

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS
2009

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북한인권정보센터
.database center for north korean human rights.

Foreword

Human Rights: An Irreplaceable Component of a Strong Nation

The 2009 White Paper on North Korean Human Rights Statistics by the North Korean Human Rights Database Center (NKDB) is now in its third year of publication. This volume contains three years of cumulative database information that includes interview reports from 1,707 North Korean witnesses, related articles that have appeared in daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines and reports published by human rights organizations during the past three years.

We wish to warmly thank all who have given NKDB their encouragement and support in carrying out this research and analysis covering such a vast amount of information. However, 3,385 defector interview reports as well as articles that appeared in periodicals during 1950-2005 have been necessarily omitted from this year's White Paper, as of 31 May 2009, due to the funding constraints of the NKDB.

The horrendous human rights situation in North Korea, as disclosed by the statistics in this and previous NKDB White Papers, remind us once again that we dare not avert our gaze from the painful reality of the human tragedy that continues to take place in North Korea to this day.

In fact, every new defector testimony causes us to be shocked by the gravity, ruthlessness and, particularly, the routine nature of human rights violations perpetuated in North Korea. That these conditions have persisted for nearly six decades is difficult for most to comprehend.

The scope and frequency of these human rights violations have caused a growing chorus of voices to declare them to be some of the worst in the world today, and possibly, among the gravest injustices perpetrated on an entire nation.

We are particularly concerned by the fact that few indications point to improvements in North Korea's human rights environment in spite of repeated appeals and indictments by the world community.

North Korea has persisted in the systematic violation of the human rights of its citizens and ignored the welfare of its people under an ideological mirage of constructing a strong nation.

Equally tragic, the world's advanced nations now find themselves hostages to their trade relationship with China resulting in limited pressure being brought upon North Korea's main ally.

Particularly concerning is China's forced and systematic repatriation of refugees, especially North Korean mothers of children born in China, in open defiance of international law.

We are further saddened by the stubbornness of the North Korean leadership in its failure to learn a lesson from modern Russian history, specifically, the USSR's collapse amidst a huge stockpile of nuclear weapon and long-range missiles. The costly development of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles cannot usefully serve North Korea's people at this present stage of near-collapse of its social and economic systems.

Pyongyang's leadership is, in effect, covering its eyes and ears to the countless examples in history that a nation cannot grow to full maturity and strength without genuine respect for human rights.

The world in the last decade has witnessed a number of active campaigns launched by human rights NGOs worldwide to disclose the dreadful realities of North Korean human rights violations in general, and death camps in particular. The information has largely consisted of documents, verbal testimonies by witnesses, newspaper articles, limited audio-visual materials, etc. These tactics have ultimately resulted in North Korean human rights-related legislation being adopted by some governments as well as certain resolutions adopted by international human rights institutions and the UN General Assembly in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Despite the formal declarations of denunciations found in the abovementioned legislation and resolutions, little discernible progress has occurred within the DPRK in the past 10 years. As a result, North Korean victims continue to perish amidst great suffering.

It is our view that new strategies must be developed to break out of the current impasse at which we now find ourselves. For this purpose, it is suggested that, going forward, the emphasis should be shifted from the publication of written information to the production of visual presentations such as authentic video clips, documentaries, the use of re-enacted scenes, computer graphics drawings, etc. Audio-visual presentations can be much more powerful than documents in moving hearts and minds of people. We activists often hear from newcomers to the North Korean human rights issue that documentary productions rather than published reports were responsible for their own awakening and response to the crisis. Although this new method will surely be more costly, there is every indication that we can do a better job of getting the issue of North Korean human rights on the world's 'radar screen' and thereby gather greater support worldwide for North Koreans in crisis.

On this occasion of the publication of the **3rd North Korean Human Rights Statistics Annual Report**, we wish to once again raise our voices and concern over this most dreadful human tragedy taking place in North Korea. A huge number of human lives have been extinguished at various detention facilities including prisons, secret concentration camps and labor camps in North Korea. We beseech you to stand and answer the common call to action to save millions of innocent lives in North Korea today.

Board Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kim Sang Hoon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with some loops and flourishes.

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SUMMARY

I. WHITE PAPER

1. Purpose

The purpose of the White Paper, published annually by North Korean Human Rights Archives (NKHRA), is to provide objective, systematically researched and analyzed data on human rights violations in North Korea. The lack of objective data on human rights conditions in North Korea, combined with an increasing demand from the international community for such data, makes the publication of this white paper a necessity. Data in the White Paper includes incidents of North Korean human rights violations during the year of publication as well as data relating to incidents that have occurred throughout the existence of the DPRK.

2. Objectives

- 1) To provide objective information, free of subjective explanation or description for action on human rights violations in North Korea
- 2) To use the data to protect and support the victims of human rights abuses in North Korea
- 3) To permanently record testimony and other evidence before it becomes unavailable
- 4) To gather basic data from many sources, enabling a detailed analysis of the human rights situation in North Korea
- 5) To increase awareness of and attention paid to human rights in North Korea
- 6) To stimulate further research on North Korean human rights
- 7) To discourage further violations and the encourage improvements in the North Korean human rights situation

II. Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB)

1. Purpose

The Database Center for North Korean Human Rights was established in 2003 to improve human rights conditions in North Korea.

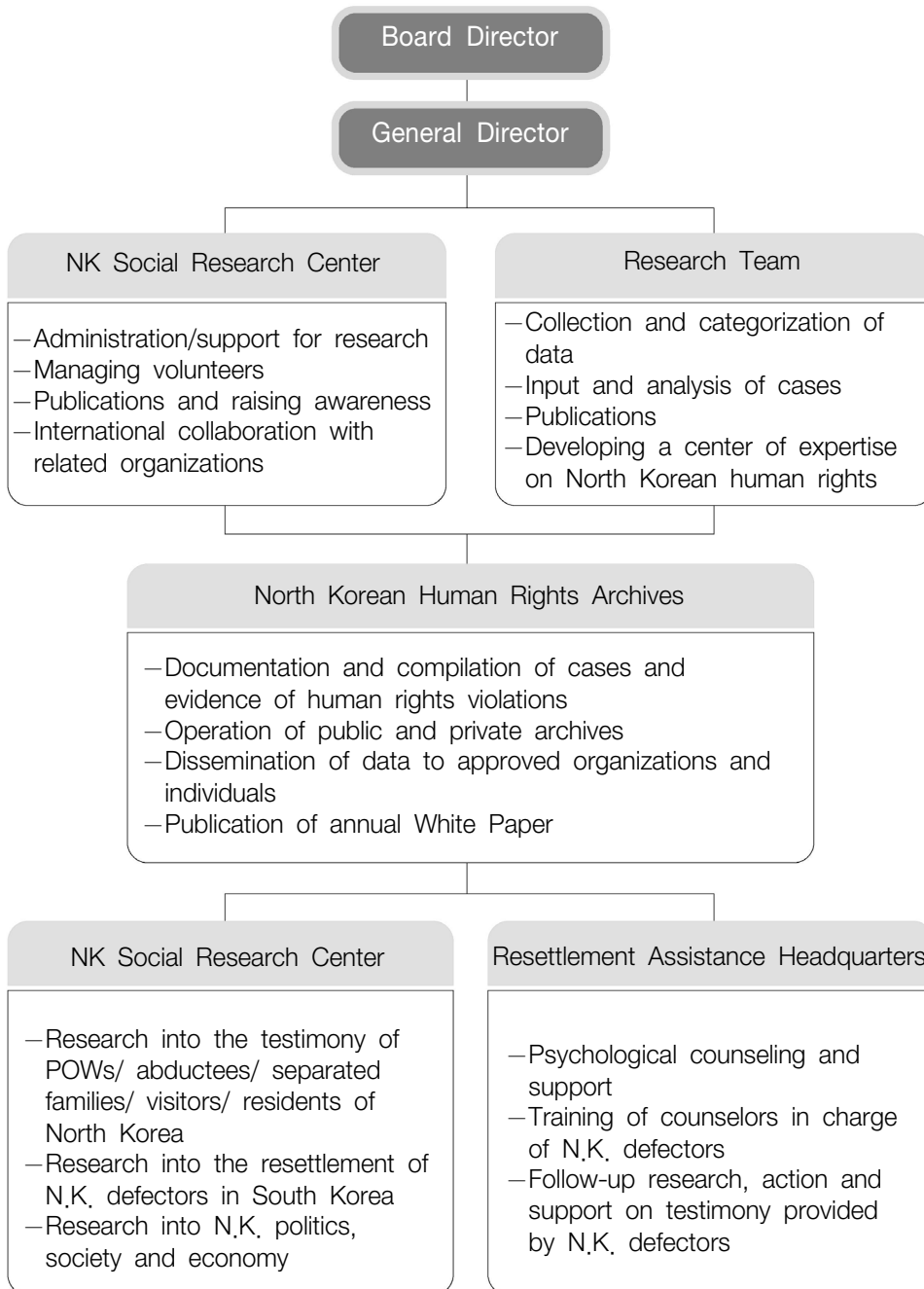
2. Objectives and Activities

In order to achieve its purpose, the center executes the following tasks:

- 1) Systematic collection, analysis, verification and archiving of data in the form of testimonies and other evidence on human rights violations in North Korea.
- 2) Construction and operation of the North Korean Human Rights Archives (mainly through maintaining an updated database on cases of human rights violations in North Korea).
- 3) Protection and the provision of assistance to victims in the form of counseling particularly while they are adapting to a new environment.
- 4) Development of a team of experts on North Korean human rights at NKDB in order to enhance its own work and that of other related organizations
- 5) Publications on North Korean human rights including the annual White Paper and other intermittent publications
- 6) Supplying information and data to organizations or individuals who meet the criteria for access to the data
- 7) Publication and research into the South Korean government policy toward North Korea and actual conditions in North Korea
- 8) Applying data while in the negotiation process with North Korea, and later assisting in the implementation of any actions relating to the improvement of human rights:

- a. Making use of data as a fundamental source in an attempt to verify cases of human rights violations and to restore the victim's reputation.
- b. Making references to data to investigate and punish perpetrators.
- c. Developing individuals with skills relating to matters of North Korean human rights.
- d. Raising North Koreans' awareness of human rights.

3. Organization



4. Principles of Management

- 1) Respecting principles of impartiality and objectivity
 - (1) Maintaining a high standard of impartiality and objectivity by applying the methods of internationally standardized documentation manuals and analysis programs
 - (2) Excluding political activism that might impede neutrality
 - (3) Securing sources of revenue for operations and maintaining autonomy in the execution of objectives

- 2) Defending North Korean human rights on the basis of humanitarianism
 - (1) In order to verify cases of human rights violations we aim to maximize the collection of testimony and evidence.
 - (2) Conducting cross analysis to evaluate the authenticity and credibility of cases of human rights violations
 - (3) Cooperating with international human rights organizations, NGOs, mass media, the press and researchers
 - (4) Providing access to data to qualified researchers

- 3) Conducting research while actively safeguarding victims
 - (1) Protecting the rights of victims, witnesses and perpetrators, by only releasing data to qualified individuals and organizations
 - (2) Operating the counseling team for victim resettlement
 - (3) Providing professional psychological service for torture victims suffering from Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

III. North Korean Human Rights Archives (NKHRA)

- **Purpose**

The purpose of the North Korean Human Rights Archives is to systematically maintain and manage records and evidence of North Korean human rights. This is carried out through the compilation of data on cases of human rights violations by researching and interviewing victims, witnesses, perpetrators and others who may provide relevant testimonies.

- **Organization**

NKHRA is a subsidiary organization of NKDB comprising a central database and its sectors, operating public and private archives. The NKHRA is responsible for the documentation and compilation of cases and evidence of human rights violations in North Korea, and releasing the data to qualified researchers.

- **Confidentiality of Data**

Information regarding individuals and cases may be released as long as it accords with the protection of the interested persons' privacy and safety. Any use of information provided by the NKHRA must be used in strict accordance with the NKDB's rules.

1. NKDB Overview

1) Summary of NKDB

(1) Central database and its sectors

- a. Information is entered into a single central database and classified into 16 categories (types of human rights), 84 sub-categories (types of violations), 104 components and 191 indicators of violations.
- b. Classification is mainly based on the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Categories are composed of lists of human rights violations that may occur frequently and reflect actual conditions in North Korea.
- c. In addition to the central database, NKDB categorizes all information into six top level sectors to help with more specific analysis. These sectors are respectively, the South Korean POW (prisoner of war) sector, the political prison camp sector, the prison sector (human rights violations occurring in the judicial system and/or detention camps), the North Korean defector sector, the special interest sector (including women, children, the disabled, and religious groups), and a sector dealing with South Koreans who defected to North Korea. These sectors are highly interrelated.

(2) Maintenance of central database and its sectors

- a. Data collection → Classification → Analysis → Input → Management
- b. NKDB is in charge of the process from collection to input, after which NKHRA is responsible for its management.

2) Current Process of Database Maintenance

(1) Data collection

- a. Printed materials (books, magazines, newspapers, memoranda, documents, and hand written letters)
- b. Interviews and questionnaires
- c. Internet data
- d. Photo and video footage
- e. Other related primary evidence (e.g. tools of torture, personal histories, personal identification and related documents)

(2) Subject and range of data collection

- a. Daily periodicals and Internet
- b. Six weekly magazines, sixteen newsletters and fifteen book chapters (related to North Korea)
- c. Public hearings, presentations and reports of seminars
- d. Photos, video footage and other visual evidence
- e. Foreign materials from International NGOs (Amnesty International, etc.), foreign governments, the UN and its sub-organizations etc.
- f. Other related theses/books/newsletters etc.

(3) Input and analysis of data

- a. Use of analysis sheets developed by the NKDB - one to record details of an incident, one to record details of individuals. Analysis sheets record 200 separate categories of information.
- b. Use of a database program developed by NKDB to process the analysis sheets.

(4) Current state of analysis

- a. The NKDB has completed an analysis of 154 books, major South Korean newspapers published from 2006 to 2008, write-ups on the Internet released from 2005 to 2008 pertaining to North Korean human rights and key magazines published from 2006 to 2008. In 2008, the analysis of 349 individuals' interviews was added to the Database. It has also finished analyzing interviews and questionnaires with 1,707 individuals up to now. All of data analyzed has been entered into NKDB Central Database and maintained.
- b. At present (May 31, 2009), interviews and questionnaires with 3,385 individuals, 57 books and handwritten accounts await analysis and entry into the database. The amount of information waiting to be entered is larger than the amount of data already stored on NKDB Central Database. This reflects the NKDB's shortage of resources. The timeline for completion will therefore be dependent on the availability of trained personnel and budget.

Description	Data included in White Paper 2008	Data included in White Paper 2009	Data pending analysis
Printed Materials	Books: 154	Books: 0	Books: 57 (published since 2005)
	Weekly and monthly magazines published in 2006 to 2007	Weekly and monthly magazines published in 2008	Periodicals from 1950 to 2005 (55 bound books) Periodicals from 2009
	Newspapers: articles published in 2006 to 2007	Newspapers: articles published in 2008	Articles from 1993 to 2005 (4 scrapbooks) Articles from 2009
	Publications by related organizations (from 2005 to 2006)	None	Publications from 2004 (2 bound books) Publications from 2007 (2 bound books)
	Handwritten accounts: 0	None	Interviews and handwritten accounts of NK defectors living abroad: 8 individuals
	Special research conducted by NKDB	None	Special research into situation of victims tortured and returned South Korean POWs
Internet	Internet (articles from 2005 to 2006)	Internet media (Articles in 2007 to 2008)	Publications since 2009
Special data (Video footage, photograph, other evidence)	None	None	Several video footage, photographs, other pieces of evidence
Interviews and questionnaires	Interviews conducted 2002-2006: 1,358 individuals	Interviews and questionnaires conducted before 2008: 243 individuals Interviews and questionnaires conducted since 2008: 106 individuals Total 349 individuals	Interviews and questionnaires conducted before 2007: 748 individuals Interviews and questionnaires conducted since 2008-2009.5: 2,637 individuals Total 3,385 individuals (interviews conducted abroad not included)
Reference	White Paper 2009 includes data analyzed in 2007 and 2008		Unanalyzed data may be included in Database after analysis

3) Utilization and Reliability of Data

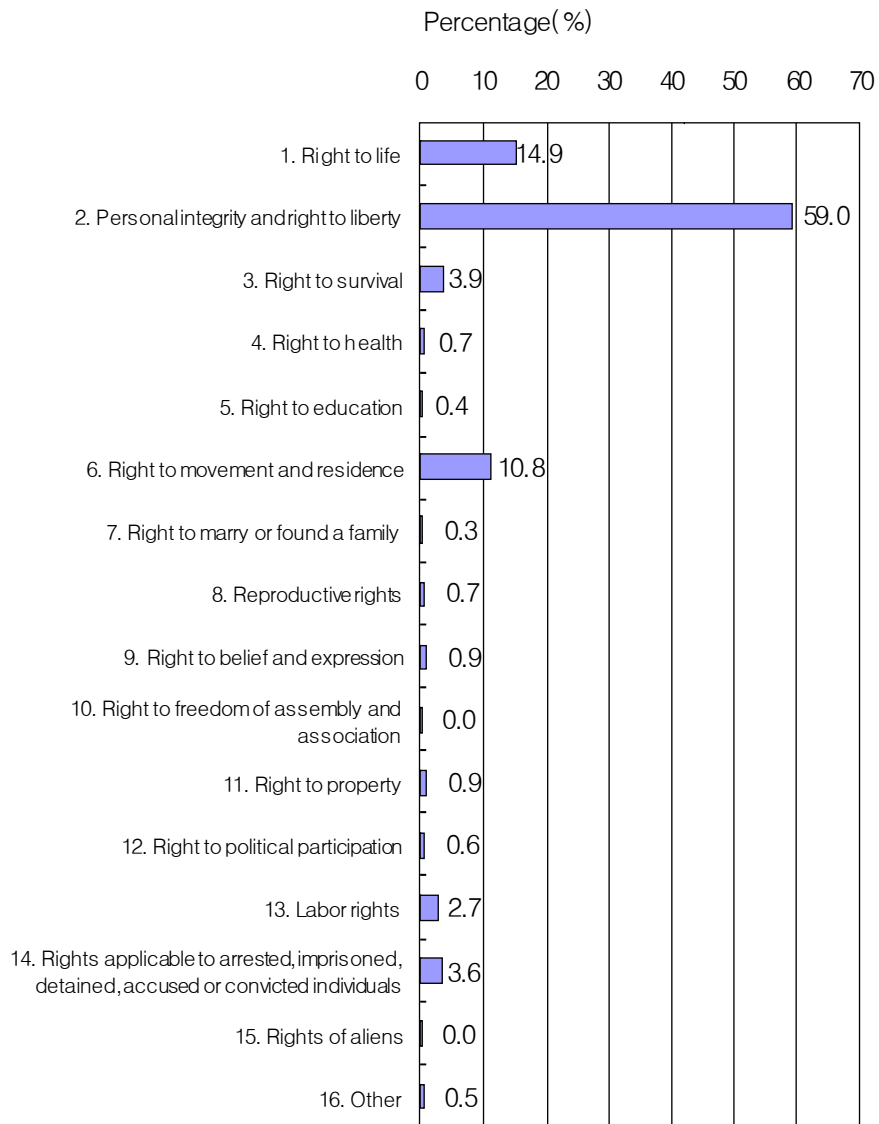
- (1) Information collected by the NKHRA aims to serve the needs of research institutions and their researchers, the media, NGOs and other international organizations, under the condition that they adhere to NKDB's regulations on data use, only for public purpose.
- (2) NKHRA information is to be used only for the purpose of improving human rights in North Korea, verifying sources and protecting victims and potential victims.
- (3) Despite the growing number of witnesses and their testimonies, the verification of sources remains extremely difficult. Much of the data will therefore remain uncorroborated until sufficient data is available to conduct an empirical study of actual conditions in North Korea

2. Database of Incidents and Individuals

1) Total Number of Incidents and Individuals

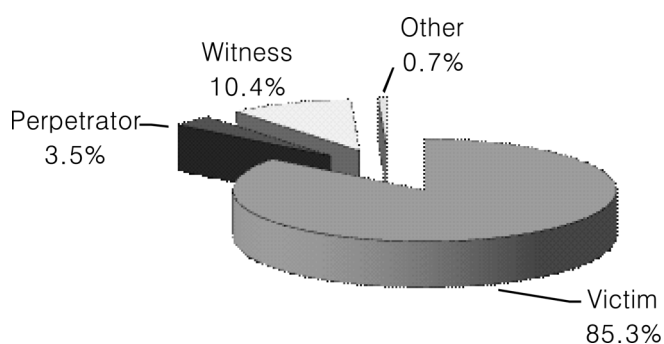
(1) Cumulative Total number of incidents analyzed: 11,206 (6,738 incidents included in white paper 2008)

Categories of Affected Human Rights (16 categories)	White Paper 2009		White Paper 2008	
	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)
1. Right to Life	1,666	14.9	1,201	17.8
2. Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty	6,616	59.0	3,762	55.8
3. Right to Survival	434	3.9	345	5.1
4. Right to Health	84	0.7	72	1.1
5. Access to Education	50	0.4	25	0.4
6. Right to Movement and Residence	1,212	10.8	645	9.6
7. Right to Marry or Found a Family	30	0.3	24	0.4
8. Reproductive Rights	75	0.7	41	0.6
9. Right to Belief and Expression	103	0.9	93	1.4
10. Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association	5	0.0	3	0.0
11. Right to Property	105	0.9	64	0.9
12. Right to Political Participation	63	0.6	12	0.2
13. Labor Rights	306	2.7	193	2.9
14. Rights Applicable to Arrested, Imprisoned, Detained, Accused or Convicted Persons	400	3.6	211	3.1
15. Rights of Aliens	3	0.0	3	0.0
16. Other	54	0.5	44	0.7
Total	11,206	100.0	6,738	100.0



(2) Cumulative Total number of individuals involved: 7,137 (including 5,170 individuals analyzed in White Paper 2008)

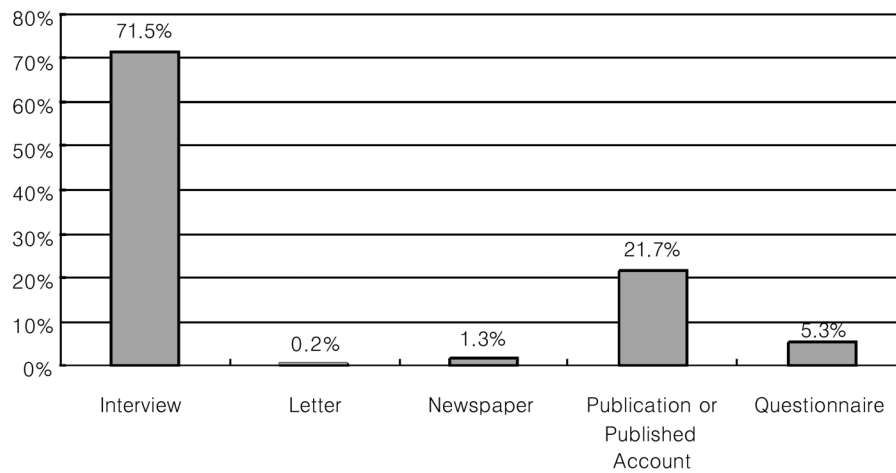
Category	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness (Eyewitness)	Other	Total
Number	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
Percentage (%)	85.3	3.5	10.4	0.7	100.0



* An individual may be involved in a number of incidents but will only be recorded once as either a victim, perpetrator, witness or other. If an individual has been a victim (despite having been a perpetrator) they will be recorded as a victim. If an individual has been both a witness and a perpetrator, they will be recorded as a perpetrator.

(3) Source

Category	Interview	Letter	Newspaper	Publication or Published Account	Questionnaire	Total
Number	8,017	26	141	2,431	591	11,206
Percentage (%)	71.5	0.2	1.3	21.7	5.3	100.0



- Interview and Publication or published accounts (71.5% and 21.7% respectively) account for the largest share of the information resources.

2) Outline Analysis of Incidents

(1) Total number of incidents: 11,206

- Number of incidents directly witnessed and/or experienced: 9,569 (85.4%)
- Number of incidents gathered through second-hand reports: 1,637 (14.6%)

* NB: The First number in bracket indicates the number of incidents witnessed and/or experienced directly, the second number indicates the number of incidents gathered through second-hand reports.

a. Right to life

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
1. Right to Life 1,666 incidents (1,371 / 295) 14.9% * Year 2008 : 1,201 incidents Increase of 38.7%	1) Summary execution: 78 incidents (45 / 33) Year 2008: 56 incidents (33 / 23)	① Killed in the course of escape: 9 incidents (5 / 4)	
		② Killed for destroying evidence: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	
		③ Accidental or impulsive killing: 32 incidents (17 / 15)	
		④ Infanticide: 24 incidents (18 / 6)	
		⑤ Other: 11 incidents (4 / 7)	
	2) Legal execution: 1,193 incidents (1,019 / 174) Year 2008: 950 incidents	① Public execution: 1,116 incidents (1,000 / 116)	
		② Secret execution: 58 incidents (12 / 46)	
		③ Other: 19 incidents (7 / 12)	
	3) Murder (murder by individual officials): 18 incidents (15 / 3) Year 2008: 10 incidents		a) Shooting
			b) Asphyxiation (hanging)
c) Beating			
d) Attack with knife or sharp instrument			

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle k Strangulation l Starvation m Other methods for killing
	<p>4) Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>5) Assassination: 13 incidents (10 / 3)</p> <p>Year 2008: 8 incidents</p>	<p>① Parricide: 5 incidents (5 / 0)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Shooting b Asphyxiation (hanging) c Beating d Attack with knife or sharp instrument e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions
			② Crushing by a vehicle
			③ Strangulation
			④ Starvation
			⑤ Other methods for killing
			⑥ Shooting
			⑦ Asphyxiation (hanging)
			⑧ Beating
			⑨ Attack with knife or sharp instrument
			⑩ Burning
			⑪ Bombing
			⑫ Poisoning
		⑬ Other: 8 incidents (5 / 3)	⑬ Electrocution
			⑭ Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions
			⑮ Crushing by a vehicle
			⑯ Strangulation
			⑰ Starvation
			⑱ Other methods for killing

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	<p>6) Killing in the context of conflict: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents</p>	<p>① Deliberate killing of a non-combatant: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>② Accidental killing of a non-combatant: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	<p>(a) Shooting</p> <p>(b) Asphyxiation (hanging)</p> <p>(c) Beating</p> <p>(d) Attack with knife or sharp instrument</p> <p>(e) Burning</p> <p>(f) Bombing</p> <p>(g) Poisoning</p> <p>(h) Electrocutation</p> <p>(i) Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions</p> <p>(j) Crushing by a vehicle</p> <p>(k) Strangulation</p> <p>(l) Starvation</p> <p>(m) Other methods for killing</p> <p>(a) Shooting</p> <p>(b) Asphyxiation (hanging)</p> <p>(c) Beating</p> <p>(d) Attack with knife or sharp instrument</p> <p>(e) Burning</p> <p>(f) Bombing</p> <p>(g) Poisoning</p> <p>(h) Electrocutation</p>

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions <li>① Crushing by a vehicle <li>① Strangulation <li>① Starvation <li>① Other methods for killing
		<p>③ Killing between combatants: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Shooting <li>① Asphyxiation (hanging) <li>① beating <li>① Attack with knife or sharp instrument <li>① Burning <li>① Bombing <li>① Poisoning <li>① Electrocutation <li>① Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions <li>① Crushing by a vehicle <li>① Strangulation <li>① Starvation <li>① Other methods for killing

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	<p>7) Death in a massacre or mass killing: 2 incidents (0 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 2 incidents</p>	<p>① Killing during demonstrations, crowd control, and similar incidents: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p> <p>② Killing a specific group: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p>	<p> a Shooting b Asphyxiation (hanging) c Beating d Attack with knife or sharp instrument e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle k Strangulation l Starvation m Other methods for killing </p> <p> a Shooting b Asphyxiation (hanging) c Beating d Attack with knife or sharp instrument e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions </p>

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓜ Crushing by a vehicle Ⓚ Strangulation Ⓛ Starvation Ⓜ Other methods for killing
	<p>8) Death due to unknown causes/Unexplained killing: 36 incidents (22 / 14)</p> <p>Year 2008: 36 incidents</p>		
	<p>9) Death resulting from medical and biochemical experimentation: 6 incidents (4 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 3 incidents</p>		
	<p>10) Attempted killing: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents</p>		
	<p>11) Other direct actions which violate right to life: 311 incidents (251 / 60)</p> <p>Year 2008: 135 incidents</p>	<p>① Death as a consequence of torture or brutality: 70 incidents (53 / 17)</p> <p>② Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violations: 3 incidents (1 / 2)</p>	

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		③ Death resulting from negligence: 9 incidents (4 / 5)	
		④ Death resulting from denial of food: 56 incidents (52 / 4)	
		⑤ Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention: 81 incidents (68 / 13)	
		⑥ Forced suicide: 12 incidents (9 / 3)	
		⑦ Killing by mistake (wrong target): 0 incidents (0 / 0)	
		⑧ Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment: 36 incidents (34 / 2)	
		⑨ Other: 44 incidents (30 / 14)	
	12) Other: 0 incidents (0 / 0)		

b. Personal integrity and the right to liberty

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>2. Personal integrity and the right to liberty</p> <p>6,616 incidents (5,687/929) 59.0%</p> <p>Year 2008: 3,762 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 75.9%</p>	<p>1) Sexual Violations: 83 incidents (59 / 24)</p> <p>Year 2008: 59 incidents</p>	<p>① Rape: 36 incidents (24 / 12)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p>
		<p>② Attempted Rape : 5 incidents (4 / 1)</p>	<p>Ⓑ Rape through introduction of inanimate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>Ⓒ Rape through introduction of animate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>Ⓓ Others</p>
		<p>③ Sexual Assault: 24 incidents (15 / 9)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p> <p>Ⓑ Sexual threats</p> <p>Ⓒ Sexual comments and other forms of sexual harassment</p> <p>Ⓓ Touching as a form of sexual harassment and molestation</p> <p>Ⓔ Others</p>
		<p>④ Sexual molestation and sexual harassment: 18 incidents (16 / 2)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Sexual humiliation during Interrogation</p> <p>Ⓑ Sexual molestation</p> <p>Ⓒ Sexual harassment</p>

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	2) Psychological assault, harassment: 15 incidents (10 / 5) Year 2008: 13 incidents	① Threats against the Victim: 14 incidents (9 / 5) ② Threats against the victim's family: 0 incidents (0 / 0) ③ Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues: 1 incident (1 / 0)	
	3) Illegal arrest: 949 incidents (766 / 183) Year 2008: 437 incidents		
	4) Illegal detention, imprisonment: 3,996 (3,549 / 447) Year 2008: 2,226 incidents	① Interrogation and detention facilities of the State Security Agency or Police: 1,309 incidents (1,187 / 122) ② Labor training camp: 399 incidents (374 / 25) ③ Police holding camp: 351 incidents (343 / 8) ④ Prison: 449 incidents (393/ 56) ⑤ Political prison camp: 1,101 incidents (886 / 215) ⑥ Military detention facility: 15 incidents (11 / 4) ⑦ Psychiatric hospital: 1 incident (0 / 1)	

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<p>⑧ Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution etc.: 2 incidents (0 / 2)</p>	
		<p>⑨ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement: 369 incidents (355 / 14)</p>	
		<p>⑩ POWs held in a military camp during war: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	
		<p>⑪ Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	
	<p>5) Torture and physical violation: 792 incidents (702 / 90)</p> <p>Year 2008: 477 incidents</p>	<p>* Please refer to the following table, Torture and Physical Violations</p>	
	<p>6) Disappearance: 264 incidents (190 / 74)</p> <p>Year 2008: 164 incidents</p>		
	<p>7) Abduction, kidnapping, Detention (including foreigners): 367 incidents (273 / 94)</p> <p>Year 2008: 295 incidents</p>	<p>① South Korean Prisoners of War: 213 incidents (204 / 9)</p>	
		<p>② Abducted South Koreans: 129 incidents (49 / 80)</p>	
		<p>③ Foreign Abductees: 12 incidents (9 / 3)</p>	

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		④ South Koreans who defected to North Korea: 13 incidents (11 / 2)	
	8) Illegal search/raid/house arrest: 23 (19 / 4)	① Illegal search/raid: 17 incidents (13 / 4)	
	Year 2008: 13 incidents	② House arrest: 6 incidents (6 / 0)	
	9) Forced prostitution /Human trafficking: 119 incidents (112 / 7) Year 2008: 73 incidents	① Forced prostitution: 8 incidents (5 / 3)	
		② Human trafficking: 111 incidents (107 / 4)	
	10) Other: 8 incidents (7 / 1) Year 2008: 5 incidents		

b-1. Personal integrity and right to liberty –torture/physical violations - specified acts/methods and tools

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>Torture and physical violations</p> <p>792 incidents (702 / 90)</p> <p>Year 2008: 477 incidents</p>	<p>1) Beating: 542 incidents (484 / 58)</p>	(a) Slapping, kicking or punching
		(b) Blows with rifle butt, whip, strap or heavy stick
		(c) Cuffing ears to burst eardrums
		(d) Beating of soles of feet
		(e) Other
	<p>2) Victim suspended from a height: 13 incidents(10 / 3)</p>	(a) Victim suspended from a height and subjected to spinning/swinging
		(b) Victim suspended for extended period of time
		(c) Other
	<p>3) Maiming or breaking of victim's bones: 3 incidents (3 / 0)</p>	(a) Victim is forced to lie on a table with upper half of body unsupported while abdomen is beaten
		(b) Victim is pushed, thrown or forced to jump from great height
		(c) Fractured bones
		(d) Other
	<p>4) Burns: 3 incidents (1 / 2)</p>	(a) Burns caused by boiling water
		(b) Burns caused by cigarettes
		(c) Burns caused by chemicals
		(d) Burns caused by burning sticks or live fire
	<p>5) Rape: 11 incidents (3 / 8)</p>	(a) Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts
		(b) Rape, with introduction of inanimate objects into the genitalia
		(c) Rape, with introduction of animate objects into the genitalia
		(d) Other
	<p>6) Sexual harassment and molestation: 13 incidents (12 / 1)</p>	(a) Sexual harassment and molestation with forced performance of particular sexual acts
(b) Threats of a sexual nature		

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ Sexual comments and other forms of sexual harassment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓓ Touching as a form of sexual harassment and molestation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓔ Other
	7) Exposure to extreme heat or cold: 5 incidents (5 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Heat Ⓑ Cold
	8) Application of electric shock: 12 incidents (10 / 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ By insertion of heated electrical skewer into the victim's anus Ⓑ Use of heavy metal bed frame Ⓒ Use of electrical device Ⓓ Other
	9) Asphyxiation: 1 incident (1 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Water torture with submersion Ⓑ Placing of victim's head in a plastic bag Ⓒ Immersion in contaminated water Ⓓ Strangulation Ⓔ Other
	10) Forced posture: 98 incidents (96 / 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Suspension-hanging the victim by thumbs, arms or legs Ⓑ Parrot's perch-hanging the victim from a stick thrust between bound knees and arms Ⓒ Forced standing-often under the elements for extended periods Ⓓ Stretching of limbs and trunk Ⓔ Forced sitting or kneeling Ⓕ Victim is forced to sit straddling a metal or wooden bar Ⓖ Forced placing of hands on the back and head on ground while waist is raised (Won-San-Pok-Gyuk) Ⓗ Forced motion of "sit-down" and "stand-up" repeatedly

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Standing upright holding hands horizontally ① Other
	11) Pulling of nails: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Pulling of fingernails /② Pulling of toenails
	12) Use of animals: 3 incidents (2 / 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Dog ② Snake ③ Rat ④ Spider ⑤ Other
	13) Amputation: 1 incident (1 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Amputation
	14) Deprivation of basic necessities: 18 incidents (16 / 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Deprivation of food and/or water
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Deprivation of sleep
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Deprivation of required medication
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ④ Unnatural or inappropriate place of sleeping
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ Refusal to allow use of toilet
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑥ Other
	15) Forced feeding: 5 incidents (5 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Food ② Dirt ③ Chemicals (including narcotics) ④ Other
	16) Immobilization: 9 incidents (8 / 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Being bound or tied up as a form of immobilization ② Other
	17) Stress to the senses: 4 incidents (3 / 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Stress through loud/disagreeable noises of non-human origin
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Stress through screams and voices causing distress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Stress through bright lights
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ④ Blindfolding
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ Overcrowding
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑥ Other
	18) Degradation: 9 incidents (9 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Verbal abuse
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Forced nakedness
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Being forced to act in a degrading way
	19) Psychological threats: 1 incident (1 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Threats against the victim
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ② Threats against the victim's family
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	20) Death threats: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	Ⓐ Threats against the victim
		Ⓑ Threats against the victim's family
		Ⓒ Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues
	21) Torture as a witness: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	Ⓐ Including all types of torture and tools
	22) Pharmacological manipulation: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	Ⓐ Use of gas
		Ⓑ Irritant or other noxious substance sprayed
		Ⓒ Other
	23) Other methods of violence against a person: 25 incidents (19 / 6)	Ⓐ Other
	24) Isolation: 16 incidents (13 / 3)	Ⓐ Solitary confinement
		Ⓑ Indoor confinement
Ⓒ Other types of isolation		

c. Right to survival

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
3. Right to survival 434 incidents (401 / 33) 3.9% Year 2008: 345 incidents Increase of 25.8%	1) Actions directly violating right to adequate food: 434 incidents (401 / 33) Year 2008: 345 incidents (327 / 18)	① Starvation as a method of killing: 416 incidents (391 / 25)	
		② Disease resulting from malnutrition: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	
		③ Suffering malnutrition: 5 incidents (3 / 2)	
		④ Suspension or reduction of essential food rations: 11 incidents (6 / 5)	

d. Right to health

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
4. Right to Health 84 incidents (80 / 4) 0.7% Year 2008: 72 incidents Increase of 16.7%	1) Denial of appropriate treatment/Failure to provide health care services: 77 incidents (74 / 3) Year 2008: 67 incidents	① Death: 61 incidents (59 / 2) ② Contracting or worsening of disease: 16 incidents (15 / 1)	
	2) Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel: 7 incidents (6 / 1) Year 2008: 5 incidents	① Death: 3 incidents (3 / 0) ② Contracting or worsening of disease: 4 incidents (3 / 1)	

e. Right to education

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
5. Right to Education 50 incidents (48 / 2) 0.4% Year 2008: 25 incidents Increase of 100.0%	1) Deprivation of access to compulsory education: 10 incidents (10 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents	① Discrimination based on social class: 9 incidents (9 / 0) ② Inadequate education facilities: 1 incident (1 / 0)	
	2) Deprivation of access to higher education (University etc.): 37 incidents (35 / 2) Year 2008: 2 incidents	① Discrimination based on social class: 35 incidents (34 / 1) ② Inadequate education facilities: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	

	17 incidents		
	3) Other: 3 incidents (3 / 0)		
	Year 2008: 4 incidents (4 / 0)		

f. Right to free movement and choice of place of residence

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
6. Right to movement and residence 1,212 incidents (1,008 / 204) 10.8% Year 2008: 645 incidents Increase of 87.9%	1) Internal exile (forced exile): 415 incidents (281 / 134) Year 2008: 242 incidents		
	2) Exile: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	3) Restriction on travel (restriction on movement): 17 incidents (8 / 9) Year 2008: 12 incidents		
	4) Denial of right of return: 1 incident (0 / 1) Year 2008: 1 incident (0 / 1)		
	5) Denial of right to emigrate: 1 incident (0 / 1) Year 2008: 1 incident (0 / 1)		
	6) Forced repatriation: 772 incidents (714 / 58) Year 2008: 382 incidents		
	7) Inadequate housing conditions: 6 incidents (5 / 1) Year 2008: 6 incidents		

g. Right to marry or found a family

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
7. Right to marry or found a family 30 incidents (18 / 12) 0.3% Year 2008: 24 incidents Increase of 25.0%	1) Prohibition of marriage: 5 incidents (3 / 2) Year 2008: 5 incidents		
	2) Forced marriage: 4 incidents (1 / 3) Year 2008: 6 incidents		
	3) Forced divorce: 16 incidents (11 / 5) Year 2008: 9 incidents		
	4) Other: 5 incidents (3 / 2) Year 2008: 4 incidents		

h. Reproductive rights

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
8. Reproductive rights 75 incidents (63 / 12) 0.7% Year 2008: 41 incidents Increase of 82.9%	1) Involuntary sterilization: 1 incidents (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Involuntary contraception: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	3) Forced abortion: 74 incidents (62 / 12) Year 2008: 36 incidents		
	4) Forced pregnancy: 0 incident (0 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	5) Infections caused by rape, sexual molestation, mutilation of genitals: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents		

i. Right to belief and expression

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>9. Right to belief and expression</p> <p>103 incidents (76 / 27) 0.9%</p> <p>Year 2008: 93 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 10.8%</p>	<p>1) Restriction on the practice of religion: 65 incidents (54 / 11)</p> <p>Year 2008: 62 incidents</p>		
	<p>2) Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology: 5 incidents (3 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Restriction on the advocacy of a political leader or party: 2 incidents (2 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 2 incidents</p>		
	<p>4) Restriction on the expression of political view on government policy: 11 incidents (5 / 6)</p> <p>Year 2008: 9 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Restriction on information and communication: 20 incidents (12 / 8)</p> <p>Year 2008: 13 incidents</p>	<p>① Post: 7 incidents (3 / 4)</p> <p>② Telephone: 3 incidents (1 / 2)</p> <p>③ Use of and/or listening to personal information: 6 incidents (5 / 1)</p> <p>④ Other: 4 incidents (3 / 1)</p>	

j. Right to freedom of assembly and association

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association 5 incidents (3/ 2) 0.0% Year 2008: 3 incidents Increase of 66.7%	1) Banning of a meeting: 4 incident (2 / 2) Year 2008: 3 incidents		
	2) Banning of mass action: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		

k. Right to property

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
11. Right to property 105 incidents (92 / 13) 0.9% Year 2008: 64 incidents Increase of 64.1%	1) Looting/ theft (by government agent): 59 incidents (53 / 6) Year 2008: 31 incidents		
	2) Extortion: 24 incidents (22 / 2) Year 2008: 22 incidents		
	3) Confiscation of property (by state): 22 incidents (17 / 5) Year 2008: 11 incidents		

I. Right to political participation

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>12. Right to political participation</p> <p>63 incidents (55/ 8) 0.6%</p> <p>Year 2008: 12 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 425.0%</p>	<p>1) Denial of the right to vote or run for office (Deprivation of citizenship): 2 incidents (2 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>2) Denial of the right to join a political party: 40 incidents (34 / 6)</p> <p>Year 2008: 7 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military): 14 incidents (14 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>4) Intimidation in election: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Denial of the right to form a political party: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>		
	<p>6) Cancellation of membership: 7 incidents (5 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 3 incidents</p>		

m. Labor rights

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>13. Labor rights</p> <p>306 incidents (250 / 56) 2.7%</p> <p>Year 2008: 193 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 58.5%</p>	<p>1) Denial of the right to choose an occupation: 31 incidents (15 / 16) Year 2008: 26 incidents</p>		
	<p>2) Discrimination in hiring: 6 incidents (6 / 0) Year 2008: 7 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Denial of wages: 8 incidents (7 / 1) Year 2008: 3 incidents</p>		
	<p>4) Involuntary forced labor: 151 incidents (136 / 15) Year 2008: 69 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Discrimination in promotion: 6 incidents (4 / 2) Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		
	<p>6) Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (Including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions): 47 incidents (41 / 6) Year 2008: 39 incidents</p>		
	<p>7) Lay-off or dismissal/demotion: 52 incidents (36 / 16) Year 2008: 39 incidents</p>		
	<p>8) Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor: 5 incidents (5 / 0) Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		

n. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons 400 incidents (379 / 21) 3.6%</p> <p>Year 2008: 211 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 89.6%</p>	1) Denial of the right to communication with defense: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Denial of the right to a fair trial and hearings: 28 incidents (24 / 4) Year 2008: 14 incidents		
	3) Denial of reasonable visitation rights: 6 incidents (5 / 1) Year 2008: 3 incidents		
	4) Forfeiture of property: 4 incidents (4 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	5) Denial of the right to adequate food: 166 incidents (162 / 2) Year 2008: 85 incidents		
	6) Denial of the right to adequate medical services: 84 incidents (77 / 7) Year 2008: 40 incidents		
	7) Denial of the right to adequate accommodation: 66 incidents (63 / 3) Year 2008: 34 incidents		
	8) Arbitrary extension or adjustment of a prison term: 15 incidents (15 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents		
	9) Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	10) Solitary confinement: 29 incidents (27 / 2) Year 2008: 29 incidents		

o. Rights of aliens

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
15. Rights of aliens 3 incidents (3 / 0) 0.0% Year 2008: 3 incidents No increase	1) Denial of the right to family reunion: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Restriction of social rights (Employment, higher education, promotion, movement and etc): 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	3) Denial to return home: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	4) Restriction on communications: 2 incidents (2 / 0) Year 2008: 2 incidents		

p. Other

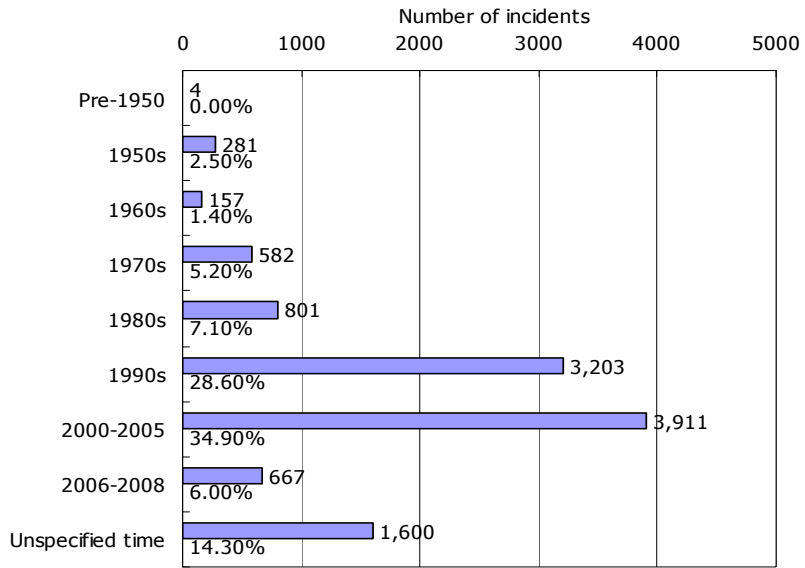
Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
16. Other 54 incidents (35 / 19) 0.5% Year 2008: 44 incidents Increase of 22.7%	1) Political purge: 19 incidents (6 / 13) Year 2008: 20 incidents		
	2) Violations of right to privacy (Surveillance and eavesdropping): 23 incidents (20 / 3) Year 2008: 13 incidents		
	3) Other: 12 incidents (9 / 3) Year 2008: 11 incidents		

3) Detailed Analysis of Incidents

(1) Number of incidents by year

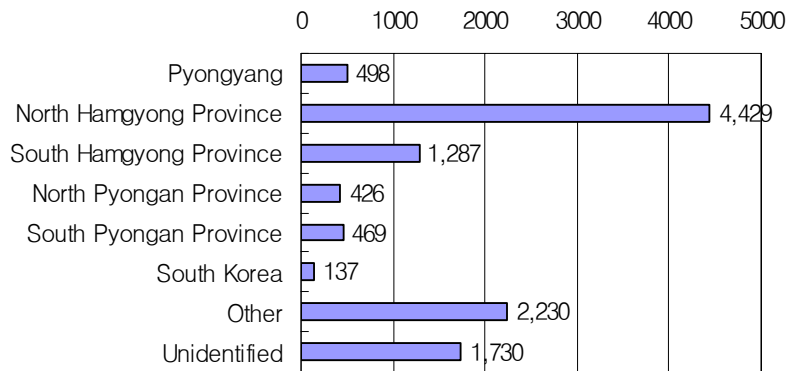
Year /Type of right	Pre-1950	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-2005	2006-2008	Unspecified time	Total
1. Right to life	0	14	20	49	158	864	330	66	165	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	4	219	75	398	452	1,433	2,584	459	992	6,616
3. Right to survival	0	1	4	3	4	322	46	2	52	434
4. Right to health	0	0	1	1	8	51	17	0	6	84
5. Right to education	0	0	1	7	10	11	3	0	18	50
6. Right to movement and residence	0	25	32	69	54	235	532	92	173	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	0	0	3	6	10	4	2	0	5	30
8. Reproductive rights	0	0	0	0	2	12	49	2	10	75
9. Right to belief and expression	0	4	0	3	7	32	34	1	22	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
11. Right to property	0	1	1	4	9	34	25	7	24	105
12. Right to political participation	0	0	0	3	7	14	13	0	26	63
13. Labor rights	0	11	8	24	30	75	85	17	56	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	0	2	3	11	43	98	183	21	39	400
15. Rights of Aliens	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
16. Other	0	4	9	4	4	17	4	0	12	54
Total	4	28	157	582	801	3,203	3,911	667	1,600	11,206
	0.0%	2.5%	1.4%	5.2%	7.1%	28.6%	34.9%	6.0%	14.3%	100.0%

* Reported human rights violations most frequently occurred in 2000-2005 (34.9%). Incidents that took place in the 1990s (28.6%) and 1980s (7.1%) also accounted for a significant number of reports.



(2) Number of incidents by region

Region/ Type of right	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province	South Korea	China	Soviet Union	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
1. Right to life	51	980	196	51	14	58	78	32	23	17	0	2	1	0	7	156	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	171	2,538	861	126	47	285	254	45	27	31	137	836	18	4	39	1,197	6,616
3. Right to survival	3	245	68	5	2	5	18	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	62	434
4. Right to health	2	49	10	3	2	3	3	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	84
5. Right to education	4	17	4	1	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50
6. Right to movement and residence	175	100	18	18	2	9	10	12	8	5	0	719	12	1	7	116	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	11	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	30
8. Reproductive rights	1	38	2	4	1	18	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	75
9. Right to belief and expression	13	47	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	29	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11. Right to property	13	40	8	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	8	5	0	0	23	105
12. Right to political participation	2	18	5	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	63
13. Labor rights	32	131	39	6	1	13	30	2	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	42	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	5	193	66	9	4	25	60	2	4	2	0	4	2	0	0	24	400
15. Rights of Aliens	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
16. Other	12	13	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	17	54
Total	498	4,429	1,287	226	74	426	469	102	71	73	137	1,576	45	5	58	1,730	11,206
	4.4%	39.5%	11.5%	2.0%	0.7%	3.8%	4.2%	0.9%	0.65%	0.7%	1.2%	14.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	15.4%	100.0%

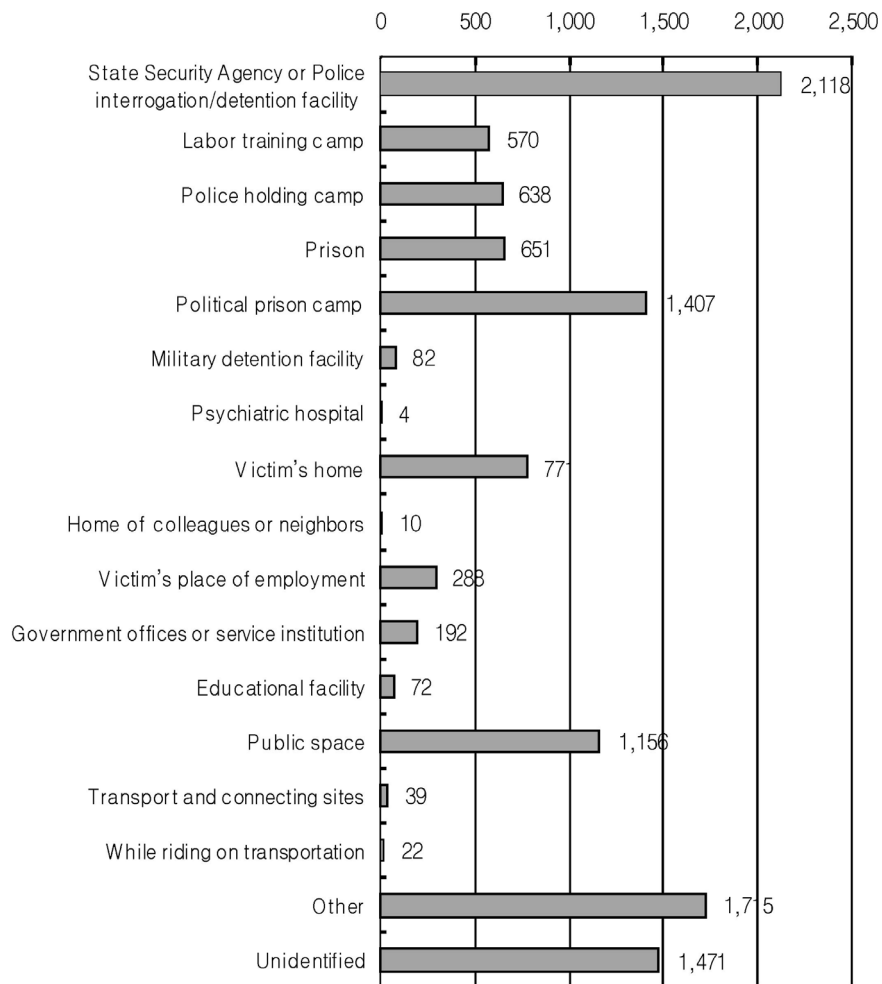


<Number of violations listed by region>

- Majority of reported incidents occurred in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province (51.0%). This may reflect the origin of the majority of victims and witnesses.
- The number of reported cases violating the right to movement and residence, the right to marry or found a family, the right to property, labor rights and the rights of aliens were highest in Pyongyang.

