropping on the victim's private activities within their homes.

(5) Violations classified as 'other' listed by charge against victim

Types of acts/ Type of charge	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Political offense	14	13	3	30
	46.7%	43.3%	10.0%	100.0%
	73.7%	37.1%	21.4%	44.1%
Felony offense	0	0	5	5
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	7.4%
Border-crossing offense	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	5.9%
Misdemeanor offense	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	2.9%	14.3%	5.9%
Guilt-by-association	4	14	3	21
	19.0%	66.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	21.1%	40.0%	21.4%	30.9%
Other	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.6%	7.1%	5.9%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The primary reason for political purges was political offenses with 14 incidents (73.7%)
- Of the cases of violation of the right to privacy, they the most frequently were reported to have arisen as a result of guilt-by-association charges (14 incidents, 40.0%). It is likely that as a result of actions of other family members, the victims were also monitored by the authorities.

(6) Violations classified as 'other' listed by nature of information provider

Types of acts/ Nature of information provider	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Victim	0	20	2	22
	0.0%	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	32.4%
Colleague at work of victim (neighbor)	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	5.3%	2.9%	7.1%	4.4%
Family or relative of victim	0	9	0	9
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.7%	0.0%	13.2%
Witness	0	2	2	4
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	14.3%	5.9%
Other	18	3	9	30
	60.0%	10.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	94.7%	8.6%	64.3%	44.1%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- No reports of political purges were provided by family members or relatives of the victim, and only one colleague of victim provided information. the most of information came from third parties (94.7%, 18 cases) or those who were unrelated to victims.
- 57.1% (20 cases) of violations of the right to privacy were reported by the victims themselves, and the rest were reported by 9 family or relative of victims and 2 witnesses.

(7) Violations classified as 'other' listed by nature of source

Types of acts/ Nature of source	Political purge	Violation of right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Interview	0	27	4	31
	0.0%	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	77.1%	28.6%	45.6%
Media	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Published account	19	7	10	36
	52.8%	19.4%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	20.0%	71.4%	52.9%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Information about political purges and violations of the right to privacy was collected from written documents and interviews.
- In the case of the right to privacy, 27 interviews were conducted and 8 written documents were analyzed. Regarding political purges, 19 written documents were analyzed.

(8) Violations classified as 'other' listed by age of victim

Types of acts/Age	Political purge	Violation of right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
10-19's	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.7%	7.1%	4.4%
20-29's	0	5	1	6
	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	7.1%	8.8%
30-39's	0	5	4	9
	0.0%	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	28.6%	13.2%
40-49's	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	5.9%
50-59's	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Unidentified	17	19	8	44
	38.6%	43.2%	18.2%	100.0%
	89.5%	54.3%	57.1%	64.7%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Since the most of information providers about political purges (18 people, 94.7%) were either third parties, or those who were not closely related to victims, they could not properly identify the victims. Furthermore, as all information were collected from documents, 17 out of 19 of the victims' ages were unknown.

(9) Violations classified as 'other' listed by gender

Types of acts/Gender	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Male	11	20	6	37
	29.7%	54.1%	16.2%	100.0%
	57.9%	57.1%	42.9%	54.4%
Female	3	13	3	19
	15.8%	68.4%	15.8%	100.0%
	15.8%	37.1%	21.4%	27.9%
Unidentified	5	2	5	12
	41.7%	16.7%	41.7%	100.0%
	26.3%	5.7%	35.7%	17.6%
Total	19	35	14	68
	27.9%	51.5%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Both political purges and violations of the right to privacy occurred to males at a higher rate than to females (57.9% and 57.1% respectively).

2) Detailed Analysis of Other Violations

(1) Political purge: 19 incidents (6/13)

There are 19 reports of political purges. The following are examples of such incidents.