(3) Number of incidents by location of incident

Location / Type of right	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Victim's home	Home of colleagues or neighbors	Victim's place of employment	Government offices or service institution	Educational facility	Public space	Transport and connecting sites (road; high way bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	While riding on transportation	Other	Unidentified	Total
Right to life	117	36	54	89	108	21	1	24	1	42	22	2	989	10	0	44	106	1,666
Personal integrity and right to liberty	1,786	441	443	477	1,206	35	2	222	3	64	32	6	89	24	17	860	909	6,616
Right to survival	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	203	3	17	10	0	63	0	2	29	105	434
Right to health	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	0	7	43	0	2	0	0	0	13	84
Right to education	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	3	4	50
Right to movement and residence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	256	1	25	12	3	1	0	1	690	222	1,212
Right to marry or found a family	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	4	5	30
Reproductive rights	18	10	24	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	5	75
Right to belief and expression	17	1	2	0	5	1	0	9	0	7	3	2	1	1	0	19	35	103
Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	5
Right to property	10	1	1	0	1	8	0	21	1	10	19	2	6	4	2	15	4	105
Right to political participation	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	17	26	63
Labor rights	6	42	57	20	22	2	0	0	0	104	8	11	2	0	0	16	16	306
Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	157	39	57	63	60	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	7	2	400
Rights of Aliens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Other	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	7	2	2	1	0	0	7	16	54
Total	2,118	570	638	651	1,407	82	4	771	10	288	192	72	1,156	39	22	1,715	1,471	11,206
	18.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.8%	12.6%	0.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.1%	2.6%	1.7%	0.6%	10.3%	0.3%	0.2%	15.3%	13.1%	100.0%

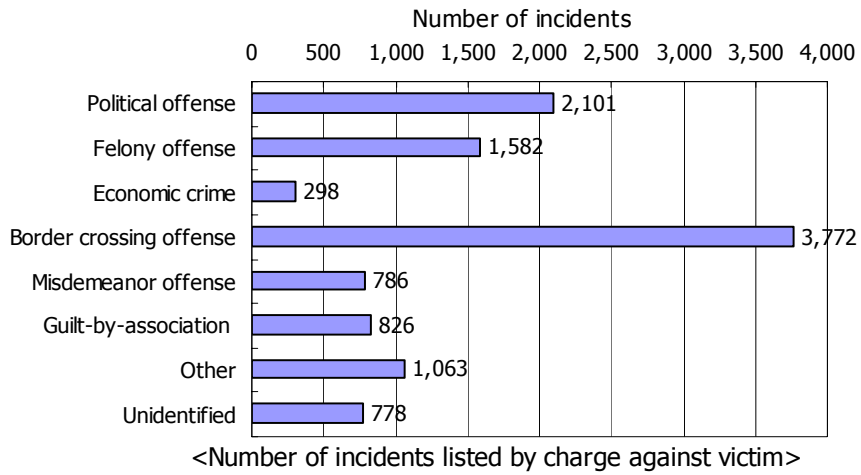


〈Number of incidents listed by location〉

- The majority of the recorded human rights violations took place at government detention facilities such as State Security Agency, police and political prison camps.
- The type of human rights violations reported as occurring in political prison camps – 85.7% related to personal integrity or right to liberty – creates particular concern about the nature and prevalence of these camps.

(4) Number of incidents according to charge against victim

Charge against victim/ Type of right	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
1. Right to life	238	866	71	160	137	23	46	125	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	1,455	574	142	2,633	245	418	539	610	6,616
3. Right to survival	2	2	0	0	23	1	406	0	434
4. Right to health	0	0	0	0	79	1	4	0	84
5. Right to education	0	0	0	0	3	40	7	0	50
6. Right to movement and residence	200	26	8	685	51	207	18	17	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	4	10	0	0	0	12	3	1	30
8. Reproductive rights	1	39	0	22	1	1	7	4	75
9. Right to belief and expression	98	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11. Right to property	9	6	58	15	6	4	3	4	105
12. Right to political participation	3	2	1	2	2	49	2	2	63
13. Labor rights	29	21	14	90	93	46	9	4	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	30	32	4	163	140	5	16	10	400
15. Rights of aliens	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
16. Other	25	4	0	2	3	18	2	0	54
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%



- Charges brought against victim in the reported incidents were mostly as follows: border crossing offense (33.7%), political offense (18.7%), felony offense (14.1%) and guilt-by-association (7.4%)

WHITE PAPER
ON NORTH KOREAN
HUMAN RIGHTS
STATISTICS

I WHITE PAPER

1. Purpose

The purpose of the White Paper, published annually by North Korean Human Rights Archives (NKHRA), is to provide objective, systematically researched and analyzed data on human rights violations in North Korea. The lack of objective data on human rights conditions in North Korea, combined with an increasing demand from the international community for such data, makes the publication of this white paper a necessity. Data in the White Paper includes incidents of North Korean human rights violations during the year of publication as well as data relating to incidents that have occurred throughout the existence of the DPRK.

2. Objectives

- 1) To provide objective information, free of subjective explanation or description for action on human rights violations in North Korea
- 2) To use the data to protect and support the victims of human rights abuses in North Korea
- 3) To permanently record testimony and other evidence before it becomes unavailable
- 4) To gather basic data from many sources, enabling a detailed analysis of the human rights situation in North Korea
- 5) To increase awareness of and attention paid to human rights in North Korea
- 6) To stimulate further research on North Korean human rights
- 7) To discourage further violations and the encourage improvements in the North Korean human rights situation

II DATABASE CENTER FOR NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS (NKDB)

1. Purpose

The Database Center for North Korean Human Rights was established in 2003 to improve human rights conditions in North Korea.

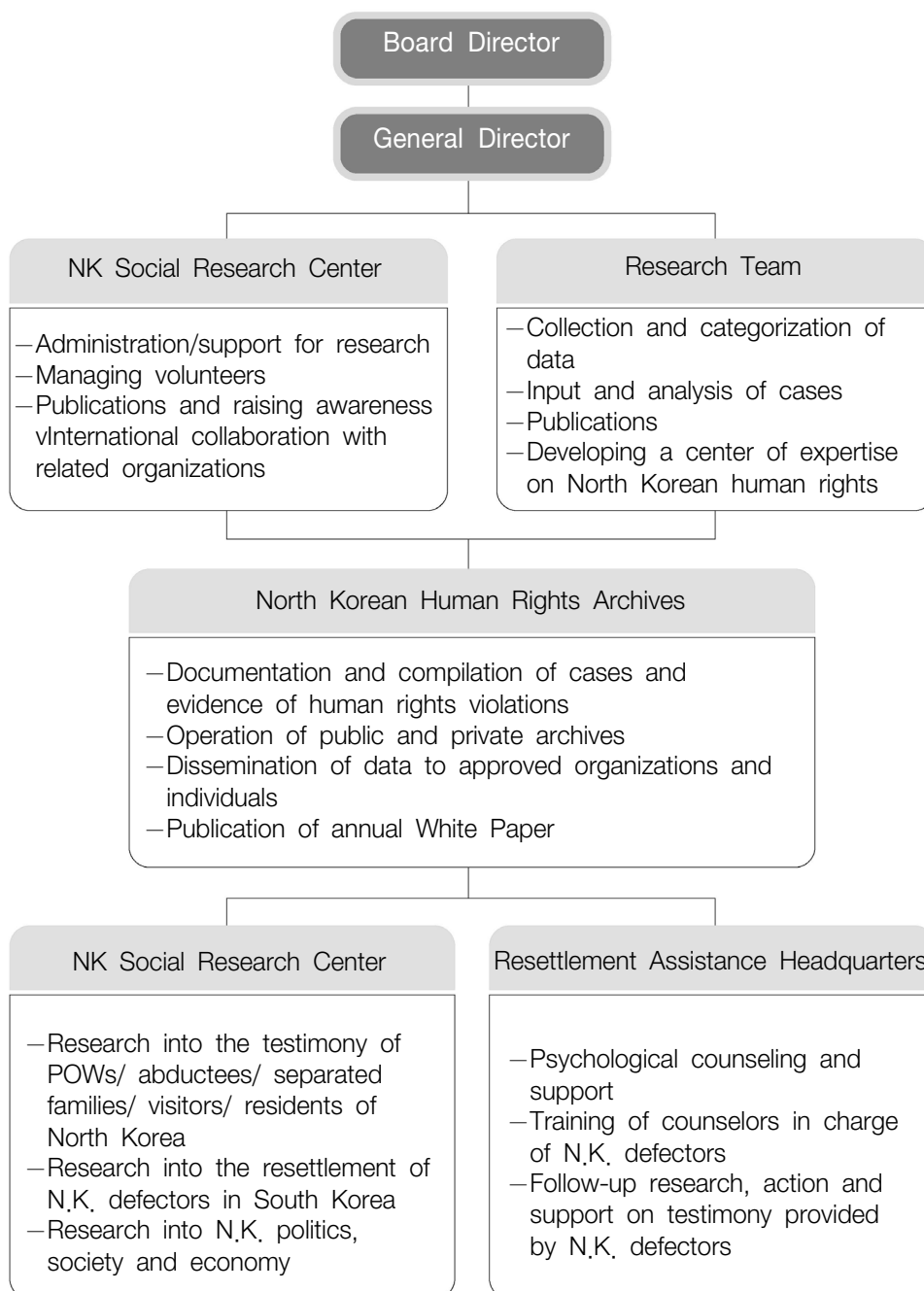
2. Objectives and Activities

In order to achieve its purpose, the center executes the following tasks:

- 1) Systematic collection, analysis, verification and archiving of data in the form of testimonies and other evidence on human rights violations in North Korea.
- 2) Construction and operation of the North Korean Human Rights Archives (mainly through maintaining an updated database on cases of human rights violations in North Korea).
- 3) Protection and the provision of assistance to victims in the form of counseling particularly while they are adapting to a new environment.
- 4) Development of a team of experts on North Korean human rights at NKDB in order to enhance its own work and that of other related organizations
- 5) Publications on North Korean human rights including the annual White Paper and other intermittent publications
- 6) Supplying information and data to organizations or individuals who meet the criteria for access to the data
- 7) Publication and research into the South Korean government policy toward North Korea and actual conditions in North Korea
- 8) Applying data while in the negotiation process with North Korea, and later assisting in the implementation of any actions relating to the improvement of human rights:

- a. Making use of data as a fundamental source in an attempt to verify cases of human rights violations and to restore the victim's reputation.
- b. Making references to data to investigate and punish perpetrators.
- c. Developing individuals with skills relating to matters of North Korean human rights.
- d. Raising North Koreans' awareness of human rights.

3. Organization



4. Governing Principles

1) Respecting principles of impartiality and objectivity

- (1) Maintaining a high standard of impartiality and objectivity by applying the methods of internationally standardized documentation manuals and analysis programs
- (2) Excluding political activism that might impede neutrality
- (3) Securing sources of revenue for operations and maintaining autonomy in the execution of objectives

2) Defending North Korean human rights on the basis of humanitarianism

- (1) In order to verify cases of human rights violations we aim to maximize the collection of testimony and evidence.
- (2) Conducting cross analysis to evaluate the authenticity and credibility of cases of human rights violations
- (3) Cooperating with international human rights organizations, NGOs, mass media, the press and researchers
- (4) Providing access to data and result of DB analysis to qualified researchers

3) Conducting research while actively safeguarding victims

- (1) Protecting the rights of victims, witnesses and perpetrators, by only releasing data to qualified individuals and organizations
- (2) Operating the counseling team for victim resettlement
- (3) Providing professional psychological service for torture victims suffering from Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

III. NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ARCHIVES (NKHRA)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the North Korean Human Rights Archives is to systematically maintain and manage records and evidence of North Korean human rights through the compilation of data on cases of human rights violations by researching and interviewing victims, witnesses, perpetrators and others who may provide relevant testimonies.

2. Organization

NKHRA is a subsidiary organization of NKDB comprising a central database and its sectors, operating public and private archives. The NKHRA is responsible for the documentation and compilation of cases and evidence of human rights violations in North Korea, and releasing the data to qualified researchers.

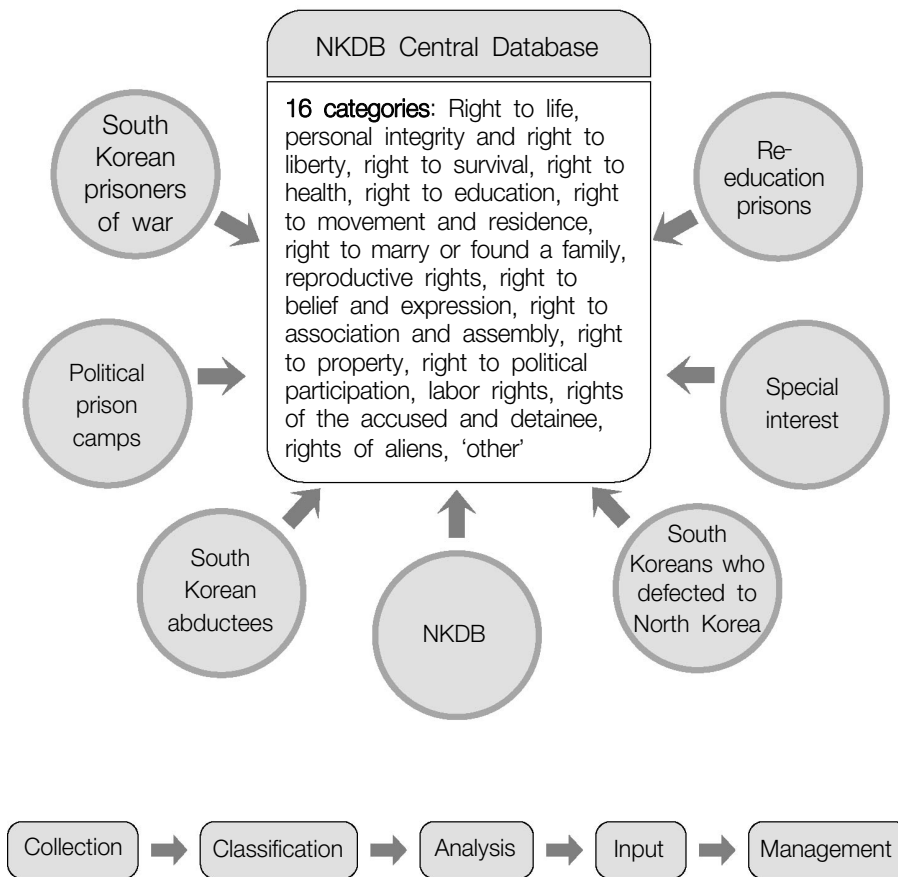
3. Confidentiality of Data

Information regarding individuals and cases may be released as long as it accords with the protection of the interested persons' privacy and safety. Any use of information provided by the NKHRA must be used in strict accordance with the NKDB's rules.

IV. NKDB DATABASE

1. Conceptual Map of NKDB Database

Conceptual Map of NKDB Database



2. NKDB Central Database

- 1) The information is entered into a single central database and classified into 16 categories (types of human rights), 84 sub-categories (types of violations), 104 components and 191 indicators of violations.
- 2) The classification is based on the “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights” and the “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.” Categories are composed of lists of human rights violations, which may occur frequently and reflect the actual conditions in North Korea.
- 3) The Central Database can be accessed through office network computers to allow input of information into the database as well as analysis of the information stored on the database.

3. NKDB Sectors

Information is categorized under six top level sectors within the central database to help with more specific analysis. These sectors are respectively (1) POW sector, (2) political prison camp sector, (3) prison sector (human rights violations taking place in the judicial system and detention camps), (4) North Korean defector sector, (5) special interest sector (including women, children, the disabled, and religious groups), and (6) a sector devoted to South Koreans who defected to North Korea. These sectors are highly interrelated. Within these six sectors, lists of categories are shared with the central database. Specific personnel take charge of each sector and engage in in-depth data collection and specialized research.

Additional sectors may be created in future in case of need.

4. Maintenance of Combined Database and Its Sectors

- 1) Data collection → Classification → Analysis → Input → Management
- 2) NKDB is in charge of the process from collection to input, after which the NKHRA is responsible for management of the system.

5. Construction of Database

1) Types of data

(1) Written Materials and Publications

Documentation refers to various types of publications relating to North Korean human rights including books, magazines, newspapers, memoranda and recorded documents. NKDB regularly checks its own publication list, which consists of periodicals and documents, to ensure that it is updated. It also collects necessary items from bookstores, libraries and organizations relating to North Korean human rights. Handwritten accounts, judicial documents, identification cards and government records are acquired from interviewees during the individual interview process and from other individuals with particular information and/or evidence to offer. This plays a significant role in resource and data collection.

(2) Interview and inquiry

Interviews are conducted with individuals who have lived in North Korea (defectors, South Korean POWs and abductees). For collecting materials related with North Korean human rights violations, we have interviewed with defectors who stay in Korea and a third country. Additional data is collected by conducting follow up interviews. In these cases the research is performed with the assistance of organizations that protect individual defectors and networks of defectors. Defectors who have been interviewed themselves often encourage their friends and family to be interviewed. Interviews and inquiries are carried out in Korea as well as abroad (China, Thailand, etc.).

(3) Internet data

NKDB regularly collects information released on the Internet, by the press or organizations relating to North Korean human rights violations.

(4) Photos, video footage and tools as evidence

Individuals and organizations doing business with North Korea, as well as member of the press, continue to donate and help NKDB obtain photos, video footage, tools and other physical objects documenting or relating to human rights violations (including tools of torture, lists of personal histories, personal identification and related documents).

2) Data and Categories for Analysis

(1) Current stage of analysis

The NKDB has completed an analysis of 154 books, major South Korean newspapers published from 2006 to 2008, write-ups on the Internet released from 2005 to 2008 pertaining to North Korean human rights and key magazines published from 2006 to 2008. In 2008, the analysis of 349 individuals' interviews was added to the Database. It has also finished analyzing interviews and questionnaires with 1,707 individuals up to now. All of data analyzed has been entered into NKDB Central Database and maintained.

At present (May 31, 2009), interviews and questionnaires with 3,385 individuals, 57 books and handwritten accounts await analysis and entry into the database. The amount of information waiting to be entered is larger than the amount of data already stored on NKDB Central Database. This reflects the NKDB's shortage of resources. The timeline for completion will therefore be dependent on the availability of trained personnel and budget.

Description	Data included in White Paper 2008	Data included in White Paper 2009	Number of unanalyzed data
Documentation	Books: 154	Books: 0	Books: 57 (published since 2005)
	Weekly and monthly magazines published in 2006 to 2007	Weekly and monthly magazines published in 2008	Periodicals from 1950 to 2005 (55 bound books) Periodicals from 2009
	Newspapers: articles published in 2006 to 2007	Newspapers: articles published in 2008	articles from 1993 to 2005 (4 scrapbooks) articles from 2009
	Publications by related organizations (from 2005 to 2006)	Related organizations' publication in 2008	Publications in 2004 (2 bound books) Publications in 2007 (2 bound books)
	Handwritten account: 0	None	Research abroad and handwritten account : 8 individuals
	Special research conducted by NKDB was included	None	Special research into situation of victims tortured and returned South Korean POWs
Internet	Internet (articles from 2005 to 2006)	Internet media (Articles in 2007 to 2008)	Publications since 2009
Special data (Video footage, photograph, other evidence)	None	None	Several video footages, photographs, other pieces of evidence
Interviews and questionnaires	Interviews in 2002-2006: 1,358 individuals	Interviews and questionnaires conducted before 2008: 243 individuals Interviews and questionnaires conducted since 2008: 106 individuals Total 349 individuals	Interviews and questionnaires conducted before 2008: 748 individuals Interviews and questionnaires conducted in 2008-2009.5: 2,637 individuals Total 3,385 individuals (interviews conducted abroad not included)
Reference	White Paper 2009 includes data analyzed in 2007 and 2008		Unanalyzed data may be included in Database after analysis

(2) Analysis of categories

The data relating to human rights violations is divided into two main groups, either “incident” or “individual.” For each incident or individual, 200 separate categories of information are recorded. The database program developed by NKDB then records the incident under one of the 16 human rights categories which is then divided into 84 sub-categories of rights affected, 104 components and 191 methods and tools.

6. Utilization and Reliability of Data

1) Utilization

The level, range and manner of application of the data (Central Database, its sectors, evidence: photos, video footage, and recording) compiled in NKHRA are stated clearly in the center’s own regulations. Information will be provided by the NKHRA to serve the needs of research institutions and their researchers, the media and the press, NGOs and other international organizations on the condition they adhere to NKDB’s regulations. The Center’s data will only be released with the agreement of individual information provider and, in accordance with strict rules relating to their privacy. The protection of the safety and human rights of residents remaining in North Korea is paramount. The use of data must be restricted to the improvement of human rights in North Korea, the examination of the truth, and protection and support for victims.

2) Data Access and Publication

- (1) Data will be released in the form of a White Paper and intermittent reports.
- (2) Information open to the public will be presented on the NKDB website (<http://www.nkdb.org>).
- (3) Restricted data will be available at the NKHRA to be viewed only with permission.
- (4) If the NKHRA receives a request for information from an organization or individual, it will only release results of database analysis if the purpose is for public benefit. A system of user membership will be set up to ensure proper vetting of users.

3) Reliability of Database

It is hard to estimate the reliability of data because of the impossibility of on-the-spot investigation in North Korea. The concreteness, logicity, frequency of incidents, existence of evidence, plural witnesses, cross-analysis and the situation in North Korea are all considered when assessing the reliability of the data. However, despite the growing number of witnesses and their testimonies, the verification of sources remains extremely difficult. Much of the data will therefore remain uncorroborated until sufficient data is available to conduct an empirical study of actual conditions in North Korea.

(1) Estimation of reliability

The Central Database of NKHRA holds information of human rights. The database is designed to conduct a cross analysis of information in order to corroborate and verify the validity of the data collected. There are now a total of 11,206 incidents of human rights violations and details of 7,137 individuals (6,738 incidents and 5,170 individuals in White Paper 2008) involved in these incidents. As the amount of data included on the database increases, verification and corroboration will increase.

(2) Achieving Reliability

To improve the reliability of the data, work is ongoing to improve the methods of research and analysis. However, this will require acquisition of personnel with specific skills and experience alongside further development of the database to improve the input, search and analysis processes. As discussed, reliability and corroboration of the data will increase as the number of witnesses and information providers supplying testimony, photos, video footage, documentation, and other evidence grows.

7. Limitations

1) Limitations of Data Collection

NKDB collects data on human rights violations for the period from the establishment of the DPRK to present day. There will be significant gaps in the data collected particularly in relation to earlier cases and violations which occurred abroad. In addition, interviews are often conducted in groups which may be less reliable than one-on-one interviews. Limitations in access to defectors due to time and resources means that questionnaires are often relied upon for collecting information rather than individual or group interviews. There are also limitations in accessing interviewees and defectors may not give comprehensive responses to questionnaires or may refuse to participate.

The data consists of interviews, documentation (books, magazines, newspapers, handwritten accounts, memoranda and recorded documents), Internet data, photos, video footage and other evidence. However, there are limitations in collecting documentary evidence and finding witnesses for example:

- (1) Refusal to testify for the fear of reprisals against his/her family and relatives remaining in North Korea.
- (2) Extreme difficulty in obtaining documents from North Korea.
- (3) Dimming of victim's memory as time passes since occurrence of incident(s).
- (4) Difficulties in collecting information from victims of extreme trauma (many of whom may be suffering from PTSD).

2) Limitation on Access to Data

While appropriate individuals and organizations can access information held on the database for research purposes, limitations must be placed on access to the data. First-hand information providers are usually North Korean defectors and information will not be released if the safety of relatives remaining in North Korea or the safety of any other third party is at risk. The use of NKHRA data for political purpose or commercial gain against the purpose of the organization and governing principles is strictly forbidden.

3) Limitations resulting from North-South Korean Relations and Social Constraints

NKDB is a non-governmental organization established to verify the truth about North Korean human rights violations and to protect and support victims. It aims to realize universal human rights in North Korea. As both a South Korean organization and an organization that monitors the actions of the North Korean government, access to North Korea is limited. NKDB hopes that its work will be able to continue unimpeded in case of any opposition from the North Korean government.

The issue of North Korean human rights can lead to deep conflicts of political ideology in South Korean society. An inability to reach compromise on these issues has created serious challenges for those trying to advance the aim of universal human rights for the people of North Korea. The NKDB therefore aims to work on a basis of political neutrality, systematically collecting and analyzing the data. It has the role of an objective information contributor and conservator of unbiased data. The NKDB cannot participate in the political discussion.

V. OUTLINE OF INCIDENT DATABASE AND PERSON DATABASE

1. General Outline

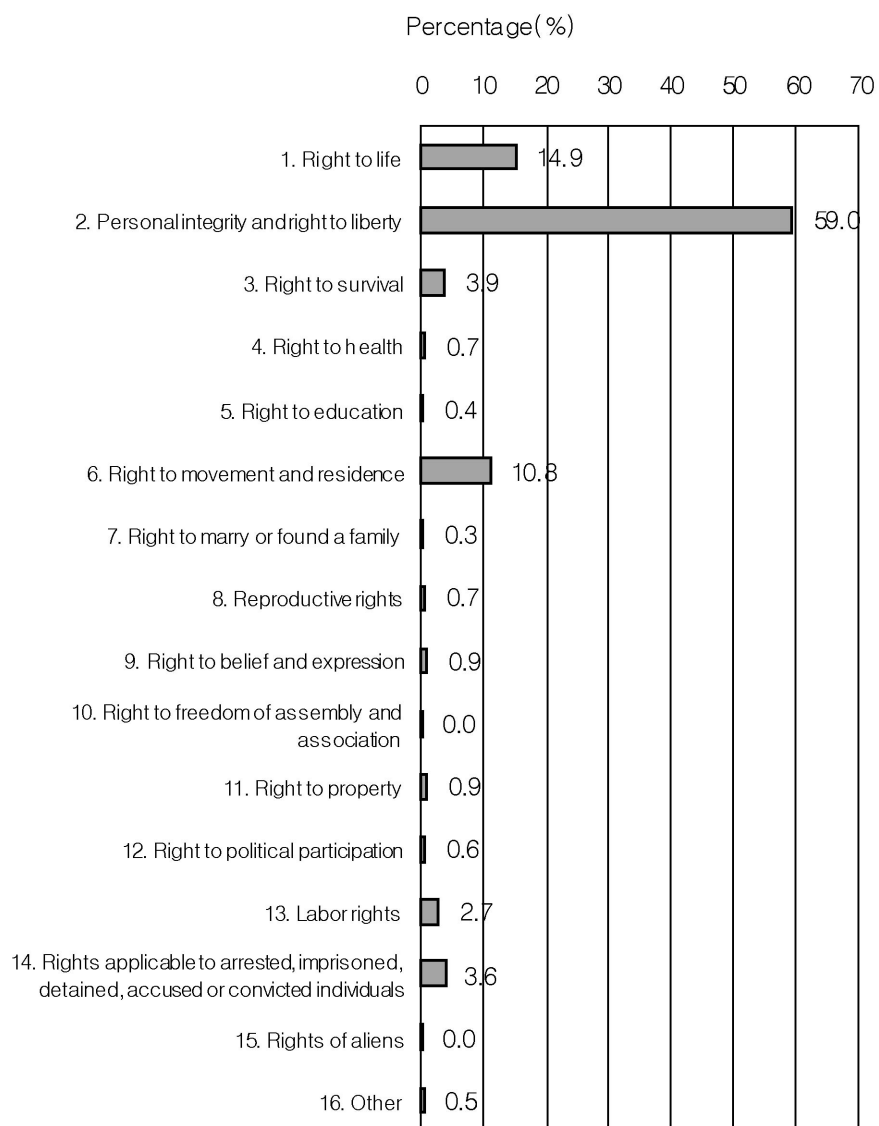
1) The Total Number of Incidents and Individuals

(1) Total number of incidents: 11,206 (66.3% increase from White Paper 2008)
 (Incidents witnessed or experienced 9,569 or 85.4%. / Incidents gathered through second-hand reports, 1,637 or 14.6%)

Rights Affected	Year 2009		Year 2008	
	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)
1. Right to life	1,666	14.9	1,201	17.8
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	6,616	59.0	3,762	55.8
3. Right to survival	434	3.9	345	5.1
4. Right to health	84	0.7	72	1.1
5. Right to education	50	0.4	25	0.4
6. Right to movement and residence	1,212	10.8	645	9.6
7. Right to marry or found a family	30	0.3	24	0.4
8. Reproductive rights	75	0.7	41	0.6
9. Right to belief and expression	103	0.9	93	1.4
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	5	0.0	3	0.0
11. Right to property	105	0.9	64	0.9

Rights Affected	Year 2009		Year 2008	
	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)	Number of incidents	Percentage (%)
12. Right to political participation	63	0.6	12	0.2
13. Labor rights	306	2.7	193	2.9
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, detained, accused or convicted individuals	400	3.6	211	3.1
15. Rights of aliens	3	0.0	3	0.0
16. Other	54	0.5	44	0.7
Total	11,206	100.0	6,738	100.0

- Total number of incidents is 11,206, an increase of 66.3% in comparison to 6,738 incidents included in the 2008 White Paper.
- 9,569 or 85.4% (83.2% in the 2008 White Paper) of incidents were either witnessed directly or experienced directly making the data highly reliable. Incidents gathered through word of mouth or other means accounted for 1,637 or 14.6% (16.8% in the 2008 White Paper).
- The highest proportion of reported incidents involved personal integrity and right to liberty (59.0%), that of the right to life (14.9%) and that of the right to movement and residence. Combined they account for 84.7% of reported incidents.
- Incidents related to the right to survival increased in number from 345 to 434, but decreased as a percentage shared of incidents. Incidents related to the right to movement and residence increased from 645 (9.6% in the 2008 White Paper) to 1,212 (10.8%).
- Shown in descending order by percentage of reported incidents the categories are: personal integrity and right to liberty (59.0%), right to life (14.9%), right to movement and residence (10.8%), right to survival (3.9%) rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons (3.6%) and labor rights (2.7%).

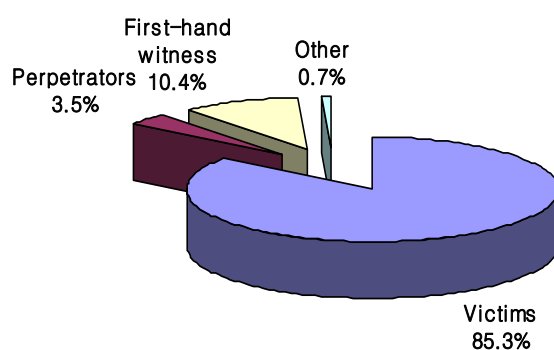


〈The number of violations listed by type of rights affected〉

(2) Total number of individuals: 7,137 (increased by 38.0%, compared to the number of individuals included in white paper 2008)

Category	Victims	Perpetrators	First-hand witness (Second-hand witness)	Other	Total
Number	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
Percentage (%)	85.3	3.5	10.4	0.7	100.0

* An individual may be involved in a number of incidents but will only be recorded once as either a victim, perpetrator, witness or other. If an individual has been a victim (despite having been a perpetrator) they will be recorded as a victim. If an individual has been both a witness and a perpetrator, they will be recorded as a perpetrator.



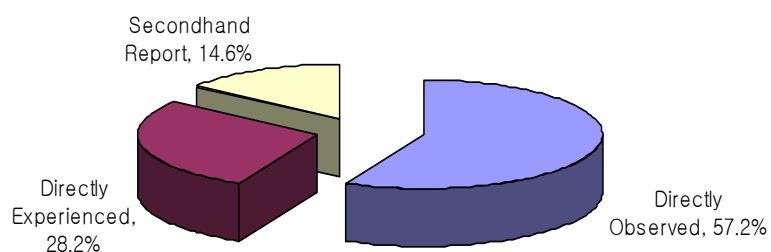
- The total number of individuals involved in reported human rights violations in North Korea is 7,137, which increased by 38.0%, compared to 5,170, individuals included in White Paper 2008
- Of these individuals involved in reported cases, 85.3% were victims. This may reflect the fact that many individuals may have witnessed, but the majority have also suffered as victims of a violation and so are categorized as a victim.

2) Important basic information

(1) Basic information (regarding incidents)

a. Type of information

Category	Directly Observed	Directly Experienced	Secondhand Report	Witness assumption	Total
Number of violations	3,157	6,412	1,632	5	11,206
Percentage (%)	28.2	57.2	14.6	0.0	100.0

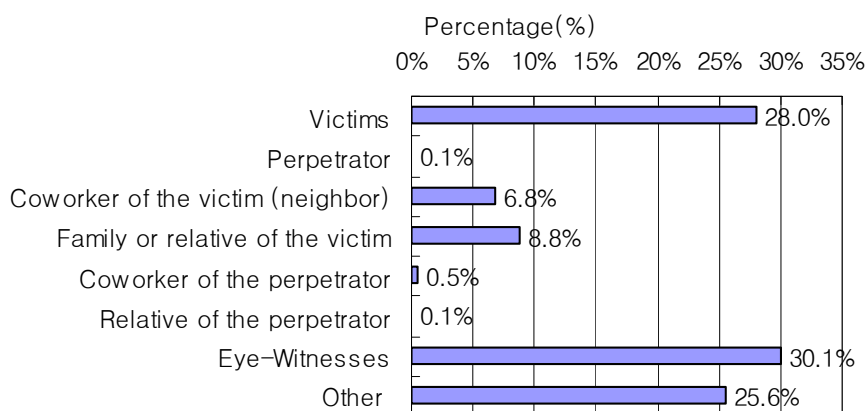


- The majority of information obtained is from direct sources (85.4%). The remaining information (14.6%) came from secondhand reports. This suggests that the reported cases are likely to be highly reliable.

Of total number of reported cases, the percentage of cases from direct sources was increased by 2.2% compared to White Paper 2008. This may be caused by increased rate of interviews analyzed in 2009 relative to other sources.

b. Information provider

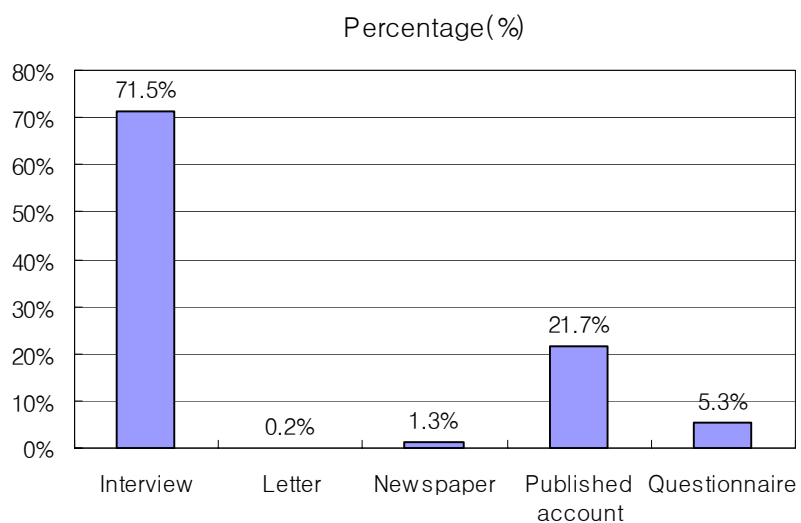
Category	Victims	Perpetrator	Coworker of the victim (neighbor)	Family or relative of the victim	Coworker of the perpetrator	Relative of the perpetrator	Eye-Witnesses	Other	Total
Number of individuals	3,139	9	764	990	54	8	3,377	2,865	11,206
Percentage (%)	28.0	0.1	6.8	8.8	0.5	0.1	30.1	25.6	100.0



- 'Other' includes testifier who obtained information indirectly.
- Of the recorded information providers, the majority were eye-witnesses (30.1%) followed by victims (28.0%), and the third most frequent information providers were family or relatives of victims (8.8%). The percentage of information providers that were also the perpetrators of the rights violation was very low.
- Most perpetrators carry out rights violations while employed at interrogation or detention facilities or legal organization. It is rare for such persons to escape from North Korea. As a result the number of perpetrators reporting violations by themselves was much lower than others.

c. Source of information

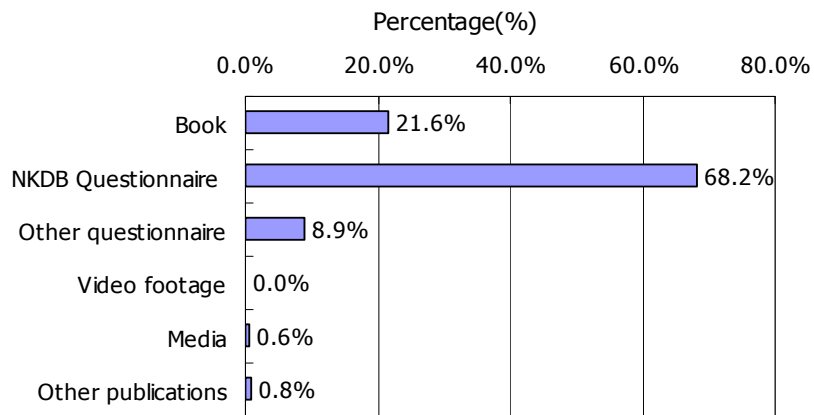
Category	Interview	Letter	Newspaper	Published account	Questionnaire	Total
Number	8,017	26	141	2,431	591	11,206
Percentage (%)	71.5	0.2	1.3	21.7	5.3	100.0



- The majority of information was obtained from interviews (71.5%). The rest was taken from published accounts (21.7%), questionnaires (5.3%), newspapers (1.3%), and letters (0.2%).
- In the last two years, NKDB has focused heavily on the analysis of direct interviews for inclusion in the white paper. Therefore, to 2009 interviews now constituted more than 70% of the sources used in interviews. Interviews are expected to increase as a percentage of sources in future White Papers.

d. Types of evidence

Category	Book	NKDB questionnaire	Other questionnaire	Video footage	Media	Other publications	Total
Number	2,418	7,637	992	4	69	86	11,206
Percentage	21.6%	68.2%	8.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%



- 68.2% of information was obtained from questionnaires developed by NKDB, 21.6% from books, 8.9% from other questionnaires. NKDB questionnaires and books represent a large share of the evidence.
- NKDB aims to interview as many of the recently arrived North Korean defectors as possible, because such face-to-face interviews provide the most accurate and up-to-date information. Therefore, the percentage of interviews will continue to increase.

(2) Basic information (regarding individuals)

a. Access to information contained in NKHRA database

Category	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
Number	2,017	5,120	7,137
Percentage	28.3%	71.7%	100.0%

- Express approval by information provider for data to be accessible to individuals or organization will be required for 71.7% of the information stored on the database. Unrestricted information includes information provided by individuals who have explicitly agreed to allow the information to be available to the approved persons and information obtained from publications.
- The ratio of unrestricted information used in the 2009 White Paper was lowered from 38.3% (White Paper 2008) to 28.3%. In contrast, that of restricted information was increased from 61.7% to 71.7%. This reflects the increased amount of information gained from interviews held under the precondition that the release of this information will be restricted to maintain interviewee's privacy.

b. Type of victim report: Individuals, Families, Groups

Category	Individual	Family	Group	Total
Number	6,440	363	334	7,137
Percentage	90.2%	5.1%	4.7%	100.0%

- The majority of people analyzed were individuals (90.2%) with groups (5.1%) and family (4.7%) representing a much smaller portion.
- Internal exile cases were placed in the family category if the punishment was carried out against a family but the witness did not know details about each family member. For the same reason, public executions were usually classified as a group, because the witness did not know detailed information about each victim.

c. Accuracy of name of individuals involved in the incident

Category	Real name	Assumed name	Unidentified	Total
Number	4,673	22	2,442	7,137
Percentage	65.5%	0.3%	34.2%	100.0%

- Verification of names of individuals found in secondary sources such as publications or secondhand report is difficult. Furthermore, the time lapse between an incident and the witness's testimony can often be long and so memories may be difficult to accurately recall. As a result, for 34.2% of individuals recorded on the database there is no confirmed name. Those cases involving individuals whose name is not known include individuals referred to, for example, as 'someone's mother, father or family', 'Clearly stated position in the work place', 'Clear place of residence' as well as unidentified individuals.

d. Gender of information provider

Category	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
Number	3,533	2,276	1,328	7,137
Percentage	49.5%	31.9%	18.6%	100.0%

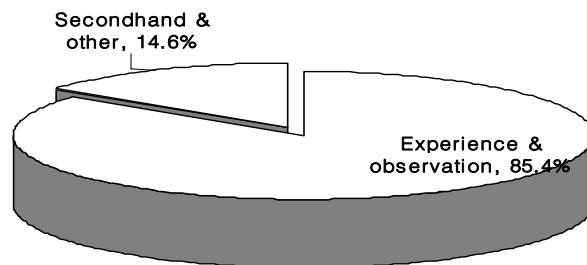
- Of individuals recorded in the database, the ratio of male (49.5%) is higher than that of women (31.9%).
- The higher ratio of men to woman among reported victims and perpetrators may reflect the high percentage of men working for the machinery of law or the high percentage of men detained in the general detention facilities in North Korea.

2. Outline of Incidents

1) Amount of incidents

(1) Total number of incidents: 11,206. Incidents observed and experienced accounted for 9,569 or 85.4% of the total. Incidents reported second-hand accounted for 1,637 or 14.6% of the total.

***NB** : The First number in bracket indicates the number of incidents witnessed and/or experienced directly, the second number indicates the number of incidents gathered through second-hand reports.



a. Right to life

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
1. Right to Life 1,666 incidents (1,371 / 295) 14.9% * Year 2008 : 1,201 incidents Increase of 38.7%	1) Summary execution: 78 incidents (45 / 33) Year 2008: 56 incidents (33 / 23)	① Killed in the course of escape: 9 incidents (5 / 4)	
		② Killed for destroying evidence: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	
		③ Accidental or impulsive killing: 32 incidents (17 / 15)	
		④ Infanticide: 24 incidents (18 / 6)	

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		⑤ Other: 11 incidents (4 / 7)	
	2) Legal execution: 1,193 incidents (1,019 / 174) Year 2008: 950 incidents	① Public execution: 1,116 incidents (1,000 / 116)	
		② Secret execution: 58 incidents (12 / 46)	
		③ Other: 19 incidents (7 / 12)	
	3) Murder (murder by individual officials): 18 incidents (15 / 3) Year 2008: 10 incidents		a) Shooting
			b) Asphyxiation (hanging)
			c) Beating
			d) Attack with knife or sharp instrument
			e) Burning
			f) Bombing
			g) Poisoning
			h) Electrocutation
			i) Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions
			j) Crushing by a vehicle
			k) Strangulation
		l) Starvation	
		m) Other methods for killing	
	4) Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape: 1 incident (0 / 1)		

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	<p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p> <hr/> <p>5) Assassination: 13 incidents (10 / 3)</p> <p>Year 2008: 8 incidents</p>	<p>① Parricide: 5 incidents (5 / 0)</p> <hr/> <p>② Other: 8 incidents (5 / 3)</p>	<p>①</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Shooting Ⓑ Asphyxiation (hanging) Ⓒ Beating Ⓓ Attack with knife or sharp instrument Ⓔ Burning Ⓕ Bombing Ⓖ Poisoning Ⓗ Electrocutation Ⓘ Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions ⓫ Crushing by a vehicle ⓬ Strangulation ⓭ Starvation ⓯ Other methods for killing <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Shooting Ⓑ Asphyxiation (hanging) Ⓒ Beating Ⓓ Attack with knife or sharp instrument Ⓔ Burning Ⓕ Bombing

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle k Strangulation l Starvation m Other methods for killing
	<p>6) Killing in the context of conflict: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents</p>	<p>① Deliberate killing of a non-combatant: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Shooting b Asphyxiation (hanging) c Beating d Attack with knife or sharp instrument e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle k Strangulation l Starvation

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<p>② Accidental killing of a non-combatant: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>③ Killing between combatants: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	<p>m Other methods for killing</p> <hr/> <p>a Shooting</p> <hr/> <p>b Asphyxiation (hanging)</p> <hr/> <p>c Beating</p> <hr/> <p>d Attack with knife or sharp instrument</p> <hr/> <p>e Burning</p> <hr/> <p>f Bombing</p> <hr/> <p>g Poisoning</p> <hr/> <p>h Electrocutation</p> <hr/> <p>i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions</p> <hr/> <p>j Crushing by a vehicle</p> <hr/> <p>k Strangulation</p> <hr/> <p>l Starvation</p> <hr/> <p>m Other methods for killing</p> <hr/> <p>a Shooting</p> <hr/> <p>b Asphyxiation (hanging)</p> <hr/> <p>c beating</p> <hr/> <p>d Attack with knife or sharp instrument</p> <hr/> <p>e Burning</p> <hr/> <p>f Bombing</p>

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g Poisoning h Electrocution i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle k Strangulation l Starvation m Other methods for killing
	<p>7) Death in a massacre or mass killing: 2 incidents (0 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 2 incidents</p>	<p>① Killing during demonstrations, crowd control, and similar incidents: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Shooting b Asphyxiation (hanging) c Beating d Attack with knife or sharp instrument e Burning f Bombing g Poisoning h Electrocutation i Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions j Crushing by a vehicle

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ⓚ Strangulation <li>Ⓛ Starvation <li>Ⓜ Other methods for killing
	8) Death due to unknown causes/Unexplained killing: 36 incidents (22 / 14)	② Killing a specific group: 1 incident (0 / 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ⓐ Shooting <li>ⓑ Asphyxiation (hanging) <li>ⓒ Beating <li>ⓓ Attack with knife or sharp instrument <li>ⓔ Burning <li>ⓕ Bombing <li>ⓖ Poisoning <li>ⓓ Electrocution <li>ⓙ Ripping the body apart by pulling the limbs in opposite directions <li>ⓙ Crushing by a vehicle <li>Ⓚ Strangulation <li>Ⓛ Starvation <li>Ⓜ Other methods for killing

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	Year 2008: 36 incidents		
	9) Death resulting from medical and biochemical experimentation: 6 incidents (4 / 2) Year 2008: 3 incidents		
	10) Attempted killing: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	11) Other direct actions which violate right to life: 311 incidents (251 / 60) Year 2008: 135 incidents	① Death as a consequence of torture or brutality: 70 incidents (53 / 17)	
		② Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violations: 3 incidents (1 / 2)	
		③ Death resulting from negligence: 9 incidents (4 / 5)	
		④ Death resulting from denial of food: 56 incidents (52 / 4)	
		⑤ Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention: 81 incidents (68 / 13)	
		⑥ Forced suicide: 12	

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		incidents (9 / 3)	
		⑦ Killing by mistake (wrong target): 0 incidents (0 / 0)	
		⑧ Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment: 36 incidents (34 / 2)	
		⑨ Other: 44 incidents (30 / 14)	
	12) Other: 0 incidents (0 / 0)		

b. Personal integrity and the right to liberty

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>2. Personal integrity and the right to liberty</p> <p>6,616 incidents (5,687/929) 59.0%</p> <p>Year 2008: 3,762 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 75.9%</p>	<p>1) Sexual Violations: 83 incidents (59 / 24)</p> <p>Year 2008: 59 incidents</p>	<p>① Rape: 36 incidents (24 / 12)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p>
		<p>② Attempted Rape : 5 incidents (4 / 1)</p>	<p>Ⓑ Rape through introduction of inanimate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>Ⓒ Rape through introduction of animate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>Ⓓ Others</p>
		<p>③ Sexual Assault: 24 incidents (15 / 9)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p> <p>Ⓑ Sexual threats</p> <p>Ⓒ Sexual comments and other forms of sexual harassment</p> <p>Ⓓ Touching as a form of sexual harassment and molestation</p> <p>Ⓔ Others</p>
		<p>④ Sexual molestation and sexual harassment: 18 incidents (16 / 2)</p>	<p>Ⓐ Sexual humiliation during Interrogation</p> <p>Ⓑ Sexual molestation</p> <p>Ⓒ Sexual harassment</p>

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	2) Psychological assault, harassment: 15 incidents (10 / 5) Year 2008: 13 incidents	① Threats against the Victim: 14 incidents (9 / 5) ② Threats against the victim's family: 0 incidents (0 / 0) ③ Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues: 1 incident (1 / 0)	
	3) Illegal arrest: 949 incidents (766 / 183) Year 2008: 437 incidents		
	4) Illegal detention, imprisonment: 3,996 (3,549 / 447) Year 2008: 2,226 incidents	① Interrogation and detention facilities of the State Security Agency or Police: 1,309 incidents (1,187 / 122) ② Labor training camp: 399 incidents (374 / 25) ③ Police holding camp: 351 incidents (343 / 8) ④ Prison: 449 incidents (393/ 56) ⑤ Political prison camp: 1,101 incidents (886 / 215) ⑥ Military detention facility: 15 incidents (11 / 4) ⑦ Psychiatric hospital: 1 incident (0 / 1)	

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<p>⑧ Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution etc.: 2 incidents (0 / 2)</p>	
		<p>⑨ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement: 369 incidents (355 / 14)</p>	
		<p>⑩ POWs held in a military camp during war: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	
		<p>⑪ Held in a government or military facility without any legal authorization: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>	
	<p>5) Torture and physical violation: 792 incidents (702 / 90)</p> <p>Year 2008: 477 incidents</p>	<p>* Please refer to the following table, Torture and Physical Violations</p>	
	<p>6) Disappearance: 264 incidents (190 / 74)</p> <p>Year 2008: 164 incidents</p>		
	<p>7) Abduction, kidnapping, Detention (including foreigners): 367 incidents (273 / 94)</p> <p>Year 2008: 295 incidents</p>	<p>① South Korean Prisoners of War: 213 incidents (204 / 9)</p>	
		<p>② Abducted South Koreans: 129 incidents (49 / 80)</p>	
		<p>③ Foreign Abductees: 12 incidents (9 / 3)</p>	

Rights Affected	Types of Actions	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		④ South Koreans who defected to North Korea: 13 incidents (11 / 2)	
	8) Illegal search/raid/house arrest: 23 (19 / 4) Year 2008: 13 incidents	① Illegal search/raid: 17 incidents (13 / 4)	
		② House arrest: 6 incidents (6 / 0)	
	9) Forced prostitution /Human trafficking: 119 incidents (112 / 7) Year 2008: 73 incidents	① Forced prostitution: 8 incidents (5 / 3)	
		② Human trafficking: 111 incidents (107 / 4)	
	10) Other: 8 incidents (7 / 1) Year 2008: 5 incidents		

b-1. Personal integrity and right to liberty –torture/physical violations - specified acts/methods and tools

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>Torture and physical violations</p> <p>792 incidents (702 / 90)</p> <p>Year 2008: 477 incidents</p>	<p>1) Beating: 542 incidents (484 / 58)</p>	<p>(a) Slapping, kicking or punching</p> <p>(b) Blows with rifle butt, whip, strap or heavy stick</p> <p>(c) Cuffing ears to burst eardrums</p> <p>(d) Beating of soles of feet</p> <p>(e) Other</p>
	<p>2) Victim suspended from a height: 13 incidents(10 / 3)</p>	<p>(a) Victim suspended from a height and subjected to spinning/swinging</p> <p>(b) Victim suspended for extended period of time</p> <p>(c) Other</p>
	<p>3) Maiming or breaking of victim's bones: 3 incidents (3 / 0)</p>	<p>(a) Victim is forced to lie on a table with upper half of body unsupported while abdomen is beaten</p> <p>(b) Victim is pushed, thrown or forced to jump from great height</p> <p>(c) Fractured bones</p> <p>(d) Other</p>
	<p>4) Burns: 3 incidents (1 / 2)</p>	<p>(a) Burns caused by boiling water</p> <p>(b) Burns caused by cigarettes</p> <p>(c) Burns caused by chemicals</p> <p>(d) Burns caused by burning sticks or live fire</p>
	<p>5) Rape: 11 incidents (3 / 8)</p>	<p>(a) Rape, with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p> <p>(b) Rape, with introduction of inanimate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>(c) Rape, with introduction of animate objects into the genitalia</p> <p>(d) Other</p>
	<p>6) Sexual harassment and molestation: 13 incidents (12 / 1)</p>	<p>(a) Sexual harassment and molestation with forced performance of particular sexual acts</p> <p>(b) Threats of a sexual nature</p> <p>(c) Sexual comments and other forms of sexual harassment</p>

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉔ Touching as a form of sexual harassment and molestation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉕ Other
	7) Exposure to extreme heat or cold: 5 incidents (5 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉖ Heat
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉗ Cold
	8) Application of electric shock: 12 incidents (10 / 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉘ By insertion of heated electrical skewer into the victim's anus
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉙ Use of heavy metal bed frame
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉚ Use of electrical device
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉛ Other
	9) Asphyxiation: 1 incident (1 / 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉜ Water torture with submersion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉝ Placing of victim's head in a plastic bag
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉞ Immersion in contaminated water
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉟ Strangulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊀ Other
	10) Forced posture: 98 incidents (96 / 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊁ Suspension-hanging the victim by thumbs, arms or legs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊂ Parrot's perch-hanging the victim from a stick thrust between bound knees and arms
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊃ Forced standing-often under the elements for extended periods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊄ Stretching of limbs and trunk
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊅ Forced sitting or kneeling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊆ Victim is forced to sit straddling a metal or wooden bar
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊇ Forced placing of hands on the back and head on ground while waist is raised (Won-San-Pok-Gyuk)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊈ Forced motion of "sit-down" and "stand-up" repeatedly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㊉ Standing upright holding hands horizontally

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
		⓫ Other
	11) Pulling of nails: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	⓫ Pulling of fingernails /⓫ Pulling of toenails
	12) Use of animals: 3 incidents (2 / 1)	⓫ Dog ⓫ Snake ⓫ Rat ⓫ Spider ⓫ Other
	13) Amputation: 1 incident (1 / 0)	⓫ Amputation
	14) Deprivation of basic necessities: 18 incidents (16 / 2)	⓫ Deprivation of food and/or water
		⓫ Deprivation of sleep
		⓫ Deprivation of required medication
		⓫ Unnatural or inappropriate place of sleeping
		⓫ Refusal to allow use of toilet
		⓫ Other
	15) Forced feeding: 5 incidents (5 / 0)	⓫ Food ⓫ Dirt ⓫ Chemicals (including narcotics) ⓫ Other
	16) Immobilization: 9 incidents (8 / 1)	⓫ Being bound or tied up as a form of immobilization ⓫ Other
	17) Stress to the senses: 4 incidents (3 / 1)	⓫ Stress through loud/disagreeable noises of non-human origin
		⓫ Stress through screams and voices causing distress
		⓫ Stress through bright lights
		⓫ Blindfolding
		⓫ Overcrowding
		⓫ Other
	18) Degradation: 9 incidents (9 / 0)	⓫ Verbal abuse
		⓫ Forced nakedness
		⓫ Being forced to act in a degrading way
	19) Psychological threats: 1 incident (1 / 0)	⓫ Threats against the victim
		⓫ Threats against the victim's family
		⓫ Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues

Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
	20) Death threats: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	(a) Threats against the victim
		(b) Threats against the victim's family
		(c) Threats against the victim's friends and colleagues
	21) Torture as a witness: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	(a) Including all types of torture and tools
	22) Pharmacological manipulation: 0 incidents (0 / 0)	(a) Use of gas
(b) Irritant or other noxious substance sprayed		
(c) Other		
23) Other methods of violence against a person: 25 incidents (19 / 6)	(a) Other	
24) Isolation: 16 incidents (13 / 3)	(a) Solitary confinement	
	(b) Indoor confinement	
	(c) Other types of isolation	

c. Right to survival

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
3. Right to survival 434 incidents (401 / 33) 3.9% Year 2008: 345 incidents Increase of 25.8%	1) Actions directly violating right to adequate food: 434 incidents (401 / 33) Year 2008: 345 incidents (327 / 18)	① Starvation as a method of killing: 416 incidents (391 / 25)	
		② Disease resulting from malnutrition: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	
		③ Suffering malnutrition: 5 incidents (3 / 2)	
		④ Suspension or reduction of essential food rations: 11 incidents (6 / 5)	

d. Right to health

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
4. Right to Health 84 incidents (80 / 4) 0.7% Year 2008: 72 incidents Increase of 16.7%	1) Denial of appropriate treatment/Failure to provide health care services: 77 incidents (74 / 3) Year 2008: 67 incidents	① Death: 61 incidents (59 / 2)	
		② Contracting or worsening of disease: 16 incidents (15 / 1)	
	2) Failure to provide health care facilities and personnel: 7 incidents (6 / 1) Year 2008: 5 incidents	① Death: 3 incidents (3 / 0) ② Contracting or worsening of disease: 4 incidents (3 / 1)	

e. Right to education

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
5. Right to Education 50 incidents (48 / 2) 0.4% Year 2008: 25 incidents Increase of 100.0%	1) Deprivation of access to compulsory education: 10 incidents (10 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents	① Discrimination based on social class: 9 incidents (9 / 0)	
		② Inadequate education facilities: 1 incident (1 / 0)	
	2) Deprivation of access to higher education (University etc.): 37 incidents (35 / 2) Year 2008: 17 incidents	① Discrimination based on social class: 35 incidents (34 / 1) ② Inadequate education facilities: 2 incidents (1 / 1)	
3) Other: 3 incidents (3 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents (4 / 0)			

f. Right to free movement and choice of place of residence

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>6. Right to movement and residence</p> <p>1,212 incidents (1,008 / 204) 10.8%</p> <p>Year 2008: 645 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 87.9%</p>	<p>1) Internal exile (forced exile): 415 incidents (281 / 134)</p> <p>Year 2008: 242 incidents</p>		
	<p>2) Exile: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>3) Restriction on travel (restriction on movement): 17 incidents (8 / 9)</p> <p>Year 2008: 12 incidents</p>		
	<p>4) Denial of right of return: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p>		
	<p>5) Denial of right to emigrate:1 incident (0 / 1)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident (0 / 1)</p>		
	<p>6) Forced repatriation:772 incidents (714 / 58)</p> <p>Year 2008: 382 incidents</p>		
	<p>7) Inadequate housing conditions: 6 incidents (5 / 1)</p> <p>Year 2008: 6 incidents</p>		

g. Right to marry or found a family

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
7. Right to marry or found a family 30 incidents (18 / 12) 0.3% Year 2008: 24 incidents Increase of 25.0%	1) Prohibition of marriage: 5 incidents (3 / 2) Year 2008: 5 incidents		
	2) Forced marriage: 4 incidents (1 / 3) Year 2008: 6 incidents		
	3) Forced divorce: 16 incidents (11 / 5) Year 2008: 9 incidents		
	4) Other: 5 incidents (3 / 2) Year 2008: 4 incidents		

h. Reproductive rights

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
8. Reproductive rights 75 incidents (63 / 12) 0.7% Year 2008: 41 incidents Increase of 82.9%	1) Involuntary sterilization: 1 incidents (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Involuntary contraception: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	3) Forced abortion: 74 incidents (62 / 12) Year 2008: 36 incidents		
	4) Forced pregnancy: 0 incident (0 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	5) Infections caused by rape, sexual molestation, mutilation of genitals: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents		

i. Right to belief and expression

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>9. Right to belief and expression</p> <p>103 incidents (76 / 27) 0.9%</p> <p>Year 2008: 93 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 10.8%</p>	<p>1) Restriction on the practice of religion: 65 incidents (54 / 11)</p> <p>Year 2008: 62 incidents</p>		
	<p>2) Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology: 5 incidents (3 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Restriction on the advocacy of a political leader or party: 2 incidents (2 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 2 incidents</p>		
	<p>4) Restriction on the expression of political view on government policy: 11 incidents (5 / 6)</p> <p>Year 2008: 9 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Restriction on information and communication: 20 incidents (12 / 8)</p> <p>Year 2008: 13 incidents</p>	<p>① Post: 7 incidents (3 / 4)</p> <p>② Telephone: 3 incidents (1 / 2)</p> <p>③ Use of and/or listening to personal information: 6 incidents (5 / 1)</p> <p>④ Other: 4 incidents (3 / 1)</p>	

j. Right to freedom of assembly and association

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association 5 incidents (3/ 2) 0.0% Year 2008: 3 incidents Increase of 66.7%	1) Banning of a meeting: 4 incident (2 / 2) Year 2008: 3 incidents		
	2) Banning of mass action: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		

k. Right to property

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
11. Right to property 105 incidents (92 / 13) 0.9% Year 2008: 64 incidents Increase of 64.1%	1) Looting/ theft (by government agent): 59 incidents (53 / 6) Year 2008: 31 incidents		
	2) Extortion: 24 incidents (22 / 2) Year 2008: 22 incidents		
	3) Confiscation of property (by state): 22 incidents (17 / 5) Year 2008: 11 incidents		

I. Right to political participation

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>12. Right to political participation</p> <p>63 incidents (55/ 8) 0.6%</p> <p>Year 2008: 12 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 425.0%</p>	<p>1) Denial of the right to vote or run for office (Deprivation of citizenship): 2 incidents (2 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>2) Denial of the right to join a political party: 40 incidents (34 / 6)</p> <p>Year 2008: 7 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military): 14 incidents (14 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 1 incident</p>		
	<p>4) Intimidation in election: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Denial of the right to form a political party: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p> <p>Year 2008: 0 incidents (0 / 0)</p>		
	<p>6) Cancellation of membership: 7 incidents (5 / 2)</p> <p>Year 2008: 3 incidents</p>		

m. Labor rights

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>13. Labor rights</p> <p>306 incidents (250 / 56) 2.7%</p> <p>Year 2008: 193 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 58.5%</p>	<p>1) Denial of the right to choose an occupation: 31 incidents (15 / 16) Year 2008: 26 incidents</p>		
	<p>2) Discrimination in hiring: 6 incidents (6 / 0) Year 2008: 7 incidents</p>		
	<p>3) Denial of wages: 8 incidents (7 / 1) Year 2008: 3 incidents</p>		
	<p>4) Involuntary forced labor: 151 incidents (136 / 15) Year 2008: 69 incidents</p>		
	<p>5) Discrimination in promotion: 6 incidents (4 / 2) Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		
	<p>6) Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions (Including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions): 47 incidents (41 / 6) Year 2008: 39 incidents</p>		
	<p>7) Lay-off or dismissal/demotion: 52 incidents (36 / 16) Year 2008: 39 incidents</p>		
	<p>8) Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor: 5 incidents (5 / 0) Year 2008: 5 incidents</p>		

n. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
<p>14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons 400 incidents (379 / 21) 3.6%</p> <p>Year 2008: 211 incidents</p> <p>Increase of 89.6%</p>	1) Denial of the right to communication with defense: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Denial of the right to a fair trial and hearings: 28 incidents (24 / 4) Year 2008: 14 incidents		
	3) Denial of reasonable visitation rights: 6 incidents (5 / 1) Year 2008: 3 incidents		
	4) Forfeiture of property: 4 incidents (4 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	5) Denial of the right to adequate food: 166 incidents (162 / 2) Year 2008: 85 incidents		
	6) Denial of the right to adequate medical services: 84 incidents (77 / 7) Year 2008: 40 incidents		
	7) Denial of the right to adequate accommodation: 66 incidents (63 / 3) Year 2008: 34 incidents		
	8) Arbitrary extension or adjustment of a prison term: 15 incidents (15 / 0) Year 2008: 4 incidents		
	9) Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	10) Solitary confinement: 29 incidents (27 / 2) Year 2008: 29 incidents		

o. Rights of aliens

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
15. Rights of aliens 3 incidents (3 / 0) 0.0% Year 2008: 3 incidents No increase	1) Denial of the right to family reunion: 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	2) Restriction of social rights (Employment, higher education, promotion, movement and etc): 0 incidents (0 / 0) Year 2008: 0 incidents		
	3) Denial to return home: 1 incident (1 / 0) Year 2008: 1 incident		
	4) Restriction on communications: 2 incidents (2 / 0) Year 2008: 2 incidents		

p. Other

Rights Affected	Types of Acts	Detailed Acts	Methods and Tools
16. Other 54 incidents (35 / 19) 0.5% Year 2008: 44 incidents Increase of 22.7%	1) Political purge: 19 incidents (6 / 13) Year 2008: 20 incidents		
	2) Violations of right to privacy (Surveillance and eavesdropping): 23 incidents (20 / 3) Year 2008: 13 incidents		
	3) Other: 12 incidents (9 / 3) Year 2008: 11 incidents		

- The majority of reported cases were violations of personal integrity and right to freedom.
- Compared to the number of incidents included in White Paper 2008, reported violations of the right to life increased 38.7%, violations of personal integrity and the right to freedom increased 75.9%, violations of the right to survival

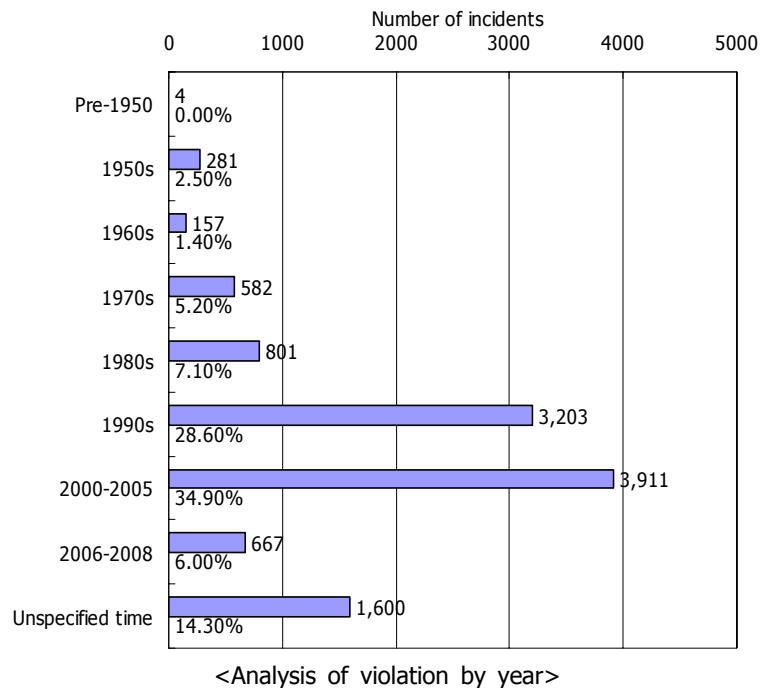
increased 25.8%, violations of the right to health increased 16.7%, violations of the right to education increased 100.0%, violations of the right to movement and residence increased 87.9%, violations of the right to marry or found a family increased 25.0%, reproductive rights violations increased 82.9%, violations of the right to belief and expression increased 10.8%, right to assembly and association violations increased 66.7%, violations of the right to property increased 64.0%, violations of the right to political participation increased 425.0%, labor rights violations increased 58.5%, violations of the rights applicable to arrested or detained persons increased 89.6%, violations of the rights of aliens increased 0%, other violations increased 22.7%. Among the recorded cases, the increasing rate of violation against the right to political participation, right to education, rights applicable to arrested or detained persons and right to movement and residence was comparatively high.

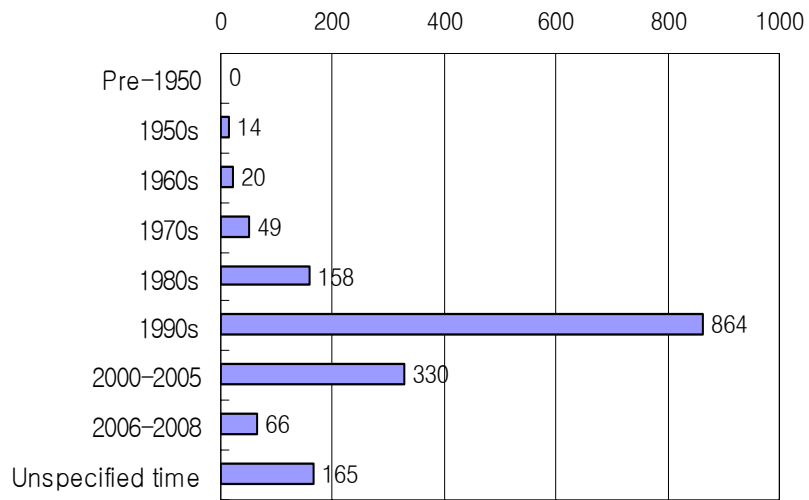
- Compared to the number of incidents included in White Paper 2008, reported violations in the following categories increased: personal integrity and the right to freedom (increase of 2,854 incidents), right to movement and residence (increase of 567 incidents), right to life (increase of 465 incidents) and rights applicable to arrested or detained persons (increase of 189 incidents). This amounts to a total of 4,075 incidents, or an increase of 63.5%.

(2) Number of incidents listed by year

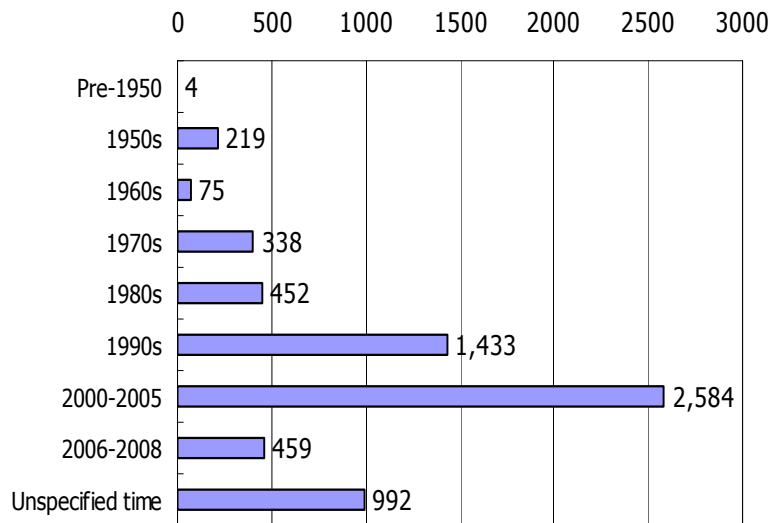
Year /Type of right	Pre-1950	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000 - 2005	2006 - 2008	Unspecified time	Total
1. Right to life	0	14	20	49	158	864	330	66	165	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	4	219	75	398	452	1,433	2,584	459	992	6,616
3. Right to survival	0	1	4	3	4	322	46	2	52	434
4. Right to health	0	0	1	1	8	51	17	0	6	84
5. Right to education	0	0	1	7	10	11	3	0	18	50
6. Right to movement and residence	0	25	32	69	54	235	532	92	173	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	0	0	3	6	10	4	2	0	5	30
8. Reproductive rights	0	0	0	0	2	12	49	2	10	75
9. Right to belief and expression	0	4	0	3	7	32	34	1	22	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
11. Right to property	0	1	1	4	9	34	25	7	24	105
12. Right to political participation	0	0	0	3	7	14	13	0	26	63
13. Labor rights	0	11	8	24	30	75	85	17	56	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	0	2	3	11	43	98	183	21	39	400
15. Rights of Aliens	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
16. Other	0	4	9	4	4	17	4	0	12	54
Total	4	28	157	582	801	3,203	3,911	667	1,600	11,206
	0.0%	2.5%	1.4%	5.2%	7.1%	28.6%	34.9%	6.0%	14.3%	100.0%

- Human rights violations most frequently reported to have occurred in the 2000 - 2005 (34.9%). Incidents that took place in the 1990s (28.6%) and 1980s (7.1%) also accounted for a significant number of reports.
- Of reported cases, the number of incidents that have taken place since 1990s (83.8% of the total) is significantly higher than that of incidents before the 1990s (16.2% of the total).
- The higher level of reports relating to the 1990s may be attributed to a possible increase in incidents as well as an increase in the number of defectors from North Korea who was available for interview from the 1990s onwards.

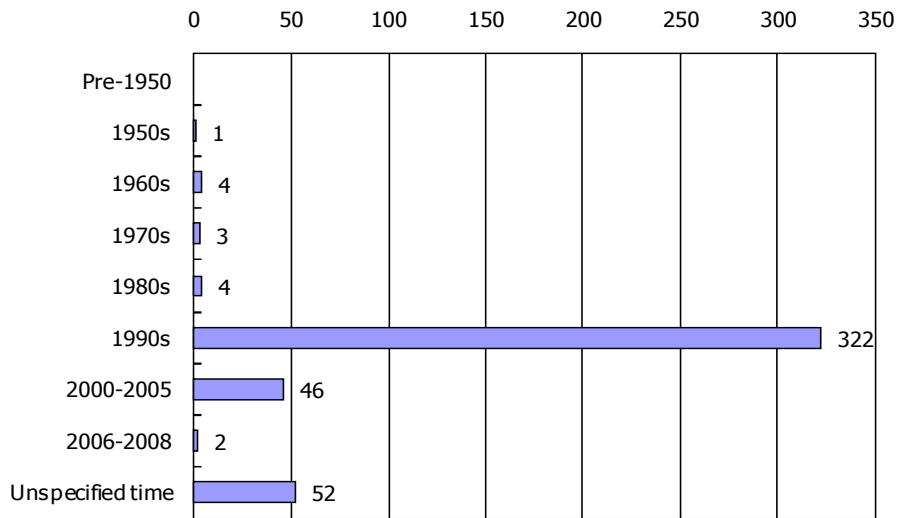




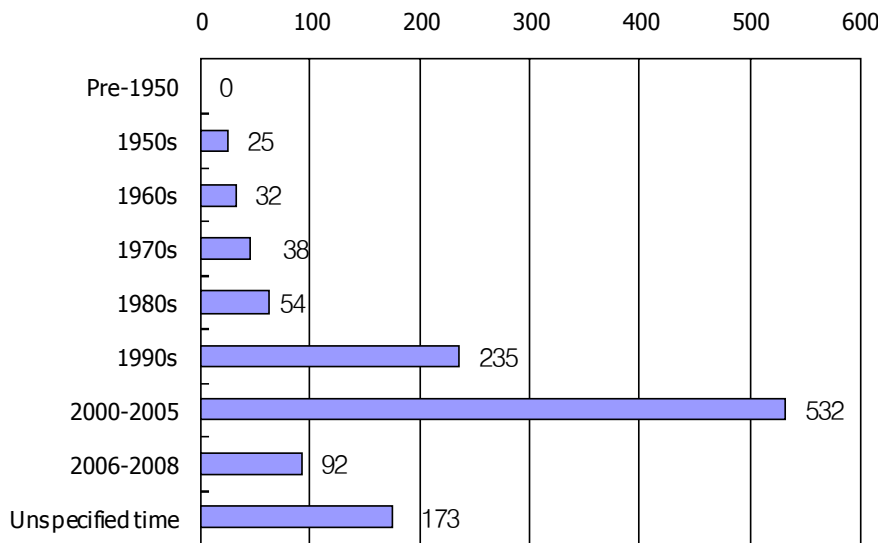
<Analysis of violation cases against right to life by year>



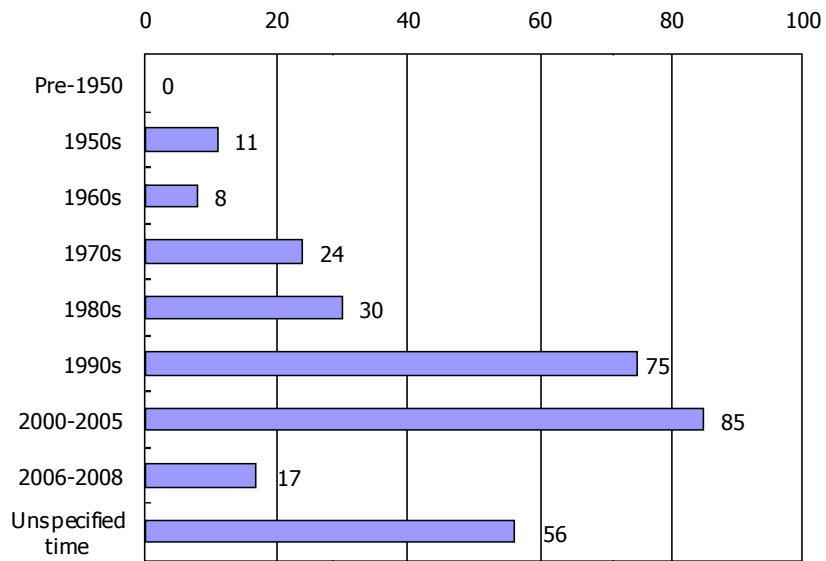
<Analysis of violation cases against right to liberty by year>



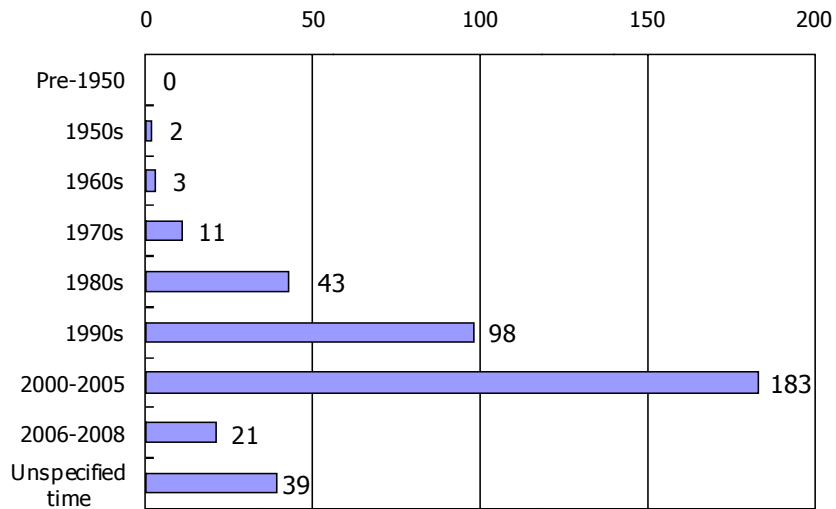
<Analysis of violation cases against right to survival by year>



<Analysis of violation cases against right to movement and residence by year>



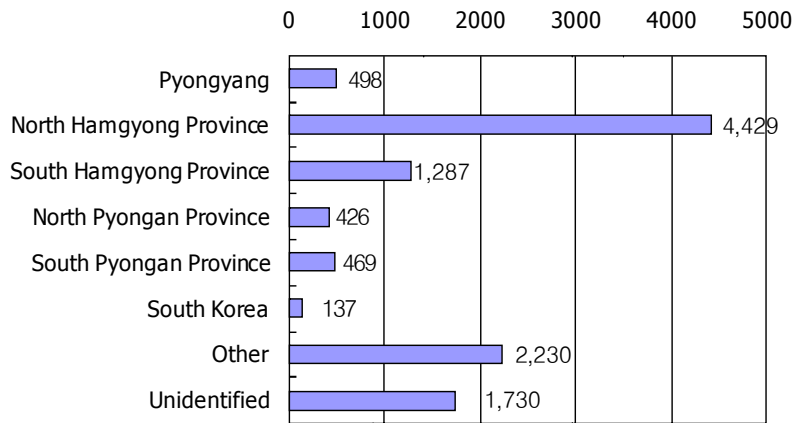
〈Analysis of violation cases against labor rights by year〉



〈Analysis of violation cases against rights applicable to arrested or detained persons by year〉

(3) Number of incidents listed by region

Region/ Type of right	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province	South Korea	China	Soviet Union	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
1. Right to life	51	980	196	51	14	58	78	32	23	17	0	2	1	0	7	156	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	171	2,538	861	126	47	285	254	45	27	31	137	836	18	4	39	1,197	6,616
3. Right to survival	3	245	68	5	2	5	18	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	62	434
4. Right to health	2	49	10	3	2	3	3	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	84
5. Right to education	4	17	4	1	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50
6. Right to movement and residence	175	100	18	18	2	9	10	12	8	5	0	719	12	1	7	116	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	11	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	30
8. Reproductive rights	1	38	2	4	1	18	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	75
9. Right to belief and expression	13	47	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	29	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11. Right to property	13	40	8	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	8	5	0	0	23	105
12. Right to political participation	2	18	5	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	63
13. Labor rights	32	131	39	6	1	13	30	2	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	42	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	5	193	66	9	4	25	60	2	4	2	0	4	2	0	0	24	400
15. Rights of Aliens	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
16. Other	12	13	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	17	54
Total	498	4,429	1,287	226	74	426	469	102	71	73	137	1,576	45	5	58	1,730	11,206
	4.4%	39.5%	11.5%	2.0%	0.7%	3.8%	4.2%	0.9%	0.65%	0.7%	1.2%	14.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	15.4%	100.0%



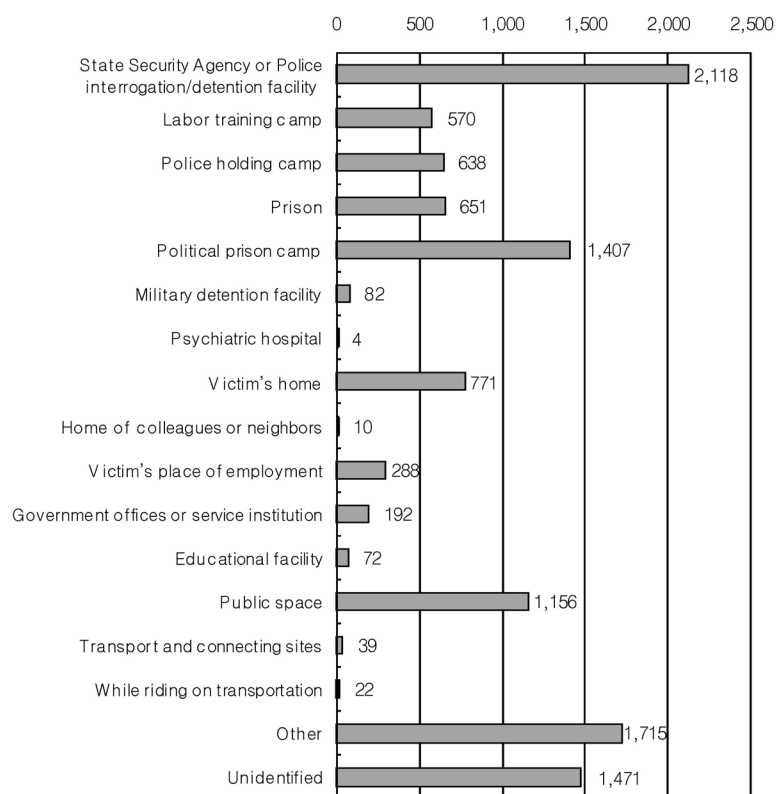
〈Number of violations listed by region〉

- More than half of reported incidents occurred in North Hamgyong Province (51.0%). This may reflect the origin of the majority of North Korean defectors. The number of reported incidents which occurred in China (14.1%), North/South Pyongan Province(8.0%) and Pyongyang (5.5%) is also high.
- The number of reported cases violating the right to movement and residence, the right to marry or found a family, the right to marry or found a family, labor rights and the rights of aliens was highest in Pyongyang.
- Besides North Korea, reported cases also took place in China, Russia (Soviet Union), Japan and South Korea, adding up to 15.7%.
- Comparatively high number of reported incidents that occurred in China (14.1% of total) was attributed to the forced repatriation and human trafficking of North Korean defectors in China.

(4) Number of incidents by location of incident

Location / Type of right	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Victim's home	Home of colleagues or neighbors	Victim's place of employment	Government offices or service institution	Educational facility	Public space	Transport and connecting sites (road; high way bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	While riding on transportation	Other	Unidentified	Total
Right to life	117	36	54	89	108	21	1	24	1	42	22	2	989	10	0	44	106	1,666
Personal integrity and right to liberty	1,786	441	443	477	1,206	35	2	222	3	64	32	6	89	24	17	860	909	6,616
Right to survival	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	203	3	17	10	0	63	0	2	29	105	434
Right to health	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	0	7	43	0	2	0	0	0	13	84
Right to education	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	3	4	50
Right to movement and residence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	256	1	25	12	3	1	0	1	690	222	1,212
Right to marry or found a family	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	4	5	30
Reproductive rights	18	10	24	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	5	75
Right to belief and expression	17	1	2	0	5	1	0	9	0	7	3	2	1	1	0	19	35	103
Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	5
Right to property	10	1	1	0	1	8	0	21	1	10	19	2	6	4	2	15	4	105
Right to political participation	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	17	26	63
Labor rights	6	42	57	20	22	2	0	0	0	104	8	11	2	0	0	16	16	306
Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	157	39	57	63	60	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	7	2	400
Rights of Aliens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Other	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	7	2	2	1	0	0	7	16	54
Total	2,118	570	638	651	1,407	82	4	771	10	288	192	72	1,156	39	22	1,715	1,471	11,206
	18.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.8%	12.6%	0.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.1%	2.6%	1.7%	0.6%	10.3%	0.3%	0.2%	15.3%	13.1%	100.0%

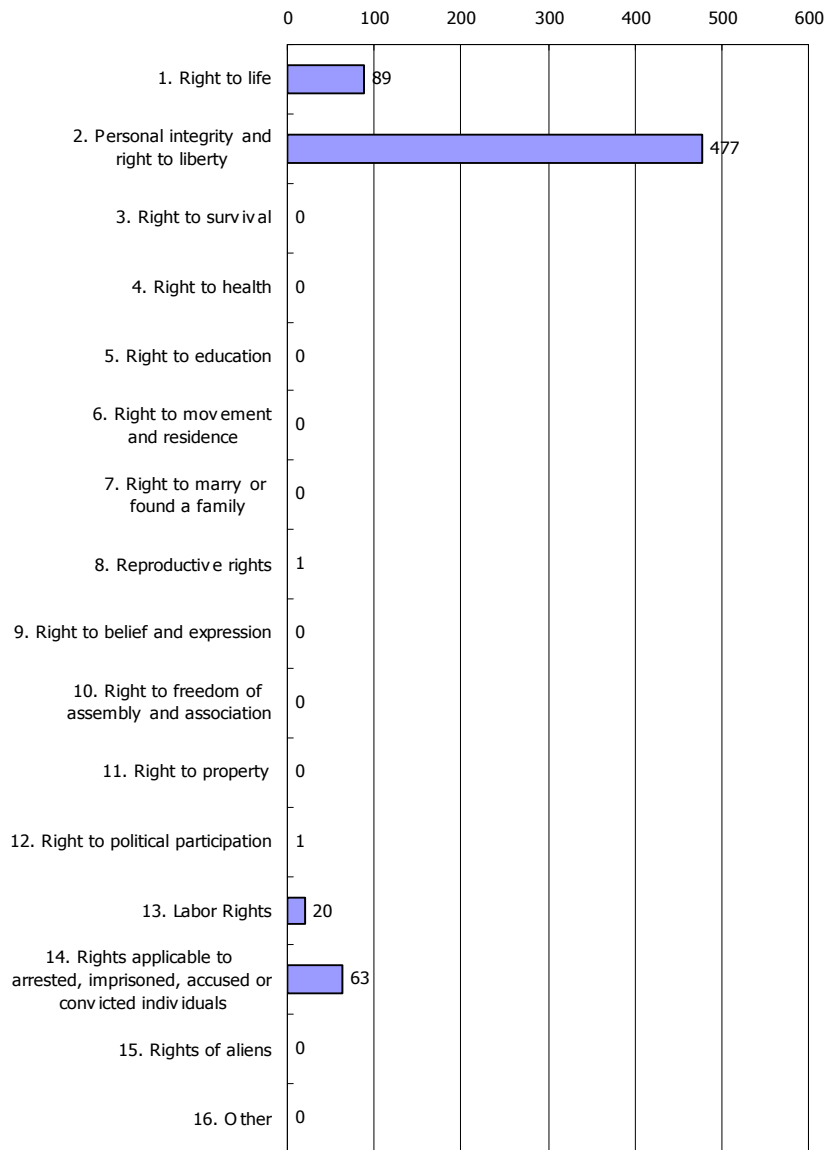
- The majority of the recorded human rights violations took place at detention and interrogation facilities of State Security Agency or police. 18.9% of reported incidents occurred in detention and interrogation facilities of State Security Agency or police, 12.6% in Political prison camp, 10.3% in Public space, 6.9% in Victim's home, 5.8% in Prison, 5.7% in Police holding camp, 5.1% in Labor training camp, 2.6% in Victim's place of employment.
- The type of human rights violations reported as occurring in political prison camps – 1,206 out of 1,407 incidents or 85.7% were related to personal integrity or right to liberty – gives cause for particular concern about the nature and prevalence of these camps.
- The majority of violations against the right to life, usually a public execution, took place in public spaces.
- Majority of violations against the right to survival, usually starvation as a method for killing or suspension or reduction of essential food stuffs, took place at the victims' homes.



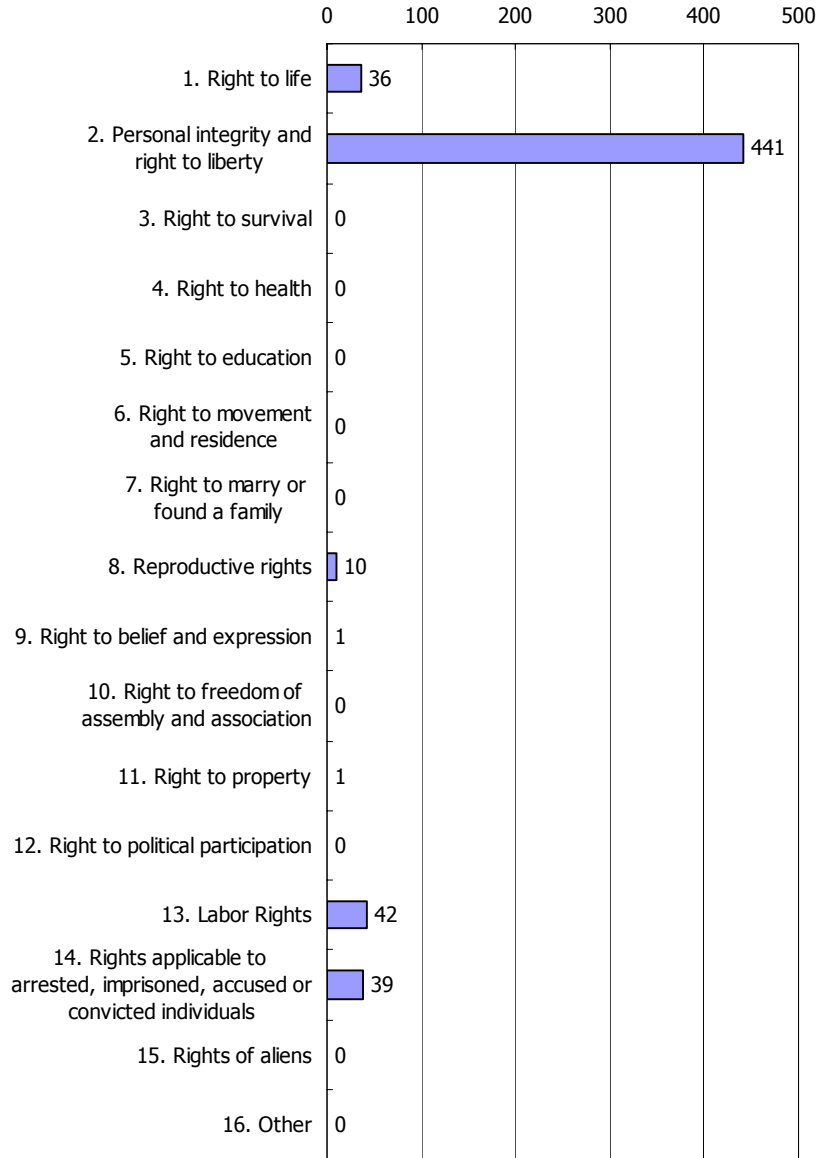
(Number of incidents listed by location)



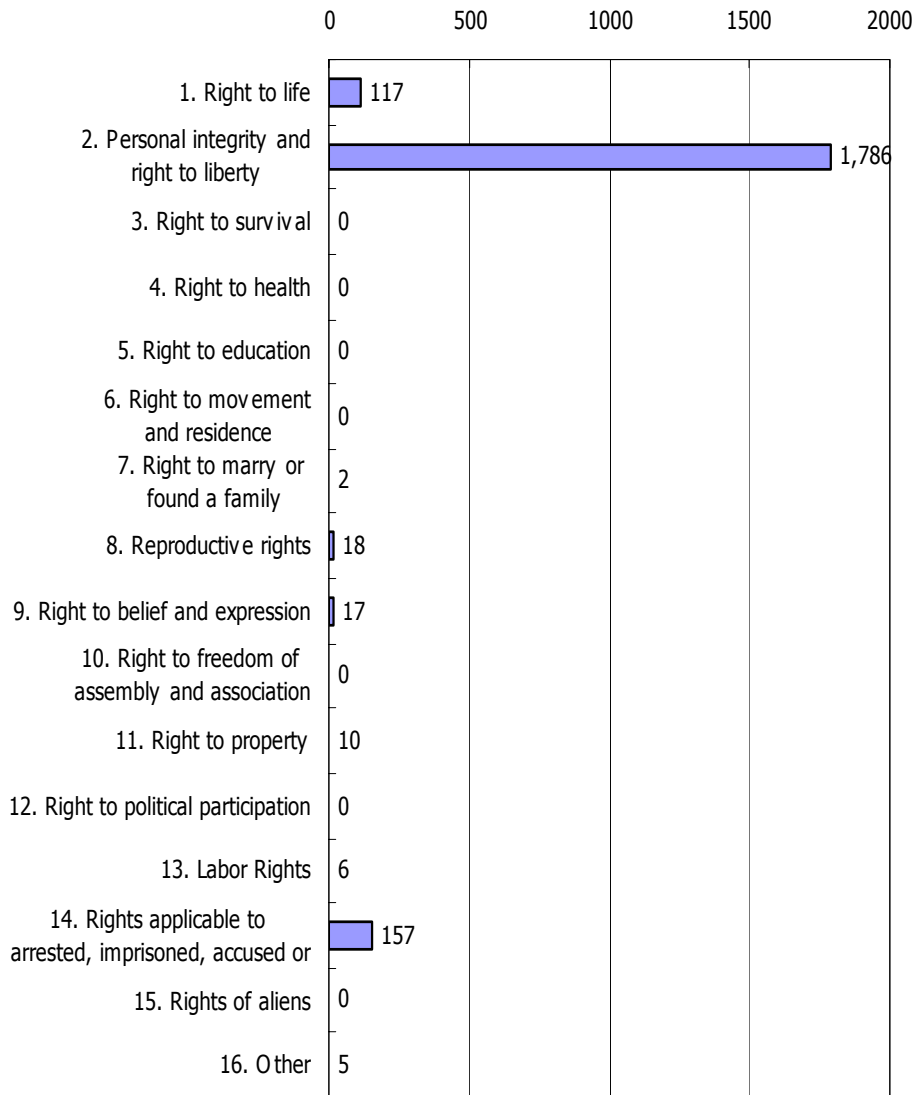
<Type of rights affected in political prison camps>



<Type of rights affected at prison>



〈Type of rights affected in labor training camps〉



(Type of rights affected at State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities)

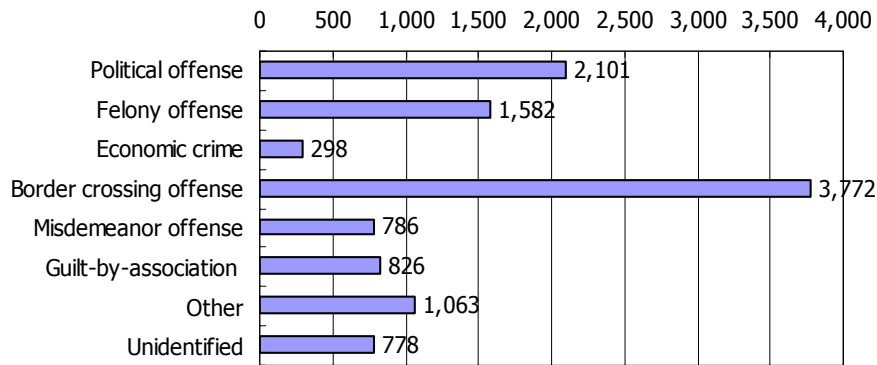


〈Types of rights affected in Police holding camps〉

(5) Human rights violations listed by charge against victim

a. Type of charge involved in reported incidents by type of right

Charge against victim/ Type of right	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
1. Right to life	238	866	71	160	137	23	46	125	1,666
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	1,455	574	142	2,633	245	418	539	610	6,616
3. Right to survival	2	2	0	0	23	1	406	0	434
4. Right to health	0	0	0	0	79	1	4	0	84
5. Right to education	0	0	0	0	3	40	7	0	50
6. Right to movement and residence	200	26	8	685	51	207	18	17	1,212
7. Right to marry or found a family	4	10	0	0	0	12	3	1	30
8. Reproductive rights	1	39	0	22	1	1	7	4	75
9. Right to belief and expression	98	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	103
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11. Right to property	9	6	58	15	6	4	3	4	105
12. Right to political participation	3	2	1	2	2	49	2	2	63
13. Labor rights	29	21	14	90	93	46	9	4	306
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	30	32	4	163	140	5	16	10	400
15. Rights of aliens	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
16. Other	25	4	0	2	3	18	2	0	54
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%



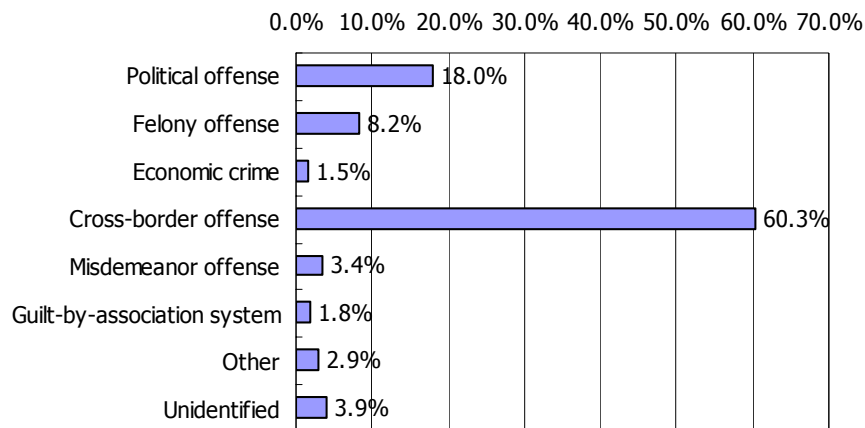
〈Number of incidents listed by charge against victim〉

- Charges brought against victims in the reported incidents were as follows (listed in descending frequency): border-crossing offense (33.7%), political offense (18.7%), felony offense (14.1%), guilt-by-association (7.4%), misdemeanor offense (7.0%) and economic crime (2.7%).
- Of the reported offences border-crossing offenses, political offenses and felony offenses most frequently led to violations. The border-crossing offenses make up more than about one-third of total.
- Of the reported incidents, all types of charges against victims led to violations of right to life, personal integrity and right to liberty and right to movement and residence.
- Reported violations of right to movement and residence mainly resulted from political offenses, border crossing offenses and guilt-by-association.
- 98 out of 103 or 95.1% of violations against the right to belief and expression resulted from political offenses.

b. Type of charge involved in reported incidents listed by year of occurrence

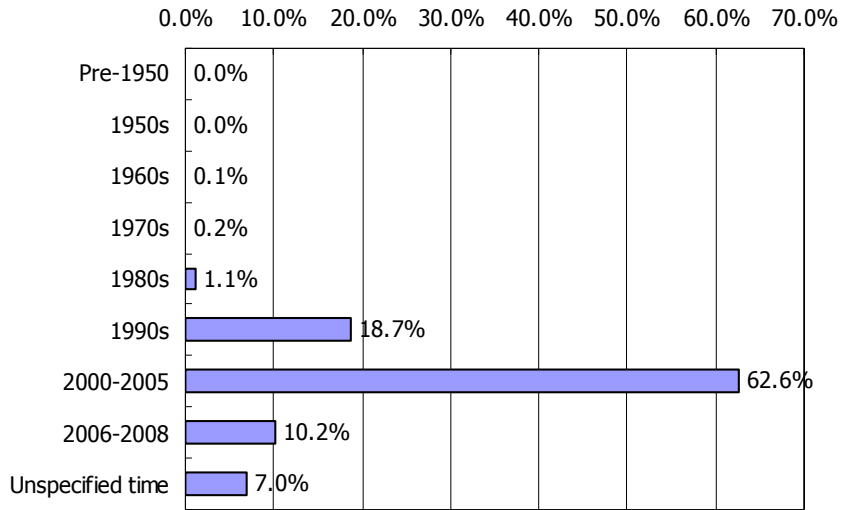
Charge against victim/ Year	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Pre-1950	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1950s	50	7	3	1	7	23	189	1	281
	17.8%	2.5%	1.1%	0.4%	2.5%	8.2%	67.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	17.8%	0.1%	2.5%
1960s	68	19	2	3	15	31	11	8	157
	43.3%	12.1%	1.3%	1.9%	9.6%	19.7%	7.0%	5.1%	100.0%
	3.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.9%	3.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%
1970s	207	45	5	9	58	173	38	47	582
	35.6%	7.7%	0.9%	1.5%	10.0%	29.7%	6.5%	8.1%	100.0%
	9.9%	2.8%	1.7%	0.2%	7.4%	20.9%	3.6%	6.0%	5.2%
1980s	172	151	38	43	128	102	33	134	801
	21.5%	18.9%	4.7%	5.4%	16.0%	12.7%	4.1%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.2%	9.5%	12.8%	1.1%	16.3%	12.3%	3.1%	17.2%	7.1%
1990s	494	775	135	707	305	204	419	164	3,203
	15.4%	24.2%	4.2%	22.1%	9.5%	6.4%	13.1%	5.1%	100.0%
	23.5%	49.0%	45.3%	18.7%	38.8%	24.7%	39.4%	21.1%	28.6%
2000-2005	705	319	58	2,360	132	71	114	152	3,911
	18.0%	8.2%	1.5%	60.3%	3.4%	1.8%	2.9%	3.9%	100.0%
	33.6%	20.2%	19.5%	62.6%	16.8%	8.6%	10.7%	19.5%	34.9%
2006-2008	126	75	10	386	13	12	27	18	667
	18.9%	11.2%	1.5%	57.9%	1.9%	1.8%	4.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	6.0%	4.7%	3.4%	10.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	6.0%

Charge against victim/ Year	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Unspecified time	278	188	47	263	128	210	232	254	1,600
	17.4%	11.8%	2.9%	16.4%	8.0%	13.1%	14.5%	15.9%	100.0%
	13.2%	11.9%	15.8%	7.0%	16.3%	25.4%	21.8%	32.6%	14.3%
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

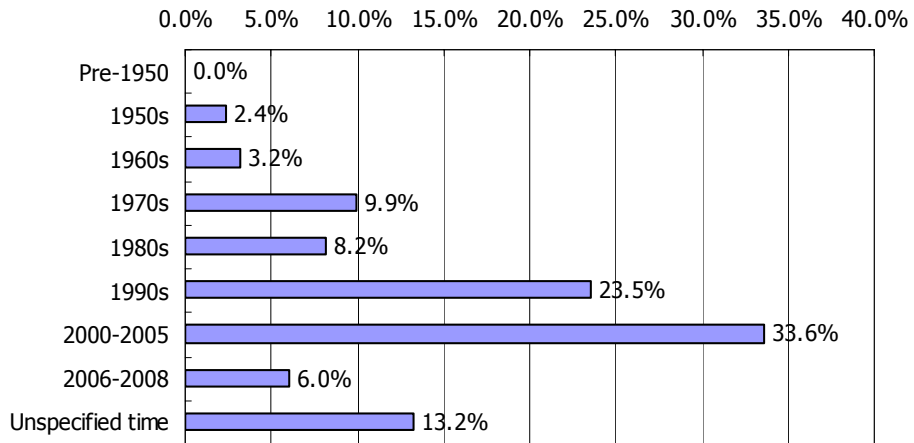


(Analysis of types of offenses leading to human right violations in 2000-2005)

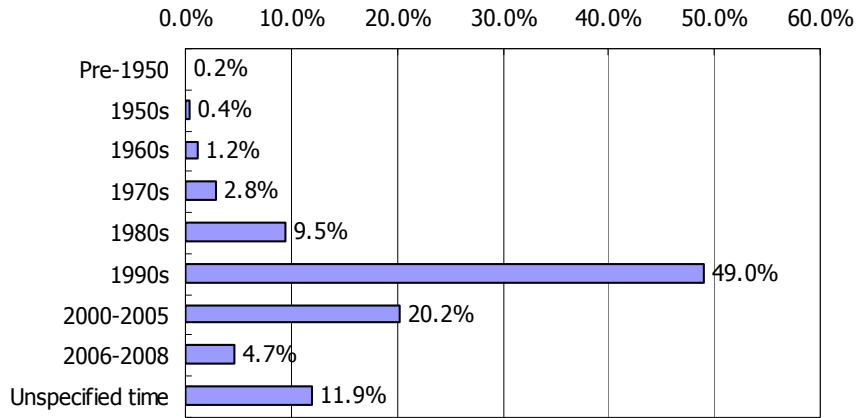
- The majority of human rights violations recorded were reported to have taken place in 2000-2005 (34.9%). The number of reported violations which have occurred in 1990s (28.6%) and 1980s (7.1%) was also high.
- Reported violations resulting from border-crossing offenses are concentrated in the 1990s (18.7%) and 2000-2005 (62.6%).
- Human rights violations have persistently occurred since the establishment of DPRK. The amount of reported human rights violations has steadily increased since the 1950s.