Cho Gab-jae, 『Sunlight on the side of the Darkness Cannot Cast Light Onto the Darkness:』 2001, Chosun Monthly, p.119. (summarized quotation) “An Mak, husband of Choi Seung-hee, a traditional dancer, was purged because he was involved in the South Korean Socialist Party during Kim Il-sung’s regime. Later his relatives were also purged, including Choi

Seung-hee, cousins, daughter An Seong-hee and her husband, a niece Choi Ro-sa who was a poet, and her husband.”

Hwang Jang-yup, 『I Witnessed the Truth of the History 』 1999, Haneul, p105. (summarized quotation) *“Kim Jin-gu (former professor at the Kim Il-sung University) was purged for having an acquaintance with monks in a German monastery in Wonsan, who were accused of being spies. He graduated Seoul University and had a wife from North Pyongan and a daughter. According to Hwang Jang-yup who tracked Kim ever since, Kim continued to deny the charge but it is unlikely that he is still alive.”*

(2) Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping): 35 incidents (31/4)

There are 35 reports of violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping). The following are examples of such incidents.

E08-I-5663 (Kim 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“I was released from the prison in year 00. I was under severe surveillance. It was more so because Yangang province is near the border. The officer in charge of me visited every day. Though there was no wiretapping, I was watched by the police as well.”*

E10-I-1003 (Hyun 00, Female, North Hamgyong Province) *“I was involved in transferring money from defectors in South Korea to their families, connecting phone calls and arranging meetings in China. I was under the SSA surveillance since 2008. It was probably because I became too wealthy and those who knew me were disturbed by it. I was under surveillance for sure after working with a family who was under the watch of SSA. In 2008 I was even arrested.”*

E10-I-1261 (Chun 00, Female, Yangang Province) *“In 2007, my husband called his cousins in South Korea while he was in China. He used a*

telephone to call a mobile phone. He was wiretapped because he used a telephone, and the SSA recorded the contents of the conversation. However, at the time, he did not know that he was wiretapped. In 2007, the counter-intelligence agency and an SSA officer Choi 00 visited me. They asked whereabouts of my husband. I said he went to Cheongjin. However, they had already finished investigation and completed documentations. The SSA officer mistakenly said that he made a phone call from China to South Korea. I instinctively realized that he was wiretapped.”

E10-I-6696 (Park 00, Female, South Hamgyong Province) “I was under surveillance during the revolutionizing period, but I did not realize it. On my way to work, someone followed me. That was surveillance. When I told my policeman friend that I was being followed, my friend advised me that I might be under surveillance. I did not want to live in North Korea any longer. I knew that my mother was interrogated because I had gone to China. At the police station I saw a colleague’s document by chance. It was stamped “border crossing offender.” I checked my document, and it bore the same stamp. Ever since, I do not want to live in North Korea any longer.”

(3) Other: 14 incidents (11/3)

14 other incidents besides political purge and right to privacy were reported. The following are examples of the incidents.

E09-I-3275 (Park 00, Male, North Pyongan) “I was cheated by three crooks. So I went to the court and asked them to legally return the money I had lost. The policemen said they will, but it never happened. I was told to wait, and it took a year and a half until the trial. I was cheated and had no money, whereas the crooks had the money to bribe judicial officers. Anyways, since the crooks bribed the court, they were sent merely to labor training camp. The court did not rule according to what is righteous. They ruled in favor of the crooks, because of the bribery. I thought, there is no

legal justice in North Korea. My mother suggested to appeal to the People's Council. Since there was no profit to be made, no one wanted to deal with the case."

E10-I-0038 (Chung 00, Male, South Hamgyong Province) *"Though defection to South Korea is severely persecuted, defections attempts of an entire family is especially harshly punished; the family is sent straight to political prison camps. In 2009, a family was wiretapped and arrested for attempting defection. Their son was already in the South, and he had tried to bring his parents and younger sister. The mother ran away, but later hung herself when she learned that the rest were taken to political prison camps. The son offered to send 10,000 USD, but there is a limit to what money can do in North Korea. In such a situation where a woman killed herself, a family attempted to defect and everyone is held at the SSA, money doesn't help. The name of the son is 000."*