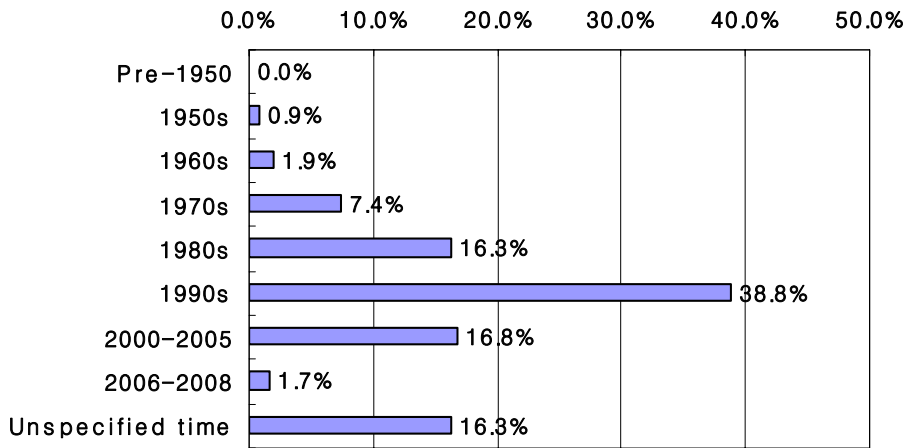
⟨Analysis of number of violations on the basis of border-crossing offenses by year⟩



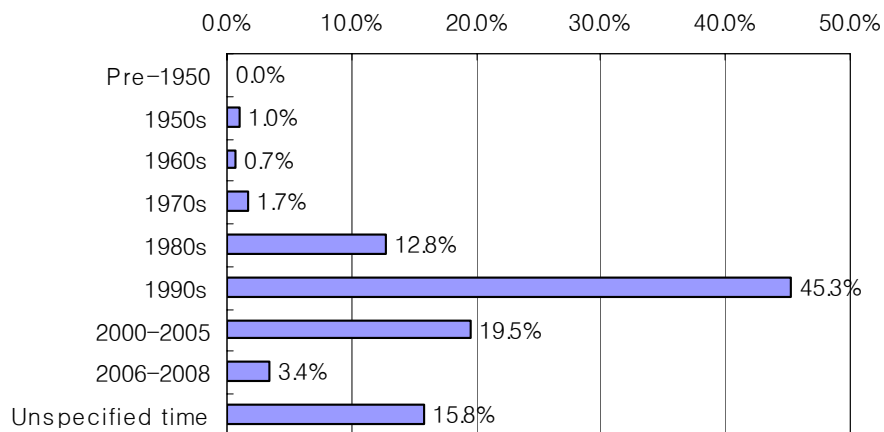
⟨Analysis of number of violations on the basis of political offense by year⟩



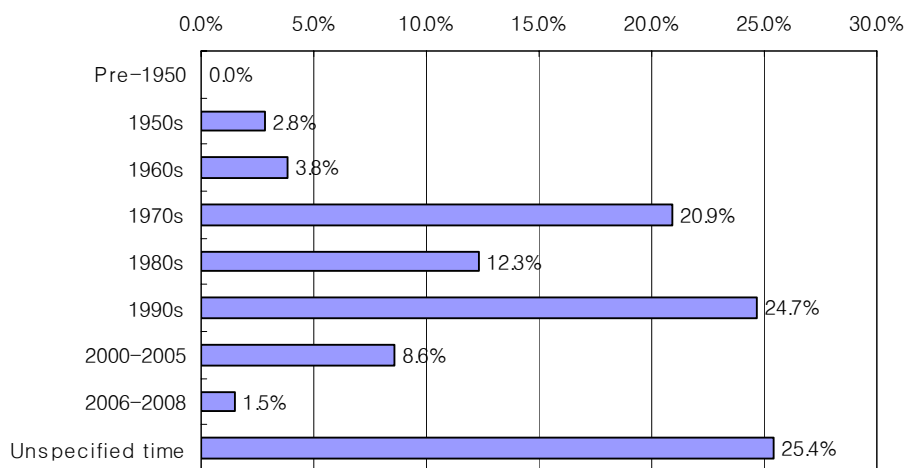
〈Analysis of number of violations on the basis of felony offense by year〉



〈Analysis of number of violations on the basis of misdemeanor offense by year〉



<Analysis of number of violations on the basis of economic crime by year>



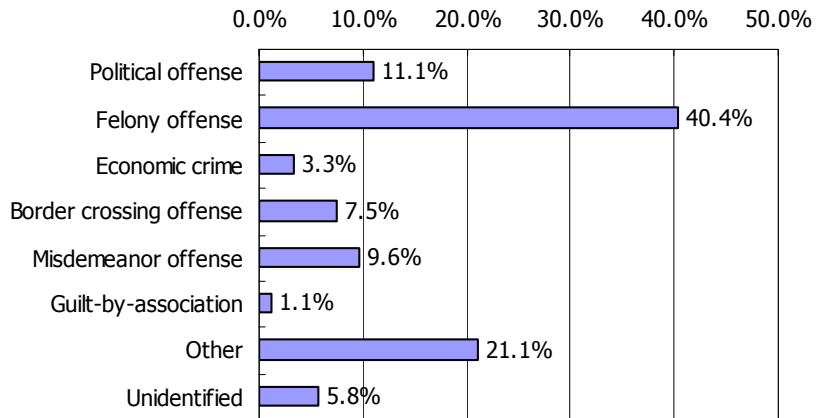
<Analysis of number of violations on the basis of guilt-by-association offense by year>

c. Reported outcome for victim listed by charge against victim

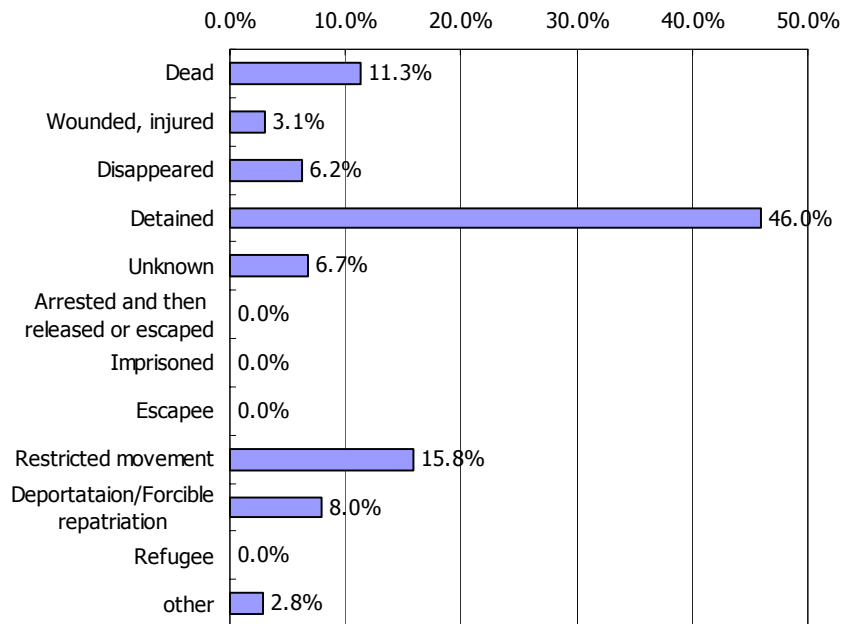
Charge against victim/Reported outcome for victim	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Dead	238	867	71	161	206	24	453	125	2,145
	11.1%	40.4%	3.3%	7.5%	9.6%	1.1%	21.1%	5.8%	100.0%
	11.3%	54.8%	23.8%	4.3%	26.2%	2.9%	42.6%	16.1%	19.1%
Wounded; injured	65	91	5	138	80	6	29	19	433
	15.0%	21.0%	1.2%	31.9%	18.5%	1.4%	6.7%	4.4%	100.0%
	3.1%	5.8%	1.7%	3.7%	10.2%	0.7%	2.7%	2.4%	3.9%
Disappeared	131	23	6	13	20	73	210	50	526
	24.9%	4.4%	1.1%	2.5%	3.8%	13.9%	39.9%	9.5%	100.0%
	6.2%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%	2.5%	8.8%	19.8%	6.4%	4.7%
Detained	967	369	107	2,307	248	317	61	502	4,878
	19.8%	7.6%	2.2%	47.3%	5.1%	6.5%	1.3%	10.3%	100.0%
	46.0%	23.3%	35.9%	61.2%	31.6%	38.4%	5.7%	64.5%	43.5%
Unknown	141	72	48	60	115	62	42	11	551
	25.6%	13.1%	8.7%	10.9%	20.9%	11.3%	7.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	4.6%	16.1%	1.6%	14.6%	7.5%	4.0%	1.4%	4.9%
Arrested and then released or escaped	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Imprisoned	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Escapee	0	3	1	4	0	0	47	0	55
	0.0%	5.5%	1.8%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.5%

Charge against victim/Reported outcome for victim	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Restricted movement	333	93	22	444	23	37	116	45	1,113
	29.9%	8.4%	2.0%	39.9%	2.1%	3.3%	10.4%	4.0%	100.0%
	15.8%	5.9%	7.4%	11.8%	2.9%	4.5%	10.9%	5.8%	9.9%
Deportation/ Forcible repatriation	168	19	4	587	21	150	17	11	977
	17.2%	1.9%	0.4%	60.1%	2.1%	15.4%	1.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	8.0%	1.2%	1.3%	15.6%	2.7%	18.2%	1.6%	1.4%	8.7%
Refugee	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	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%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	58	45	32	54	72	157	86	15	519
	11.2%	8.7%	6.2%	10.4%	13.9%	30.3%	16.6%	2.9%	100.0%
	2.8%	2.8%	10.7%	1.4%	9.2%	19.0%	8.1%	1.9%	4.6%
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The outcome for victims was most frequently detention (43.5%) or death (19.1%). The restricted movement was also high (9.9%).
- The outcome for victims charged with felony offense was most frequently death (54.8%) and detention (23.3%).
- The outcome for victims charged with a political offense was most frequently detention (46.0%), restricted movement (15.8%) and death (11.3%)
- Victims charged with cross border offenses were reported to have been detained in most cases (61.2%). 15.6% of cases involving this type of charge resulted in deportation or forcible repatriation and 11.8% in restricted movement.



〈Charge against victims for whom death was the outcome〉

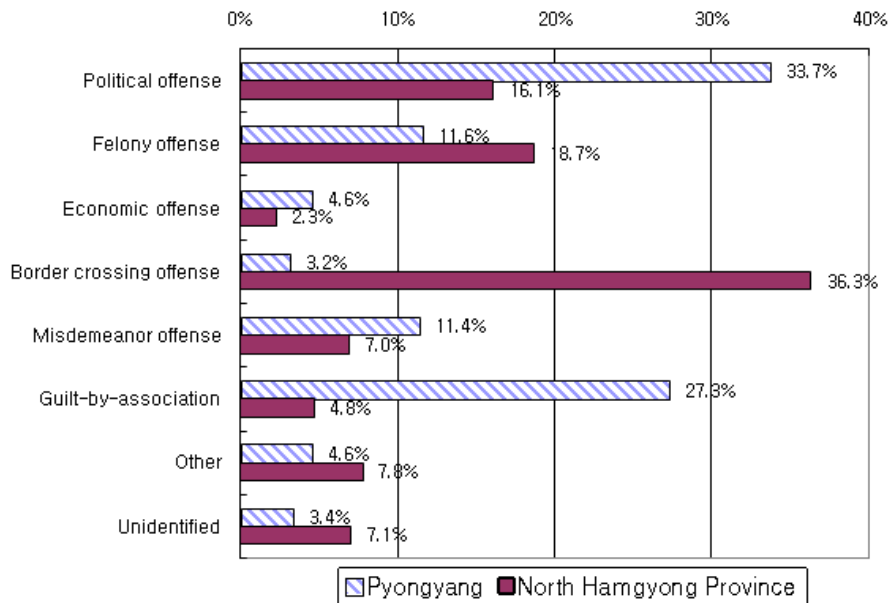


〈Analysis of political offense by the status of the victim at the end of incident〉

d. Type of charge involved in reported human rights incident listed by region

Charge against victim/Region	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Pyongyang	168	58	23	16	57	136	23	17	498
	33.7%	11.6%	4.6%	3.2%	11.4%	27.3%	4.6%	3.4%	100.0%
	8.0%	3.7%	7.7%	0.4%	7.3%	16.5%	2.2%	2.2%	4.4%
North Hamgyong Province	714	828	103	1,607	308	211	345	313	4,429
	16.1%	18.7%	2.3%	36.3%	7.0%	4.8%	7.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	34.0%	52.3%	34.6%	42.6%	39.2%	25.5%	32.5%	40.2%	39.5%
South Hamgyong Province	234	192	45	152	149	186	93	236	1,287
	18.2%	14.9%	3.5%	11.8%	11.6%	14.5%	7.2%	18.3%	100.0%
	11.1%	12.1%	15.1%	4.0%	19.0%	22.5%	8.7%	30.3%	11.5%
Yanggang Province	41	29	11	92	16	13	17	7	226
	18.1%	12.8%	4.9%	40.7%	7.1%	5.8%	7.5%	3.1%	100.0%
	2.0%	1.8%	3.7%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	2.0%
Chagang Province	10	17	0	22	10	3	8	4	74
	13.5%	23.0%	0.0%	29.7%	13.5%	4.1%	10.8%	5.4%	100.0%
	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	65	55	17	229	22	15	10	13	426
	15.3%	12.9%	4.0%	53.8%	5.2%	3.5%	2.3%	3.1%	100.0%
	3.1%	3.5%	5.7%	6.1%	2.8%	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	3.8%
South Pyongan Province	88	81	20	66	80	47	35	52	469
	18.8%	17.3%	4.3%	14.1%	17.1%	10.0%	7.5%	11.1%	100.0%
	4.2%	5.1%	6.7%	1.7%	10.2%	5.7%	3.3%	6.7%	4.2%
North Hwanghae Province	28	28	5	5	4	14	8	10	102
	27.5%	27.5%	4.9%	4.9%	3.9%	13.7%	7.8%	9.8%	100.0%
	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	0.1%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.9%

Charge against victim/Region	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
South Hwanghae Province	11	14	4	14	3	11	9	5	71
	15.5%	19.7%	5.6%	19.7%	4.2%	15.5%	12.7%	7.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Kangwon Province	8	19	6	6	12	5	13	4	73
	11.0%	26.0%	8.2%	8.2%	16.4%	6.8%	17.8%	5.5%	100.0%
	0.4%	1.2%	2.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
South Korea	0	2	0	0	0	0	135	0	137
	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%	1.2%
China	187	36	2	1,267	0	0	79	5	1,576
	11.9%	2.3%	0.1%	80.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	8.9%	2.3%	0.7%	33.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.6%	14.1%
Russia (Soviet Union)	12	4	5	5	17	0	2	0	45
	26.7%	8.9%	11.1%	11.1%	37.8%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Japan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Others	17	18	1	6	5	0	7	4	58
	29.3%	31.0%	1.7%	10.3%	8.6%	0.0%	12.1%	6.9%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Unidentified	518	200	56	285	102	185	279	105	1,730
	29.9%	11.6%	3.2%	16.5%	5.9%	10.7%	16.1%	6.1%	100.0%
	24.7%	12.6%	18.8%	7.6%	13.0%	22.4%	26.2%	13.5%	15.4%
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Of the reported human rights violation incidents in Pyongyang, original charges against the victim were most frequently political offenses (33.7%) and guilt-by-association (27.3%) while the proportions of border crossing offense (3.2%) and economic crime (4.6%) were comparatively low.
- Of the reported human rights violation incidents in North Hamgyong Province, original charges against the victim were most frequently cross border offense (36.3%), felony offense (18.7%), political offenses (16.1%) and misdemeanor offense (7.0%).
- With regard to Border crossing offenses, the proportion occurring in North Hamgyong province near the border with China is comparatively high (42.6%). The proportion in China is also high (33.6%).

2) Key Information Related to Incident

(1) Status of victim at the end of incident

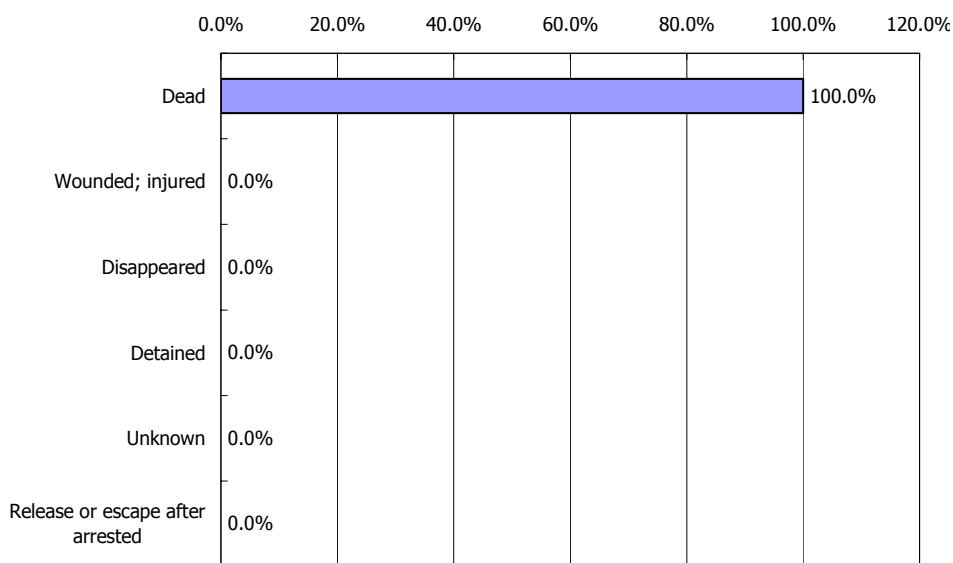
a. Reported outcome for victim listed by human rights violation

Type of right affected/ Reported outcome for victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown	Release or escape after arrested	Imprisoned	Escapee	Restricted movement	Deported or forcibly repatriated	Refugee	Other	Total
Right to life	1,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,666
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	77.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%
Personal integrity and right to liberty	1	359	446	4,314	216	1	2	51	1,075	14	2	135	6,616
	0.0%	5.4%	6.7%	65.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	16.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	82.9%	84.8%	88.4%	39.2%	33.3%	50.0%	92.7%	96.6%	1.4%	100.0%	26.1%	59.0%
Right to survival	416	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	434
	95.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%
	19.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.9%
Right to health	64	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	84
	76.2%	8.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	100.0%
	3.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%
Right to education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.4%
Right to movement and residence	0	1	79	60	40	1	1	2	22	962	0	44	1,212
	0.0%	0.1%	6.5%	5.0%	3.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%	79.4%	0.0%	3.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	15.0%	1.2%	7.3%	33.3%	25.0%	3.6%	2.0%	98.5%	0.0%	8.5%	10.8%
Right to marry or found a family	0	2	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	30
	0.0%	6.7%	3.3%	3.3%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%

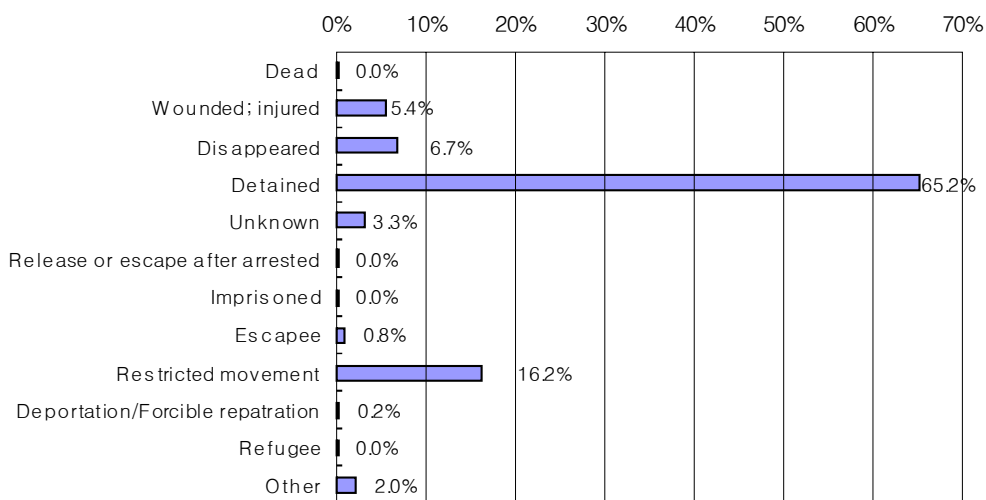
Type of right affected/ Reported outcome for victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown	Release or escape after arrested	Imprisoned	Escapee	Restricted movement	Deported or forcibly repatriated	Refugee	Other	Total
Reproductive rights	0	22	0	31	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	75
	0.0%	29.3%	0.0%	41.3%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.7%
Right to belief and expression	0	0	0	30	41	0	0	0	7	1	0	24	103
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.1%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	1.0%	0.0%	23.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	4.6%	0.9%
Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Right to property	0	2	0	14	37	1	1	0	4	0	0	46	105
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	13.3%	35.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	6.7%	33.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	0.9%
Right to political participation	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	63
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	0.6%
Labor rights	0	11	0	121	88	0	0	1	1	0	0	84	306
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	39.5%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	2.7%
Right of arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	0	26	0	304	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	400
	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	76.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	6.2%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.6%
Rights of aliens	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Type of right affected/ Reported outcome for victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown	Release or escape after arrested	Imprisoned	Escapee	Restricted movement	Deported or forcibly repatriated	Refugee	Other	Total
Other	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	0	24	54
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.5%
Total	2,147	433	526	4,878	551	3	4	55	1,113	977	2	517	11,206
	19.2%	3.9%	4.7%	43.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	9.9%	8.7%	0.0%	4.6%	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%	100.0%

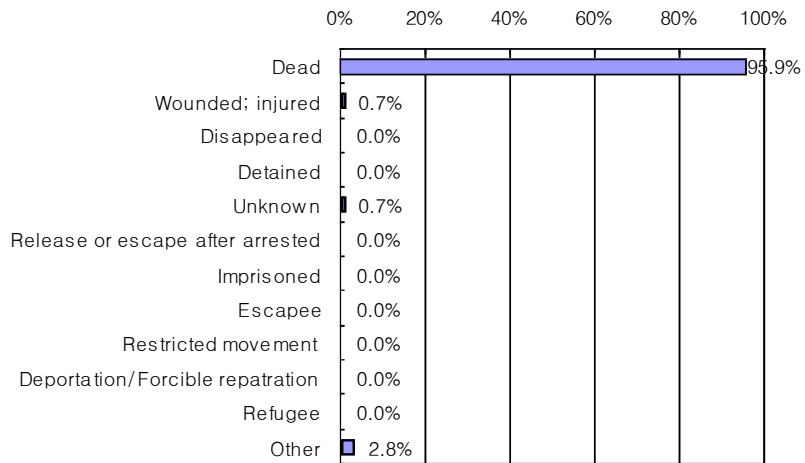
- All the reported violations of the right to life, by definition, resulted in deaths. The violations against the right to life resulted in the highest number of death (77.6% of total incidents brought about death). Also, 19.4% of reported deaths were due to violations against the right to survival, 3.0% by violations against right to health.
- Reported incidents relating to personal integrity and the right to liberty most often were related to the detention of the victim. The reported violations of the right to life, the right to survival and the right to health frequently resulted in the victim's death. Violations associated with the right to movement and residence usually resulted in deported or forcibly repatriated. Violations of the reproductive rights frequently resulted in detention and injury.



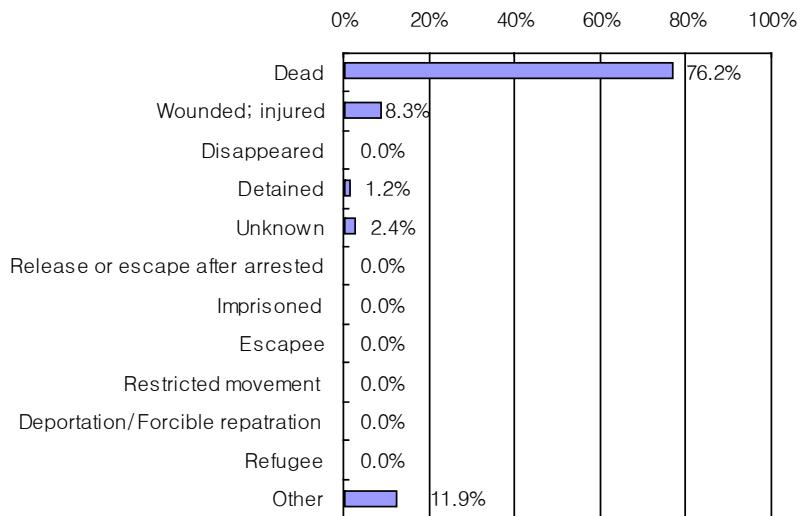
⟨Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the right to life⟩



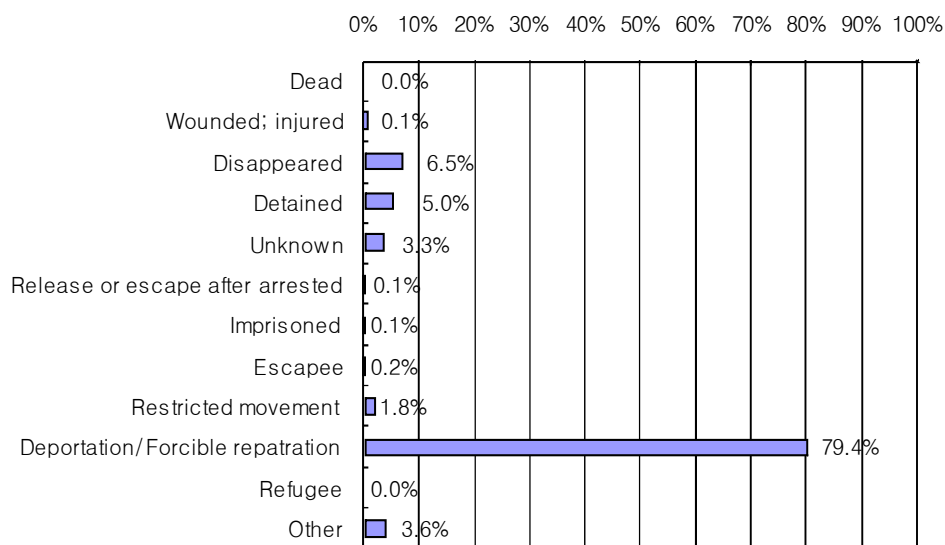
⟨Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected personal integrity and right to liberty⟩



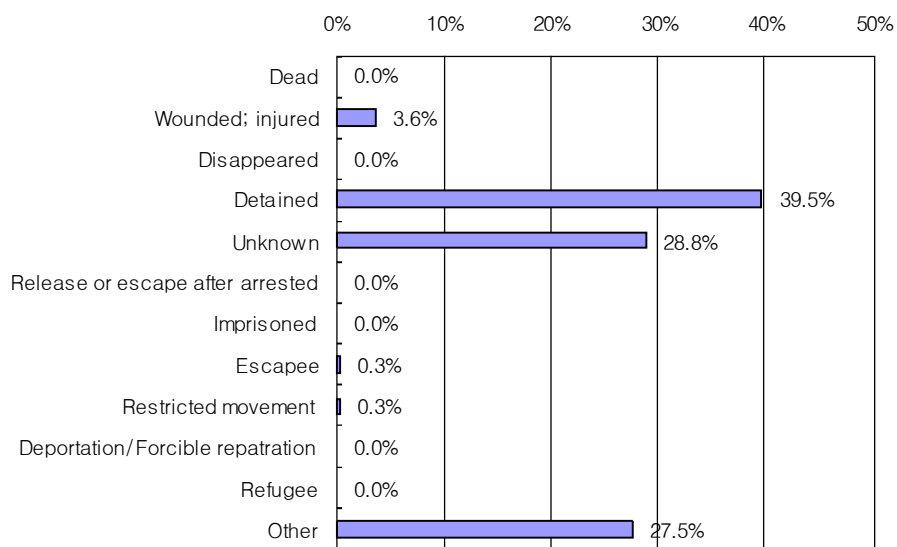
〈Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the right to survival〉



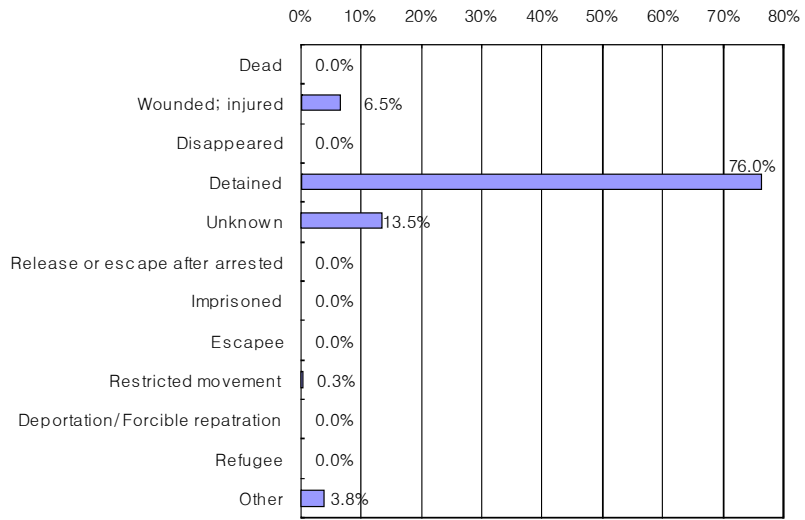
〈Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the right to health〉



⟨Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the right to movement and residence⟩



⟨Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the labor rights⟩



〈Status of the victim resulting from violations which affected the right of arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons〉

b. Type of charge involved in reported incidents listed by year of occurrence

Charge against victim/Year	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Pre-1950	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1950s	50	7	3	1	7	23	189	1	281
	17.8%	2.5%	1.1%	0.4%	2.5%	8.2%	67.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	17.8%	0.1%	2.5%
1960s	68	19	2	3	15	31	11	8	157
	43.3%	12.1%	1.3%	1.9%	9.6%	19.7%	7.0%	5.1%	100.0%
	3.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.9%	3.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%
1970s	207	45	5	9	58	173	38	47	582
	35.6%	7.7%	0.9%	1.5%	10.0%	29.7%	6.5%	8.1%	100.0%
	9.9%	2.8%	1.7%	0.2%	7.4%	20.9%	3.6%	6.0%	5.2%
1980s	172	151	38	43	128	102	33	134	801
	21.5%	18.9%	4.7%	5.4%	16.0%	12.7%	4.1%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.2%	9.5%	12.8%	1.1%	16.3%	12.3%	3.1%	17.2%	7.1%
1990s	494	775	135	707	305	204	419	164	3,203
	15.4%	24.2%	4.2%	22.1%	9.5%	6.4%	13.1%	5.1%	100.0%
	23.5%	49.0%	45.3%	18.7%	38.8%	24.7%	39.4%	21.1%	28.6%
2000-2005	705	319	58	2,360	132	71	114	152	3,911
	18.0%	8.2%	1.5%	60.3%	3.4%	1.8%	2.9%	3.9%	100.0%
	33.6%	20.2%	19.5%	62.6%	16.8%	8.6%	10.7%	19.5%	34.9%
2006-2008	126	75	10	386	13	12	27	18	667
	18.9%	11.2%	1.5%	57.9%	1.9%	1.8%	4.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	6.0%	4.7%	3.4%	10.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	6.0%

Charge against victim/Year	Political offense	Felony offense	Economic crime	Border-crossing offense	Misdemeanor offense	Guilt-by-association	Other	Unidentified	Total
Unspecified time	278	188	47	263	128	210	232	254	1,600
	17.4%	11.8%	2.9%	16.4%	8.0%	13.1%	14.5%	15.9%	100.0%
	13.2%	11.9%	15.8%	7.0%	16.3%	25.4%	21.8%	32.6%	14.3%
Total	2,101	1,582	298	3,772	786	826	1,063	778	11,206
	18.7%	14.1%	2.7%	33.7%	7.0%	7.4%	9.5%	6.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- A number of cases resulting from political offenses were recorded as having taken place prior to the 1950s. However, a large number of cases were reported to have taken place in the 1970s, with the majority of reported cases took place in the 1990s.
- The results suggest that the number of guilt by association cases reported has decreased as a share of all reported cases, however, it is clear that such crimes continue to exist in North Korea.
- In the last three years (2006-2008), the proportion of reported incidents relating to the border crossing offenses was 57.9% of the total.

c. Outcome for victims listed by location of incident

Location/ Outcome for victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown	Arrested and then released or escaped	Imprisoned	In a state of escapee	Restricted movement	Deportation or forcible repatriation	Refugee	Other	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	117	193	7	1,701	62	1	1	0	2	0	0	34	2,118
	5.5%	9.1%	0.3%	80.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	5.5%	44.6%	1.3%	34.9%	11.3%	33.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	18.9%
Labor training camp	36	17	0	499	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	570
	6.3%	3.0%	0.0%	87.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%
	1.7%	3.9%	0.0%	10.2%	1.3%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	5.1%
Police holding camp	54	50	0	510	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	638
	8.5%	7.8%	0.0%	79.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	100.0%
	2.5%	11.5%	0.0%	10.5%	2.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.7%
Prison	90	26	0	505	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	651
	13.8%	4.0%	0.0%	77.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	4.2%	6.0%	0.0%	10.4%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	5.8%
Political prison camp	106	57	4	1,133	89	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	1,407
	7.5%	4.1%	0.3%	80.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	4.9%	13.2%	0.8%	23.2%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	12.6%
Military detention facility	23	5	1	19	12	0	0	0	11	1	0	10	82
	28.0%	6.1%	1.2%	23.2%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	1.2%	0.0%	12.2%	100.0%
	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%
Psychiatric hospital	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's home	233	10	139	7	44	1	0	1	117	170	0	49	771
	30.2%	1.3%	18.0%	0.9%	5.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	15.2%	22.0%	0.0%	6.4%	100.0%
	10.9%	2.3%	26.4%	0.1%	8.0%	33.3%	0.0%	1.8%	10.5%	17.4%	0.0%	9.4%	6.9%
Home of colleague or neighbor	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's place of employment	58	8	19	3	78	0	0	1	33	17	0	71	288
	20.1%	2.8%	6.6%	1.0%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	11.5%	5.9%	0.0%	24.7%	100.0%
	2.7%	1.8%	3.6%	0.1%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	13.7%	2.6%

Location/ Outcome for victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown	Arrested and then released or escaped	Imprisoned	In a state of escapee	Restricted movement	Deportation or forcible repatriation	Refugee	Other	Total
Government office or service institution	60	12	8	15	39	1	0	0	4	3	0	50	192
	31.3%	6.3%	4.2%	7.8%	20.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%	0.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	2.8%	1.5%	0.3%	7.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	9.6%	1.7%
Educational facility	2	3	2	1	15	0	0	0	3	2	0	44	72
	2.8%	4.2%	2.8%	1.4%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	2.8%	0.0%	61.1%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	8.5%	0.6%
Public space	1,054	6	21	2	9	0	0	1	57	1	0	5	1,156
	91.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	49.1%	1.4%	4.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	5.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	10.3%
Transport and connecting site (road, highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office) Suspension or reduction of essential food ration	10	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	39
	25.6%	5.1%	15.4%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%
While riding on transportation	2	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	22
	9.1%	4.5%	27.3%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	221	19	266	45	90	0	1	31	493	201	2	102	1,471
	15.0%	1.3%	18.1%	3.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	33.5%	13.7%	0.1%	6.9%	100.0%
	10.3%	4.4%	50.6%	0.9%	16.3%	0.0%	25.0%	56.4%	44.3%	20.6%	100.0%	19.7%	13.1%
Other	73	23	47	437	54	0	0	21	362	582	0	116	1,715
	4.3%	1.3%	2.7%	25.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	21.1%	33.9%	0.0%	6.8%	100.0%
	3.4%	5.3%	8.9%	9.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	38.2%	32.5%	59.6%	0.0%	22.4%	15.3%
Total	2,145	433	526	4,878	551	3	4	55	1,113	977	2	519	11,206
	19.1%	3.9%	4.7%	43.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	9.9%	8.7%	0.0%	4.6%	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%	100.0%

- The majority of violations resulting in death were reported to have occurred in public spaces (49.1%). This can be accounted for by public executions.
- The violations resulting in death were also reported to have frequently occurred in State Security Agency and Police's detention and interrogation facilities (5.5%) and political prison camp (4.9%).
- Most deaths reported to have happened in victims' home resulted from starvation.

d. Outcome for victim listed by region

Region/ Status of victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown (impossible to track down)	Arrested and then released or escaped	Imprisoned	Escapee	Restricted movement	Deported/ Forcibly transferred	Refugee	Refugee or escapee and then resettled	Total
Pyongyang	54	10	70	81	97	0	0	0	38	114	0	34	498
	10.8%	2.0%	14.1%	16.3%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	22.9%	0.0%	6.8%	100.0%
	2.5%	2.3%	13.3%	1.7%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	11.7%	0.0%	6.6%	4.4%
North Hamgyong Province	1,262	209	80	2,273	123	0	3	1	204	86	0	188	4,429
	28.5%	4.7%	1.8%	51.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	4.6%	1.9%	0.0%	4.2%	100.0%
	58.8%	48.3%	15.2%	46.6%	22.3%	0.0%	75.0%	1.8%	18.3%	8.8%	0.0%	36.2%	39.5%
South Hamgyong Province	271	44	22	836	57	0	0	0	12	15	0	30	1,287
	21.1%	3.4%	1.7%	65.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	12.6%	10.2%	4.2%	17.1%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.0%	5.8%	11.5%
Yanggang Province	59	8	6	115	1	1	0	0	9	17	0	10	226
	26.1%	3.5%	2.7%	50.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	7.5%	0.0%	4.4%	100.0%
	2.8%	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Chagang Province	16	12	3	29	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	74
	21.6%	16.2%	4.1%	39.2%	10.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	100.0%
	0.7%	2.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	65	36	15	265	9	0	0	1	9	5	0	21	426
	15.3%	8.5%	3.5%	62.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	3.0%	8.3%	2.9%	5.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	4.0%	3.8%
South Pyongan Province	95	25	8	247	46	0	0	0	12	6	0	30	469
	20.3%	5.3%	1.7%	52.7%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	6.4%	100.0%
	4.4%	5.8%	1.5%	5.1%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	5.8%	4.2%
North Hwanghae Province	37	4	4	30	6	0	0	0	7	9	0	5	102
	36.3%	3.9%	3.9%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	8.8%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%
South Hwanghae Province	27	0	2	17	7	0	0	0	5	5	0	8	71
	38.0%	0.0%	2.8%	23.9%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	11.3%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%

Region/ Status of victim	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Detained	Unknown (impossible to track down)	Arrested and then released or escaped	Imprisoned	Escapee	Restricted movement	Deported/ Forcibly transferred	Refugee	Refugee or escapee and then resettled	Total
Kangwon Province	27	1	4	26	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	5	73
	37.0%	1.4%	5.5%	35.6%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	6.8%	0.0%	6.8%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%
South Korea	0	0	107	0	2	0	0	0	25	3	0	0	137
	0.0%	0.0%	78.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
China	2	29	3	422	25	0	0	42	382	626	0	45	1,576
	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%	26.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	24.2%	39.7%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
	0.1%	6.7%	0.6%	8.7%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	76.4%	34.3%	64.1%	0.0%	8.7%	14.1%
Russia (Soviet Union)	1	5	0	9	12	0	0	0	5	4	0	9	45
	2.2%	11.1%	0.0%	20.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	8.9%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%
Japan	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	7	0	16	8	5	0	0	1	13	6	0	2	58
	12.1%	0.0%	27.6%	13.8%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	22.4%	10.3%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Unidentified	222	50	182	520	149	1	1	10	386	76	2	131	1,730
	12.8%	2.9%	10.5%	30.1%	8.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	22.3%	4.4%	0.1%	7.6%	100.0%
	10.3%	11.5%	34.6%	10.7%	27.0%	33.3%	25.0%	18.2%	34.7%	7.8%	100.0%	25.2%	15.4%
Total	2,145	433	526	4,878	551	3	4	55	1,113	977	2	519	11,206
	19.1%	3.9%	4.7%	43.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	9.9%	8.7%	0.0%	4.6%	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%	100.0%

- North Hamgyong Province recorded the highest number of incidents, of which many victims died. Other victims were wounded, detained, restricted to move.
- Human rights violations that occurred in South Korea, China, Russia and Japan resulted in various outcomes including death. Most victims were South Korean POWs, Abductees, North Korean defectors, Koreans who repatriated from Japan to North Korea and South Koreans who worked in North Korea.

(2) Type of information

Information type /Type of right affected	Eye-witness report	Experienced directly	Second- hand report	Witness assumption	Total
1. Right to life	1,371	0	293	2	1,666
	82.3%	0.0%	17.6%	0.1%	100.0%
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	3,440	2,247	926	3	6,616
	52.0%	34.0%	14.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3. Right to survival	397	4	33	0	434
	91.5%	0.9%	7.6%	0.0%	100.0%
4. Right to health	76	4	4	0	84
	90.5%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
5. Right to education	29	19	2	0	50
	58.0%	38.0%	4.0%	0.0%	100.0%
6. Right to movement and residence	614	394	204	0	1,212
	50.7%	32.5%	16.8%	0.0%	100.0%
7. Right to marry or found a family	14	4	12	0	30
	46.7%	13.3%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
8. Reproductive rights	55	8	12	0	75
	73.3%	10.7%	16.0%	0.0%	100.0%
9. Right to belief and expression	69	7	27	0	103
	67.0%	6.8%	26.2%	0.0%	100.0%
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	3	0	2	0	5
	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
11. Right to property	40	52	13	0	105
	38.1%	49.5%	12.4%	0.0%	100.0%
12. Right to political participation	35	20	8	0	63
	55.6%	31.7%	12.7%	0.0%	100.0%
13. Labor rights	105	145	56	0	306
	34.3%	47.4%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons	144	235	21	0	400
	36.0%	58.8%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
15. Rights of aliens	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
16. Other	20	15	19	0	54
	37.0%	27.8%	35.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	6,412	3,157	1,632	5	11,206
	57.2%	28.2%	14.6%	0.0%	100.0%

- The majority of recorded incidents were first-hand reports (85.4%) (including direct experience: 28.2% and eye-witness: 57.2%) while the number of second-hand reports were comparatively low (14.6%).
- Direct accounts make up a large proportion of reported incidents relating to rights of aliens (100%), rights to applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused, detained or convicted persons (58.8%), right to property (49.5%), labor rights (47.4%), right to political participation (31.7%), right to education (38.0%), personal integrity and right to liberty (34.0%) while only a small proportion of reported incidents related to right to life (0%) right to survival (0.9%), right to health (4.8%).
- Inherently there can be no directly experienced reports of violations of the right to life because such persons are now deceased.
- Majority of reported incidents relating to right to survival (91.5%), right to health (90.5%) and right to life (82.3%) are eye-witness reports.
- The proportion of second-hand reports relating to the right to assembly and association (40.0%), the right to marry or found a family (40.0%), the right to belief and expression (26.2%) and labor rights (18.3%) was high.

(3) Human rights violations listed by nature of information provider

Nature of Information provider /Type of rights affected	Victim	Perpetrator	Colleague or neighbor of victim	Family or relative of victim	Colleague of perpetrator	Relative of perpetrator	Eye -witness	Other	Total
1. Right to life	0	3	78	69	7	2	785	722	1,666
	0.0%	0.2%	4.7%	4.1%	0.4%	0.1%	47.1%	43.3%	100.0%
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	2,238	5	471	549	36	2	1,754	1,561	6,616
	33.8%	0.1%	7.1%	8.3%	0.5%	0.0%	26.5%	23.6%	100.0%
3. Right to survival	4	0	39	70	3	0	207	111	434
	0.9%	0.0%	9.0%	16.1%	0.7%	0.0%	47.7%	25.6%	100.0%
4. Right to health	4	0	4	28	0	0	44	4	84
	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	52.4%	4.8%	100.0%
5. Right to education	19	0	5	8	0	0	14	4	50
	38.0%	0.0%	10.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	8.0%	100.0%
6. Right to movement and residence	388	1	76	165	1	3	377	201	1,212
	32.0%	0.1%	6.3%	13.6%	0.1%	0.2%	31.1%	16.6%	100.0%
7. Right to marry or found a family	4	0	8	3	0	0	2	13	30
	13.3%	0.0%	26.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	43.3%	100.0%
8. Reproductive rights	7	0	3	1	0	0	42	22	75
	9.3%	0.0%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	56.0%	29.3%	100.0%
9. Right to belief and expression	7	0	11	12	0	0	29	44	103
	6.8%	0.0%	10.7%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	28.2%	42.7%	100.0%
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
11. Right to property	52	0	9	12	1	1	15	15	105
	49.5%	0.0%	8.6%	11.4%	1.0%	1.0%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%
12. Right to political participation	20	0	5	22	0	0	11	5	63
	31.7%	0.0%	7.9%	34.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%	7.9%	100.0%
13. Labor rights	143	0	19	30	1	0	44	69	306
	46.7%	0.0%	6.2%	9.8%	0.3%	0.0%	14.4%	22.5%	100.0%

Nature of Information provider /Type of rights affected	Victim	Perpetrator	Colleague or neighbor of victim	Family or relative of victim	Colleague of perpetrator	Relative of perpetrator	Eye-witness	Other	Total
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, detained, accused or convicted persons	235	0	34	17	5	0	48	61	400
	58.8%	0.0%	8.5%	4.3%	1.3%	0.0%	12.0%	15.3%	100.0%
15. Rights of Alien	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
16. Other	15	0	2	4	0	0	3	30	54
	27.8%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	55.6%	100.0%
Total	3,139	9	764	990	54	8	3,377	2,865	11,206
	28.0%	0.1%	6.8%	8.8%	0.5%	0.1%	30.1%	25.6%	100.0%

- The majority of information providers have some relation to the victims: eye-witness (30.1%), victims (28.0%), family or relative of victims (8.8%), colleague or neighbor of the victim (6.8%).
- The category 'other' represents a high percentage because the majority of information providers are not directly related to the incidents or victims.

(4) Human rights violations listed by nature of source

Nature of source /Type of right affected	Interview	Letter	Newspaper or magazine	Published account or publication	Questionnaire	Total
1. Right to life	1,181	1	41	215	228	1,666
	70.9%	0.1%	2.5%	12.9%	13.7%	100.0%
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	4,754	18	69	1,500	275	6,616
	71.9%	0.3%	1.0%	22.7%	4.2%	100.0%
3. Right to survival	365	0	2	58	9	434
	84.1%	0.0%	0.5%	13.4%	2.1%	100.0%
4. Right to health	76	0	0	6	2	84
	90.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	100.0%
5. Right to education	30	0	2	18	0	50
	60.0%	0.0%	4.0%	36.0%	0.0%	100.0%
6. Right to movement and residence	956	4	19	204	29	1,212
	78.9%	0.3%	1.6%	16.8%	2.4%	100.0%
7. Right to marry or found a family	10	0	0	20	0	30
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
8. Reproductive rights	64	0	0	8	3	75
	85.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	4.0%	100.0%
9. Right to belief and expression	59	0	0	28	16	103
	57.3%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%	15.5%	100.0%
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	4	0	0	1	0	5
	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
11. Right to property	45	0	0	59	1	105
	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	56.2%	1.0%	100.0%
12. Right to political participation	55	0	1	7	0	63
	87.3%	0.0%	1.6%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
13. Labor rights	167	2	2	115	20	306
	54.6%	0.7%	0.7%	37.6%	6.5%	100.0%
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	234	1	4	153	8	400
	58.5%	0.3%	1.0%	38.3%	2.0%	100.0%

Nature of source /Type of right affected	Interview	Letter	Newspaper or magazine	Published account or publication	Questionnaire	Total
15. Rights of aliens	0	0	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
16. Other	17	0	1	36	0	54
	31.5%	0.0%	1.9%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	8,017	26	141	2,431	591	11,206
	71.5%	0.2%	1.3%	21.7%	5.3%	100.0%

- Interviews (71.5%) account for largest share of the information resources so far used in the NKDB's research. The proportion of published accounts, publications (21.7%) and questionnaires (5.3%) are comparatively high. The use of letters and articles from newspapers and magazines is low.
- The majority of incidents relating to the right to health (90.5%), the right to political participation (87.3%) and the reproductive right (85.3%) were obtained from interview. The main source of incidents relating to the right to aliens, the right to marry or found a family and the right to property were published accounts and publications (100.0%, 66.7%, and 56.2% respectively).

(5) Human rights violations listed by type of evidence

Type of evidence /Type of right affected	Book	NKDB Questionnaire	Other Questionnaire	Videotape or film	Media	Other publication	Total
1. Right to life	215	1,215	195	4	14	23	1,666
	12.9%	72.9%	11.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	100.0%
2. Personal integrity and right to liberty	1,490	4,416	626	0	39	45	6,616
	22.5%	66.7%	9.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	100.0%
3. Right to survival	57	318	57	0	0	2	434
	13.1%	73.3%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
4. Right to health	6	78	0	0	0	0	84
	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5. Right to education	18	30	0	0	0	2	50
	36.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	100.0%
6. Right to movement and residence	203	923	65	0	14	7	1,212
	16.7%	76.2%	5.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	100.0%
7. Right to marry or found a family	20	9	1	0	0	0	30
	66.7%	30.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
8. Reproductive rights	8	62	5	0	0	0	75
	10.7%	82.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
9. Right to belief and expression	28	67	8	0	0	0	103
	27.2%	65.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
10. Right to freedom of assembly and association	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
11. Right to property	58	46	0	0	0	1	105
	55.2%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
12. Right to political participation	7	55	0	0	0	1	63
	11.1%	87.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
13. Labor rights	115	177	12	0	1	1	306
	37.6%	57.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	100.0%
14. Rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons	153	220	23	0	0	4	400
	38.3%	55.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%

Type of evidence /Type of right affected	Book	NKDB Questionnaire	Other Questionnaire	Videotape or film	Media	Other publication	Total
15. Rights of aliens	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
16. Other	36	17	0	0	1	0	54
	66.7%	31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	2,418	7,637	992	4	69	86	11,206
	21.6%	68.2%	8.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%

- Questionnaires (77.1%) and books (21.6%) accounted for the majority of the types of evidence used in the collation of data on human rights violations.
- The relatively low amount of physical evidence such as film, photographs and other documentary evidence reflects the difficulty in obtaining this type of evidence.

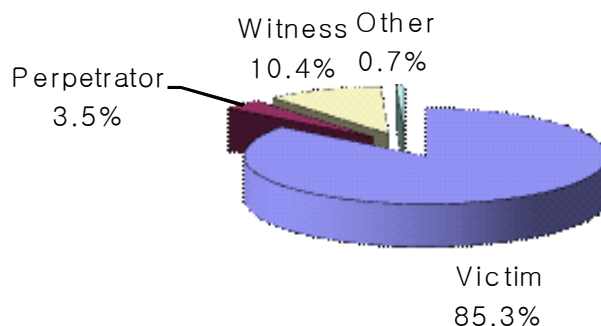
3. Analysis of Individuals Involved in Reported Incidents

1) Overall Summary of Individuals Involved in Incidents

(1) Outline of individuals involved in reported incidents

a. Categories of individuals in reported incidents

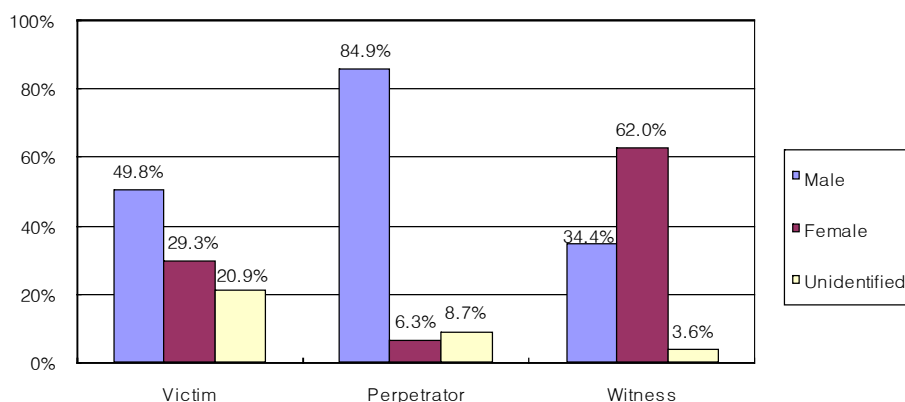
Category	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Number	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
Percentage	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%



- “Other” includes other participants in the incident, commander, etc.
- 7,137 individuals to date have been analyzed. This consists of 6,091 victims (85.3%), 252 perpetrators (3.5%), 742 witnesses (10.4%) and 52 others (0.7%)
- An individual may be involved in a number of incidents but will only be recorded once as either a victim, perpetrator, witness or other. If an individual has been a victim (despite having been a witness) they will be recorded as a victim.

b. Individuals involved in reported incidents listed by gender

Categories of individuals/ Gender	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Male	3,035	214	255	29	3,533
	85.9%	6.1%	7.2%	0.8%	100.0%
	49.8%	84.9%	34.4%	55.8%	49.5%
Female	1,783	16	460	17	2,276
	78.3%	0.7%	20.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	29.3%	6.3%	62.0%	32.7%	31.9%
Unidentified	1,273	22	27	6	1,328
	95.9%	1.7%	2.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	20.9%	8.7%	3.6%	11.5%	18.6%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Of the male individuals involved in incidents, 49.8% were victims, 84.9% were perpetrators and 34.4% were witnesses. Of the female individuals identified in incidents 29.3% were victims, 6.3% were perpetrators and 62.0% were witnesses.
- Of the victims whose gender was identified, males accounted for the majority of the victims (49.8%).
- The perpetrator was male in most reported cases (84.9%). However, the majority of reports were made by females (62.0%).

c. Individuals involved in reported incidents listed by age

Categories of individuals/Age	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
0-9	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10-19	22	0	1	0	23
	95.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
20-29	183	6	54	0	243
	75.3%	2.5%	22.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.0%	2.4%	7.3%	0.0%	3.4%
30-39	501	10	188	0	699
	71.7%	1.4%	26.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.2%	4.0%	25.3%	0.0%	9.8%
40-49	518	14	191	3	726
	71.3%	1.9%	26.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	8.5%	5.6%	25.7%	5.8%	10.2%
50-59	238	7	55	1	301
	79.1%	2.3%	18.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	3.9%	2.8%	7.4%	1.9%	4.2%
60-69	155	2	35	1	193
	80.3%	1.0%	18.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	2.5%	0.8%	4.7%	1.9%	2.7%
70+	178	11	28	2	219
	81.3%	5.0%	12.8%	0.9%	100.0%
	2.9%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.1%
Unidentified	4,295	202	190	45	4,732
	90.8%	4.3%	4.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	70.5%	80.2%	25.6%	86.5%	66.3%

Categories of individuals/Age	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reported victims, 8.5% were in their 40s, 8.2% were in their 30s and 3.9% were in their 50s.
- Of the perpetrators, 5.6% were reported to be in their 40s, 4.4% over 70 and 4.0% in their 30s.
- Of the witnesses, 25.7% were in their 40s, 25.3% were in their 30s and 7.4% were in their 50s.

d. Individuals involved in reported incidents listed by marital status

Categories of individuals/ Marital status	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Married (living with common-law spouse)	755	13	105	5	878
	86.0%	1.5%	12.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	12.4%	5.2%	14.2%	9.6%	12.3%
Married (separated)	37	0	2	0	39
	94.9%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Single	227	3	90	2	322
	70.5%	0.9%	28.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	3.7%	1.2%	12.1%	3.8%	4.5%
Divorced	48	1	6	0	55
	87.3%	1.8%	10.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Widowed	50	0	11	0	61
	82.0%	0.0%	18.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Unidentified	4,974	235	528	45	5,782
	86.0%	4.1%	9.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	81.7%	93.3%	71.2%	86.5%	81.0%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- For most of individuals related, their marital status was unknown.

e. Individuals involved in reported incidents listed by educational background

Categories of individuals/ Education	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
People's school (primary school)	21	0	18	0	39
	53.8%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Senior middle school	431	2	285	1	719
	59.9%	0.3%	39.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.8%	38.4%	1.9%	10.1%
University level qualification	272	12	124	6	414
	65.7%	2.9%	30.0%	1.4%	100.0%
	4.4%	4.8%	16.7%	11.5%	5.8%
Other	8	2	2	0	12
	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	5,359	236	313	45	5,953
	90.0%	4.0%	5.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	88.0%	93.7%	42.2%	86.5%	83.4%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Among individuals whose educational background was identified, they had most frequently achieved senior middle or university level qualifications.
- For the majority of victims and perpetrators involved in reported incidents, their educational status was not known.

f. Individual involved in incident listed by nationality/birthplace/place of residence

f-1. Birthplace

Categories of individuals /Birthplace	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Pyongyang	155	1	30	0	186
	83.3%	0.5%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.5%	0.4%	4.0%	0.0%	2.6%
North Hamgyong Province	529	9	325	0	863
	61.3%	1.0%	37.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.7%	3.6%	43.8%	0.0%	12.1%
South Hamgyong Province	139	3	49	0	191
	72.8%	1.6%	25.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	1.2%	6.6%	0.0%	2.7%
Yanggang Province	46	1	23	2	72
	63.9%	1.4%	31.9%	2.8%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.4%	3.1%	3.8%	1.0%
Chagang Province	21	0	4	0	25
	84.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
North Pyongan Province	59	7	17	1	84
	70.2%	8.3%	20.2%	1.2%	100.0%
	1.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.9%	1.2%
South Pyongan Province	78	1	16	0	95
	82.1%	1.1%	16.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	1.3%
North Hwanghae Province	22	1	10	0	33
	66.7%	3.0%	30.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%
South Hwanghae Province	23	2	11	1	37
	62.2%	5.4%	29.7%	2.7%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%

Categories of individuals /Birthplace	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Kangwon Province	29	0	21	0	50
	58.0%	0.0%	42.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%
South Korea	315	8	5	2	330
	95.5%	2.4%	1.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	5.2%	3.2%	0.7%	3.8%	4.6%
China	40	1	17	1	59
	67.8%	1.7%	28.8%	1.7%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.4%	2.3%	1.9%	0.8%
Japan	99	0	10	0	109
	90.8%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Other	13	1	1	0	15
	86.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	4,523	217	203	45	4,988
	90.7%	4.4%	4.1%	0.9%	100.0%
	74.3%	86.1%	27.4%	86.5%	69.9%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of birth place of individuals involved in reported incidents, North Hamgyong province accounted for 12.1%, South Hamgyong Province 2.7%, Pyongyang 2.6%, South Pyongan Province 1.3%, North Pyongan Province 1.2%, Yanggang Province 1.0%, Kangwon Province 0.7%, Hwanghae Province 1.0%, Chagang Province 0.4%. The North and South Hamgyong Province and Pyongyang accounted for relatively high proportion.
- Besides North Korea, South Korea accounted for 4.6%, China 0.8%, Japan 1.5%.

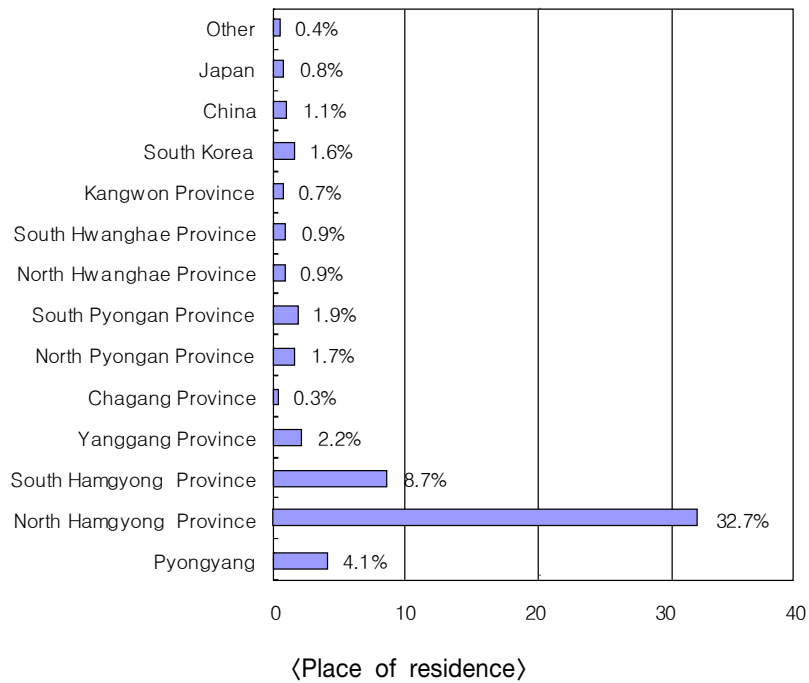
f-2. Place of residence when incident occurred

Categories of individuals/Place of residence	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Pyongyang	272	8	15	1	296
	91.9%	2.7%	5.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	4.5%	3.2%	2.0%	1.9%	4.1%
North Hamgyong Province	1,877	26	428	2	2,333
	80.5%	1.1%	18.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	30.8%	10.3%	57.7%	3.8%	32.7%
South Hamgyong Province	544	7	69	2	622
	87.5%	1.1%	11.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	8.9%	2.8%	9.3%	3.8%	8.7%
Yanggang Province	134	3	18	0	155
	86.5%	1.9%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Chagang Province	21	0	2	0	23
	91.3%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	93	6	19	0	118
	78.8%	5.1%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%
South Pyongan Province	114	0	18	1	133
	85.7%	0.0%	13.5%	0.8%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	2.4%	1.9%	1.9%
North Hwanghae Province	53	1	7	0	61
	86.9%	1.6%	11.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
South Hwanghae Province	51	2	12	0	65
	78.5%	3.1%	18.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%
Kangwon Province	40	0	12	0	52
	76.9%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%
South Korea	110	1	2	1	114
	96.5%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	100.0%
	1.8%	0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	1.6%

Categories of individuals/Place of residence	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
China	51	21	4	0	76
	67.1%	27.6%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	8.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Japan	51	4	1	2	58
	87.9%	6.9%	1.7%	3.4%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.6%	0.1%	3.8%	0.8%
Other	28	1	2	1	32
	87.5%	3.1%	6.3%	3.1%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%
Unidentified	2,652	172	133	42	2,999
	88.4%	5.7%	4.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	43.5%	68.3%	17.9%	80.8%	42.0%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Where place of individual's residence at time of incident was identified, North Hamgyong Province (32.7%) was most commonly reported, followed by South Hamgyong Province (8.7%) and Pyongyang (4.1%).
- Considering the low proportion (12.1%) of individuals involved in incidents who reported North Hamgyong Province as the birthplace, the proportion of individuals who reported it as a place of residence when the incidents occurred was comparatively high (32.7%). This may reflect that victims were frequently exiled to North Hamgyong Province.
- Due to the large number of victims and witnesses from North Hamgyong Province, incidents occurring in this area were also common. North Hamgyong Province was most common place of residence of the victim, perpetrator etc.
- In cases where the place of residence when incidents occurred was South Korea, this is referring to abductees, South Korean defectors to North Korea and South Korean POWs.
- These whose original place of residence when the incidents occurred was Japan refer to individuals repatriated or abducted to North Korea from Japan. Their nationality includes both Korean and Japanese nationals

- Those whose original place of residence when the incidents occurred was China include North Koreans forcibly repatriated to North Korea.
- Those whose original place of residence when the incidents occurred was other area include individuals who refer to loggers who have reported incidents or abducted to North Korea from third nation.



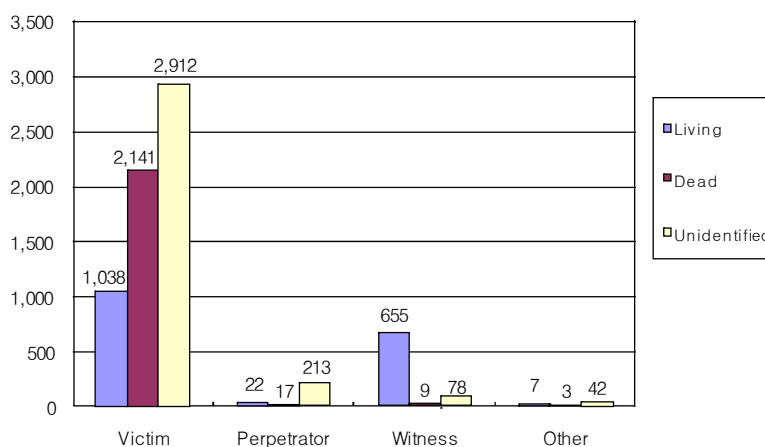
f-3. Place of residence at present

Categories of individuals /Place of residence	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
North Korea	163	6	0	0	169
	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
South Korea	676	5	552	4	1,237
	54.6%	0.4%	44.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	11.1%	2.0%	74.4%	7.7%	17.3%
Japan	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China	22	1	2	1	26
	84.6%	3.8%	7.7%	3.8%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	0.4%
Other	6	0	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	5,222	240	188	47	5,697
	91.7%	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	85.7%	95.2%	25.3%	90.4%	79.8%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 11.1% of victims and 74.4% of witnesses reside in Korea at present.
- In the majority of cases present place of residence could not be identified.
- This reflects that NKDB mainly collects the information from North Korean defectors resettling in South Korea and the constraints of accessing information from sources within North Korea.
- It is difficult to get information about the present place of residence, so victims' and perpetrators' current place of residence were most frequently unidentified (85.7% and 95.2% respectively).

g. current status of individuals involved in incidents

Dead or alive	Victim	Perpetrator	Witness	Other	Total
Living	1,038	22	655	7	1,722
	60.3%	1.3%	38.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	17.0%	8.7%	88.3%	13.5%	24.1%
Dead	2,141	17	9	3	2,170
	98.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	100.0%
	35.2%	6.7%	1.2%	5.8%	30.4%
Unidentified	2,912	213	78	42	3,245
	89.7%	6.6%	2.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	47.8%	84.5%	10.5%	80.8%	45.5%
Total	6,091	252	742	52	7,137
	85.3%	3.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- 24.1% of individuals involved in human rights violations are living and 30.4% of them are deceased. The death rate is relatively high.
- Of 1,722 living individuals, 1,038 are victims, 655 are witnesses and 22 are perpetrators.

2) Details Regarding Individuals

(1) Information regarding victims

a. Basic information of victims

① Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	3,035	1,783	1,273	6,091
Percentage (%)	49.8	29.3	20.9	100.0

- The number of male victims (49.8%) recorded in incidents is more than that of female victims (29.3%).

② Age

Age	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	1	22	183	501	518	238	155	178	4,295	6,091
Percentage	0.0	0.4	3.0	8.2	8.5	3.9	2.5	2.9	70.5	100.0

- It is difficult to ascertain the age of victims of incidents. The range of identified victim's ages is fairly evenly distributed. However, the number of 30 and 40 year olds is comparatively high.

③ Birthplace of victim (Nationality)

Birthplace	North Korea										South Korea	China	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province						
Number of individuals	155	529	139	46	21	59	78	22	23	29	315	40	99	13	4,523	6,091
Percentage	2.5	8.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.2	0.7	1.6	0.2	74.3	100.0

- For those victims whose birthplace was known, 11% were born in North Hamgyong Province, 2.5% in Pyongyang, 2.3% in Pyongan Province, 5.2% in South Korea and 1.6% were born in Japan.

④ Place of residence when the incident occurred

Place of residence when the incident occurred	North Korea										South Korea	China	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province						
Number of individuals	272	1,877	544	134	21	93	114	53	51	40	110	51	51	28	2,652	6,091
Percentage	4.5	30.8	8.9	2.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	43.5	100.0

- Of victims' place of residence when the incidents occurred, Hamgyong Province (39.7%) was mostly reported. The reason is that many of the North Korean defectors resettling in South Korea were from Hamgyong Province.

⑤ Place of residence when the data was captured

Place of residence when the data was captured	North Korea	South Korea	Japan	China	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	163	676	2	22	6	5,222	6,091
Percentage	2.7	11.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	85.7	100.0

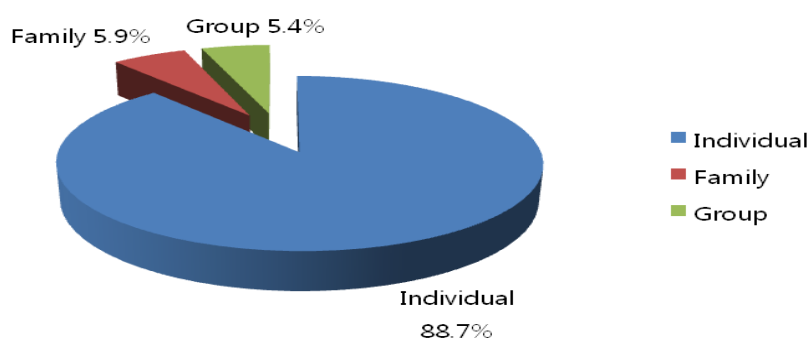
- Current place of residence in the majority of incidents could not be identified. Of present place of residence identified, South Korea represents the majority (11.1%), followed by North Korea (2.7%) and China (0.4%).
- Victims whose current places of residence could not be identified are assumed to be living in North Korea or China or deceased.

⑥ Type of victim report: Individuals, Families, and Groups

Unit of victims	Individual	Family *	Group**	Total
Number of individuals	5,404	360	327	6,091
Percentage	88.7	5.9	5.4	100.0

* Individuals who suffered human rights violations as a family group and not on an individual basis.

** Individuals who suffered human rights violations as a group and not on an individual basis.

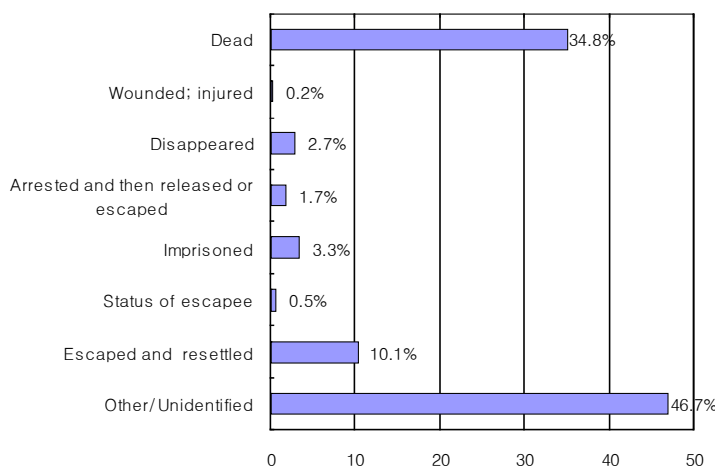


- Majority of victims suffered human rights violations as an individual (88.7%). Only small proportion of incidents happened to families (5.9%) or groups (5.4%).

⑦ Outcome for victim at time of incident

Status of victims	Dead	Wounded; injured	Disappeared	Arrested and then released or escaped	Imprisoned	Status of escapee	Escaped and resettled	Other/ Unidentified	Total
Number of victims	2,118	11	166	106	203	29	614	2,844	6,091
Percentage	34.8	0.2	2.7	1.7	3.3	0.5	10.1	46.7	100.0

- 34.8% of victims died at the time the incident occurred. 10.1% of victims escaped and resettled, 1.7% were arrested and then released or escaped and 3.3% of them were imprisoned.



⑧ Status of victim when the data was captured

Dead or alive	Living	Dead	Unidentified	Total
Number of victims	1,038	2,141	2,912	6,091
Percentage (%)	17.0	35.2	47.8	100.0

- Of the victims, 17.0% are living and 35.2% are dead.
- This table shows the status of victims who survived the incident. This is used to explain the discrepancy between the number of victims in the previous table (2,118) and this one (2,141). A further 23 victims involved in the recorded incidents have since died.

⑨ Occupation of victim

⑨-1 Occupation-Following International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

ISIC	Number of individuals	Percentage
Agriculture and forestry	132	2.2
Fishing	27	0.4
Mining and quarrying	185	3.0
Manufacturing	147	2.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	0.2
Construction	49	0.8
Wholesale and retail Trade	30	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	15	0.2
Transportation and storage	41	0.7
Information and communication	5	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	474	7.8
Education	87	1.4
Human health and social work activities	31	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	120	2.0
Other service activities (public repair, other personal service activities)	36	0.6
Activities of households as employers	1	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	9	0.1
N/A	4	0.1
Other	6	0.1
Unidentified	4,660	76.5
Total	6,091	100.0

- Where the occupation of the victim could be identified, the majority of victims worked in the area of public administration and defense of compulsory social security (7.8%). Mining and quarrying (3.0%) accounted for the next highest category of victim, followed by manufacturing (2.4%), agriculture and forestry (2.2%) and arts, entertainment and recreation (2.0%).

⑨-2 Position at Work-following International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

Position at work	Senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Office clerks	Service workers	Shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	408	231	16	58	54	15	88	58	47	317	100	4,699	6,091
Percentage	6.7	3.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	5.2	1.6	77.1	100.0

- Of the victims in reported incidents whose job title was known, they were most frequently senior officials or managers (6.7%). This is followed by elementary occupations, accounting for 5.2%, professionals 3.8%, armed forces 1.6%, and skilled agricultural and fishery workers 1.4%.
- Occupations identified were evenly distributed across the different categories. This may suggest that victims of human rights violations in North Korea come from a wide variety of backgrounds.

(2) Information regarding perpetrators

a. Basic information regarding perpetrators

Data on perpetrators is difficult to collect as much of the information comes from publications and second-hand accounts. Witnesses are also unable to provide many details regarding perpetrators' backgrounds. However, information so far collected is presented and analyzed as follows.

① Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	214	16	22	252
Percentage	84.9	6.3	8.7	100.0

- Most of perpetrators were male (84.9%) while very small proportion of them was female (6.3%).

② Place of residence of perpetrator

Place of residence when the incident occurred	North Korea							South Korea	China	Japan	Russia (Soviet Union)	Unidentified	Total
	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	North Pyongan Province	North Pyongan Province	South Hwanghae Province						
Number of individuals	8	26	7	3	6	1	2	1	21	4	1	172	252
Percentage	3.2	10.3	2.8	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	8.3	1.6	0.4	68.3	100.0

- Of the places of residence of perpetrators identified, Pyongyang (3.2%) and Hamgyong Province (13.1%) were most commonly reported.
- The place of residence of perpetrators of recorded incidents represents half of North Korea's provinces. In the cases where the perpetrator lived in China, these mainly related to forcible repatriation of North Korean defectors.

③ Unit of individuals

Unit of perpetrators	Individual	Group*	Total
Number of individuals	245	7	252
Percentage	97.2	2.8	100.0

- 97.2% of incidents recorded were carried out by individuals. Only 2.8% of incidents recorded were perpetrated by a group of individuals.

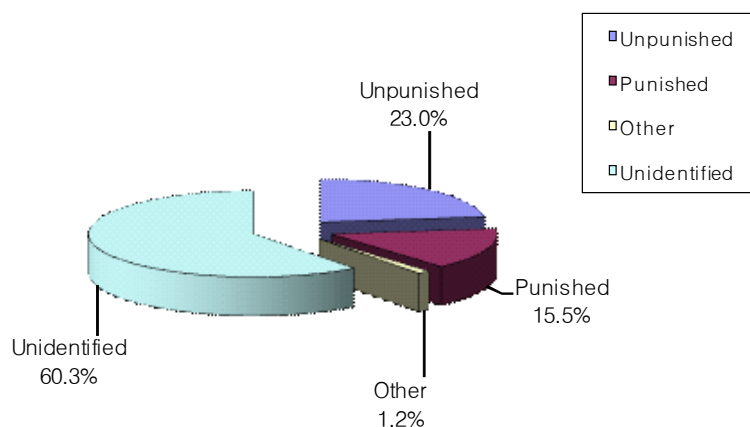
④ Status of perpetrator at time of incident

Status of perpetrator	Still holding post	Dismissed from work or demoted	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	82	7	13	150	252
Percentage (%)	32.5	2.8	5.2	59.5	100.0

- Despite the fact perpetrators carried out human rights violations, majority of them still hold their positions (32.5%) and only 2.8% of reported perpetrators were dismissed from work or demoted.

⑤ Action taken against perpetrator for involvement in human rights violation

Punished or unpunished	Unpunished	Punished	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of perpetrators	58	39	3	152	252
Percentage (%)	23.0	15.5	1.2	60.3	100.0



- The majority of witnesses had no information relating to action taken against the perpetrators. In case of the results of incidents identified, only a small number of perpetrators were punished for their deeds.

⑥ Status of Perpetrator when data was captured

Status	Living	Dead	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	22	17	213	252
Percentage (%)	8.7	6.7	84.5	100.0

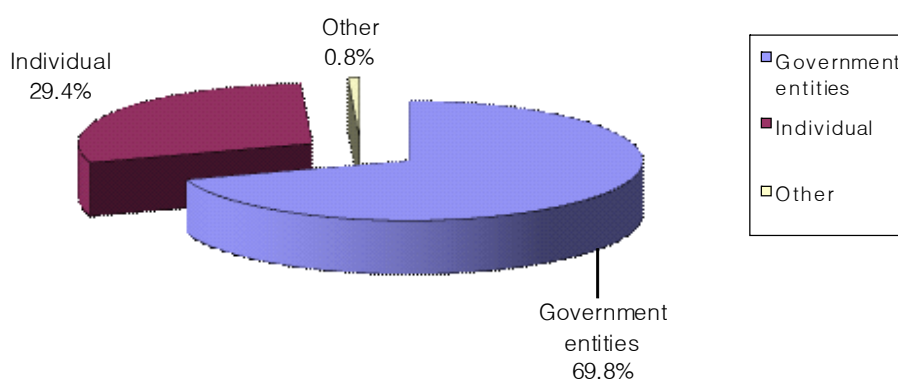
- Due to the lack of information regarding status of perpetrators, 8.7% of recorded perpetrators were known to be alive and 6.7% of them dead.

b. Type of perpetrator

① Type of perpetrator

Category	Government entities	Individual	Other	Total
Number of individuals	176	74	2	252
Percentage	69.8	29.4	0.8	100.0

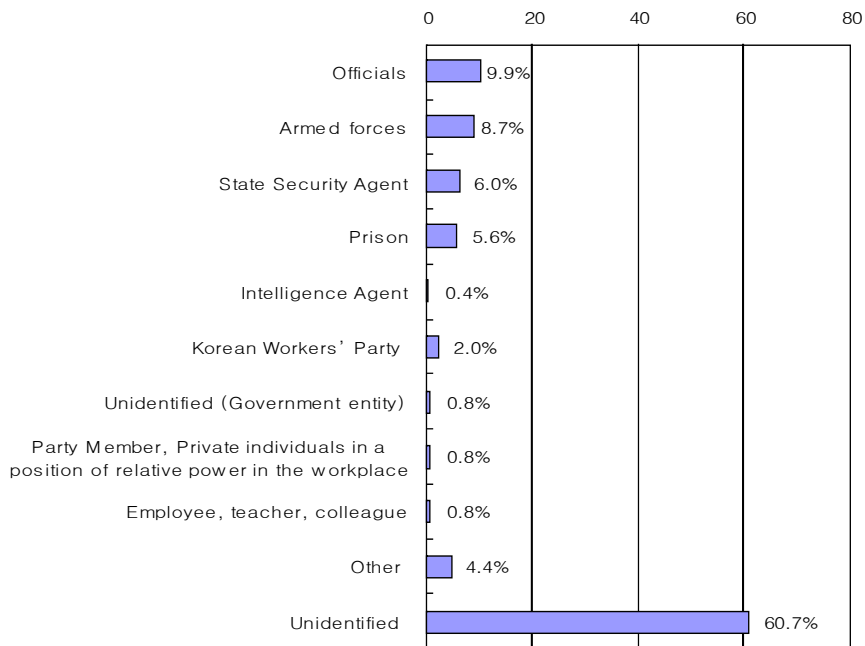
- Most perpetrators recorded in incidents were members of a North Korean government entity such as the State Security Agency and the police. Only 29.4% of perpetrators carried out human rights violations individually.



② Role of perpetrators

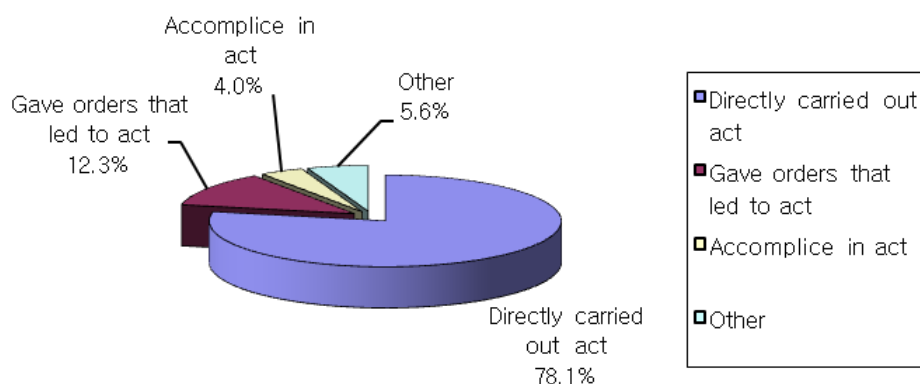
Role of perpetrators	Officials	Armed forces	State Security Agent	Prison	Intelligence Agent	Korean Workers' Party	Unidentified (Government entity)	Party Member, Private individuals in a position of relative power in the workplace	Employee, teacher, colleague	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	25	22	15	14	1	5	2	2	2	11	153	252
Percentage	9.9	8.7	6.0	5.6	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	60.7	100.0

- Officials accounted for a large number of perpetrators (9.9%), followed by people in the armed forces and officials (8.7%) and State Security Agent (6.0%).



③ Degree of involvement of perpetrator

Degree of involvement	Directly carried out act	Gave orders that led to act	Accomplice in act	Other	Total
Number of	197	31	10	14	252
Percentage (%)	78.2	12.3	4.0	5.6	100.0



- Majority of the reported perpetrators directly carried out the human rights violations (78.2%). This is followed by perpetrators who gave orders that led to human rights violations (12.3%) and perpetrators who collaborated in the act (4.0%).

(3) Information regarding witnesses

a. Summary of information regarding witnesses

① Gender

Gender	Male	Female	Unidentified	Total
Number of witnesses	255	460	27	742
Percentage	34.4	62.0	3.6	100.0

- The number of female witnesses (62.0%) was higher than that of male (34.4%). This may reflect the gender ratio of North Korean defectors who entered South Korea, which is 8:2.
- Due to the political constraints, interviewees or testers were mainly North Korean defectors who entered South Korea. Thus, the demography of witnesses may reflect the demography of North Korean defectors who entered South Korea.

② Age

Age	10s	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70+	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	1	54	188	191	55	35	28	190	742
Percentage	0.1	7.3	25.3	25.7	7.4	4.7	3.8	25.6	100.0

- Of Witnesses' ages identified, the number in their 40s was high (25.7%), followed by those in their 30s which accounts for 25.3% and 50s (7.4%), 20s (7.3%). The number of witnesses who were in their teens or over 60 was fairly low.
- This reflects the age spread of North Korean defectors who entered South Korea.

③ Birthplace of witness

Birthplace	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province	South Korea	China	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	30	325	49	23	4	17	16	10	11	21	5	17	10	1	203	742
Percentage	4.0	43.8	6.6	3.1	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.8	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.1	27.4	100.0

- The majority of birthplaces of witnesses were Hamgyong Province (50.4%), followed by Pyongyang which accounted for 4.0% and Yangang Province (3.1%). Other areas accounted for less than 3% each. This reflects the Korean defectors who entered South Korea, the majority of who were born in in Hamgyong Province (around 70.0%).

④ Place of residence of witnesses involved in reported incidents

Place of residence when incident occurred	Pyongyang	North Hamgyong Province	South Hamgyong Province	Yang-gang Province	Chagang Province	North Pyongan Province	South Pyongan Province	North Hwanghae Province	South Hwanghae Province	Kangwon Province	South Korea	China	Japan	Other	Unidentified	Total
Number of individuals	15	428	69	18	2	19	18	7	12	12	2	4	1	2	133	742
Percentage	2.0	57.7	9.3	2.4	0.3	2.6	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	17.9	100.0

- Most witnesses involved in reported incidents were resident in Hamgyong Province at the time of the incident. (67.0%). This is maybe due to the fact that the majority of North Koreans who have crossed the border into China and subsequently defected to South Korea are from North Hamgyong province.

⑤ Place of residence of witness when the data was captured

Place of residence of witness when the data was captured	South Korea	China	Unidentified	Total
Number	552	2	188	742
Percentage	74.4	0.3	25.3	100.0

- The majority of witnesses were resident in South Korea when the data was captured (74.4%). The majority of NKDB's interviewees are North Korean defectors residing in South Korea.
- The number of witnesses whose current place of residence remains unidentified is comparatively high (25.3%).

VI. ANALYSIS BY INDIVIDUAL CATEGORY OF HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATION

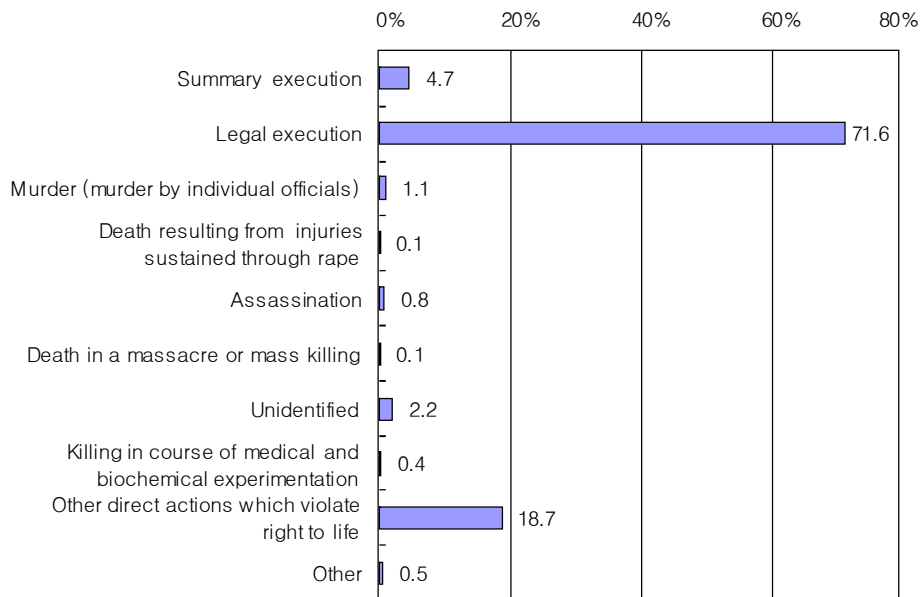
1. Incidents Involving Right to Life: 1,666 (1,371/295)

1) General Analysis of Incidents Involving Right to Life

(1) Violations involving right to life

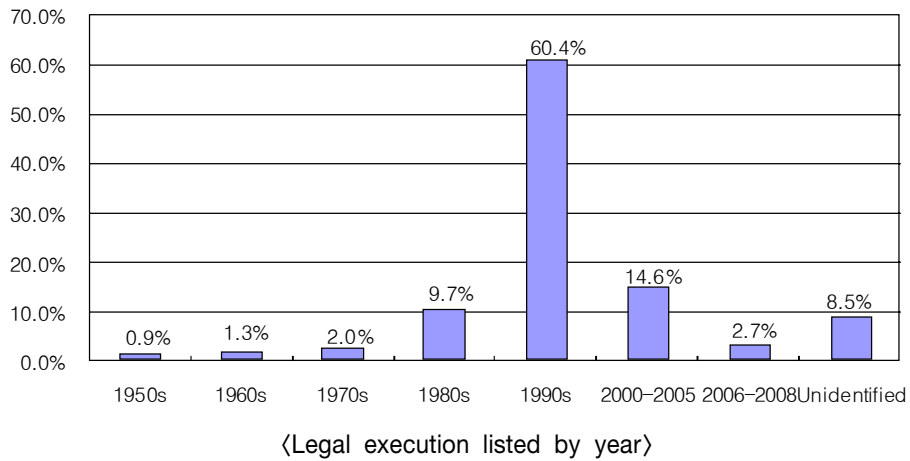
Type of act	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Number of incidents	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
Percentage	4.7	71.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.4	18.7	0.5	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 71.6% of cases or 1,193 out of 1,666 cases).
- In 78 cases (4.7%) that violated the right to life, victims were instantly executed and in around 311 cases (18.7%) victims died from other direct actions.



(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
1950s	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	14
	7.1%	78.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
1960s	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	20
	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%
1970s	4	24	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	3	49
	8.2%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	0.0%	24.5%	6.1%	100.0%
	5.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.9%	37.5%	2.9%
1980s	12	116	1	1	0	0	7	0	21	0	158
	7.6%	73.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	9.7%	5.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	9.5%
1990s	24	720	8	0	3	1	9	5	91	3	864
	2.8%	83.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.6%	10.5%	0.3%	100.0%
	30.8%	60.4%	44.4%	0.0%	23.1%	50.0%	25.0%	83.3%	29.3%	37.5%	51.9%
2000-2005	25	174	7	0	5	0	2	1	115	1	330
	7.6%	52.7%	2.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	34.8%	0.3%	100.0%
	32.1%	14.6%	38.9%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	37.0%	12.5%	19.8%
2006-2008	4	32	1	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	66
	6.1%	48.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	42.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	2.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Unspecified	8	101	1	0	2	1	10	0	41	1	165
	4.8%	61.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	6.1%	0.0%	24.8%	0.6%	100.0%
	10.3%	8.5%	5.6%	0.0%	15.4%	50.0%	27.8%	0.0%	13.2%	12.5%	9.9%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



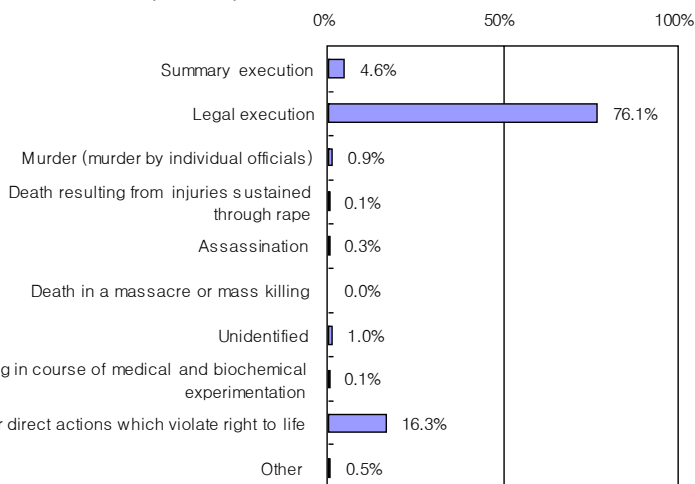
- The majority (51.9%) of the reported cases which affected the right to life occurred in 1990s, followed by cases 2000-2005 (19.8%) especially, 66 incidents (4.0%) were reported to have occurred in recent 3 years (2006-2008).
- 60.4% of the reported legal executions occurred in the 1990s.
- In 2008, 2 summary executions, 13 public executions, 2 secret executions, and 1 death resulting from torture were reported.

(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
Pyongyang	4	35	0	0	1	0	2	0	9	0	51
	7.8%	68.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.1%
North Hamgyong Province	45	746	9	1	3	0	10	1	160	5	980
	4.6%	76.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	16.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	57.7%	62.5%	50.0%	100.0%	23.1%	0.0%	27.8%	16.7%	51.4%	62.5%	58.8%
South Hamgyong Province	6	113	2	0	0	1	12	2	60	0	196
	3.1%	57.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.1%	1.0%	30.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	9.5%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	33.3%	19.3%	0.0%	11.8%
Yanggang Province	3	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	51
	5.9%	64.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	3.1%
Chagang Province	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	14
	7.1%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.3%	12.5%	0.8%
North Pyongan Province	5	41	2	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	58
	8.6%	70.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	13.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.4%	3.4%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	16.7%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%
South Pyongan Province	5	48	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	1	78
	6.4%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	28.2%	1.3%	100.0%
	6.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	7.1%	12.5%	4.7%
North Hwanghae Province	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	32
	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
South Hwanghae Province	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	23
	8.7%	82.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Kangwon Province	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
	0.0%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
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%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%

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
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%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
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%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Unidentified	7	100	4	0	8	1	8	1	26	1	156
	4.5%	64.1%	2.6%	0.0%	5.1%	0.6%	5.1%	0.6%	16.7%	0.6%	100.0%
	9.0%	8.4%	22.2%	0.0%	61.5%	50.0%	22.2%	16.7%	8.4%	12.5%	9.4%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 58.8% of total incidents, followed by South Hamgyong Province (11.8%), South Pyongan Province (4.7%), North Pyongan Province (3.5%) and Pyongyang (3.1%).
- The majority of violations of right to life in North Hamgyong Province were legal executions (76.1%).



〈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/ Location of incident	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 Policeinterrogation/detention facility	7	38	2	0	0	0	3	1	64	2	117
	6.0%	32.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.9%	54.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Labor training camp	9.0%	3.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	16.7%	20.6%	25.0%	7.0%
	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	29	0	36
Police Holding Camp	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	2.2%
Prison	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	1	54
	25.9%	7.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Political Prison Camp	17.9%	0.3%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	12.5%	3.2%
	5	10	0	0	0	0	6	0	68	0	89
Military detention facility	5.6%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	76.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	5.3%
Psychiatric Institution	14	29	0	1	1	0	20	0	43	0	108
	13.0%	26.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	18.5%	0.0%	39.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Victim's home	17.9%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%	7.7%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	6.5%
	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	21
Home of colleague or neighbor	0.0%	76.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Labor training camp	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%
State Security Agency or Policeinterrogation/detention facility	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
	6	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	24
Labor training camp	25.0%	0.0%	20.8%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	0.0%	27.8%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%
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%
Labor training camp	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

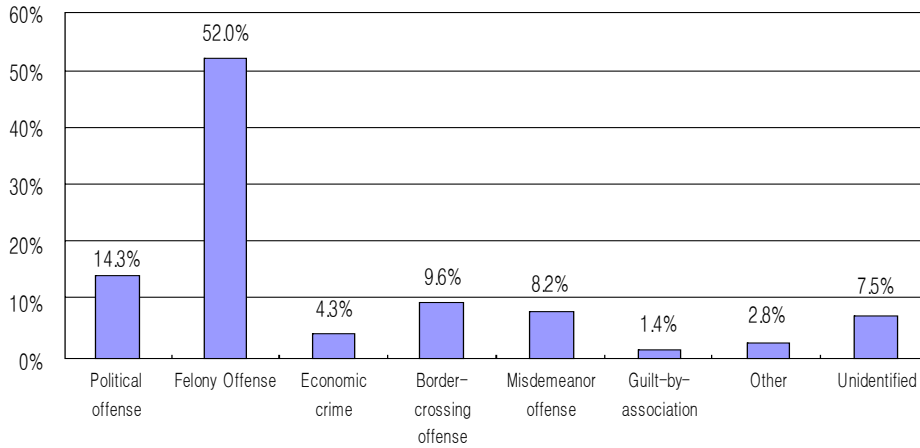
Type of act/ Location of incident	Summary execution	Legal execution	Murder (murder by individual officials)	Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape	Assassination	Death in a massacre or mass killing	Unidentified	Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation	Other direct actions which violate right to life	Other	Total
Victim's place of employment	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	30	0	42
	9.5%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Government office or service institution	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	0	22
	9.1%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	13.6%	59.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	50.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Educational facility	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Public space	8	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	989
	0.8%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	10.3%	82.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	25.0%	59.4%
Transport and connecting site	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Unidentified	8	73	3	0	7	0	1	1	11	2	106
	7.5%	68.9%	2.8%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	10.4%	1.9%	100.0%
	10.3%	6.1%	16.7%	0.0%	53.8%	0.0%	2.8%	16.7%	3.5%	25.0%	6.4%
Other	5	24	7	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	44
	11.4%	54.5%	15.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	9.1%	2.3%	100.0%
	6.4%	2.0%	38.9%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.8%	16.7%	1.3%	12.5%	2.6%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 (59.4%) 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/ Charge against victim	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	8	172	2	0	7	2	8	0	37	2	238
	3.4%	72.3%	0.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	15.5%	0.8%	100.0%
	10.3%	14.4%	11.1%	0.0%	53.8%	100.0%	22.2%	0.0%	11.9%	25.0%	14.3%
Felony offense	44	737	10	0	6	0	6	0	61	2	866
	5.1%	85.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	7.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	56.4%	61.8%	55.6%	0.0%	46.2%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	19.6%	25.0%	52.0%
Economic crime	0	62	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	71
	0.0%	87.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	8.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	12.5%	4.3%
Border crossing offense	13	90	2	0	0	0	2	0	52	1	160
	8.1%	56.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	32.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	16.7%	7.5%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	16.7%	12.5%	9.6%
Misdemeanor offense	5	33	1	1	0	0	2	0	95	0	137
	3.6%	24.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	69.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.4%	2.8%	5.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	30.5%	0.0%	8.2%
Guilt-by-association	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	23
	0.0%	56.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	31	0	46
	8.7%	13.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	67.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.5%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	10.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Unidentified	4	80	2	0	0	0	13	2	22	2	125
	3.2%	64.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	1.6%	17.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	5.1%	6.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.1%	33.3%	7.1%	25.0%	7.5%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 (52.0%). This is followed by charges relating to political offenses such as treason and critique of the political system (14.3%) and border-crossing offenses such as illegal entry into China and smuggling (9.6%).



(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	45	1,019	15	0	10	0	22	4	251	5	1,371
	3.3%	74.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	18.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	57.7%	85.4%	83.3%	0.0%	76.9%	0.0%	61.1%	66.7%	80.7%	62.5%	82.3%
Second-hand	33	174	3	1	1	2	14	2	60	3	293
	11.3%	59.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	4.8%	0.7%	20.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	42.3%	14.6%	16.7%	100.0%	7.7%	100.0%	38.9%	33.3%	19.3%	37.5%	17.6%
Witness assumption*	0	0	0	0	2	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 'Witness assumption' category includes information which was not actually seen by the witness, but can be assumed by what was seen. For example, if a witness saw a police agent summon a prisoner to be interrogated, and then the 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. This case 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. 82.3% 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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
10-19	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	0	19
	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	47.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%
20-29	10	96	3	0	0	0	1	0	32	0	142
	7.0%	67.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.8%	8.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	8.5%
30-39	6	121	3	0	1	0	2	1	48	2	184
	3.3%	65.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	26.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	7.7%	10.1%	16.7%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	15.4%	25.0%	11.0%
40-49	3	71	0	0	2	0	3	0	23	0	102
	2.9%	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	6.1%
50-59	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	46
	2.2%	71.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.8%
60-69	1	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	24
	4.2%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	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%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%

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
Unidentified	53	849	12	1	8	1	30	4	176	6	1,140
	4.6%	74.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	2.6%	0.4%	15.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	67.9%	71.2%	66.7%	100.0%	61.5%	50.0%	83.3%	66.7%	56.6%	75.0%	68.4%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 ascertain 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 (68.4%). In cases where the victim's age was known, the number of people in their 30s was comparatively high (11.0%), followed by people in their 20s which accounts for 8.5%, and people in their 40s accounts for 6.1%.

(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	29	566	8	0	8	1	20	1	162	3	798
	3.6%	70.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	20.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	37.2%	47.4%	44.4%	0.0%	61.5%	50.0%	55.6%	16.7%	52.1%	37.5%	47.9%
Female	25	106	7	1	2	0	8	2	98	1	250
	10.0%	42.4%	2.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.8%	39.2%	0.4%	100.0%
	32.1%	8.9%	38.9%	100.0%	15.4%	0.0%	22.2%	33.3%	31.5%	12.5%	15.0%
Unidentified	24	521	3	0	3	1	8	3	51	4	618
	3.9%	84.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%	0.5%	8.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	30.8%	43.7%	16.7%	0.0%	23.1%	50.0%	22.2%	50.0%	16.4%	50.0%	37.1%
Total	78	1,193	18	1	13	2	36	6	311	8	1,666
	4.7%	71.6%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.4%	18.7%	0.5%	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 affecting right to life were directly observed (82.3%), 62.9% of victims' gender could be clearly ascertained.
- 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: 78 (45/33)

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
	9	2	32	24	11	78
Percentage	11.5	2.6	41.0	30.8	14.1	100.0

- Of total right to life incidents, summary executions accounted for 78. Accidental or impulsive killing accounted for 32 (41.0%) of right to life incidents classified under summary executions and followed by infanticide (24 cases, 30.8%).

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
1950s	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
1970s	0	0	3	0	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	9.1%	5.1%
1980s	1	2	4	3	2	12
	8.3%	16.7%	33.3%	25.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	11.1%	100.0%	12.5%	12.5%	18.2%	15.4%
1990s	2	0	12	7	3	24
	8.3%	0.0%	50.0%	29.2%	12.5%	100.0%
	22.2%	0.0%	37.5%	29.2%	27.3%	30.8%
2000-2005	3	0	7	14	1	25
	12.0%	0.0%	28.0%	56.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	33.3%	0.0%	21.9%	58.3%	9.1%	32.1%
2006-2008	1	0	2	0	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	9.1%	5.1%
Unspecified time	1	0	4	0	3	8
	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	27.3%	10.3%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 37.2% of summary executions reported were carried out after post-2000, followed by the 1990s (30.8%).
- In 2008, one case of summary execution was reported in Hyesan, Yangang Province and Haeju, South Hwanghae Province.

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
Pyongyang	0	1	2	0	1	4
	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	6.3%	0.0%	9.1%	5.1%
North	4	1	16	17	7	45
Hamgyong Province	8.9%	2.2%	35.6%	37.8%	15.6%	100.0%
	44.4%	50.0%	50.0%	70.8%	63.6%	57.7%
South	0	0	6	0	0	6
Hamgyong Province	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Yanggang Province	1	0	1	0	1	3
	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	9.1%	3.8%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.3%
North	0	0	1	4	0	5
Pyongan Province	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	16.7%	0.0%	6.4%
South	0	0	3	2	0	5
Pryonan Province	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	8.3%	0.0%	6.4%
South	1	0	0	0	1	2
Hwanghae Province	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.6%
Unidentified	3	0	3	0	1	7
	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	33.3%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	9.1%	9.0%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of executions recorded in North Hamgyong province (57.7%) was higher than other provinces. With the exception of Pyongan Province, few reports of summary executions in other regions have been recorded to date.

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	7	1	15	0	6	29
	24.1%	3.4%	51.7%	0.0%	20.7%	100.0%
	77.8%	50.0%	46.9%	0.0%	54.5%	37.2%
Female	0	0	10	15	0	25
	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	62.5%	0.0%	32.1%
Unidentified	2	1	7	9	5	24
	8.3%	4.2%	29.2%	37.5%	20.8%	100.0%
	22.2%	50.0%	21.9%	37.5%	45.5%	30.8%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In 69.3% of cases, the gender of the victim was known. Of these cases where gender could be ascertained, 29 (37.2%) of cases involved male victims and 25 (32.1%) involved female victims.

⑤ Summary execution listed by age of victim

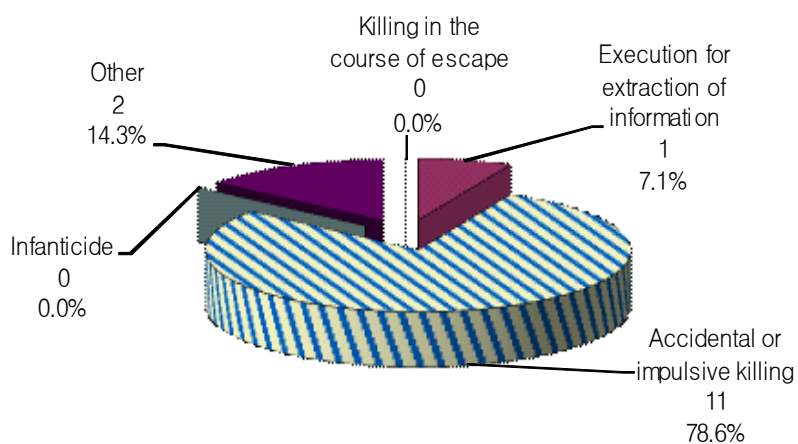
Detailed act/Age	Killing in the course of escape	Execution for extraction of information	Accidental or impulsive killing	Infanticide	Other	Total
0-9	1	0	0	3	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.1%
20-29	0	0	5	5	0	10
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	20.8%	0.0%	12.8%
30-39	1	0	4	1	0	6
	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	12.5%	4.2%	0.0%	7.7%
40-49	1	0	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	3.8%
50-59	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
60-69	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Unidentified	5	2	22	15	9	53
	9.4%	3.8%	41.5%	28.3%	17.0%	100.0%
	55.6%	100.0%	68.8%	62.5%	81.8%	67.9%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The information regarding summary execution can be difficult to ascertain 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 (67.9%). Of these cases where the ages of victims were identified, 10 victims in their 20s (12.8%) were relatively high.
- Four 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/deten- tion facility	0	0	3	4	0	7
	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	16.7%	0.0%	9.0%
Police Holding Camp	1	0	0	3	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.1%
Prison	0	0	1	12	1	14
	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	85.7%	7.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	50.0%	9.1%	17.9%
Political Prison Camp	0	0	2	2	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	8.3%	9.1%	6.4%
Victim's home	0	1	11	0	2	14
	0.0%	7.1%	78.6%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	34.4%	0.0%	18.2%	17.9%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	0	2	3	1	6
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	9.1%	7.7%
Government offices or service institution	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Public space	0	0	3	0	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	9.1%	5.1%
Other	5	0	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%
Unidentified	0	0	6	0	2	8
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	18.2%	10.3%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	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, temporary facility of victims, (17.9%) and political prison camps (17.9%).
- 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	3	0	2	8
	25.0%	12.5%	37.5%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	50.0%	9.4%	0.0%	18.2%	10.3%
Felony offense	1	1	23	13	6	44
	2.3%	2.3%	52.3%	29.5%	13.6%	100.0%
	11.1%	50.0%	71.9%	54.2%	54.5%	56.4%
Border-crossing offense	5	0	0	8	0	13
	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%
Misdemeanor offense	0	0	4	0	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	9.1%	6.4%
Other	1	0	1	2	0	4
	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	3.1%	8.3%	0.0%	5.1%
Unidentified	0	0	1	1	2	4
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	4.2%	18.2%	5.1%
Total	9	2	32	24	11	78
	11.5%	2.6%	41.0%	30.8%	14.1%	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 (56.4%), followed by border-crossing (16.7%), and offenses political offenses (10.3%).

b. Detailed analysis of incidents of summary execution

- ① Killing in the course of escape: 9 incidents (5/4)
- ② Execution for extraction of information: 2 incidents (1/1)
- ③ Accidental or impulsive killing: 32 incidents (17/15)
- ④ Infanticide: 24 incidents (18/6)

a. Infanticide by year and information type

Detailed act/Year	Infanticide		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported Second-hand	
1980s	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	0.0%	12.5%
1990s	5	2	7
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	27.8%	33.3%	29.2%
2000 - 2005	10	4	14
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	55.6%	66.7%	58.3%
Total	18	6	24
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of 24 cases of infanticide reported, the majority of infanticides took place in 2000s (14 cases, 58.3%).

⑥ Infanticide by location of incident and information type

Information type/Year	Infanticide		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported Second-hand	
State Security Agency and the Police interrogation and detention facility	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	0.0%	16.7%
Labor training camp	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	5.6%	33.3%	12.5%
Police Holding Camp	8	4	12
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	44.4%	66.7%	50.0%
Prison	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Victim's home	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	0.0%	12.5%
Total	18	6	24
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of 24 cases of infanticide reported, 12 cases took place in police holding camps and followed by State Security Agency and the police interrogation and detention facility (16.7%), Labor training camp (12.5%) and Victim's home (12.5%).
- 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 forcible 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.

⑤ Other: 11 incidents (4/7)

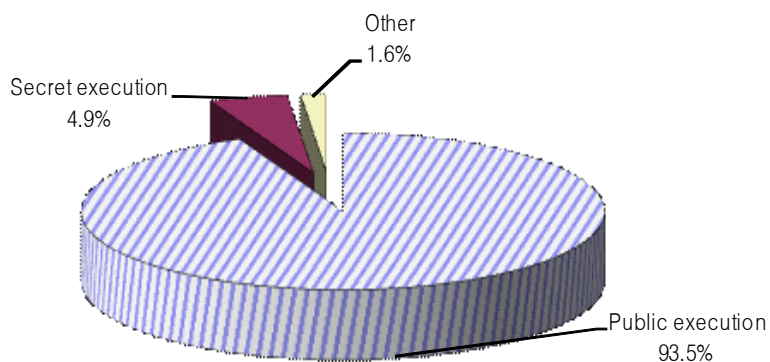
(2) Incidents of Legal Execution: 1,193 (1,019/174)

a. Analysis of Legal Executions

① Legal executions

Detailed act	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Frequency	1,116	58	19	1,193
Percentage (%)	93.5	4.9	1.6	100.0

- Legal execution can be divided into “Public Execution” and “Secret Execution.” 1,116 of 1,193 cases of legal execution were carried out in the form of public execution (93.5%)



② Legal executions listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
1950s	7	2	2	11
	63.6%	18.2%	18.2%	100.0%
	0.6%	3.4%	10.5%	0.9%
1960s	13	0	2	15
	86.7%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	10.5%	1.3%
1970s	21	3	0	24
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	5.2%	0.0%	2.0%
1980s	111	3	2	116
	95.7%	2.6%	1.7%	100.0%
	9.9%	5.2%	10.5%	9.7%
1990s	699	13	8	720
	97.1%	1.8%	1.1%	100.0%
	62.6%	22.4%	42.1%	60.4%
2000-2005	156	18	0	174
	89.7%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.0%	31.0%	0.0%	14.6%
2006-2008	27	4	1	32
	84.4%	12.5%	3.1%	100.0%
	2.4%	6.9%	5.3%	2.7%
Unspecified time	82	15	4	101
	81.2%	14.9%	4.0%	100.0%
	7.3%	25.9%	21.1%	8.5%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of legal executions reported sharply increased in 1980s and the majority of cases reportedly took place in 1990s (60.4%). The number of reported cases in 2000s accounts for 17.3%. Of cases in 2000s, recent 3 years (2006-2008) accounts for 2.7% (32 cases).
- The figures of public executions by year has a similar flow to that of legal executions, maximized in 1990s (62.6%) and then decreased in 2000s (16.4%).

③ Legal executions listed by regions

Detailed act/Region	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Pyongyang	25	6	4	35
	71.4%	17.1%	11.4%	100.0%
	2.2%	10.3%	21.1%	2.9%
North Hamgyong Province	722	20	4	746
	96.8%	2.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	64.7%	34.5%	21.1%	62.5%
South Hamgyong Province	110	2	1	113
	97.3%	1.8%	0.9%	100.0%
	9.9%	3.4%	5.3%	9.5%
Yagang Province	32	1	0	33
	97.0%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	2.8%
Chagang Province	10	0	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
North Pyongan Province	41	0	0	41
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
South Pyongan Province	44	3	1	48
	91.7%	6.3%	2.1%	100.0%
	3.9%	5.2%	5.3%	4.0%
North Hwanghae Province	23	1	2	26
	88.5%	3.8%	7.7%	100.0%
	2.1%	1.7%	10.5%	2.2%
South Hwanghae Province	18	1	0	19
	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Kangwon Province	15	1	0	16
	93.8%	6.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%

Detailed act/Region	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Other	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	70	23	7	100
	70.0%	23.0%	7.0%	100.0%
	6.3%	39.7%	36.8%	8.4%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported legal executions were concentrated in North Hamgyong Province (62.5%).

④ Legal executions listed by gender of victim

Detailed act/Gender	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Male	514	42	10	566
	90.8%	7.4%	1.8%	100.0%
	46.1%	72.4%	52.6%	47.4%
Female	94	10	2	106
	88.7%	9.4%	1.9%	100.0%
	8.4%	17.2%	10.5%	8.9%
Unidentified	508	6	7	521
	97.5%	1.2%	1.3%	100.0%
	45.5%	10.3%	36.8%	43.7%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 47.4% of victims of legal executions were identified as males and 8.9% were identified as female. The number of males is five times that of females.

⑤ Legal executions listed by age of victim

Detailed act/Age	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
10-19	8	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
20-29	93	3	0	96
	96.9%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	5.2%	0.0%	8.0%
30-39	112	9	0	121
	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	15.5%	0.0%	10.1%
40-49	67	4	0	71
	94.4%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.0%	6.9%	0.0%	6.0%
50-59	30	3	0	33
	90.9%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.7%	5.2%	0.0%	2.8%
60-69	13	2	0	15
	86.7%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	3.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Unidentified	793	37	19	849
	93.4%	4.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	71.1%	63.8%	100.0%	71.2%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Majority of victims' age were not identified (71.2%). Of cases where the victims' ages were ascertained, 20s-40s accounted for relatively high proportion (20s 8.0% ,30s 10.1% and 40s 6.0%).

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	12	25	1	38
	31.6%	65.8%	2.6%	100.0%
	1.1%	43.1%	5.3%	3.2%
Police Holding Camp	4	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Prison	9	1	0	10
	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Political Prison Camp	21	7	1	29
	72.4%	24.1%	3.4%	100.0%
	1.9%	12.1%	5.3%	2.4%
Military detention facility	13	2	1	16
	81.3%	12.5%	6.3%	100.0%
	1.2%	3.4%	5.3%	1.3%
Victim's place of employment	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Government office or service institution	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.1%	1.7%	5.3%	0.3%
Educational facility	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Public space	975	0	3	978
	99.7%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	87.4%	0.0%	15.8%	82.0%
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	10	0	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Other	20	3	1	24
	83.3%	12.5%	4.2%	100.0%
	1.8%	5.2%	5.3%	2.0%
Unidentified	43	19	11	73
	58.9%	26.0%	15.1%	100.0%
	3.9%	32.8%	57.9%	6.1%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Legal executions carried out in public places accounted for the majority, 82.0% of the reported legal executions. This may reflect that public executions commonly take place in a very open and public space.

⑦ Legal execution listed by original charge against victim

Detailed act/Original charge against victim	Public execution	Secret execution	Other	Total
Political offense	139	25	8	172
	80.8%	14.5%	4.7%	100.0%
	12.5%	43.1%	42.1%	14.4%
Felony offense	716	16	5	737
	97.2%	2.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	64.2%	27.6%	26.3%	61.8%
Economic crime	59	3	0	62
	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	5.2%	0.0%	5.2%
Border-crossing offense	81	5	4	90
	90.0%	5.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	7.3%	8.6%	21.1%	7.5%
Misdemeanor offense	29	2	2	33
	87.9%	6.1%	6.1%	100.0%
	2.6%	3.4%	10.5%	2.8%
Guilt-by-association	8	5	0	13
	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	8.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Other	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	78	2	0	80
	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.0%	3.4%	0.0%	6.7%
Total	1,116	58	19	1,193
	93.5%	4.9%	1.6%	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 (61.8%), followed by political offenses (14.4%).

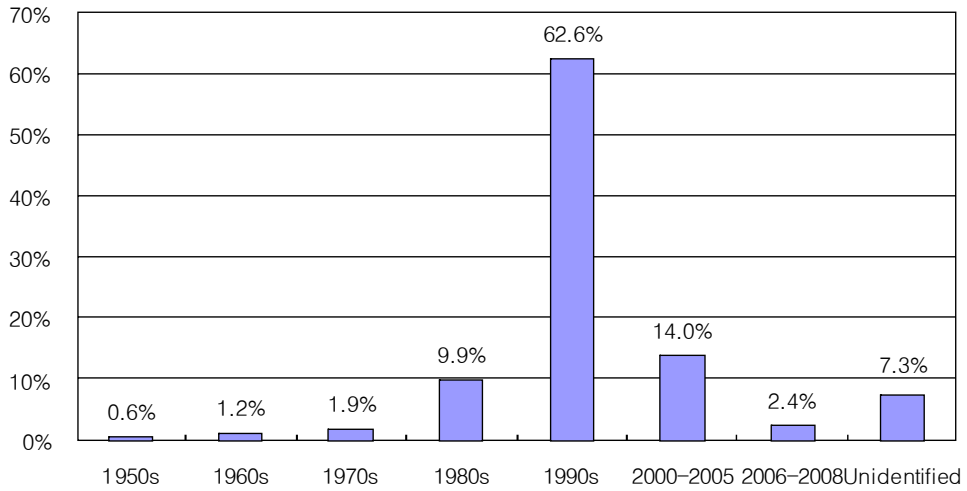
b. Detailed analysis of incidents involving legal executions

① Public execution: 1,116 incidents (1,000/116)

② Public execution listed by year

Information type/ Year	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand Witness assumption	
1950s	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%
1960s	10	3	13
	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
	1.0%	2.6%	1.2%
1970s	16	5	21
	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%
	1.6%	4.3%	1.9%
1980s	102	9	111
	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
	10.2%	7.8%	9.9%
1990s	657	42	699
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	65.7%	36.2%	62.6%
2000-2005	140	16	156
	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	14.0%	13.8%	14.0%
2006-2008	7	20	27
	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
	0.7%	17.2%	2.4%
Unspecified time	62	20	82
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	6.2%	17.2%	7.3%
Total	1,000	116	1,116
	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 699 of 1,116 cases of legal execution recorded took place in the 1990s (62.6%) followed by 183 cases in the 2000s (16.4%), and 111 cases in the 1980s (9.9%).

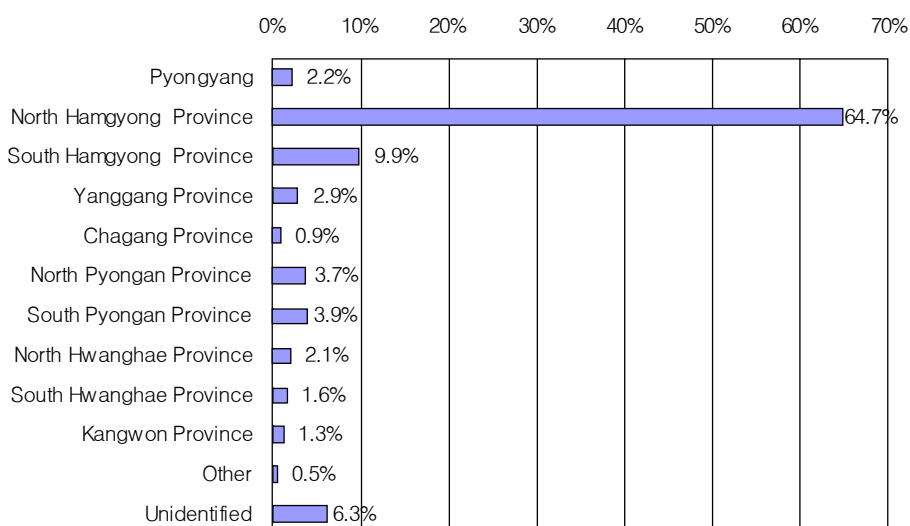


⑥ Legal executions listed by information type and region of incident

Information type/Region	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	20	5	25
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	2.0%	4.3%	2.2%
North Hamgyong Province	668	54	722
	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%
	66.8%	46.6%	64.7%
South Hamgyong Province	100	10	110
	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	10.0%	8.6%	9.9%
Yanggang Province	31	1	32
	96.9%	3.1%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.9%	2.9%
Chagang Province	9	1	10
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
North Pyongan Province	34	7	41
	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
	3.4%	6.0%	3.7%
South Pyongan Province	39	5	44
	88.6%	11.4%	100.0%
	3.9%	4.3%	3.9%
North Hwanghae Province	18	5	23
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	1.8%	4.3%	2.1%
South Hwanghae Province	17	1	18
	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%
Kangwon Province	15	0	15
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%

Information type/Region	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Other	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	43	27	70
	61.4%	38.6%	100.0%
	4.3%	23.3%	6.3%
Total	1,000	116	1,116
	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of public execution reported took place in North Hamgyong Province (64.7%), followed by South Hamgyong Province which account for 9.9% and South Pyongan Province (3.9%).
- The number of public executions in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province account for 74.6% 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.

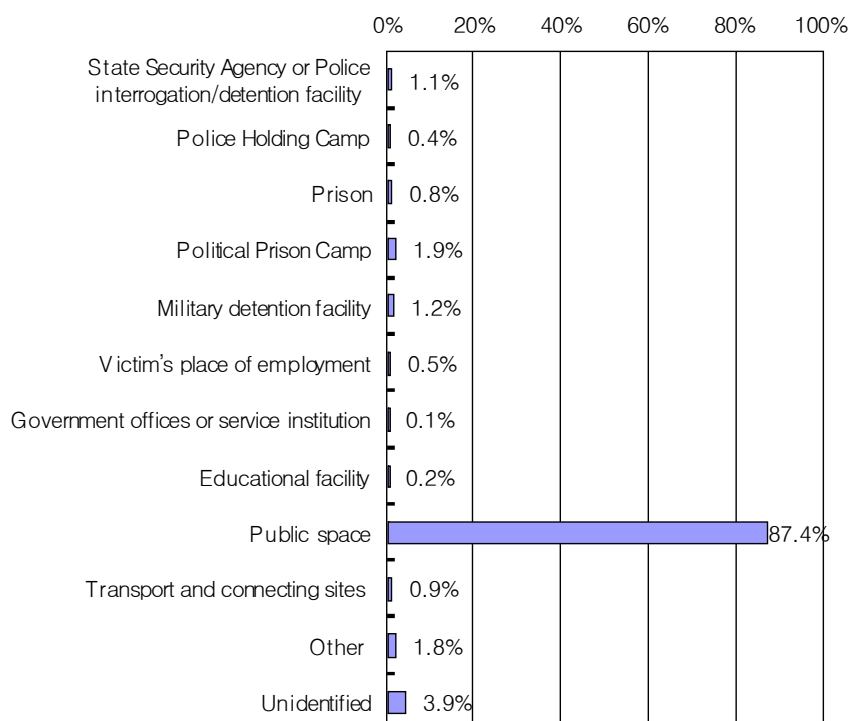


© Public execution listed by location of incident

Information type/Location of incident	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	9	3	12
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%
Police Holding Camp	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Prison	7	2	9
	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%
Political Prison Camp	18	3	21
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%
Military detention facility	11	2	13
	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%
Victim's place of employment	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Government offices or service institution	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%
Educational facility	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Public space	889	86	975
	91.2%	8.8%	100.0%
	88.9%	74.1%	87.4%
Transport and connecting sites (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	10	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%

Information type/Location of incident	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Other	17	3	20
	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	2.6%	1.8%
Unidentified	28	15	43
	65.1%	34.9%	100.0%
	2.8%	12.9%	3.9%
Total	1,000	116	1,116
	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

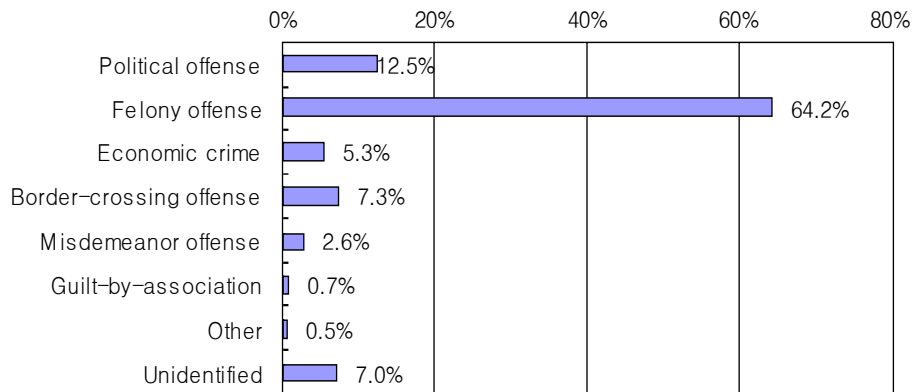
- Public executions are usually carried out in public spaces such as a playground, riverside, public market etc. (87.4%).



④ Public executions listed by charge against victim

Information type/Charge against victim	Public execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Political offense	109	30	139
	78.4%	21.6%	100.0%
	10.9%	25.9%	12.5%
Felony offense	656	60	716
	91.6%	8.4%	100.0%
	65.6%	51.7%	64.2%
Economic crime	52	7	59
	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
	5.2%	6.0%	5.3%
Border-crossing offense	73	8	81
	90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
	7.3%	6.9%	7.3%
Misdemeanor offense	26	3	29
	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Guilt-by-association	6	2	8
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%
Other	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	72	6	78
	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	7.2%	5.2%	7.0%
Total	1,000	116	1,116
	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Legal executions were most frequently carried out against persons charged with a felony (64.2%, 716 incidents), or political offense (12.5%, 139 incidents). Charges relating to border crossing and economic crime accounted for the next highest numbers of reported public executions (7.3%, 81 incidents and 5.3%, 59 incidents respectively).



② Secret execution: 58 incidents (12/46)

③ Secret executions by year

Information type/Year	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
1950s	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	3.4%
1970s	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	4.3%	5.2%
1980s	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.5%	5.2%
1990s	1	12	13
	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
	8.3%	26.1%	22.4%
2000-2005	5	13	18
	27.8%	72.2%	100.0%
	41.7%	28.3%	31.0%
2006-2008	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	6.9%
Unspecified time	5	10	15
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	41.7%	21.7%	25.9%
Total	12	46	58
	20.7%	79.3%	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 (79.3%) rather than observed (20.7%).
- Secret executions were most frequently reported to take place in the 2000s (37.9%) and followed by 1990s (22.4%).

⑥ Secret executions listed by region

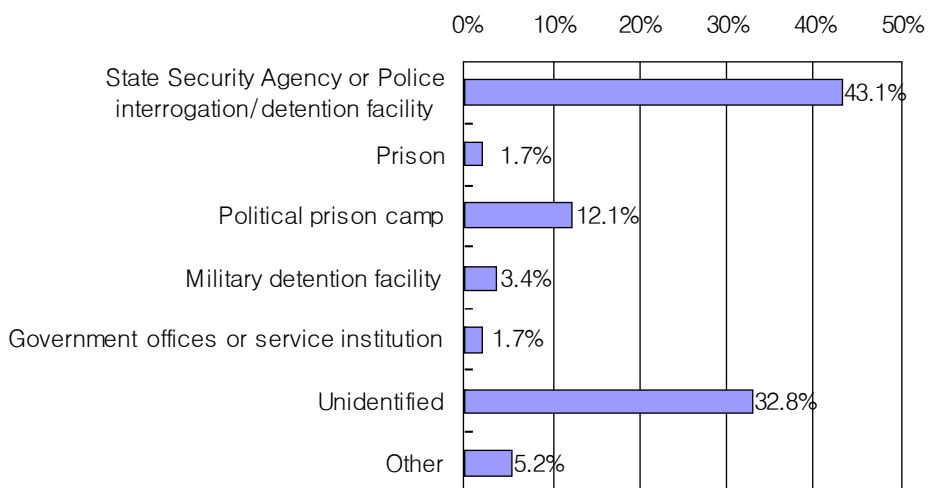
Information type/region	Secret execution		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	8.3%	10.9%	10.3%
North Hamgyong Province	9	11	20
	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%
	75.0%	23.9%	34.5%
South Hamgyong Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	3.4%
Yanggang Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
South Pyongan Province	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	4.3%	5.2%
North Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Kangwon Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Unidentified	1	22	23
	4.3%	95.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	47.8%	39.7%
Total	12	46	58
	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of reports was received from North Hamgyong Province (34.5%). As indicated by this chart given the nature of secret executions it is often difficult to ascertain 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	5	20	25
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	41.7%	43.5%	43.1%
Prison	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Political prison camp	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	50.0%	2.2%	12.1%
Military detention facility	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	3.4%
Government offices or service institution	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%
Unidentified	1	18	19
	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	39.1%	32.8%
Other	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.5%	5.2%
Total	12	46	58
	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

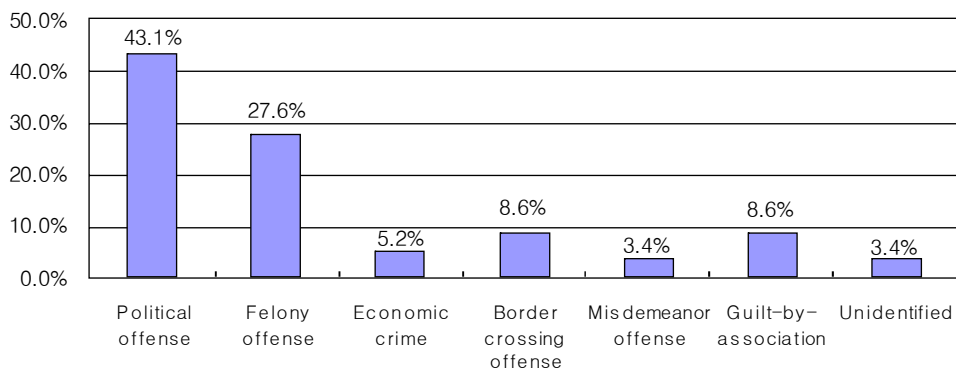
- The majority of reported secret executions took places in political prison Camps and State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities. Given the nature of secret executions this table indicates common places where secret executions are carried out are often isolated places or detention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



④ 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	2	23	25
	8.0%	92.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	50.0%	43.1%
Felony offense	6	10	16
	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%
	50.0%	21.7%	27.6%
Economic crime	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.5%	5.2%
Border crossing offense	0	5	5
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.9%	8.6%
Misdemeanor offense	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	2.2%	3.4%
Guilt-by-association	2	3	5
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	16.7%	6.5%	8.6%
Unidentified	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	2.2%	3.4%
Total	12	46	58
	20.7%	79.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of secret execution resulted from charges relating to political offenses (43.1%: 25 incidents), felony offenses (27.6%: 16 incidents), guilt-by-association (8.6%: 5 incidents) and border-crossing offense (8.6% : 5 incidents).



③ Other : 19 incidents (7/12)

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

(4) Death resulting from injuries sustained through rape: 1 incident (0/1)

(5) Assassination: 13 incidents (10/3)

(6) Killing in the context of conflict: 0 incidents (0/0)

(7) Death in a massacre or mass killing: 2 incidents (0/2)

(8) Death due to unknown causes/unexplained killing: 36 incidents (22/14)

(9) Killing in course of medical and biochemical experimentation:
6 incidents (4/2)

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

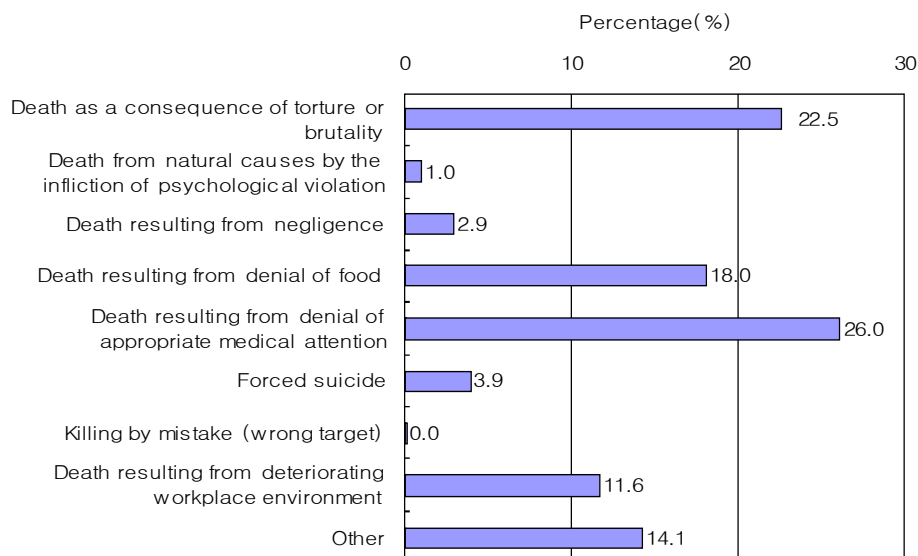
(11) Other direct actions which violate the right to life: 311 incidents (251/60)

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	70	3	9	56	81	12	0	36	44	311
Percentage	22.5	1.0	2.9	18.0	26.0	3.9	0.0	11.6	14.1	100.0

- Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention (26.0%) accounted for the majority of incidents. This was followed by death as a consequence of torture or brutality (22.5%), death resulting from denial of food (18.0%) and death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment (11.6%)



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
1950s	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%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1960s	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%	8.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%
1970s	0	0	0	2	5	2	1	2	12
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	41.7%	16.7%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	6.2%	16.7%	2.8%	4.5%	3.9%
1980s	6	0	2	0	4	0	8	1	21
	28.6%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	38.1%	4.8%	100.0%
	8.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	22.2%	2.3%	6.8%
1990s	23	1	4	17	19	4	11	12	91
	25.3%	1.1%	4.4%	18.7%	20.9%	4.4%	12.1%	13.2%	100.0%
	32.9%	33.3%	44.4%	30.4%	23.5%	33.3%	30.6%	27.3%	29.3%
2000-2005	31	0	2	22	34	2	10	14	115
	27.0%	0.0%	1.7%	19.1%	29.6%	1.7%	8.7%	12.2%	100.0%
	44.3%	0.0%	22.2%	39.3%	42.0%	16.7%	27.8%	31.8%	37.0%
2006-2008	4	0	0	8	10	1	0	5	28
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	35.7%	3.6%	0.0%	17.9%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	12.3%	8.3%	0.0%	11.4%	9.0%
Unspecified time	6	1	1	7	9	2	6	9	41
	14.6%	2.4%	2.4%	17.1%	22.0%	4.9%	14.6%	22.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	33.3%	11.1%	12.5%	11.1%	16.7%	16.7%	20.5%	13.2%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	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 2000s (46.0%). This is followed by incidents in the 1990s (29.3%) and the 1980s (6.8%).

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	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	9
	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	11.1%	3.6%	2.5%	8.3%	0.0%	4.5%	2.9%
North Hamgyong Province	42	1	5	27	40	5	25	15	160
	26.3%	0.6%	3.1%	16.9%	25.0%	3.1%	15.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	60.0%	33.3%	55.6%	48.2%	49.4%	41.7%	69.4%	34.1%	51.4%
South Hamgyong Province	12	0	1	12	20	2	5	8	60
	20.0%	0.0%	1.7%	20.0%	33.3%	3.3%	8.3%	13.3%	100.0%
	17.1%	0.0%	11.1%	21.4%	24.7%	16.7%	13.9%	18.2%	19.3%
Yanggang Province	3	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	14
	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	21.4%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	100.0%
	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.7%	8.3%	5.6%	2.3%	4.5%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	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%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	8
	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%
South Pyongan Province	3	1	0	6	8	0	2	2	22
	13.6%	4.5%	0.0%	27.3%	36.4%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
	4.3%	33.3%	0.0%	10.7%	9.9%	0.0%	5.6%	4.5%	7.1%
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%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%

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%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Kangwon Province	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	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%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
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%	2.3%	0.3%
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%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
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%	2.3%	0.3%
Unidentified	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	12	26
	23.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	7.7%	7.7%	3.8%	46.2%	100.0%
	8.6%	33.3%	11.1%	1.8%	2.5%	16.7%	2.8%	27.3%	8.4%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	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 (51.4%). This is followed by South Hamgyong Province (19.3%).

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	36	0	4	31	44	5	18	24	162
	22.2%	0.0%	2.5%	19.1%	27.2%	3.1%	11.1%	14.8%	100.0%
	51.4%	0.0%	44.4%	55.4%	54.3%	41.7%	50.0%	54.5%	52.1%
Female	26	3	4	15	31	4	1	14	98
	26.5%	3.1%	4.1%	15.3%	31.6%	4.1%	1.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	37.1%	100.0%	44.4%	26.8%	38.3%	33.3%	2.8%	31.8%	31.5%
Unidentified	8	0	1	10	6	3	17	6	51
	15.7%	0.0%	2.0%	19.6%	11.8%	5.9%	33.3%	11.8%	100.0%
	11.4%	0.0%	11.1%	17.9%	7.4%	25.0%	47.2%	13.6%	16.4%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	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 (52.1%) whose right to life was afflicted by other direct actions is much more than that of female victims (31.5%).

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	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	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%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
10-19	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	9
	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
20-29	1.4%	0.0%	11.1%	1.8%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.9%
	3	1	0	5	13	1	5	4	32
	9.4%	3.1%	0.0%	15.6%	40.6%	3.1%	15.6%	12.5%	100.0%
30-39	4.3%	33.3%	0.0%	8.9%	16.0%	8.3%	13.9%	9.1%	10.3%
	17	0	0	7	13	0	3	8	48
	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	27.1%	0.0%	6.3%	16.7%	100.0%
40-49	24.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	16.0%	0.0%	8.3%	18.2%	15.4%
	4	0	1	6	6	0	2	4	23
	17.4%	0.0%	4.3%	26.1%	26.1%	0.0%	8.7%	17.4%	100.0%
50-59	5.7%	0.0%	11.1%	10.7%	7.4%	0.0%	5.6%	9.1%	7.4%
	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	12
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
60-69	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	3.9%
	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	6
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.9%

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
70-79	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.0%
Unidentified	40	2	7	33	35	11	25	23	176
	22.7%	1.1%	4.0%	18.8%	19.9%	6.3%	14.2%	13.1%	100.0%
	57.1%	66.7%	77.8%	58.9%	43.2%	91.7%	69.4%	52.3%	56.6%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 15.4% of the total reported victims who died due to the other direct actions which violated the right to life were in their 30s. However the range of identified victim's ages is fairly evenly distributed.

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	23	0	0	10	14	3	0	14	64
	35.9%	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	21.9%	4.7%	0.0%	21.9%	100.0%
	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	17.3%	25.0%	0.0%	31.8%	20.6%
Labor training camp	7	0	0	11	8	1	1	1	29
	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	37.9%	27.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	9.9%	8.3%	2.8%	2.3%	9.3%
Police holding camp	10	0	1	4	13	2	1	3	34
	29.4%	0.0%	2.9%	11.8%	38.2%	5.9%	2.9%	8.8%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	11.1%	7.1%	16.0%	16.7%	2.8%	6.8%	10.9%
Prison	14	0	2	18	17	0	4	13	68
	20.6%	0.0%	2.9%	26.5%	25.0%	0.0%	5.9%	19.1%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	22.2%	32.1%	21.0%	0.0%	11.1%	29.5%	21.9%
Political Prison Camp	11	2	2	9	9	2	2	6	43
	25.6%	4.7%	4.7%	20.9%	20.9%	4.7%	4.7%	14.0%	100.0%
	15.7%	66.7%	22.2%	16.1%	11.1%	16.7%	5.6%	13.6%	13.8%
Military detention facility	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	8.3%	2.8%	2.3%	1.3%
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%	2.3%	0.3%
Victim's home	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	9
	22.2%	0.0%	22.2%	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	22.2%	1.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.9%

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	0	0	1	1	1	0	26	1	30
	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	86.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	72.2%	2.3%	9.6%
Government office or service institution	1	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	13
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	84.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
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%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.3%
Unidentified	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	2	11
	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	27.3%	0.0%	18.2%	100.0%
	1.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	25.0%	0.0%	4.5%	3.5%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	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 prison (21.9%). This is followed by interrogation and detention facilities of State Security Agency or Police (20.6%), political prison camp (13.8%), police holding camp (10.9%) and victim's place of employment (9.6%). 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	14	1	0	4	5	1	0	12	37
	37.8%	2.7%	0.0%	10.8%	13.5%	2.7%	0.0%	32.4%	100.0%
	20.0%	33.3%	0.0%	7.1%	6.2%	8.3%	0.0%	27.3%	11.9%
Felony offense	17	1	5	8	15	0	1	14	61
	27.9%	1.6%	8.2%	13.1%	24.6%	0.0%	1.6%	23.0%	100.0%
	24.3%	33.3%	55.6%	14.3%	18.5%	0.0%	2.8%	31.8%	19.6%
Economic crime	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Border- crossing offense	18	0	0	9	15	2	1	7	52
	34.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	28.8%	3.8%	1.9%	13.5%	100.0%
	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	18.5%	16.7%	2.8%	15.9%	16.7%
Misdemeanor offense	7	0	3	13	38	0	32	2	95
	7.4%	0.0%	3.2%	13.7%	40.0%	0.0%	33.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	33.3%	23.2%	46.9%	0.0%	88.9%	4.5%	30.5%
Guilt-by- assoc iation	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	7
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	2.3%
Other	6	0	0	13	0	8	2	2	31
	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	41.9%	0.0%	25.8%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.2%	0.0%	66.7%	5.6%	4.5%	10.0%
Unidentified	5	1	0	7	4	1	0	4	22
	22.7%	4.5%	0.0%	31.8%	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%	18.2%	100.0%
	7.1%	33.3%	0.0%	12.5%	4.9%	8.3%	0.0%	9.1%	7.1%
Total	70	3	9	56	81	12	36	44	311
	22.5%	1.0%	2.9%	18.0%	26.0%	3.9%	11.6%	14.1%	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 30.5%, followed by felony offenses (19.6%), border-crossing offense (16.7%) and political offenses (11.9%).

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

① Death as a consequence of torture or brutality: 70 incidents (53/17)

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	
1980s	3	3	6
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	17.6%	8.6%
1990s	17	6	23
	73.9%	26.1%	100.0%
	32.1%	35.3%	32.9%
2000-2005	24	7	31
	77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
	45.3%	41.2%	44.3%
2006-2008	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	0.0%	5.7%
Unspecified time	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	9.4%	5.9%	8.6%
Total	53	17	70
	75.7%	24.3%	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 70 of the total 311 incidents. The majority of reported incidents of death as a consequence of torture or brutality occurred in the 2000s (35 incidents: 50.0%). 4 incidents have been reported as having occurred in the last 3 years (2006-2008).

⑥ Deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality by region

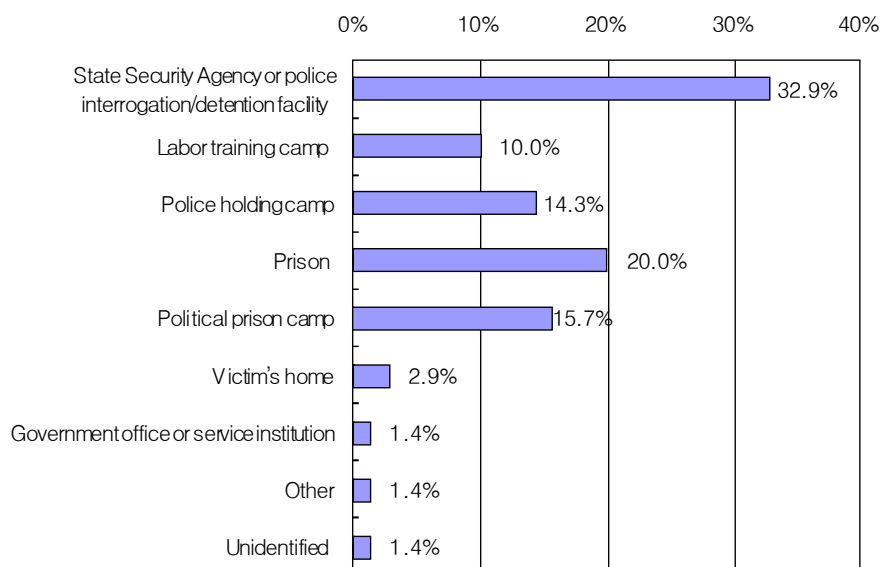
Detailed act/Region	Death as a consequence of torture or brutality		Total
	Eye-witness	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	1.4%
North Hamgyong Province	31	11	42
	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%
	58.5%	64.7%	60.0%
South Hamgyong Province	11	1	12
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	20.8%	5.9%	17.1%
Yanggang Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	4.3%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
South Pyongan Province	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	3.8%	5.9%	4.3%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	1.4%
Unidentified	4	2	6
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	7.5%	11.8%	8.6%
Total	53	17	70
	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported deaths as a consequence of torture or brutality most frequently happened in North Hamgyong Province (60.0%).

© 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	16	7	23
	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
	30.2%	41.2%	32.9%
Labor training camp	5	2	7
	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	9.4%	11.8%	10.0%
Police holding camp	9	1	10
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	17.0%	5.9%	14.3%
Prison	13	1	14
	92.9%	7.1%	100.0%
	24.5%	5.9%	20.0%
Political prison camp	6	5	11
	54.5%	45.5%	100.0%
	11.3%	29.4%	15.7%
Victim's home	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Government office or service institution	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Other	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	1.4%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	1.4%
Total	53	17	70
	75.7%	24.3%	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 32.9% of incidents, followed by prison (20.0%) and political prison camp (15.7%).



- ② Death from natural causes by the infliction of psychological violation: 3 incidents (1/2)
- ③ Death resulting from negligence: 9 incidents (4/5)
- ④ Dead/Death resulting from denial of food: 56 incidents (52/4)
- ⑤ Death resulting from denial of appropriate medical attention: 81 incidents (68/13)
- ⑥ Forced suicide: 12 incidents (9/3)
- ⑦ Killing by mistake (wrong target): 0 incidents
- ⑧ Death resulting from deteriorating workplace environment: 36 incidents (34/2)
- ⑨ Other: 44 incidents (30/14)

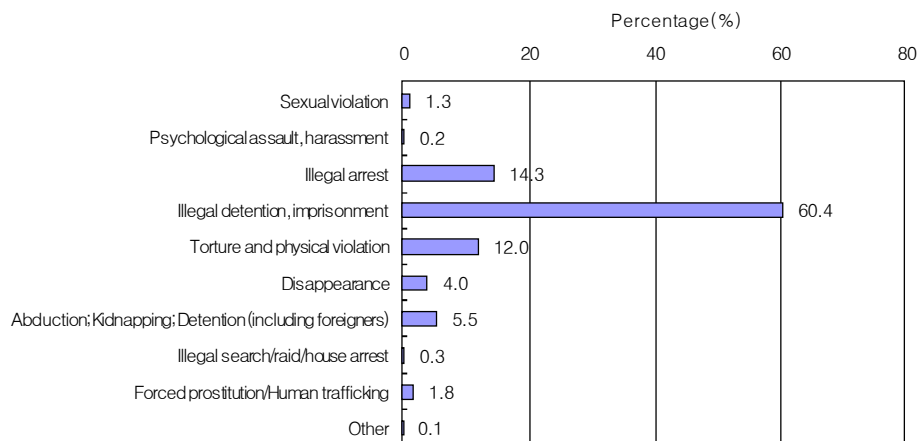
2. Personal Integrity and Right to Liberty: 6,616 incidents (5,687/929)

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	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
Percentage	1.3	0.2	14.3	60.4	12.0	4.0	5.5	0.3	1.8	0.1	100.0

- Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty accounted for 59.0% of all human rights violations recorded.
- Of these incidents, illegal detention and imprisonment (60.4%), illegal arrest (14.3%), torture and physical violations (12.0%), abduction, kidnapping and detention (5.5%) 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.

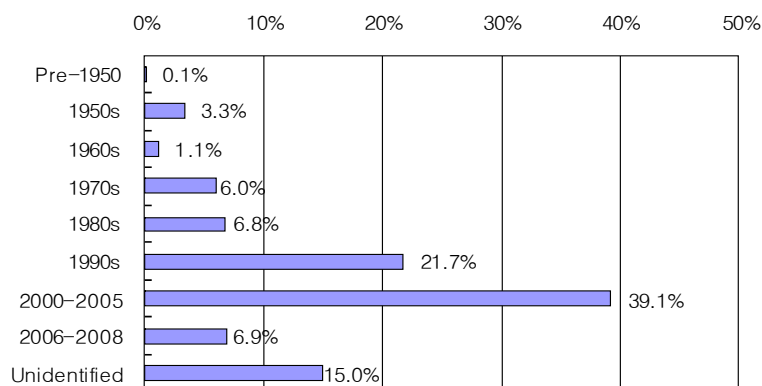


(2) Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by year

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	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
1950s	0	0	3	16	4	6	190	0	0	0	219
	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	7.3%	1.8%	2.7%	86.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	2.3%	51.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
1960s	0	2	11	41	1	12	7	1	0	0	75
	0.0%	2.7%	14.7%	54.7%	1.3%	16.0%	9.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	4.5%	1.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
1970s	1	1	53	233	19	55	32	3	0	1	398
	0.3%	0.3%	13.3%	58.5%	4.8%	13.8%	8.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	1.2%	6.7%	5.6%	5.8%	2.4%	20.8%	8.7%	13.0%	0.0%	12.5%	6.0%
1980s	5	1	57	267	73	35	7	3	2	2	452
	1.1%	0.2%	12.6%	59.1%	16.2%	7.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	100.0%
	6.0%	6.7%	6.0%	6.7%	9.2%	13.3%	1.9%	13.0%	1.7%	25.0%	6.8%
1990s	28	0	252	788	217	68	5	11	62	2	1,433
	2.0%	0.0%	17.6%	55.0%	15.1%	4.7%	0.3%	0.8%	4.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	33.7%	0.0%	26.6%	19.7%	27.4%	25.8%	1.4%	47.8%	52.1%	25.0%	21.7%
2000-2005	19	6	389	1,752	354	34	1	4	24	1	2,584
	0.7%	0.2%	15.1%	67.8%	13.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.9%	40.0%	41.0%	43.8%	44.7%	12.9%	0.3%	17.4%	20.2%	12.5%	39.1%
2006-2008	7	0	71	315	54	7	0	1	4	0	459
	1.5%	0.0%	15.5%	68.6%	11.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.4%	0.0%	7.5%	7.9%	6.8%	2.7%	0.0%	4.3%	3.4%	0.0%	6.9%
Unspecified time	23	5	112	582	69	47	125	0	27	2	992
	2.3%	0.5%	11.3%	58.7%	7.0%	4.7%	12.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.2%	100.0%
	27.7%	33.3%	11.8%	14.6%	8.7%	17.8%	34.1%	0.0%	22.7%	25.0%	15.0%

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
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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 1990s and 2000s. 0.1% in pre-1950, 3.3% in the 1950s, 1.1% in the 1960s, 6.0% in the 1970s, 6.8% in the 1980s, 21.7% in the 1990s, 39.1% in 2000-2005, and 6.9% in 2006-2008. This may suggest that this type of human rights violation is on the rise.
- The relatively high number of incidents in the 1950s can be attributed to the Korean War when many people were abducted and detained. 86.8% of recorded incidents which occurred in 1950s took place as a form of abduction, kidnapping and detention.
- Incidents reported as haven taken place over the last three years (2006-2008) included a variety of rights abuses relating to violations of personal integrity and right to liberty including sexual violation (8.4%), illegal detention and imprisonment (7.9%) and illegal arrest (7.5%). No incidents of psychological assault, harassment and abduction nor kidnapping and detention of foreigners have been reported as having taken place in the last three years.

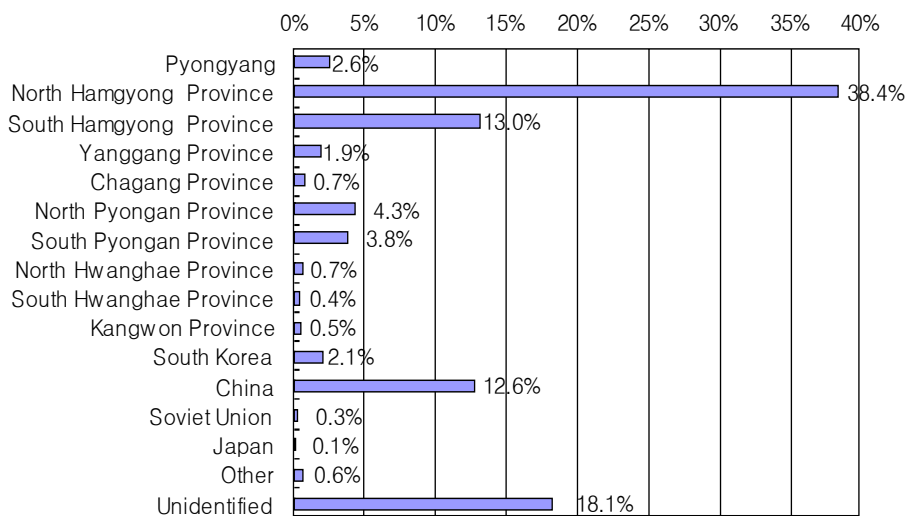


(3) Incidents violating personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by region

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	35	71	19	28	7	3	2	1	171
	2.3%	0.6%	20.5%	41.5%	11.1%	16.4%	4.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	4.8%	6.7%	3.7%	1.8%	2.4%	10.6%	1.9%	13.0%	1.7%	12.5%	2.6%
North Hamgyong Province	36	3	172	1,788	413	86	17	8	13	2	2,538
	1.4%	0.1%	6.8%	70.4%	16.3%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	43.4%	20.0%	18.1%	44.7%	52.1%	32.6%	4.6%	34.8%	10.9%	25.0%	38.4%
South Hamgyong Province	7	1	10	751	70	20	1	0	1	0	861
	0.8%	0.1%	1.2%	87.2%	8.1%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.4%	6.7%	1.1%	18.8%	8.8%	7.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	13.0%
Yanggang Province	0	0	9	80	29	6	0	0	2	0	126
	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	63.5%	23.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.0%	3.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Chagang Province	1	0	4	20	18	1	0	0	0	3	47
	2.1%	0.0%	8.5%	42.6%	38.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.7%
North Pyongan Province	6	2	8	209	46	12	1	0	1	0	285
	2.1%	0.7%	2.8%	73.3%	16.1%	4.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.2%	13.3%	0.8%	5.2%	5.8%	4.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.3%
South Pyongan Province	1	2	10	196	34	6	0	4	0	1	254
	0.4%	0.8%	3.9%	77.2%	13.4%	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	1.2%	13.3%	1.1%	4.9%	4.3%	2.3%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	12.5%	3.8%
North Hwanghae Province	2	1	7	26	6	3	0	0	0	0	45
	4.4%	2.2%	15.6%	57.8%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	6.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%

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
South Hwanghae Province	2	0	5	12	4	3	0	0	1	0	27
	7.4%	0.0%	18.5%	44.4%	14.8%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%
Kangwon Province	0	0	1	17	4	1	6	2	0	0	31
	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	54.8%	12.9%	3.2%	19.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	137
	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%	37.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
China	10	2	351	327	64	3	3	1	74	1	836
	1.2%	0.2%	42.0%	39.1%	7.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	8.9%	0.1%	100.0%
	12.0%	13.3%	37.0%	8.2%	8.1%	1.1%	0.8%	4.3%	62.2%	12.5%	12.6%
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	2	5	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	18
	0.0%	11.1%	27.8%	33.3%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	1	0	13	8	0	1	15	0	1	0	39
	2.6%	0.0%	33.3%	20.5%	0.0%	2.6%	38.5%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	4.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Unidentified	13	1	319	485	80	90	180	5	24	0	1,197
	1.1%	0.1%	26.6%	40.5%	6.7%	7.5%	15.0%	0.4%	2.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.7%	6.7%	33.6%	12.1%	10.1%	34.1%	49.0%	21.7%	20.2%	0.0%	18.1%
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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 38.4%, South Hamgyong Province accounts for 13.0%, China accounts for 12.6%, North Pyongan Province accounts for 4.3% and South Pyongan Province accounts for 3.8%, Pyongyang accounts for 2.6%, South Korea accounts for 2.1%, Yanggang Province accounts for 1.9%. Other areas took around a 1% share.
- 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 relating to violations of personal integrity and the right to liberty sharply increased to 12.6% from the 5.2% recorded in the 2008 White Paper. This may be attributed to human rights violations in China reported by North Korean defectors.

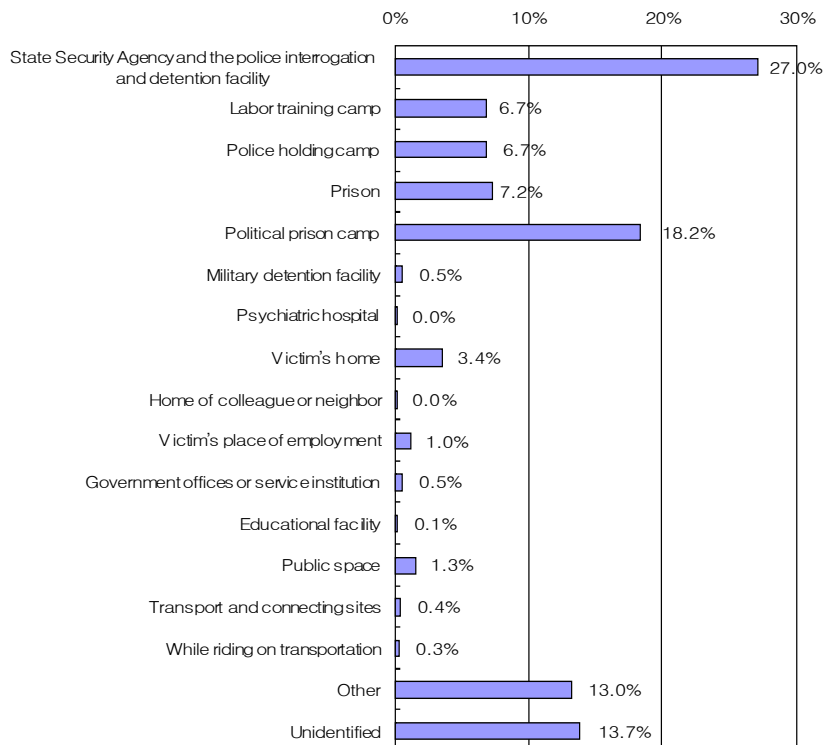


(4) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by location of incident

Type of act/ Location of incident	Sexual violation	Psychological assault, harassment	Illegal arrest	Illegal detention, imprisonment	Torture and physical violation	Disappearance	Abduction; Kidnapping; Detention (including foreigners)	Illegal search/ raid/ house arrest	Forced prostitution/ Human trafficking	Other	Total
State Security Agency and the police interrogation and detention facility	19	4	1	1,311	438	11	0	0	0	2	1,786
	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	73.4%	24.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	22.9%	26.7%	0.1%	32.8%	55.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	27.0%
Labor training camp	1	0	0	399	41	0	0	0	0	0	441
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	90.5%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Police holding camp	7	0	0	350	86	0	0	0	0	0	443
	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	79.0%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Prison	0	0	0	449	27	0	0	0	0	1	477
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.1%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	7.2%
Political prison camp	15	2	1	1,103	76	8	1	0	0	0	1,206
	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	91.5%	6.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.1%	13.3%	0.1%	27.6%	9.6%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
Military detention facility	2	0	7	15	10	1	0	0	0	0	35
	5.7%	0.0%	20.0%	42.9%	28.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	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%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's home	5	2	111	0	11	68	3	21	0	1	222
	2.3%	0.9%	50.0%	0.0%	5.0%	30.6%	1.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	6.0%	13.3%	11.7%	0.0%	1.4%	25.8%	0.8%	91.3%	0.0%	12.5%	3.4%

Type of act/ Location of incident	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
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Victim's place of employment	2	3	33	1	2	17	3	1	1	1	64
	3.1%	4.7%	51.6%	1.6%	3.1%	26.6%	4.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	2.4%	20.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.3%	6.4%	0.8%	4.3%	0.8%	12.5%	1.0%
Government offices or service institution	4	2	4	11	2	1	6	0	1	1	32
	12.5%	6.3%	12.5%	34.4%	6.3%	3.1%	18.8%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	100.0%
	4.8%	13.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	12.5%	0.5%
Educational facility	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.1%
Public space	1	0	53	0	6	9	17	0	2	1	89
	1.1%	0.0%	59.6%	0.0%	6.7%	10.1%	19.1%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%	4.6%	0.0%	1.7%	12.5%	1.3%
Transport and connecting sites	4	0	14	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	24
	16.7%	0.0%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
While riding on transportation	0	0	9	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	17
	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	13	1	309	340	60	38	39	0	60	0	860
	1.5%	0.1%	35.9%	39.5%	7.0%	4.4%	4.5%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.7%	6.7%	32.6%	8.5%	7.6%	14.4%	10.6%	0.0%	50.4%	0.0%	13.0%
Unidentified	10	1	401	16	30	109	286	1	55	0	909
	1.1%	0.1%	44.1%	1.8%	3.3%	12.0%	31.5%	0.1%	6.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.0%	6.7%	42.3%	0.4%	3.8%	41.3%	77.9%	4.3%	46.2%	0.0%	13.7%
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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 (27.0%) and political prison camps (18.2%). 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 (6.7%, 6.7% and 7.2% respectively).
- The majority of persons illegally detained or imprisoned were held in political prison camps (27.6%) or State Security Agency or Police facilities (32.8%).
- Of the reported allegations relating to torture and physical violations, nearly all took place in State Security Agency or Police facilities (55.3%).
- Overall, personal integrity and the right to liberty of North Korean people were most frequently violated in Political Prison camps and State Security Agency and Police interrogation/detention facilities.

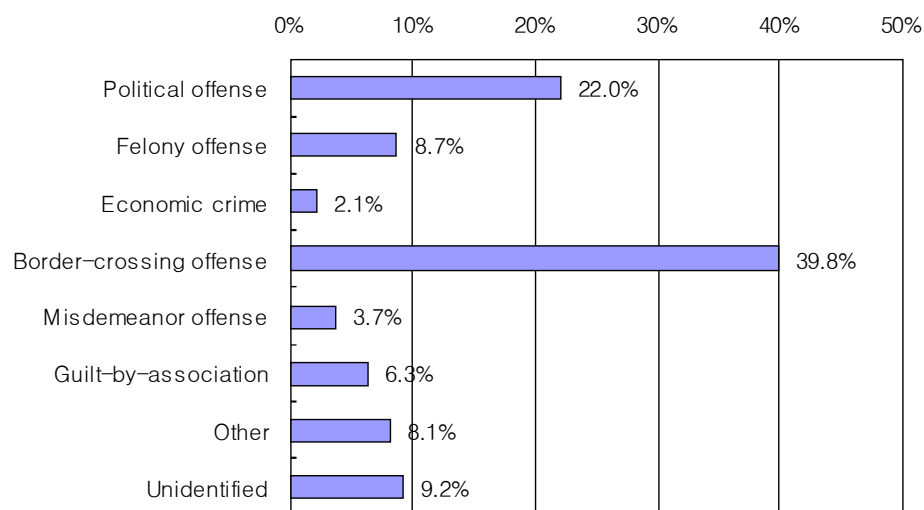


(5) Incidents violating the personal integrity and the right to liberty listed by original charge against victim

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	311	882	116	133	3	6	0	0	1,455
	0.3%	0.0%	21.4%	60.6%	8.0%	9.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	32.8%	22.1%	14.6%	50.4%	0.8%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%
Felony offense	48	6	90	288	113	6	15	1	7	0	574
	8.4%	1.0%	15.7%	50.2%	19.7%	1.0%	2.6%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	57.8%	40.0%	9.5%	7.2%	14.3%	2.3%	4.1%	4.3%	5.9%	0.0%	8.7%
Economic crime	0	0	22	98	18	2	0	2	0	0	142
	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	69.0%	12.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Border-crossing offense	15	6	421	1,807	362	14	4	1	1	2	2,633
	0.6%	0.2%	16.0%	68.6%	13.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	18.1%	40.0%	44.4%	45.2%	45.7%	5.3%	1.1%	4.3%	0.8%	25.0%	39.8%
Misdemeanor offense	3	2	22	113	94	7	0	1	0	3	245
	1.2%	0.8%	9.0%	46.1%	38.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	3.6%	13.3%	2.3%	2.8%	11.9%	2.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	37.5%	3.7%
Guilt-by-association	0	0	34	316	10	46	0	11	0	1	418
	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	75.6%	2.4%	11.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.9%	1.3%	17.4%	0.0%	47.8%	0.0%	12.5%	6.3%
Other	10	1	5	25	38	5	343	0	110	2	539
	1.9%	0.2%	0.9%	4.6%	7.1%	0.9%	63.6%	0.0%	20.4%	0.4%	100.0%
	12.0%	6.7%	0.5%	0.6%	4.8%	1.9%	93.5%	0.0%	92.4%	25.0%	8.1%
Unidentified	3	0	44	467	41	51	2	1	1	0	610
	0.5%	0.0%	7.2%	76.6%	6.7%	8.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	4.6%	11.7%	5.2%	19.3%	0.5%	4.3%	0.8%	0.0%	9.2%

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
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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 relating to border crossing offenses (39.8%), political offenses (22.0%), felony offenses (8.7%), Other (8.1%) and guilt-by-association (6.3%).
- These reported cases suggest that relatively low numbers of incidents violating personal integrity and liberty following charges relating to economic crimes (2.1%) and misdemeanor offenses (3.7%).
- Individuals charged with the political offenses (50.4%) or guilt-by-association (17.4%) 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	0	1	4	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	23
	0.0%	4.3%	17.4%	65.2%	4.3%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
10-19	4	0	36	149	61	2	6	1	6	3	268
	1.5%	0.0%	13.4%	55.6%	22.8%	0.7%	2.2%	0.4%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	3.8%	3.7%	7.7%	0.8%	1.6%	4.3%	5.0%	37.5%	4.1%
20-29	23	1	161	547	124	11	20	2	23	1	913
	2.5%	0.1%	17.6%	59.9%	13.6%	1.2%	2.2%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	27.7%	6.7%	17.0%	13.7%	15.7%	4.2%	5.4%	8.7%	19.3%	12.5%	13.8%
30-39	4	2	135	548	113	23	6	1	14	1	847
	0.5%	0.2%	15.9%	64.7%	13.3%	2.7%	0.7%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%	100.0%
	4.8%	13.3%	14.2%	13.7%	14.3%	8.7%	1.6%	4.3%	11.8%	12.5%	12.8%
40-49	0	0	80	275	51	18	3	0	2	1	430
	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	64.0%	11.9%	4.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	12.5%	6.5%
50-59	0	0	22	122	14	16	3	0	1	0	178
	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%	68.5%	7.9%	9.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.1%	1.8%	6.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.7%
60-69	0	0	13	51	8	7	4	0	0	0	83
	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	61.4%	9.6%	8.4%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	2.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
70-79	0	0	6	12	8	6	32	0	0	0	64
	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	18.8%	12.5%	9.4%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
80+	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	8
	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

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
Unidentified	52	10	492	2,275	412	179	288	19	73	2	3,802
	1.4%	0.3%	12.9%	59.8%	10.8%	4.7%	7.6%	0.5%	1.9%	0.1%	100.0%
	62.7%	66.7%	51.8%	56.9%	52.0%	67.8%	78.5%	82.6%	61.3%	25.0%	57.5%
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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: 20s (13.8%), 30s (12.8%), 40s (6.5%), 10s (4.1%), 50s (2.7%). This may reflect the violation of personal integrity and right to liberty most likely occurred to individuals in their 20s and 30s who are comparatively socially active.
- Looking at the victims of sexual violations whose ages were identified, the majority of victims were in 20s (27.7%), followed by 30s (4.8%) and 10s (4.8%). This shows that young people are vulnerable to sexual violations.
- Looking at the 10 year old age group which only took 4.1% of total incidents relating to violation of personal integrity and right to liberty, 7.7% of victims in 10s were tortured and physically violated, 5.0% were forced prostitution or human trafficking, 4.8% were sexually violated, 4.3% were illegally searched, raid or detained in their houses, 3.8% were illegally arrested, 3.7% were illegally detained, 1.6% were abducted, kidnapped and detained. This indicates 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	451	1,819	369	137	248	8	2	6	3,044
	0.0%	0.1%	14.8%	59.8%	12.1%	4.5%	8.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	26.7%	47.5%	45.5%	46.6%	51.9%	67.6%	34.8%	1.7%	75.0%	46.0%
Female	82	7	367	1,775	371	49	27	8	114	2	2,802
	2.9%	0.2%	13.1%	63.3%	13.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.3%	4.1%	0.1%	100.0%
	98.8%	46.7%	38.7%	44.4%	46.8%	18.6%	7.4%	34.8%	95.8%	25.0%	42.4%
Unidentified	1	4	131	402	52	78	92	7	3	0	770
	0.1%	0.5%	17.0%	52.2%	6.8%	10.1%	11.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	26.7%	13.8%	10.1%	6.6%	29.5%	25.1%	30.4%	2.5%	0.0%	11.6%
Total	83	15	949	3,996	792	264	367	23	119	8	6,616
	1.3%	0.2%	14.3%	60.4%	12.0%	4.0%	5.5%	0.3%	1.8%	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, 46.0% were male and 42.4% were female. However, females made up the majority of victims in specific categories, for example women were victims in 98.8% of sexual violation cases, and 95.8% of cases involving forced prostitution and human trafficking.

2) Detailed analysis of detailed acts violating personal integrity and right to liberty

(1) Sexual violation: 83 (59/24)

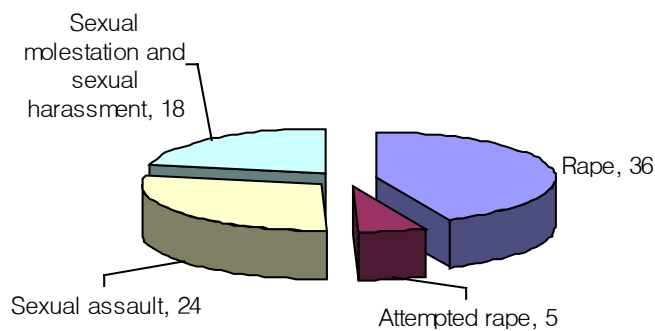
a. Analysis of sexual violations

① sexual violations

Detailed act	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and sexual harassment	Total
Number	36	5	24	18	83
Percentage	43.4	6.0	28.9	21.7	100.0

- Incidents of sexual violation included cases of rape (43.4%), sexual assault (28.9%), sexual molestation and sexual harassment (21.7%), and attempted rape (6.0%).

Number of sexual violations



② Sexual violations listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
1970s	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
1980s	1	0	4	0	5
	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	6.0%
1990s	13	1	8	6	28
	46.4%	3.6%	28.6%	21.4%	100.0%
	36.1%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.7%
2000-2005	8	0	4	7	19
	42.1%	0.0%	21.1%	36.8%	100.0%
	22.2%	0.0%	16.7%	38.9%	22.9%
2006-2008	2	0	3	2	7
	28.6%	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%	100.0%
	5.6%	0.0%	12.5%	11.1%	8.4%
Unspecified time	11	4	5	3	23
	47.8%	17.4%	21.7%	13.0%	100.0%
	30.6%	80.0%	20.8%	16.7%	27.7%
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

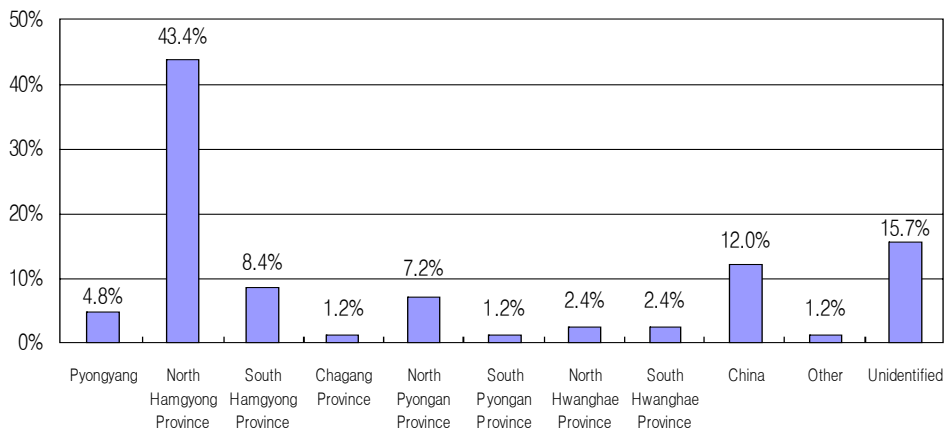
- There was no report before 1970. However violations of this type have been reported across the decades and figures were on the rise: 1.2% of reported incidents occurred in the 1970s, 6.0% in the 1980s, 33.7% in the 1990s, 31.3% in the 2000s. Of the reported sexual violations, many of the incidents happened in the 1990s 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%
	5.6%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
North Hamgyong Province	14	1	11	10	36
	38.9%	2.8%	30.6%	27.8%	100.0%
	38.9%	20.0%	45.8%	55.6%	43.4%
South Hamgyong Province	4	0	2	1	7
	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	8.3%	5.6%	8.4%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.2%
North Pyongan Province	2	0	3	1	6
	33.3%	0.0%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.6%	0.0%	12.5%	5.6%	7.2%
South Pyongan Province	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.2%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	2.4%
South Hwanghae Province	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	2.4%
China	5	0	3	2	10
	50.0%	0.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	13.9%	0.0%	12.5%	11.1%	12.0%
Other	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.2%
Unidentified	7	2	2	2	13
	53.8%	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	100.0%
	19.4%	40.0%	8.3%	11.1%	15.7%

Detailed act/Region	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest rate of sexual violations (43.4%) was reported in North Hamgyong Province. It may reflect the demography of North Korean defectors who provided the information.
- Of the reported violations except incidents in North Hamgyong Province, 12.0% of reported sexual violations occurred in China, 8.4% in South Hamgyong Province, 7.2% in North Pyongan Province, 4.8% in Pyongyang, 2.4% in South Hwanghae Province, 2.4% in North Hwanghae Province, 1.2% in Chagang Province, 1.2% in South Pyongan Province, 1.2% in other area. 15.7% of reported sexual violations were unidentified.



④ Sexual violations listed by gender of victim

Detailed act/Gender	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Female	35	5	24	18	82
	42.7%	6.1%	29.3%	22.0%	100.0%
	97.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%
Unidentified	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- All of 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	2	0	1	1	4
	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	0.0%	4.2%	5.6%	4.8%
20-29	11	2	7	3	23
	47.8%	8.7%	30.4%	13.0%	100.0%
	30.6%	40.0%	29.2%	16.7%	27.7%
30-39	0	0	2	2	4
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	11.1%	4.8%
Unidentified	23	3	14	12	52
	44.2%	5.8%	26.9%	23.1%	100.0%
	63.9%	60.0%	58.3%	66.7%	62.7%
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

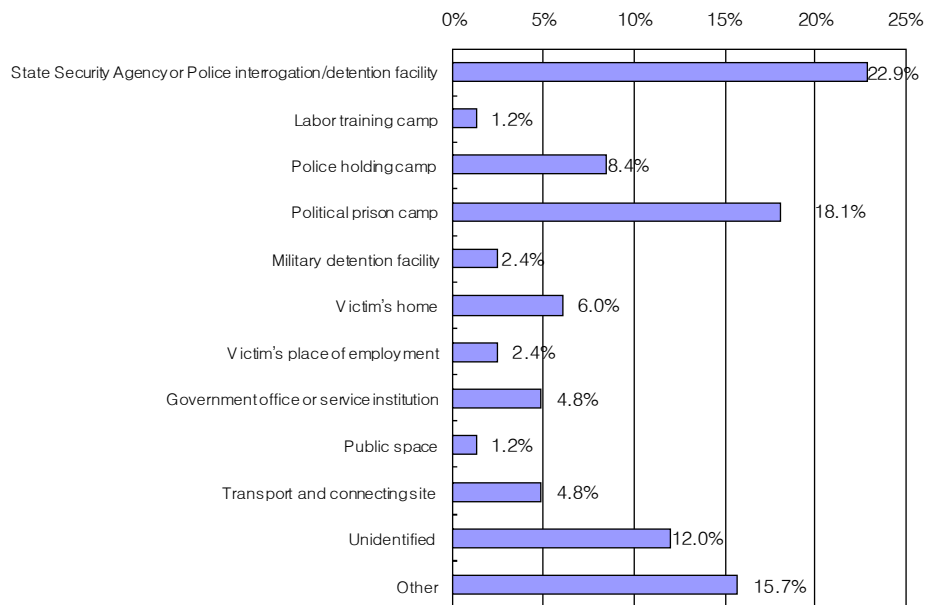
- For the majority of reported incidents of sexual violations, the age of the victim is unknown. Of those incidents where the age of the victim is known, the majority were in the 20s (27.7%). Four incidents involving victims in the 30s and four incidents involving victims in the age group 10-19 were reported. There are no reports of sexual violations involving victims of other ages.

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	5	0	5	9	19
	26.3%	0.0%	26.3%	47.4%	100.0%
	13.9%	0.0%	20.8%	50.0%	22.9%
Labor training camp	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.2%
Police holding camp	3	0	3	1	7
	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	8.3%	0.0%	12.5%	5.6%	8.4%
Political prison camp	4	0	9	2	15
	26.7%	0.0%	60.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	11.1%	0.0%	37.5%	11.1%	18.1%
Military detention facility	1	1	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Victim's home	2	1	1	1	5
	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	20.0%	4.2%	5.6%	6.0%
Victim's place of employment	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Government office or service institution	2	1	0	1	4
	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	5.6%	20.0%	0.0%	5.6%	4.8%
Public space	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	3	0	1	0	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.8%

Detailed act/Location of incident	Rape	Attempted rape	Sexual assault	Sexual molestation and harassment	Total
Unidentified	3	2	4	1	10
	30.0%	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	40.0%	16.7%	5.6%	12.0%
Other	10	0	1	2	13
	76.9%	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%	100.0%
	27.8%	0.0%	4.2%	11.1%	15.7%
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	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 (22.9%) and political prison camps (18.1%).
- Sexual assault commonly took place in political prison camps (9 cases, 37.5%). This is relatively a large percentage of the cases of sexual assault



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	11	3	7	11	32
	34.4%	9.4%	21.9%	34.4%	100.0%
	30.6%	60.0%	29.2%	61.1%	38.6%
Colleague of victim (neighbor)	5	1	1	0	7
	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.9%	20.0%	4.2%	0.0%	8.4%
Family or relative of victim	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	2.4%
Colleague of perpetrator	3	0	5	2	10
	30.0%	0.0%	50.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	8.3%	0.0%	20.8%	11.1%	12.0%
Eye-witness	7	1	3	2	13
	53.8%	7.7%	23.1%	15.4%	100.0%
	19.4%	20.0%	12.5%	11.1%	15.7%
Other	10	0	8	1	19
	52.6%	0.0%	42.1%	5.3%	100.0%
	27.8%	0.0%	33.3%	5.6%	22.9%
Total	36	5	24	18	83
	43.4%	6.0%	28.9%	21.7%	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 38.6%, eye-witnesses (15.7%), colleagues of perpetrators (12%), colleagues or neighbors of victim (8.4%) and family or relatives of victim (2.4%).

b. Detailed analysis of cases involving sexual violations

① Rape: 36 incidents (24/12)

Ⓐ Cases of rape listed by year

Information type/Year	Rape			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1970s	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%
1980s	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
1990s	6	5	2	13
	46.2%	38.5%	15.4%	100.0%
	46.2%	45.5%	16.7%	36.1%
2000-2005	2	2	4	8
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	18.2%	33.3%	22.2%
2006-2008	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	5.6%
Unspecified time	4	2	5	11
	36.4%	18.2%	45.5%	100.0%
	30.8%	18.2%	41.7%	30.6%
Total	13	11	12	36
	36.1%	30.6%	33.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 63.9% of cases of rape took place after 1990s. There were also 2 cases reported in recent 3 years (2006-2008).

② Cases of rape listed by region

Information type /region	Rape			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	0.0%	8.3%	5.6%
North Hamgyong Province	5	3	6	14
	35.7%	21.4%	42.9%	100.0%
	38.5%	27.3%	50.0%	38.9%
South Hamgyong Province	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	9.1%	16.7%	11.1%
North Pyongan Province	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%
Suth Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%
China	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	36.4%	0.0%	13.9%
Unidentified	4	2	1	7
	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	100.0%
	30.8%	18.2%	8.3%	19.4%
Total	13	11	12	36
	36.1%	30.6%	33.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Where place of reported cases of rape, North Hamgyong Province was most commonly reported (14 cases). 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	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/detention facility	2	2	1	5
	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	18.2%	8.3%	13.9%
Police holding camp	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	18.2%	0.0%	8.3%
Political prison camp	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%
Military detention facility	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%
Victim's home	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	5.6%
Victim's place of employment	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	5.6%
Government office or service institution	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	8.3%	5.6%
Public space	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Transport and connecting site (road, highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)Suspension or reduction of essential food ration	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	15.4%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%

Information type /Location of incident	Rape			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Unidentified	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Other	2	4	4	10
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	36.4%	33.3%	27.8%
Total	13	11	12	36
	36.1%	30.6%	33.3%	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 and political prison camps (13.8%) 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.

② Attempted rape: 5 incidents (4/1)

③ Sexual assault: 24 incidents (15/9)

Ⓐ Sexual assault cases listed by year

Information type/Year	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1980s	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	16.7%
1990s	2	4	2	8
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	57.1%	22.2%	33.3%
2000-2005	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	22.2%	16.7%
2006-2008	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	12.5%
Unspecified time	4	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	11.1%	20.8%
Total	8	7	9	24
	33.3%	29.2%	37.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- There are reported incidents of sexual assault for each decade starting with the 1980s.

⑥ Sexual assault cases listed by region

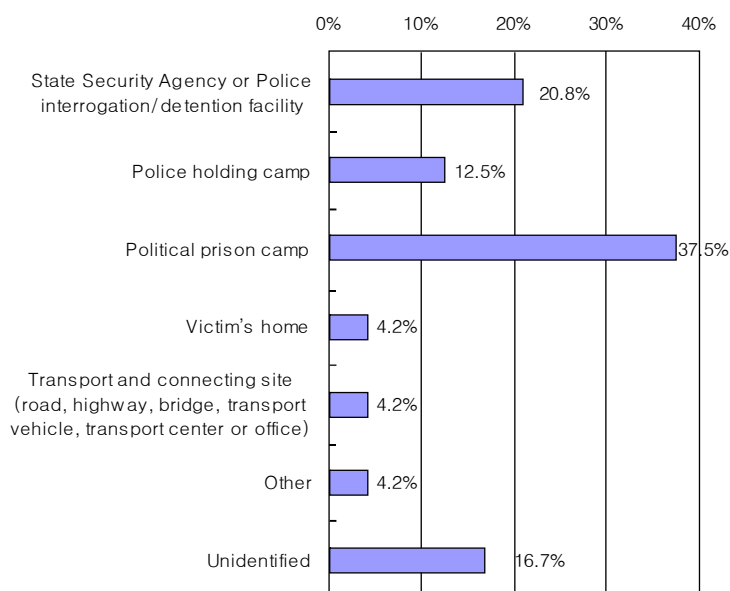
Information type/region	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
North Hamgyong Province	6	0	5	11
	54.5%	0.0%	45.5%	100.0%
	75.0%	0.0%	55.6%	45.8%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	11.1%	8.3%
North Pyongan Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	12.5%
South Pyongan Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.2%
South Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.2%
China	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	12.5%	14.3%	11.1%	12.5%
Unidentified	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	8	7	9	24
	33.3%	29.2%	37.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The recorded reports of sexual assault took place in Hamgyong Province, Pyongan Province, Hwanghae Province and China.

© 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	3	2	5
	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	42.9%	22.2%	20.8%
Police holding camp	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	14.3%	0.0%	12.5%
Political prison camp	5	0	4	9
	55.6%	0.0%	44.4%	100.0%
	62.5%	0.0%	44.4%	37.5%
Victim's home	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	4.2%
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%
	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Other	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4.2%
Unidentified	0	2	2	4
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	28.6%	22.2%	16.7%
Total	8	7	9	24
	33.3%	29.2%	37.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of reported locations of sexual assault, 9 incidents took place in political prison camp (37.5%).



④ Sexual molestation and harassment: 18 incidents (16/2)

Ⓐ Sexual molestation and harassment listed by year

Information type/ Year	Sexual assault			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1990s	3	2	1	6
	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	60.0%	18.2%	50.0%	33.3%
2000-2005	1	5	1	7
	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	45.5%	50.0%	38.9%
2006-2008	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	11.1%
Unspecified time	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.7%
Total	5	11	2	18
	27.8%	61.1%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of sexual molestation involve incidents that took place from the 1990s onwards. Of the reported cases, 50% of them are reported to have taken place after 2000.

ⓑ 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	5	1	10
	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	80.0%	45.5%	50.0%	55.6%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Chagang Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	5.6%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
China	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	11.1%
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Unidentified	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	9.1%	0.0%	11.1%
Total	5	11	2	18
	27.8%	61.1%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The recorded reports of sexual molestation and harassment after 1980 took place in Hamgyong Province, Chagang Province and North Pyongan Province. There are also reported cases of sexual molestation and harassment of North Korean defectors in China.

© 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	6	1	9
	22.2%	66.7%	11.1%	100.0%
	40.0%	54.5%	50.0%	50.0%
Labor training camp	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	5.6%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Political prison camp	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Victim's Home	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Government office or service institution	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100%
	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	5.6%
Other	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	11.1%
Unidentified	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Total	5	11	2	18
	27.8%	61.1%	11.1%	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 (50.0%).

(2) Psychological assault and harassment: 15 incidents (10/5)

a. Psychological assault and harassment cases

Target of harassment	Victim	Friend or colleague of victim	Total
Number	14	1	15
Percentage (%)	93.3	6.7	100.0

- Most cases so far recorded have involved harassment targeting the victim directly (93.3%). 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
1960s	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
1970s	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
1980s	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	6.7%
2000-2005	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.9%	0.0%	40.0%
Unspecified time	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	35.7%	0.0%	33.3%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Psychological assault and harassment cases were reported to have occurred since the 1960 and continue to date. The cases in 2000-2005 made up 40.0% 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%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
North Hamgyong Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	20.0%
South Hamgyong Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
North Pyongan Province	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
South Pyongan Province	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
China	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	100.0%	13.3%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Psychological assault and harassment cases were reported to have occurred in Pyongyang, Hamgyong Province, Pyongan Province, North Hwanghae Province, Russia and China.

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%
	21.4%	100.0%	26.7%
Female	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	46.7%
Unidentified	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.6%	0.0%	26.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reports of psychological harassments, female victims were more commonly reported than male victims (female : 7 people, 46.7% and male : 4 people, 26.7%).

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%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
20-29	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
30-39	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
80+	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Unidentified	9	1	10
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	64.3%	100.0%	66.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	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%
	28.6%	0.0%	26.7%
Political prison camp	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Victim's home	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Victim's place of employment	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	14.3%	100.0%	20.0%
Government offices or service institution	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Unidentified	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Other	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	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 the victim's own home or place of employment, government offices or service institutions as well as interrogation and detention facilities and political prison camps.

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	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	35.7%	100.0%	40.0%
Border-crossing offense	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.9%	0.0%	40.0%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Other	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of psychological assault were most likely to have been originally charged with a border crossing offense (42.9%) or felony offense (35.7%).

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	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	35.7%	0.0%	33.3%
Perpetrator	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	6.7%
Family or relative of victim	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Colleague of perpetrator	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Other	4	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	28.6%	0.0%	26.7%
Total	14	1	15
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of psychological harassment cases were mostly provided by victims (33.3%) and also provided by various types of individuals such as the perpetrator or a colleague of the perpetrator.

(3) Illegal arrest: 949 incidents (766/183)

a. Cases of illegal arrests

Information type	Illegal arrest			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Number of incidents	505	261	183	949
Percentage (%)	53.2	27.5	19.3	100.0

- Illegal arrest is usually connected to illegal detention. 80.7% of incidents involving illegal arrest were directly observed or experienced. 19.3% 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	
Pre-1950	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
1950s	0	0	3	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%
1960s	6	1	4	11
	54.5%	9.1%	36.4%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.4%	2.2%	1.2%
1970s	30	3	20	53
	56.6%	5.7%	37.7%	100.0%
	5.9%	1.1%	10.9%	5.6%
1980s	34	6	17	57
	59.6%	10.5%	29.8%	100.0%
	6.7%	2.3%	9.3%	6.0%
1990s	141	57	54	252
	56.0%	22.6%	21.4%	100.0%
	27.9%	21.8%	29.5%	26.6%
2000-2005	196	162	31	389
	50.4%	41.6%	8.0%	100.0%
	38.8%	62.1%	16.9%	41.0%
2006-2008	45	17	9	71
	63.4%	23.9%	12.7%	100.0%
	8.9%	6.5%	4.9%	7.5%
Unspecified time	53	15	44	112
	47.3%	13.4%	39.3%	100.0%
	10.5%	5.7%	24.0%	11.8%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

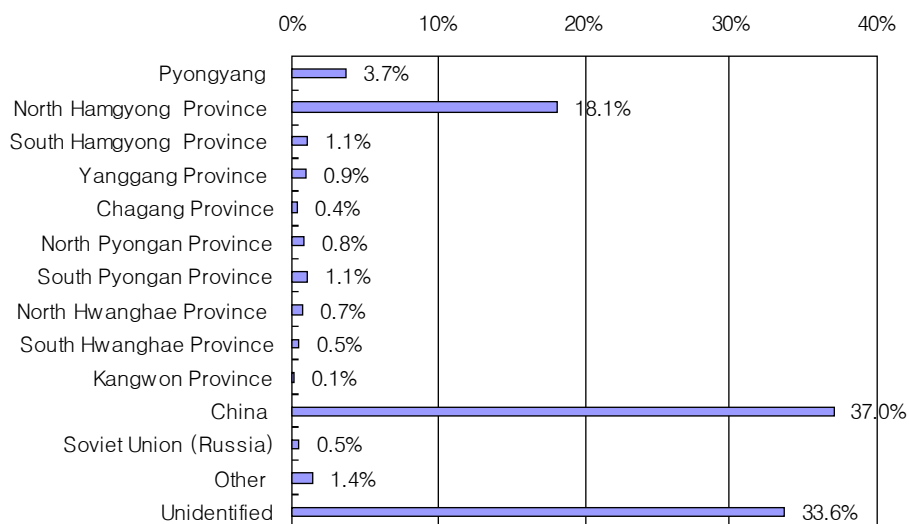
- Reports of incidents of illegal arrest were most frequently in the 1990s. The reports sharply increased in 2000-2005 (41.0%) and have continued to occur.
- Specifically, the percentage of pre-1950 cases accounts for 0.1%, that of the 1950s for the 0.3%, that of the 1960s for 1.2%, that of the 1970s for 5.6%, that of the 1980s for 6.0%, that of the 1990s for 26.6% and that of 2000 to date for 48.5%.

c. Cases of illegal arrest listed by region

Information type/ Region	Illegal arrest			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	12	6	17	35
	34.3%	17.1%	48.6%	100.0%
	2.4%	2.3%	9.3%	3.7%
North Hamgyong Province	102	31	39	172
	59.3%	18.0%	22.7%	100.0%
	20.2%	11.9%	21.3%	18.1%
South Hamgyong Province	6	0	4	10
	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%
Yanggang Province	4	4	1	9
	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%
Chagang Province	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%
North Pyongan Province	4	2	2	8
	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%
South Pyongan Province	2	4	4	10
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%
North Hwanghae Province	5	0	2	7
	71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%
South Hwanghae Province	1	2	2	5
	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%
Kangwon Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
China	165	163	23	351
	47.0%	46.4%	6.6%	100.0%
	32.7%	62.5%	12.6%	37.0%

Information type/ Region	Illegal arrest			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Soviet Union (Russia)	3	1	1	5
	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Other	5	4	4	13
	38.5%	30.8%	30.8%	100.0%
	1.0%	1.5%	2.2%	1.4%
Unidentified	194	44	81	319
	60.8%	13.8%	25.4%	100.0%
	38.4%	16.9%	44.3%	33.6%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- High rates of illegal arrest were reported to have taken place in China (37.0%, 351 incidents), North Hamgyong Province (18.1%, 172 incidents) and Pyongyang (3.7%, 35 incidents). Figures of incidents reported to have taken place in other areas were lower than 2%. 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	
Male	243	109	99	451
	53.9%	24.2%	22.0%	100.0%
	48.1%	41.8%	54.1%	47.5%
Female	181	145	41	367
	49.3%	39.5%	11.2%	100.0%
	35.8%	55.6%	22.4%	38.7%
Unidentified	81	7	43	131
	61.8%	5.3%	32.8%	100.0%
	16.0%	2.7%	23.5%	13.8%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of cases where gender was ascertained, 47.5% of total cases of illegal arrest were male and 38.7% 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	
0-9	3	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
10-19	15	16	5	36
	41.7%	44.4%	13.9%	100.0%
	3.0%	6.1%	2.7%	3.8%
20-29	66	77	18	161
	41.0%	47.8%	11.2%	100.0%
	13.1%	29.5%	9.8%	17.0%
30-39	75	38	22	135
	55.6%	28.1%	16.3%	100.0%
	14.9%	14.6%	12.0%	14.2%
40-49	52	19	9	80
	65.0%	23.8%	11.3%	100.0%
	10.3%	7.3%	4.9%	8.4%
50-59	11	4	7	22
	50.0%	18.2%	31.8%	100.0%
	2.2%	1.5%	3.8%	2.3%
60-69	10	1	2	13
	76.9%	7.7%	15.4%	100.0%
	2.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%
70-79	4	1	1	6
	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Unidentified	269	105	118	492
	54.7%	21.3%	24.0%	100.0%
	53.3%	40.2%	64.5%	51.8%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

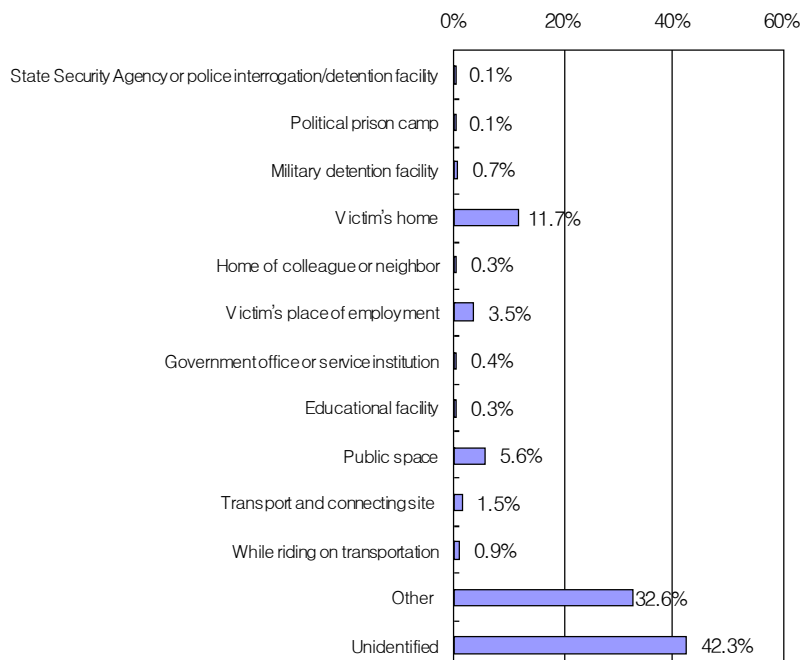
- Cases of arrest involved victims from across all age groups. From these recorded incidents it suggests that children and the elderly, as well as the general adult population are at risk of this type of human rights violation in North Korea.
- The highest number of incidents reported involved victims in their 20s, followed by those in their 30s, 40s, 10s, 50s, 60s, 70s and children under 10 years old.

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	
State Security Agency or police interrogation/ detention facility	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Political prison camp	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Military detention facility	0	5	2	7
	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	0.7%
Victim's home	58	23	30	111
	52.3%	20.7%	27.0%	100.0%
	11.5%	8.8%	16.4%	11.7%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Victim's place of employment	17	6	10	33
	51.5%	18.2%	30.3%	100.0%
	3.4%	2.3%	5.5%	3.5%
Government office or service institution	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Educational facility	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%
Public space	21	19	13	53
	39.6%	35.8%	24.5%	100.0%
	4.2%	7.3%	7.1%	5.6%
Transport and connecting site (road; highway, bridge, vehicle, parking lot, station)	3	8	3	14
	21.4%	57.1%	21.4%	100.0%
	0.6%	3.1%	1.6%	1.5%
While riding on transportation	4	2	3	9
	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%

Information type/ Location of incident	Illegal arrest			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Other	154	121	34	309
	49.8%	39.2%	11.0%	100.0%
	30.5%	46.4%	18.6%	32.6%
Unidentified	245	72	84	401
	61.1%	18.0%	20.9%	100.0%
	48.5%	27.6%	45.9%	42.3%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims were most likely to be arrested at home (11.7%) and followed by in a public space (5.6%) and at work (3.5%).
- One case of illegal arrest was reported to have taken place in a State Security Agency of police facility and one case was reported to have taken place in a political prison camp. In the case of the incident in the State Security Agency, the victim had gone there to report his own case and was subsequently arrested. The incident at the political prison camp involved the arrest of an employee who was working at the camp.



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	
Political offense	197	22	92	311
	63.3%	7.1%	29.6%	100.0%
	39.0%	8.4%	50.3%	32.8%
Felony offense	47	15	28	90
	52.2%	16.7%	31.1%	100.0%
	9.3%	5.7%	15.3%	9.5%
Economic crime	15	5	2	22
	68.2%	22.7%	9.1%	100.0%
	3.0%	1.9%	1.1%	2.3%
Border-crossing offense	187	198	36	421
	44.4%	47.0%	8.6%	100.0%
	37.0%	75.9%	19.7%	44.4%
Misdemeanor offense	10	8	4	22
	45.5%	36.4%	18.2%	100.0%
	2.0%	3.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Guilt-by-association	15	5	14	34
	44.1%	14.7%	41.2%	100.0%
	3.0%	1.9%	7.7%	3.6%
Other	1	4	0	5
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	33	4	7	44
	75.0%	9.1%	15.9%	100.0%
	6.5%	1.5%	3.8%	4.6%
Total	505	261	183	949
	53.2%	27.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Charges relating to border crossing offenses were most likely associated with an incident of illegal arrest (44.4%), followed by charges relating to political offenses (32.8%), felony offenses (9.5%), guilt-by-association (3.6%), misdemeanor offenses (2.3%) and economic crime (2.3%).

(4) Illegal Detention and Imprisonment: 3,996 incidents (3,549/447)

a. General analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment incidents

① Illegal detention and imprisonment cases listed by location of incident

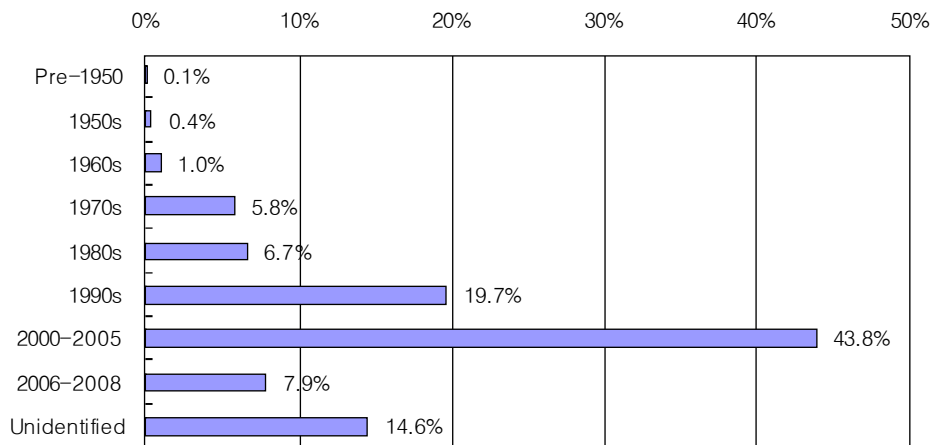
Location of incident	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	Total
Number of incidents	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
Percentage	32.8	10.0	8.8	11.2	27.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.2	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 (32.8%) or political prison camps (27.6%).

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

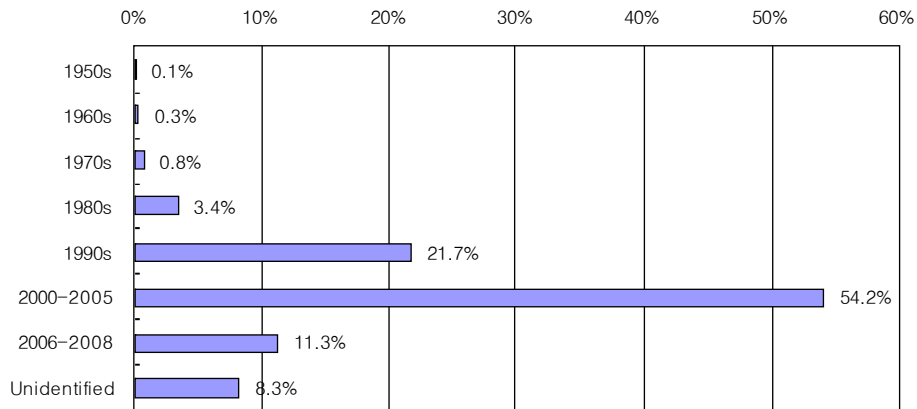
Location/Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	Total
Pre-1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	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%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
1950s	1	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	3	16
	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	18.8%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
1960s	4	0	0	11	24	0	0	0	2	41
	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	26.8%	58.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
1970s	10	0	0	8	212	0	0	0	3	233
	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	91.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	5.8%
1980s	45	6	14	29	168	0	0	0	5	267
	16.9%	2.2%	5.2%	10.9%	62.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	3.4%	1.5%	4.0%	6.5%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	6.7%
1990s	284	67	60	108	224	6	0	0	39	788
	36.0%	8.5%	7.6%	13.7%	28.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	21.7%	16.8%	17.1%	24.1%	20.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	19.7%
2000-2005	709	246	220	155	172	8	0	0	242	1,752
	40.5%	14.0%	12.6%	8.8%	9.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	100.0%
	54.2%	61.7%	62.7%	34.5%	15.6%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	65.6%	43.8%
2006-2008	148	28	24	51	4	0	1	0	59	315
	47.0%	8.9%	7.6%	16.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	18.7%	100.0%
	11.3%	7.0%	6.8%	11.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	16.0%	7.9%

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 or restrictions on movement	Total
Unspecified time	108	51	33	84	289	1	0	2	14	582
	18.6%	8.8%	5.7%	14.4%	49.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	8.3%	12.8%	9.4%	18.7%	26.2%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%	3.8%	14.6%
Total	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
	32.8%	10.0%	8.8%	11.2%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	9.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

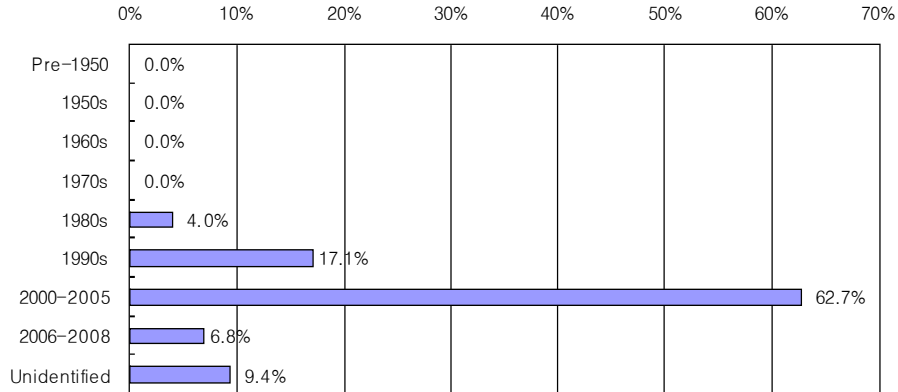


- Based on the number of reported incidents, the number of illegal detentions and imprisonments appears to be increasing (pre-1950, 0.1% of reports; 1950s, 0.4% of reports; 1960s, 1.0% of reports; 1970s, 5.8% of reports; 1980s, 6.7% of reports; 1990s, 19.7% of reports; 2000-2005, 43.8% of reports; 2006-2008, 7.9% of reports).

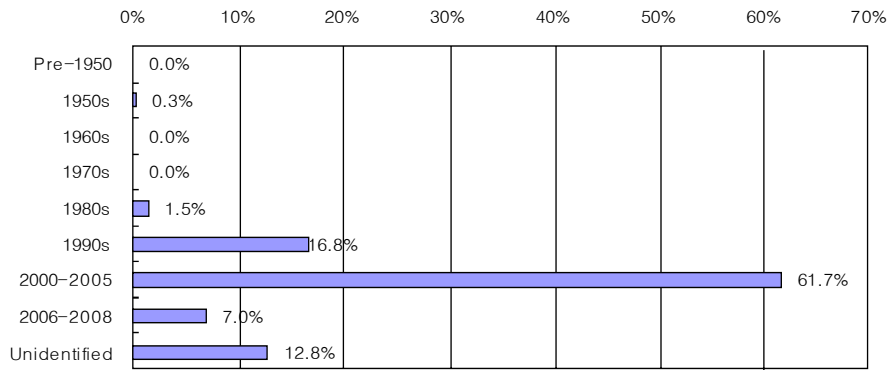
- Compared to the figure for the decade of the 2000s in the 2008 White Paper, the number of illegal detentions reported to have occurred in the 2000s increased by 33.0%. As more North Korean defectors enter South Korea, the proportion of reported illegal detentions having occurred during this decade likely will grow.



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

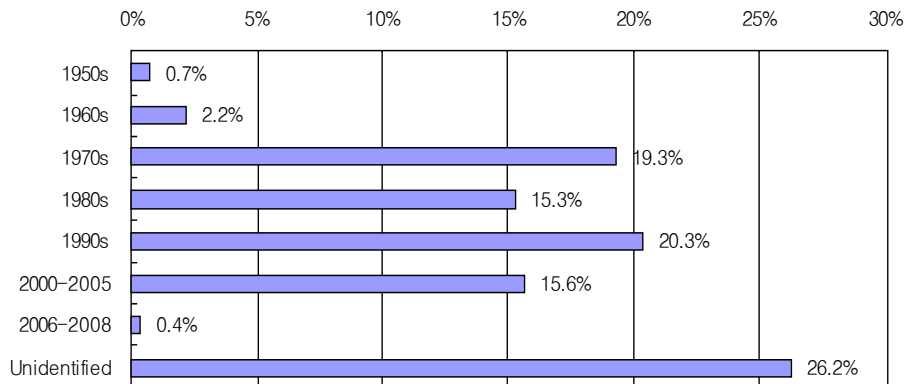


〈The number of illegal detention cases in police holding camp〉



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

- Our statistics may suggest that since the 1990s, the number of illegal detention cases at State Security Agency or police interrogation and detention facilities, in labor training camp and police holding camp are sharply increasing. These detention facilities are places where defectors are detained after forcibly repatriation. This may be related with increase of defectors due to food shortages in 1990s.
- The variation of the number of illegal detention cases in political prison camp after 1970s was small (1970s; 19.3%, 1980s; 15.3%, 1990s; 20.3%, 2000 to date; 16.0%). In especially 2006-2008, 4 illegal detention cases in political prison camp were reported. This is against claim of North Korea that Political prison camp does not exist.



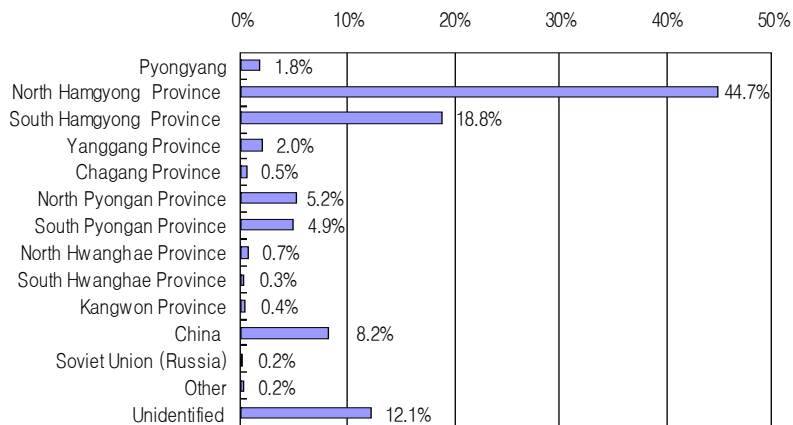
〈The number of illegal detention cases in political prison camp〉

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 movement	Total
Pyongyang	51	0	4	11	2	0	0	0	3	71
	71.8%	0.0%	5.6%	15.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%
North Hamgyong Province	881	255	233	131	260	8	0	2	18	1,788
	49.3%	14.3%	13.0%	7.3%	14.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	67.3%	63.9%	66.4%	29.2%	23.6%	53.3%	0.0%	100.0%	4.9%	44.7%
South Hamgyong Province	34	56	9	86	560	0	0	0	6	751
	4.5%	7.5%	1.2%	11.5%	74.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	2.6%	14.0%	2.6%	19.2%	50.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	18.8%
Yanggang Province	56	7	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	80
	70.0%	8.8%	16.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	4.3%	1.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.0%
Chagang Province	13	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	20
	65.0%	5.0%	20.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
North Pyongan Province	119	6	65	11	6	0	1	0	1	209
	56.9%	2.9%	31.1%	5.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	9.1%	1.5%	18.5%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.3%	5.2%
South Pyongan Province	11	20	11	108	46	0	0	0	0	196
	5.6%	10.2%	5.6%	55.1%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	5.0%	3.1%	24.1%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%

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 movement	Total
North Hwanghae Province	5	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	2	26
	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
South Hwanghae Province	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Kangwon Province	4	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	1	17
	23.5%	0.0%	5.9%	64.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
China	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	316	327
	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.6%	8.2%
Soviet Union (Russia)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Other	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Unidentified	109	50	11	73	222	5	0	0	15	485
	22.5%	10.3%	2.3%	15.1%	45.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%
	8.3%	12.5%	3.1%	16.3%	20.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	12.1%
Total	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
	32.8%	10.0%	8.8%	11.2%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	9.2%	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 (44.7%), followed by South Hamgyong Province (18.8%). However, the majority of illegal detentions in the political prison camps were most frequently reported in South Hamgyong Province (50.9%), followed by North Hamgyong Province (23.6%). This is due to Yodök Political prison camp, which is located in South Hamgyong Province. It is one of the few camps where detainees may be released after serving a period of detention (other camps hold prisoners indefinitely). Also, a number of interviewees had previously been detained there.

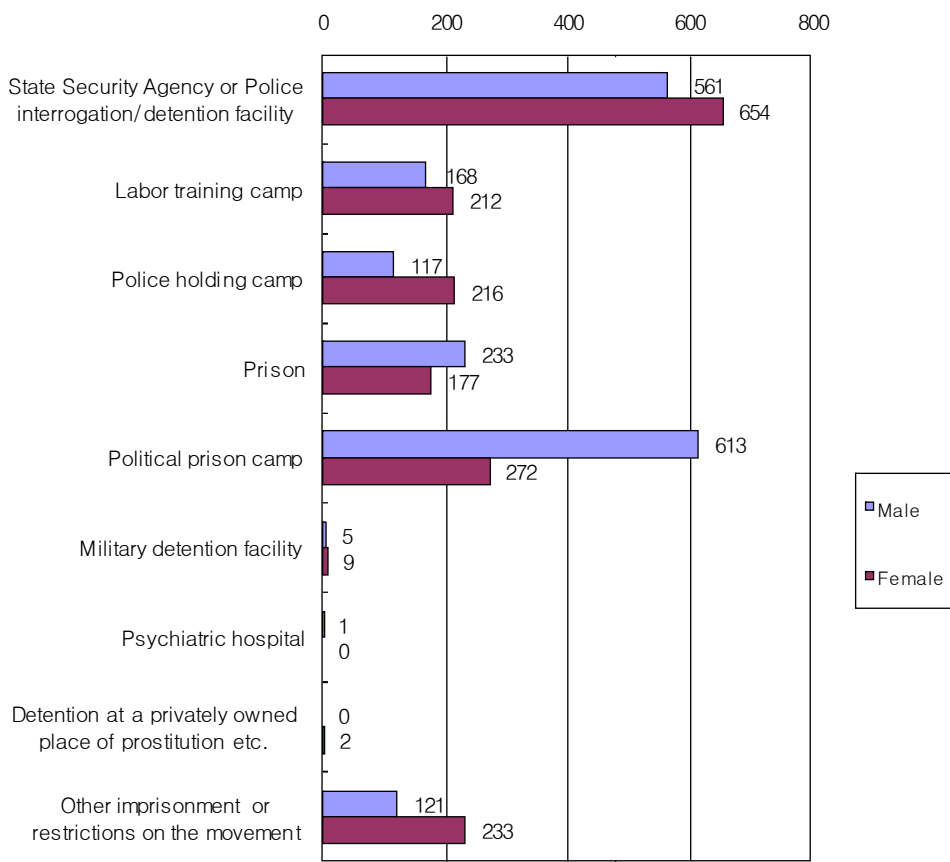


〈The number of illegal detention cases listed by region〉

④ Illegal detentions and imprisonment listed by gender of victim

Location of incident / Gender	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	Labor training camp	Police holding camp	Prison	Political prison camp	Military detention facility	Psychiatric hospital	Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution, etc.	Other imprisonment or restrictions on movement	Total
Male	561	168	117	233	613	5	1	0	121	1,819
	30.8%	9.2%	6.4%	12.8%	33.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	42.9%	42.1%	33.3%	51.9%	55.7%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	32.8%	45.5%
Female	654	212	216	177	272	9	0	2	233	1,775
	36.8%	11.9%	12.2%	10.0%	15.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	13.1%	100.0%
	50.0%	53.1%	61.5%	39.4%	24.7%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%	63.1%	44.4%
Unidentified	94	19	18	39	216	1	0	0	15	402
	23.4%	4.7%	4.5%	9.7%	53.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100.0%
	7.2%	4.8%	5.1%	8.7%	19.6%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	10.1%
Total	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
	32.8%	10.0%	8.8%	11.2%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	9.2%	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 (45.5%) and female (44.4%) 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 (55.7% and 51.9%, 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	Total
0-9	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	15
	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
10-19	54	15	19	11	24	3	0	0	23	149
	36.2%	10.1%	12.8%	7.4%	16.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	100.0%
	4.1%	3.8%	5.4%	2.4%	2.2%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	3.7%
20-29	210	76	65	58	62	3	0	0	73	547
	38.4%	13.9%	11.9%	10.6%	11.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	16.0%	19.0%	18.5%	12.9%	5.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.8%	13.7%
30-39	225	66	51	69	63	1	1	0	72	548
	41.1%	12.0%	9.3%	12.6%	11.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	13.1%	100.0%
	17.2%	16.5%	14.5%	15.4%	5.7%	6.7%	100.0%	0.0%	19.5%	13.7%
40-49	102	25	19	44	63	1	0	0	21	275
	37.1%	9.1%	6.9%	16.0%	22.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	100.0%
	7.8%	6.3%	5.4%	9.8%	5.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	6.9%
50-59	36	13	4	14	49	0	0	0	6	122
	29.5%	10.7%	3.3%	11.5%	40.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	100.0%
	2.8%	3.3%	1.1%	3.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.1%
60-69	16	1	3	9	21	1	0	0	0	51
	31.4%	2.0%	5.9%	17.6%	41.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.9%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
70-79	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	12
	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%

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	Total
80+	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	654	203	190	244	805	6	0	2	171	2,275
	28.7%	8.9%	8.4%	10.7%	35.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	7.5%	100.0%
	50.0%	50.9%	54.1%	54.3%	73.1%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%	46.3%	56.9%
Total	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
	32.8%	10.0%	8.8%	11.2%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	9.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

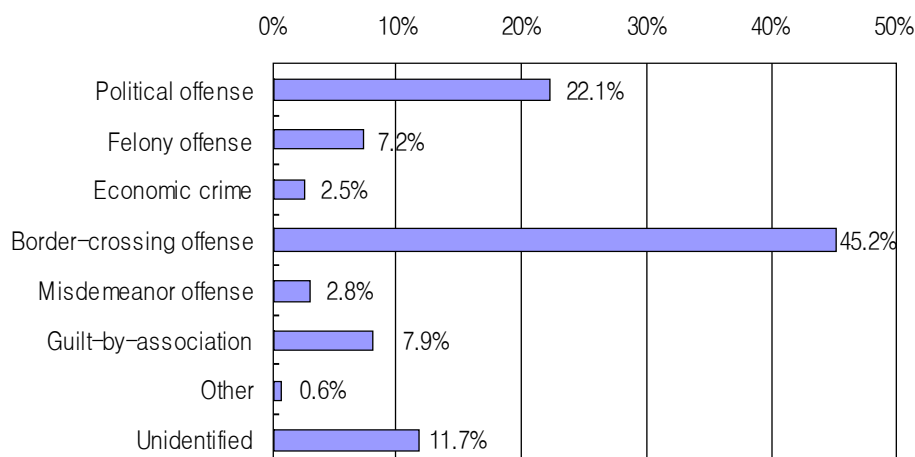
- Among the reported cases, where the age of the victim was identified, victims in their 20s and 30s made up relatively high percentage of total cases (13.7% each). However, cases of illegal detention were reported to have affected people of all ages.
- Victims in prisons camps, where the age of the victim could be ascertained, were from all age ranges.
- The imprisonment of very young or very old victims is often as a result of a 'guilt-by-association' charges, which can result in the imprisonment of whole families.

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	Total
Political offense	291	27	21	96	402	1	0	0	44	882
	33.0%	3.1%	2.4%	10.9%	45.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	22.2%	6.8%	6.0%	21.4%	36.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	22.1%
Felony offense	99	29	8	116	21	0	1	2	12	288
	34.4%	10.1%	2.8%	40.3%	7.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	4.2%	100.0%
	7.6%	7.3%	2.3%	25.8%	1.9%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	3.3%	7.2%
Economic crime	24	11	5	33	24	0	0	0	1	98
	24.5%	11.2%	5.1%	33.7%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	2.8%	1.4%	7.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%
Border-crossing offense	775	273	261	120	67	13	0	0	298	1,807
	42.9%	15.1%	14.4%	6.6%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	100.0%
	59.2%	68.4%	74.4%	26.7%	6.1%	86.7%	0.0%	0.0%	80.8%	45.2%
Misdemeanor offense	26	29	18	19	14	1	0	0	6	113
	23.0%	25.7%	15.9%	16.8%	12.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	100.0%
	2.0%	7.3%	5.1%	4.2%	1.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%
Guilt-by- association	12	1	1	4	297	0	0	0	1	316
	3.8%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	27.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	7.9%
Other	13	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	25
	52.0%	8.0%	0.0%	8.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Unidentified	69	27	37	59	269	0	0	0	6	467
	14.8%	5.8%	7.9%	12.6%	57.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	5.3%	6.8%	10.5%	13.1%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	11.7%

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	Total
Total	1,309	399	351	449	1,101	15	1	2	369	3,996
	32.8%	10.0%	8.8%	11.2%	27.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	9.2%	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 relating to a border crossing offenses (1,807 incidents, 45.2%), a political offenses (882 incidents, 22.1%) or through guilt-by-association (316 incidents, 7.9%) as opposed to felony offenses (288 incidents, 7.2%) and misdemeanor offenses (113 incidents, 2.8%), and economic offenses (98 incidents, 2.5%) which together only constituted 12.5% of total incidents.
- The majority of sampled prisoners in the political prison camps were charged with political offenses (36.5%) or detained due to the guilt-by-association system (27.0%).



b. Detailed analysis of illegal detention and imprisonment cases

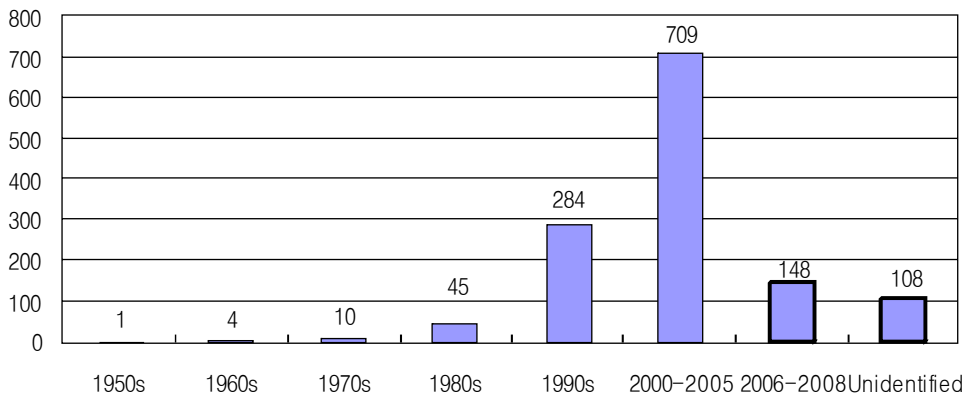
① State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities: 1,309 incidents (1,187/122)

② 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	
1950s	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
1960s	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%
1970s	4	3	3	10
	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.5%	2.5%	0.8%
1980s	28	13	4	45
	62.2%	28.9%	8.9%	100.0%
	5.0%	2.1%	3.3%	3.4%
1990s	122	125	37	284
	43.0%	44.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	21.8%	19.9%	30.3%	21.7%
2000-2005	277	396	36	709
	39.1%	55.9%	5.1%	100.0%
	49.6%	63.1%	29.5%	54.2%
2006-2008	80	47	21	148
	54.1%	31.8%	14.2%	100.0%
	14.3%	7.5%	17.2%	11.3%

Information type /Year	State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Unspecified time	46	43	19	108
	42.6%	39.8%	17.6%	100.0%
	8.2%	6.8%	15.6%	8.3%
Total	559	628	122	1,309
	42.7%	48.0%	9.3%	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 (and especially since 1980). In particular, the number of detention cases in 2000-2005 (54.2%) has sharply increased. This may be due to the increase of forcible repatriations of North Koreans who have escaped from North Korea in large numbers since the 1990s.



<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	
Pyongyang	30	13	8	51
	58.8%	25.5%	15.7%	100.0%
	5.4%	2.1%	6.6%	3.9%
North Hamgyong Province	378	438	65	881
	42.9%	49.7%	7.4%	100.0%
	67.6%	69.7%	53.3%	67.3%
South Hamgyong Province	15	16	3	34
	44.1%	47.1%	8.8%	100.0%
	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Yanggang Province	31	19	6	56
	55.4%	33.9%	10.7%	100.0%
	5.5%	3.0%	4.9%	4.3%
Chagang Province	2	8	3	13
	15.4%	61.5%	23.1%	100.0%
	0.4%	1.3%	2.5%	1.0%
North Pyongan Province	48	60	11	119
	40.3%	50.4%	9.2%	100.0%
	8.6%	9.6%	9.0%	9.1%
South Pyongan Province	3	6	2	11
	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%	100.0%
	0.5%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%
North Hwanghae Province	4	1	0	5
	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
South Hwanghae Province	1	8	1	10
	10.0%	80.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%

Information type/Region	State Security Agency or Police interrogation and detention facility			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Kangwon Province	1	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
China	1	8	0	9
	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Other	3	1	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	41	46	22	109
	37.6%	42.2%	20.2%	100.0%
	7.3%	7.3%	18.0%	8.3%
Total	559	628	122	1,309
	42.7%	48.0%	9.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- These incidents were most commonly reported in North Hamgyong Province (67.3%, 881 incidents), followed by North Pyongan Province, which accounted for 119 incidents (9.1%), Yanggang Province for 56 incidents (4.3%) and Pyongyang for 51 incidents (3.9%).
- 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 will be first detained after being forcibly repatriated to North Korea from China.

② Labor training camp: 399 incidents (374/25)

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	
1950s	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.3%
1980s	4	1	1	6
	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.5%	4.0%	1.5%
1990s	23	39	5	67
	34.3%	58.2%	7.5%	100.0%
	13.9%	18.8%	20.0%	16.8%
2000-2005	98	140	8	246
	39.8%	56.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	59.0%	67.3%	32.0%	61.7%
2006-2008	17	9	2	28
	60.7%	32.1%	7.1%	100.0%
	10.2%	4.3%	8.0%	7.0%
Unspecified time	24	19	8	51
	47.1%	37.3%	15.7%	100.0%
	14.5%	9.1%	32.0%	12.8%
Total	166	208	25	399
	41.6%	52.1%	6.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports suggest that since the 1990s 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 (52.1%). Labor training camps as places of illegal detention and imprisonment in 2000-2005 made up most proportion of total incidents of illegal detention and imprisonment (61.7%).

⑥ Detention cases in labor training camps listed by region

Information type/Region	Labor training camp			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
North Hamgyong Province	87	150	18	255
	34.1%	58.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	52.4%	72.1%	72.0%	63.9%
South Hamgyong Province	37	18	1	56
	66.1%	32.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	22.3%	8.7%	4.0%	14.0%
Yanggang Province	3	3	1	7
	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	1.8%	1.4%	4.0%	1.8%
Chagang Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	3	3	0	6
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%
South Pyongan Province	13	6	1	20
	65.0%	30.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	7.8%	2.9%	4.0%	5.0%
North Hwanghae Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Other	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	23	24	3	50
	46.0%	48.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	13.9%	11.5%	12.0%	12.5%
Total	166	208	25	399
	41.6%	52.1%	6.3%	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 (63.9%: 255 incidents), followed by South Hamgyong Province (14.0%: 56 incidents). The remaining reports were distributed relatively evenly across the other regions.

③ Police holding camps: 351 incidents (343/8)

Ⓐ Detention cases in Police holding camps listed by year

Information type/Year	Police holding camps			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1980s	11	3	0	14
	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.1%	1.6%	0.0%	4.0%
1990s	20	35	5	60
	33.3%	58.3%	8.3%	100.0%
	12.8%	18.7%	62.5%	17.1%
2000-2005	91	127	2	220
	41.4%	57.7%	0.9%	100.0%
	58.3%	67.9%	25.0%	62.7%
2006-2008	15	9	0	24
	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	4.8%	0.0%	6.8%
Unspecified time	19	13	1	33
	57.6%	39.4%	3.0%	100.0%
	12.2%	7.0%	12.5%	9.4%
Total	156	187	8	351
	44.4%	53.3%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The first reported detention cases in police holding camps were in the 1980s and have increased since then. This may suggest that the police holding camp were first created the in 1980s.
- The majority of incidents in police holding camps were reported to have taken place in 2000-2005 (62.7%).

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	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
North Hamgyong Province	108	120	5	233
	46.4%	51.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	69.2%	64.2%	62.5%	66.4%
South Hamgyong Province	4	4	1	9
	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	100.0%
	2.6%	2.1%	12.5%	2.6%
Yanggang Province	5	8	0	13
	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	4.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Chagang Province	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	12.5%	1.1%
North Pyongan Province	27	37	1	65
	41.5%	56.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	17.3%	19.8%	12.5%	18.5%
South Pyongan Province	6	5	0	11
	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	5	6	0	11
	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Total	156	187	8	351
	44.4%	53.3%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reports were received for North Hamgyong Province (66.4%, 233 incidents) with some reports originating from North Pyongan Province (18.5%, 65 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.

④ Prison: 449 incidents (393/56)

① Detention cases in prison listed by year

Information type/Year	Prison			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1950s	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.7%
1960s	2	7	2	11
	18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	100.0%
	0.7%	7.4%	3.6%	2.4%
1970s	5	0	3	8
	62.5%	0.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	5.4%	1.8%
1980s	23	6	0	29
	79.3%	20.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.7%	6.4%	0.0%	6.5%
1990s	68	28	12	108
	63.0%	25.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	22.7%	29.8%	21.4%	24.1%
2000-2005	97	39	19	155
	62.6%	25.2%	12.3%	100.0%
	32.4%	41.5%	33.9%	34.5%
2006-2008	41	4	6	51
	80.4%	7.8%	11.8%	100.0%
	13.7%	4.3%	10.7%	11.4%
Unspecified time	63	7	14	84
	75.0%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	21.1%	7.4%	25.0%	18.7%
Total	299	94	56	449
	66.6%	20.9%	12.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

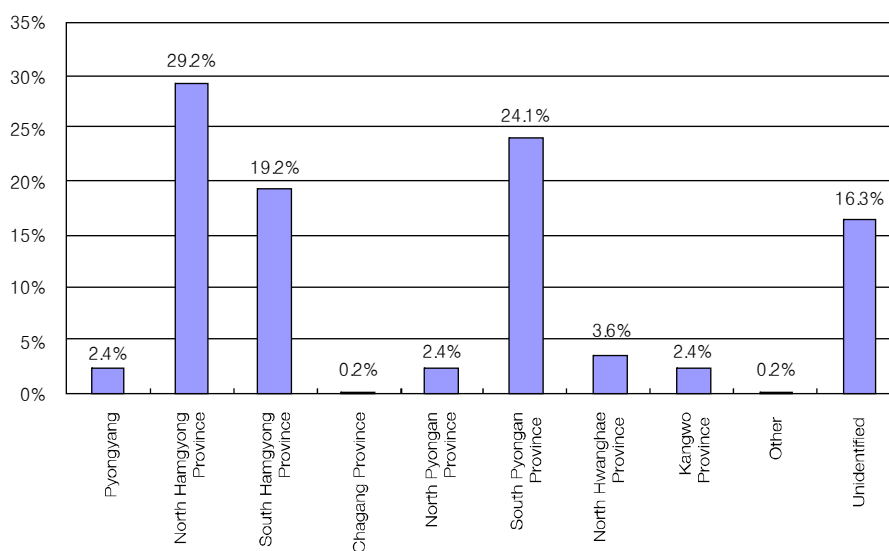
- The number of reported cases of detention in prison has steadily increased since 1950. However the number of incidents reported to after 1990s have sharply increased (1990s; 24.1%, 2000-2005; 34.5%)

⑥ Detention cases in prison listed by region

Information type/Region	Prison			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	7	4	0	11
	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	2.4%
North Hamgyong Province	77	31	23	131
	58.8%	23.7%	17.6%	100.0%
	25.8%	33.0%	41.1%	29.2%
South Hamgyong Province	55	25	6	86
	64.0%	29.1%	7.0%	100.0%
	18.4%	26.6%	10.7%	19.2%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%
North Pyongan Province	7	4	0	11
	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	4.3%	0.0%	2.4%
South Pyongan Province	80	17	11	108
	74.1%	15.7%	10.2%	100.0%
	26.8%	18.1%	19.6%	24.1%
North Hwanghae Province	11	4	1	16
	68.8%	25.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	3.7%	4.3%	1.8%	3.6%
Kangwon Province	6	3	2	11
	54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
	2.0%	3.2%	3.6%	2.4%
Other	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Information type/Region	Prison			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Unidentified	55	5	13	73
	75.3%	6.8%	17.8%	100.0%
	18.4%	5.3%	23.2%	16.3%
Total	299	94	56	449
	66.6%	20.9%	12.5%	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 (29.2%). This was followed by South Pyongan Province, which accounted for 24.1% and South Hamgyong Province for 19.2%.
- 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.

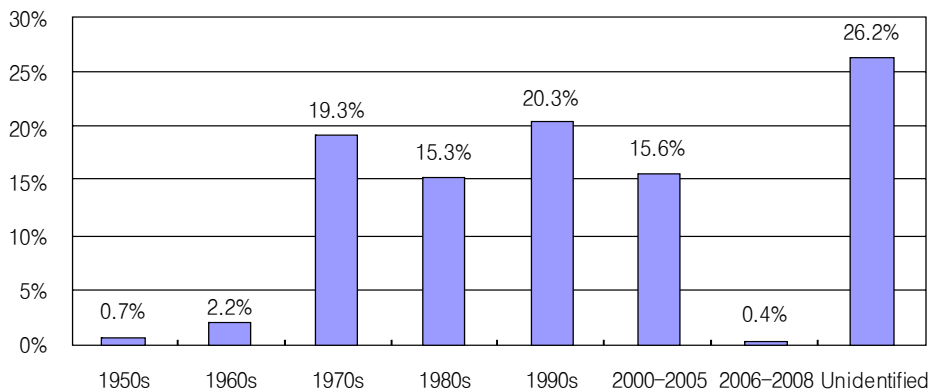


⑤ Political prison camps: 1,101 incidents (886/215)

① Detention cases in political prison camps listed by year

Information type/Year	Political prison camp			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1950s	4	0	4	8
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%
1960s	13	0	11	24
	54.2%	0.0%	45.8%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	5.1%	2.2%
1970s	155	9	48	212
	73.1%	4.2%	22.6%	100.0%
	18.2%	25.7%	22.3%	19.3%
1980s	136	6	26	168
	81.0%	3.6%	15.5%	100.0%
	16.0%	17.1%	12.1%	15.3%
1990s	147	16	61	224
	65.6%	7.1%	27.2%	100.0%
	17.3%	45.7%	28.4%	20.3%
2000-2005	151	2	19	172
	87.8%	1.2%	11.0%	100.0%
	17.7%	5.7%	8.8%	15.6%
2006-2008	2	0	2	4
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Unspecified time	243	2	44	289
	84.1%	0.7%	15.2%	100.0%
	28.6%	5.7%	20.5%	26.2%
Total	851	35	215	1,101
	77.3%	3.2%	19.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

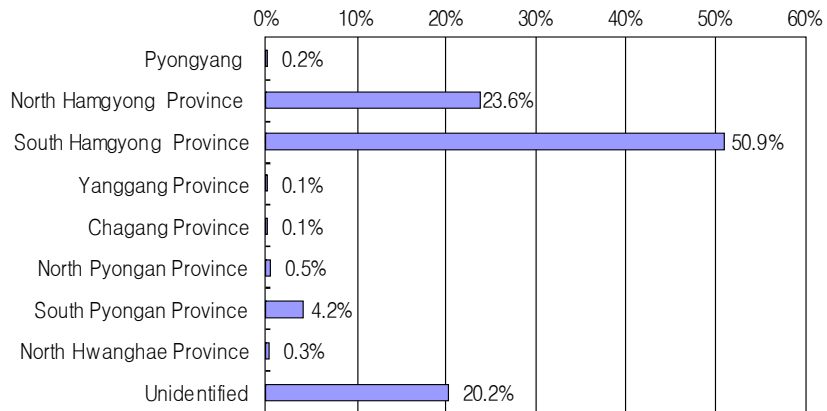
- From reported incidents, it appears that political prison camps have been used for illegal detention since the establishment of North Korea. Figures suggest that they were used most frequently in the 1970s and 1990s. About 20% of all detentions in political prison camps were reported to have taken place in the 1970s (19.3%) and 1990s (20.3%); since this time they have remained relatively steady, or at a somewhat lower levels.
- In the last three years (2006-2008), four cases of illegal detention in political prison camps were reported. This may suggest that political prison camps continue to be used as a place for illegal detention.



② Detention cases in political prison camps listed by region

Information type/Region	Political prison camp			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
North Hamgyong Province	209	2	49	260
	80.4%	0.8%	18.8%	100.0%
	24.6%	5.7%	22.8%	23.6%
South Hamgyong Province	495	20	45	560
	88.4%	3.6%	8.0%	100.0%
	58.2%	57.1%	20.9%	50.9%
Yanggang Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Chagang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.1%
North Pyongan Province	4	0	2	6
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%
South Pyongan Province	28	9	9	46
	60.9%	19.6%	19.6%	100.0%
	3.3%	25.7%	4.2%	4.2%
North Hwanghae Province	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	110	3	109	222
	49.5%	1.4%	49.1%	100.0%
	12.9%	8.6%	50.7%	20.2%
Total	851	35	215	1,101
	77.3%	3.2%	19.5%	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 (50.9%, 560 incidents) followed by North Hamgyong Province (23.6%, 260 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 also escapees from the Yodök political prison camp.



- ⑥ Military detention facilities: 15 incidents (11/4)
- ⑦ Psychiatric institutions: 1 incident (0/0)
- ⑧ Detention at a privately owned place of prostitution: 2 incidents (0/2)
- ⑨ Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement: 369 incidents (355/14)

Ⓐ 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	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.5%
1950s	0	1	2	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.4%	14.3%	0.8%
1960s	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
1970s	1	1	1	3
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.4%	7.1%	0.8%
1980s	2	1	2	5
	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.4%	14.3%	1.4%
1990s	14	24	1	39
	35.9%	61.5%	2.6%	100.0%
	11.2%	10.4%	7.1%	10.6%
2000-2005	62	177	3	242
	25.6%	73.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	49.6%	77.0%	21.4%	65.6%
2006-2008	39	19	1	59
	66.1%	32.2%	1.7%	100.0%
	31.2%	8.3%	7.1%	16.0%
Unspecified time	6	6	2	14
	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	4.8%	2.6%	14.3%	3.8%

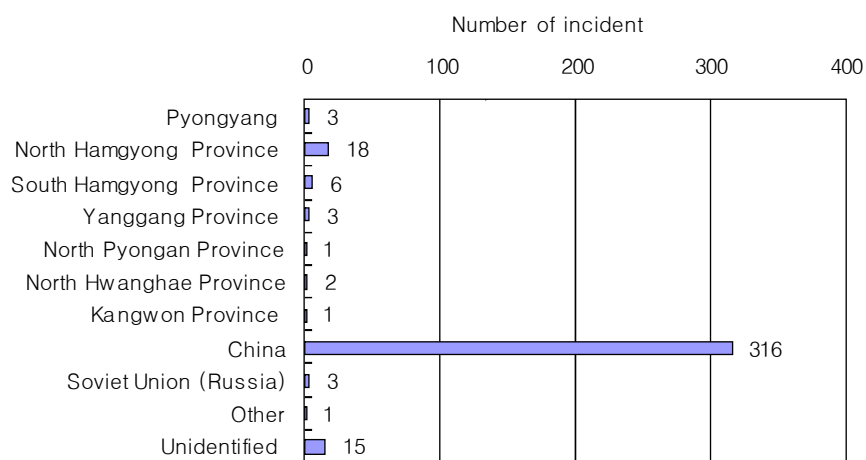
Information type/Year	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Total	125	230	14	369
	33.9%	62.3%	3.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Other cases involving imprisonment or restriction of movement' were reported to have consistently taken place since the 1950s. However, reports sharply increased in the 1990s (10.6%) and made up most proportion of total incidents in 2000-2005 (65.6%).
- '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 1990s may be due to the increase in defectors from North Korea during the 1990s and their forcible 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%
	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%
North Hamgyong Province	8	9	1	18
	44.4%	50.0%	5.6%	100.0%
	6.4%	3.9%	7.1%	4.9%
South Hamgyong Province	1	4	1	6
	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.8%	1.7%	7.1%	1.6%
Yanggang Province	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%
North Pyongan Province	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.3%
North Hwanghae Province	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
China	102	210	4	316
	32.3%	66.5%	1.3%	100.0%
	81.6%	91.3%	28.6%	85.6%
Soviet Union (Russia)	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	14.3%	0.8%

Information type/Region	Other cases of imprisonment or restriction of movement			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Unidentified	8	2	5	15
	53.3%	13.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	6.4%	0.9%	35.7%	4.1%
Total	125	230	14	369
	33.9%	62.3%	3.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



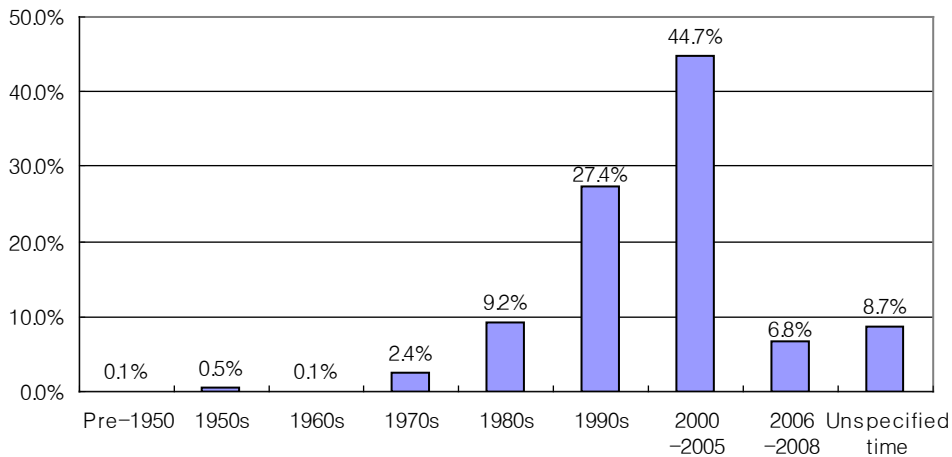
- Of reported cases of other imprisonment and restriction of movement, majority of the cases took place in China (316 cases, 85.6%).

(5) Torture and other physical violations: 792 incidents (702/90)

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	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%
1950s	0	1	3	0	4
	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.5%
1960s	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%
1970s	6	7	6	0	19
	31.6%	36.8%	31.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	1.6%	6.9%	0.0%	2.4%
1980s	27	35	11	0	73
	37.0%	47.9%	15.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.7%	7.8%	12.6%	0.0%	9.2%
1990s	65	119	33	0	217
	30.0%	54.8%	15.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.8%	26.4%	37.9%	0.0%	27.4%
2000-2005	109	223	19	3	354
	30.8%	63.0%	5.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	43.3%	49.6%	21.8%	100.0%	44.7%
2006-2008	19	32	3	0	54
	35.2%	59.3%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.5%	7.1%	3.4%	0.0%	6.8%
Unspecified time	26	32	11	0	69
	37.7%	46.4%	15.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.3%	7.1%	12.6%	0.0%	8.7%

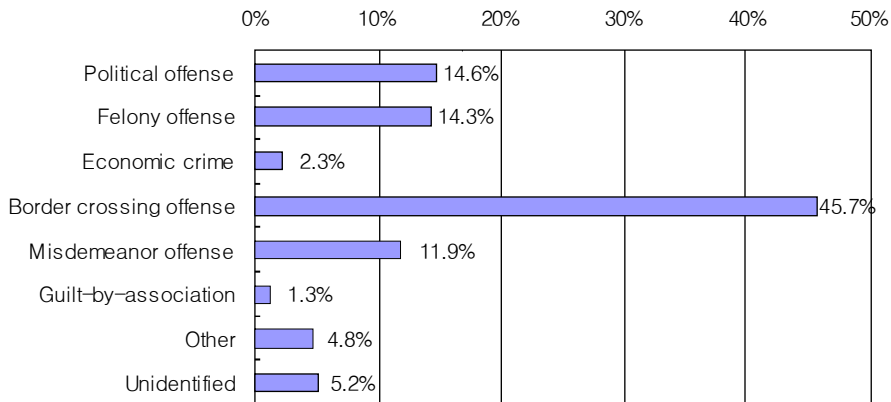
Information type/Year	Torture and violations with physical dimensions				Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	Witness Assumption	
Total	252	450	87	3	792
	31.8%	56.8%	11.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- The total number of reports received of torture and other physical violations was 792.
- These cases have been reported as having most frequently taken place in 2000-2005 (44.7% of cases). This was followed by 27.4% of incidents in the 1990s and 9.2% in the 1980s.
- The majority of incidents involving torture and other physical violations were reported by the victim themselves (56.8%).

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	36	48	29	3	116
	31.0%	41.4%	25.0%	2.6%	100.0%
	14.3%	10.7%	33.3%	100.0%	14.6%
Felony offense	40	53	20	0	113
	35.4%	46.9%	17.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.9%	11.8%	23.0%	0.0%	14.3%
Economic crime	1	15	2	0	18
	5.6%	83.3%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	3.3%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%
Border crossing offense	89	258	15	0	362
	24.6%	71.3%	4.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	35.3%	57.3%	17.2%	0.0%	45.7%
Misdemeanor offense	36	45	13	0	94
	38.3%	47.9%	13.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	10.0%	14.9%	0.0%	11.9%
Guilt-by-association	1	7	2	0	10
	10.0%	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	1.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	17	20	1	0	38
	44.7%	52.6%	2.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.7%	4.4%	1.1%	0.0%	4.8%
Unidentified	32	4	5	0	41
	78.0%	9.8%	12.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.7%	0.9%	5.7%	0.0%	5.2%
Total	252	450	87	3	792
	31.8%	56.8%	11.0%	0.4%	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 border-crossing offenses (45.7%). This was followed by political offenses (14.6%), felony offenses (14.3%), misdemeanors offenses (11.9%), other offenses (4.8%), economic offenses (2.3%) and guilt-by-association offenses (1.3%).

(6) Disappearance: 264 incidents (190/74)

a. Disappearance

Information type	Disappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Number	190	74	264
Percentage (%)	72.0	28.0	100.0

- The total number of reported disappearance cases was 264.
- 28.0% of the incidents were reported second-hand and 72.0% were directly observed.

b. Disappearances listed by year

Information type/ Year	Disappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
1950s	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	6.8%	2.3%
1960s	6	6	12
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	8.1%	4.5%
1970s	36	19	55
	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%
	18.9%	25.7%	20.8%
1980s	30	5	35
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	15.8%	6.8%	13.3%
1990s	56	12	68
	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
	29.5%	16.2%	25.8%
2000-2005	26	8	34
	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%
	13.7%	10.8%	12.9%
2006-2008	4	3	7
	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
	2.1%	4.1%	2.7%
Unspecified time	31	16	47
	66.0%	34.0%	100.0%
	16.3%	21.6%	17.8%
Total	190	74	264
	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

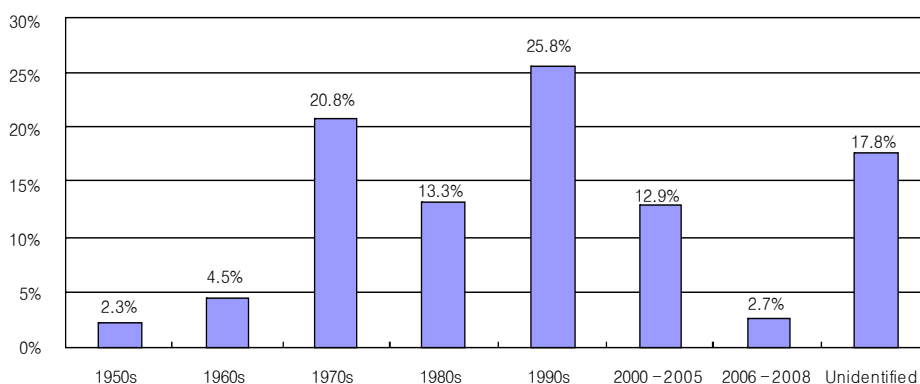
- Disappearance cases were reported to have taken place in every decade since the 1950s. The incidents was most frequently in 1990s (25.8%) and followed by 1970s (20.8%) and 2000s (15.6%).

c. Disappearances listed by region

Information type/Region	MDisappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	18	10	28
	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
	9.5%	13.5%	10.6%
North Hamgyong Province	70	16	86
	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%
	36.8%	21.6%	32.6%
South Hamgyong Province	18	2	20
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	9.5%	2.7%	7.6%
Yanggang Province	6	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	0.0%	2.3%
Chagang Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%
North Pyongan Province	10	2	12
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.3%	2.7%	4.5%
South Pyongan Province	2	4	6
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	1.1%	5.4%	2.3%
North Hwanghae Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
South Hwanghae Province	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%
Kangwon Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
China	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.5%	2.7%	1.1%

Information type/Region	MDisappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Japan	1	3	4
	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	4.1%	1.5%
Other	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%
Unidentified	58	32	90
	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%
	30.5%	43.2%	34.1%
Total	190	74	264
	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- North Hamgyong Province (32.6%) recorded the highest number of disappearances, followed by Pyongyang (10.6%) and South Hamgyong Province (7.6%). Remaining areas accounted for less than 5% each.
- Pyongyang made up a relatively high share of total disappearances (10.6%), although North Hamgyong Province accounted for the majority (32.6%). 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	
Male	90	47	137
	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	47.4%	63.5%	51.9%
Female	41	8	49
	83.7%	16.3%	100.0%
	21.6%	10.8%	18.6%
Unidentified	59	19	78
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	31.1%	25.7%	29.5%
Total	190	74	264
	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the victims whose gender was identified, 51.9% of victims of disappearance cases were male (137 victims) and 18.6% were female (49 victims). The rate of male victims were much higher than that of female.

e. Disappearances listed by age of victim

Information type/ Age	Disappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
0-9	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.8%
10-19	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%
20-29	10	1	11
	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	5.3%	1.4%	4.2%
30-39	19	4	23
	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	8.7%
40-49	15	3	18
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.9%	4.1%	6.8%
50-59	11	5	16
	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
	5.8%	6.8%	6.1%
60-69	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.7%	0.0%	2.7%
70-79	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.6%	1.4%	2.3%
Unidentified	122	57	179
	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
	64.2%	77.0%	67.8%
Total	190	74	264
	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of disappearance cases, information regarding age of victims can be difficult to ascertain 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	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	9	2	11
	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
	4.7%	2.7%	4.2%
Political prison camp	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	3.7%	1.4%	3.0%
Military detention facility	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Victim's home	56	12	68
	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
	29.5%	16.2%	25.8%
Victim's place of employment	12	5	17
	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
	6.3%	6.8%	6.4%
Government office or service institution	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%
Educational facility	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Public space	5	4	9
	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%
	2.6%	5.4%	3.4%
Unidentified	69	40	109
	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
	36.3%	54.1%	41.3%

Information type/Age	Disappearance		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Other	28	10	38
	73.7%	26.3%	100.0%
	14.7%	13.5%	14.4%
Total	190	74	264
	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The places where victims disappeared were able to be ascertained in a majority of cases. Where ascertained, victims were reported most likely to have disappeared from their home (25.8%). This was followed by victim's place of employment (6.4%), State Security Agency or police facilities (4.2%), public spaces (3.4%) and the political prison camp (3.0%).

(7) Abduction, kidnapping and detention (including foreigners): 367 incidents (273/94)

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	213	129	12	13	367
Percentage	58.0	35.1	3.3	3.5	100.0

- There were 367 abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners). The majority of incidents, 58.0%, involved South Korean POWs (213 individuals). South Korean abductees accounted for 35.1% of reports (129 individuals), foreign abductees for 3.3% of cases (12 individuals) and South Koreans defectors restricted in movement for 3.5% of cases (13 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
1950s	115	75	0	0	190
	60.5%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	54.0%	58.1%	0.0%	0.0%	51.8%
1960s	0	6	0	1	7
	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	7.7%	1.9%
1970s	0	25	7	0	32
	0.0%	78.1%	21.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	19.4%	58.3%	0.0%	8.7%
1980s	0	1	0	6	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	46.2%	1.9%
1990s	0	2	1	2	5
	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	8.3%	15.4%	1.4%
2000-2005	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Unspecified time	98	20	3	4	125
	78.4%	16.0%	2.4%	3.2%	100.0%
	46.0%	15.5%	25.0%	30.8%	34.1%
Total	213	129	12	13	367
	58.0%	35.1%	3.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving South Korean POWs relate to the Korean War (1950-1953). The 1950s accounts for the highest number of reports of abduction, kidnapping and detention. (Note, the exact year of 98 POW abductions is unknown and thus recorded as 'unidentified').
- The majority of South Koreans were reported to be abducted in the 1950s (58.1%). The 1970s has the next highest frequency of these cases (19.4%). This was followed by the 1960s, which accounted for 4.7%, the 1990s with 1.6% and the 1980s with 0.8%.
- The majority of foreign abductee incidents were reported to have taken place in the 1970s (58.3%).
- The 1980s recorded the largest number of detentions and restrictions of movement of South Koreans who had defected to North Korea (46.2%).
- There have been 1 reported case from 2000 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	0	3	3	1	7
	0.0%	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.3%	25.0%	7.7%	1.9%
North Hamgyong Province	17	0	0	0	17
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
South Hamgyong Province	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Kangwon Province	5	1	0	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
South Korea	31	104	0	2	137
	22.6%	75.9%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	14.6%	80.6%	0.0%	15.4%	37.3%
China	0	1	2	0	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	16.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Other	0	6	6	3	15
	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.7%	50.0%	23.1%	4.1%
Unidentified	159	14	1	6	180
	88.3%	7.8%	0.6%	3.3%	100.0%
	74.6%	10.9%	8.3%	46.2%	49.0%
Total	213	129	12	13	367
	58.0%	35.1%	3.3%	3.5%	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.
- Two foreign nationals were abducted from China, while the rest were reported to have been taken from other countries.

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	172	69	1	6	248
	69.4%	27.8%	0.4%	2.4%	100.0%
	80.8%	53.5%	8.3%	46.2%	67.6%
Female	9	6	11	1	27
	33.3%	22.2%	40.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	4.2%	4.7%	91.7%	7.7%	7.4%
Unidentified	32	54	0	6	92
	34.8%	58.7%	0.0%	6.5%	100.0%
	15.0%	41.9%	0.0%	46.2%	25.1%
Total	213	129	12	13	367
	58.0%	35.1%	3.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of these whose gender was identified, the majority of reported victims of abduction, kidnapping and detention incidents were male (67.6%).
- 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 2009.

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	3	3	0	0	6
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
20-29	14	2	4	0	20
	70.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.6%	1.6%	33.3%	0.0%	5.4%
30-39	0	2	0	4	6
	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	30.8%	1.6%
40-49	0	1	1	1	3
	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	8.3%	7.7%	0.8%
50-59	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
60-69	2	2	0	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
70-79	29	1	0	2	32
	90.6%	3.1%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
	13.6%	0.8%	0.0%	15.4%	8.7%
80+	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Unidentified	160	115	7	6	288
	55.6%	39.9%	2.4%	2.1%	100.0%
	75.1%	89.1%	58.3%	46.2%	78.5%
Total	213	129	12	13	367
	58.0%	35.1%	3.3%	3.5%	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 (78.5%). Where age was ascertained, the largest age bracket of victims was those in their 70s (8.7%). The incidents of today in 70s increased 4 times better than last year (8 cases, 2.7%). This is due to the increase of witnesses about South Korean Prisoners of war detained in North Korea.

f. Abduction, kidnapping and detention cases (including foreigners) listed by location

Type of victim/ location of incident	South Korean prisoners of war	South Korean abductees	Foreign abductees	South Koreans who defected to North Korea	Total
Political prison camp	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.3%
Victim's home	1	0	1	1	3
	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	8.3%	7.7%	0.8%
Victim's place of employment	2	1	0	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Government office or service institution	1	2	3	0	6
	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	1.6%	25.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Public space	1	14	2	0	17
	5.9%	82.4%	11.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	10.9%	16.7%	0.0%	4.6%
Transport or connecting site (road, highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	6	0	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
While riding on transportation	0	5	1	0	6
	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.9%	8.3%	0.0%	1.6%
Other	30	6	0	3	39
	76.9%	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
	14.1%	4.7%	0.0%	23.1%	10.6%
Unidentified	172	101	5	8	286
	60.1%	35.3%	1.7%	2.8%	100.0%
	80.8%	78.3%	41.7%	61.5%	77.9%
Total	213	129	12	13	367
	58.0%	35.1%	3.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of these cases, the majority of places where the abduction, kidnapping or detention took place could not be ascertained (77.9%).

(8) Illegal Search/Raid/House Arrest: 23 incidents (19/4)

Detailed act	Illegal searches/raids	House arrests	Total
Number	17	6	23
Percentage (%)	73.9	26.1	100.0

- 17 illegal searches/raids without a search warrant and 6 house arrests were reported.

(9) Forced prostitution/Human trafficking: 119 incidents (112/7)

a. Forced prostitution and human trafficking

Detailed act	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Total
Number	8	111	119
Percentage (%)	6.7	93.3	100.0

- 111 cases of human trafficking and 8 cases of forced prostitution were reported.
- Compared to the figure of 66 total cases in the White Paper 2008, reports of forced prostitution and human trafficking have increased by 1.8 times.

b. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by year

Detailed act/Year	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Total
1980s	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	1.7%
1990s	3	59	62
	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%
	37.5%	53.2%	52.1%
2000-2005	3	21	24
	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	37.5%	18.9%	20.2%
2006-2008	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	3.4%
Unspecified time	0	27	27
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	22.7%
Total	8	111	119
	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- There were no reported cases which occurred before the 1980s. The majority of these cases were reported to have taken place in the 1990s (52.1%). 2000-to-date time period accounted for 23.6% and the 1980s accounted for 1.7% of cases.
- This may reflect that the severe food shortage in the 1990s 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	Total
Pyongyang	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	1.7%
North Hamgyong Province	2	11	13
	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%
	25.0%	9.9%	10.9%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Yanggang Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
North Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
China	4	70	74
	5.4%	94.6%	100.0%
	50.0%	63.1%	62.2%
Other	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Unidentified	0	24	24
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	21.6%	20.2%
Total	8	111	119
	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reports involving forced prostitution and human trafficking took place in China (62.2%). In North Korea, most areas recorded a low number of these cases except North Hamgyong Province (10.9%).

d. Forced prostitution and human trafficking by age

Detailed act/Age	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Total
10-19	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	12.5%	4.5%	5.0%
20-29	2	21	23
	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
	25.0%	18.9%	19.3%
30-39	1	13	14
	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
	12.5%	11.7%	11.8%
40-49	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%
50-59	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Unidentified	4	69	73
	5.5%	94.5%	100.0%
	50.0%	62.2%	61.3%
Total	8	111	119
	6.7%	93.3%	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 ascertained, the majority of victims were in their 20s (19.3%) and 30s (11.8%).

e. Forced prostitution and human trafficking listed by gender

Detailed act/gender	Forced prostitution	Human trafficking	Total
Male	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%
Female	7	107	114
	6.1%	93.9%	100.0%
	87.5%	96.4%	95.8%
Unidentified	1	2	3
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	12.5%	1.8%	2.5%
Total	8	111	119
	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most of victims of forced prostitution and human trafficking were female among reported cases. 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	Total
Victim's place of employment	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Government office or service institution	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Public space	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%
Other	6	54	60
	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	75.0%	48.6%	50.4%
Unidentified	0	55	55
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	49.5%	46.2%
Total	8	111	119
	6.7%	93.3%	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 ascertained. When locations were able to be ascertained 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' (50.4%). This requires further investigation into the types of places where these types of incidents are occurring. Other locations included public place (1.7%), victims' place of employment (0.8%) and government office or service institution (0.8%).

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

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

3. Right to Survival: 434 incidents (401/33)

1) Detailed analysis of the right to survival

(1) Right to adequate food: 434 incidents (401/33)

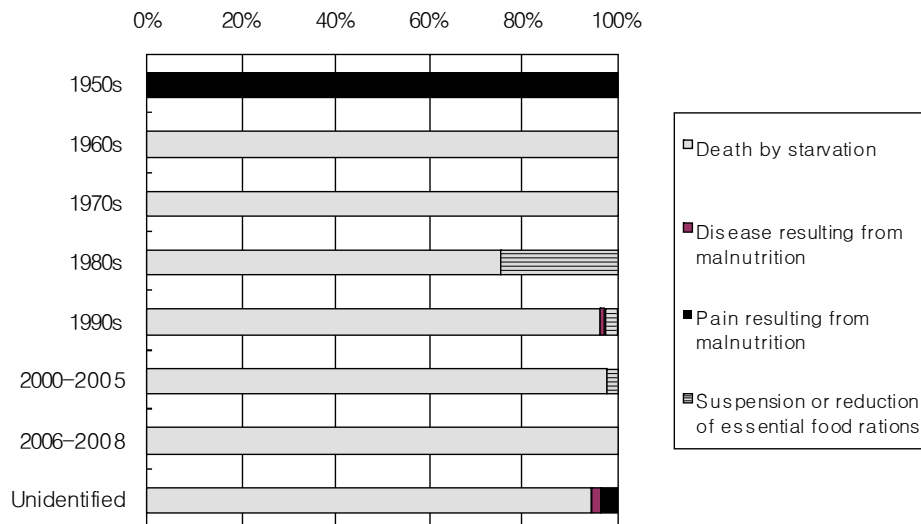
a. Analysis of violations related to the right to adequate food

Detailed act	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
Number of incidents	416	2	5	11	434
Percentage (%)	95.9	0.5	1.2	2.5	100.0

- Out of the total 434 violations of the right to survival, the vast majority of cases (95.9%) were classed as death by starvation, followed by cases of suspension or reduction of essential food rations (2.5%) and pain resulting from malnutrition (1.2%).

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
1950s	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1960s	4	0	0	0	4
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
1970s	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
1980s	3	0	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.9%
1990s	310	1	2	9	322
	96.3%	0.3%	0.6%	2.8%	100.0%
	74.5%	50.0%	40.0%	81.8%	74.2%
2000-2005	45	0	0	1	46
	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%
	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	10.6%
2006-2008	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unspecified time	49	1	2	0	52
	94.2%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.8%	50.0%	40.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Total	416	2	5	11	434
	95.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- The majority of deaths caused by starvation were reported to have taken place in the 1990s (74.5%). The number of these cases reported was low before 1990, spiked in the 1990s and then sharply decreased to 10.8% in 2000-2005. The number of deaths caused by starvation also is very low in 2006-2008 (0.5%).
- In 1950s, 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 1990s, instances of each category of the right to adequate food were reported. Among them, death by starvation and suspension or reduction of essential food rations accounted for the vast majority of cases.

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%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
North Hamgyong Province	245	2	1	8	256
	95.7%	0.8%	0.4%	3.1%	100.0%
	58.9%	100.0%	20.0%	72.7%	59.0%
South Hamgyong Province	68	0	0	0	68
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%
Yanggang Province	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Chagang Province	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.5%
North Pyongan Province	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
South Pyongan Province	15	0	3	0	18
	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	4.1%
North Hwanghae Province	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
South Hwanghae Province	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Kangwon Province	7	0	0	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Unidentified	59	0	1	2	62
	95.2%	0.0%	1.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	14.2%	0.0%	20.0%	18.2%	14.3%
Total	416	2	5	11	434
	95.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The vast majority of reports relating to death by starvation took place in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province (74.7% 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	174	1	2	7	184
	94.6%	0.5%	1.1%	3.8%	100.0%
	41.8%	50.0%	40.0%	63.6%	42.4%
Female	101	1	3	3	108
	93.5%	0.9%	2.8%	2.8%	100.0%
	24.3%	50.0%	60.0%	27.3%	24.9%
Unidentified	141	0	0	1	142
	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	33.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	32.7%
Total	416	2	5	11	434
	95.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- This chart suggests that males (42.4%) were more likely to be the victims of food shortages than females (24.9%)
- In reported cases, victims of death by starvation and suspension or reduction of essential food rations were more likely to be male, while victims of disease resulting from malnutrition and pain resulting from malnutrition were more likely to be female.

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	5	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
10-19	19	0	1	2	22
	86.4%	0.0%	4.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	20.0%	18.2%	5.1%
20-29	28	0	0	2	30
	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	6.9%
30-39	25	0	1	3	29
	86.2%	0.0%	3.4%	10.3%	100.0%
	6.0%	0.0%	20.0%	27.3%	6.7%
40-49	37	1	0	3	41
	90.2%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	100.0%
	8.9%	50.0%	0.0%	27.3%	9.4%
50-59	21	0	0	0	21
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
60-69	15	0	0	0	15
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
70-79	6	0	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%

Detailed act/Age	Death by starvation	Disease resulting from malnutrition	Pain resulting from malnutrition	Suspension or reduction of essential food rations	Total
80+	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	259	1	3	1	264
	98.1%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	100.0%
	62.3%	50.0%	60.0%	9.1%	60.8%
Total	416	2	5	11	434
	95.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- People in their 40s made up the majority of victims of violations relating to the right to adequate food. However, violations relating to the right to adequate food involved victims across all age ranges. This may reflect 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
Military detention facility	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Victim's home	193	1	2	7	203
	95.1%	0.5%	1.0%	3.4%	100.0%
	46.4%	50.0%	40.0%	63.6%	46.8%
Home of colleague or neighbor	3	0	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Victim's place of employment	12	1	2	2	17
	70.6%	5.9%	11.8%	11.8%	100.0%
	2.9%	50.0%	40.0%	18.2%	3.9%
Government office or service institution	9	0	0	1	10
	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.3%
Public space	63	0	0	0	63
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%
While riding on transportation	2	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Other	29	0	0	0	29
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Unidentified	104	0	0	1	105
	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	24.2%
Total	416	2	5	11	434
	95.9%	0.5%	1.2%	2.5%	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 (46.8%) or in a public space (14.5%).
- The most frequently reported violation of the right to adequate food - death by starvation - occurred in a victim's home (46.4%) or a public space (15.1%).

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

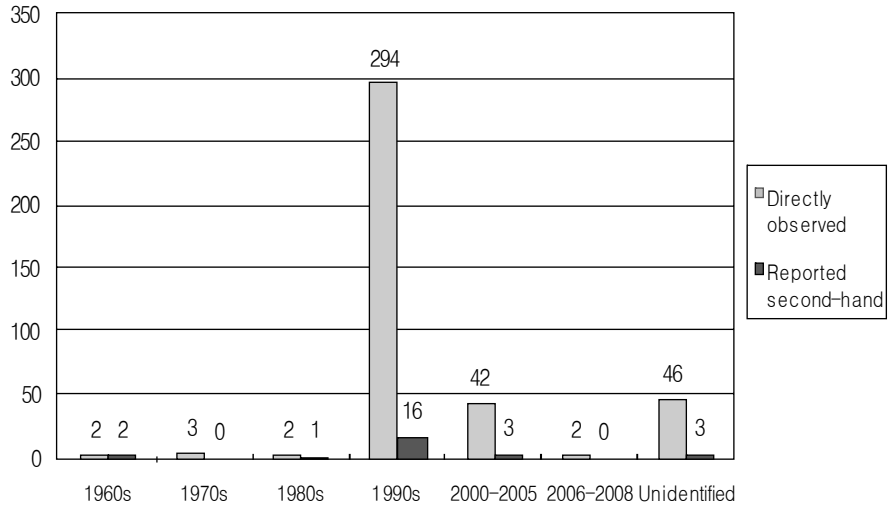
① Death by starvation: 416 incidents (391/25)

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

Year	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
1960s	2	2	4
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	8.0%	1.0%
1970s	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
1980s	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.5%	4.0%	0.7%
1990s	294	16	310
	94.8%	5.2%	100.0%
	75.2%	64.0%	74.5%
2000-2005	42	3	45
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	10.7%	12.0%	10.8%
2006-2008	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Unspecified time	46	3	49
	93.9%	6.1%	100.0%
	11.8%	12.0%	11.8%
Total	391	25	416
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of total cases of death by starvation, 391 cases were observed directly (94.0%) and 25 cases were reported second-hand (6.0%).

- Of the observed cases, 75.2% occurred in the 1990s with only 11.2% cases reported since 2000. This peak in reported incidents coincides with the food shortages reported in North Korea in the 1990s.
- There have been fewer reports of death by starvation in the 2000s (2000-2005: 45 cases, 2006-2008: 2 cases). The drop in reported cases since 2000 may suggest that North Korea's food situation has improved.

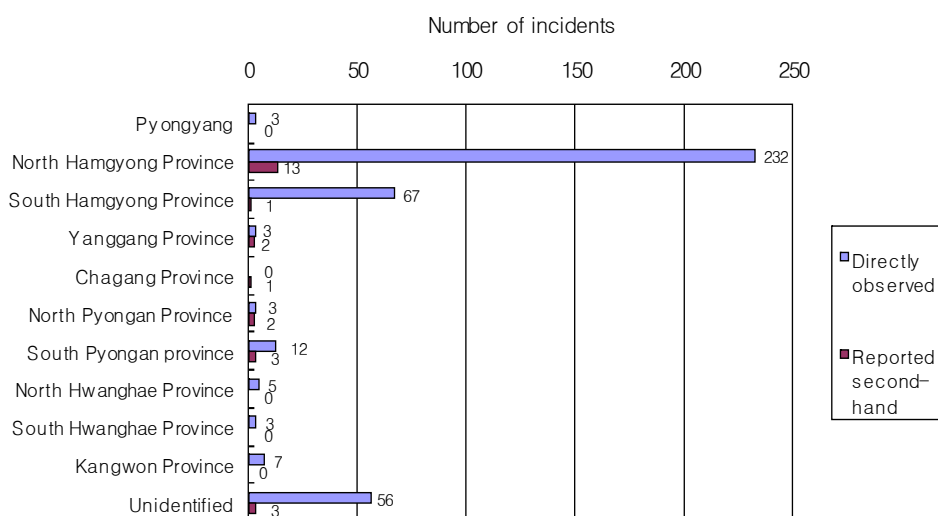


⑥ Cases classified as death by starvation listed by region

Information type/ Region	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Pyongyang	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
North Hamgyong Province	232	13	245
	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	59.3%	52.0%	58.9%
South Hamgyong Province	67	1	68
	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	17.1%	4.0%	16.3%
Yanggang Province	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	8.0%	1.2%
Chagang Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.0%	0.2%
North Pyongan Province	3	2	5
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	8.0%	1.2%
South Pyongan province	12	3	15
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	12.0%	3.6%
North Hwanghae Province	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
South Hwanghae Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Kangwon Province	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%

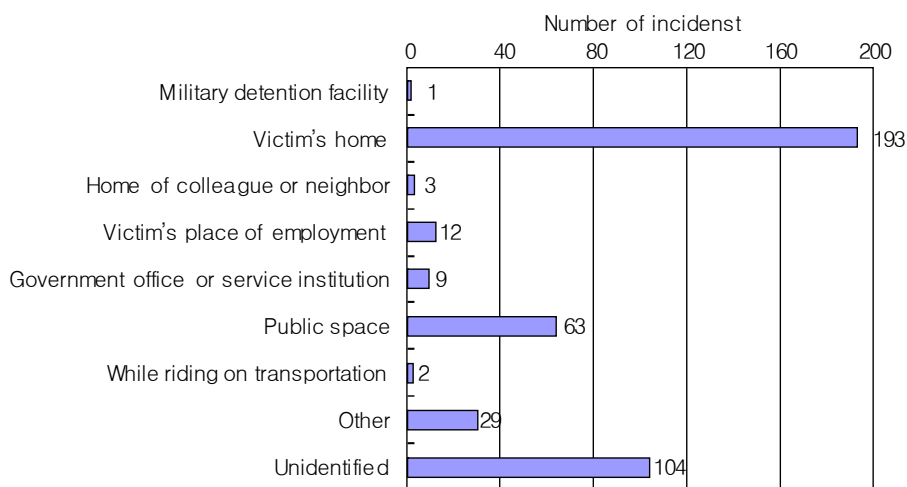
Information type/ Region	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Unidentified	56	3	59
	94.9%	5.1%	100.0%
	14.3%	12.0%	14.2%
Total	391	25	416
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of incidents classified as death by starvation were recorded in North Hamgyong province (58.9%), followed by South Hamgyong Province (16.3%). This may be attributed to the fact that the majority of witnesses originated from Hamgyong Province.



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

Location	Death by starvation		Total
	Directly observed	Reported second-hand	
Military detention facility	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.0%	0.2%
Victim's home	180	13	193
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	46.0%	52.0%	46.4%
Home of colleague or neighbor	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Victim's place of employment	10	2	12
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.6%	8.0%	2.9%
Government office or service institution	8	1	9
	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	2.0%	4.0%	2.2%
Public space	60	3	63
	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	15.3%	12.0%	15.1%
While riding on transportation	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Other	28	1	29
	96.6%	3.4%	100.0%
	7.2%	4.0%	7.0%
Unidentified	100	4	104
	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%
	25.6%	16.0%	25.0%
Total	391	25	416
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



〈Starvation as a method of killing〉

- Victims reported to have died from starvation were most likely to be found in the victims' own houses (46.4%) or public spaces (15.1%).
- Other places include victims' workplaces and government offices or service institutions.

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

③ Pain resulting from malnutrition: 5 incidents (3/2)

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

4. Right to Health: 84 incidents (80/4)

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	77	7	84
Percentage (%)	91.7	8.3	100.0

- 77 incidents of denial of appropriate treatment/failure to provide health care services (91.7%) and 7 failures to provide health care facilities and personnel (8.3%) 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
1960s	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	1.2%
1970s	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
1980s	7	1	8
	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	9.1%	14.3%	9.5%
1990s	49	2	51
	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
	63.6%	28.6%	60.7%
2000-2005	15	2	17
	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
	19.5%	28.6%	20.2%
Unspecified time	5	1	6
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	6.5%	14.3%	7.1%
Total	77	7	84
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to health reported were most frequently reported in the 1990s (60.7%). This was followed by the 2000-2005, which accounted for 20.2%, and the 1980s, which accounted for 9.5% 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 most severe in 1990s.
- The peak of incidents in 1990s coincides with the high number of violations of the right to survival in the 1990s such as death by starvation and suspension or reduction of food rations. This may suggest 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	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	14.3%	2.4%
North Hamgyong Province	46	3	49
	93.9%	6.1%	100.0%
	59.7%	42.9%	58.3%
South Hamgyong Province	10	0	10
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Yanggang Province	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	2.6%	14.3%	3.6%
Chagang Province	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	14.3%	2.4%
North Pyongan Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%
South Pyongan Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	1.2%
Kangwon Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%

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%
	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Unidentified	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Total	77	7	84
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of reported violations of the right to health occurred in North Hamgyong Province (58.3%). This was followed by South Hamgyong province (11.9%). 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	39	4	43
	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	50.6%	57.1%	51.2%
Female	27	3	30
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	35.1%	42.9%	35.7%
Unidentified	11	0	11
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.1%
Total	77	7	84
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations of the right to health involved proportionally more males (51.2%) than females (35.7%).
- 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 the sexes 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	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%
10-19	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.9%	0.0%	3.6%
20-29	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	14.3%	6.0%
30-39	8	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.4%	0.0%	9.5%
40-49	15	0	15
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	19.5%	0.0%	17.9%
50-59	4	1	5
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	5.2%	14.3%	6.0%
60-69	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.5%	0.0%	6.0%
70-79	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Unidentified	33	5	38
	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	42.9%	71.4%	45.2%
Total	77	7	84
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations relating to the right to health involved victims across all age ranges. Specifically, these cases were more likely to occur to victims in their 40s (17.9%).
- 19.5% of victims of denial of appropriate treatment or failure to provide health care services were in their 40s, and similarly 14.3% of victims of this type of rights violation were in their 20s.

(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
Military detention facility	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	1.2%
Psychiatric institution	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Victim's home	17	0	17
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.1%	0.0%	20.2%
Victim's place of employment	6	1	7
	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
	7.8%	14.3%	8.3%
Government office or service institution	38	5	43
	88.4%	11.6%	100.0%
	49.4%	71.4%	51.2%
Public space	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Unidentified	13	0	13
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.9%	0.0%	15.5%
Total	77	7	84
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of cases were reported to occur at government offices or service institutions (51.2%). 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 (20.2%). 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: 77 incidents (74/3)

Detailed act	Death	Contracting or worsening of disease	Total
Number of incidents	61	16	77
Percentage (%)	79.2	20.8	100.0

- Of the total incidents relating to denial of appropriate treatment or failure to provide health care services, 79.2% involved the death of the victim and 20.8% 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.

(2) Failure to Provide Health Care Facilities and Personnel: 7 incidents (6/1)

Detailed acts	Death	Contracting or worsening of disease	Total
Number of incidents	3	4	7
Percentage (%)	42.9	57.1	100.0

- Of the cases of failing to provide health care facilities and personnel, 4 involved the contracting or worsening of a disease and 3 involved death of the victim.

5. Right to Education: 50 incidents (48/2)

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	10	37	3	50
Percentage (%)	20.0	74.0	6.0	100.0

- Deprivation of access to higher education was the most frequently reported example of violation of the right to education (74.0%). This was followed by deprivation of access to compulsory education which accounted for 20.0% 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
1960s	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
1970s	0	5	2	7
	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.5%	66.7%	14.0%
1980s	0	9	1	10
	0.0%	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	33.3%	20.0%
1990s	4	7	0	11
	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	18.9%	0.0%	22.0%
2000-2005	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	0.0%	6.0%
Unspecified time	5	13	0	18
	27.8%	72.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	35.1%	0.0%	36.0%
Total	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the total cases reported, 22.0% occurred in the 1990s, 20.0% occurred in the 1980s, 14.0% in the 1970s and 6.0% in 2000-2005.
- The majority of cases of deprivation of access to compulsory education were reported to take place since 1990s (1990s: 40.0%, 2000s: 10.0%) when the food shortage in North Korea was so severe that students were not afforded compulsory education.
- Instances of the deprivation of access to higher education occurred in every decade from the 1950s to the 1990s. This may suggest 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 1980s (24.3%) and followed by 1990s (18.9%).

(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	3	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.1%	33.3%	8.0%
North Hamgyong Province	5	12	0	17
	29.4%	70.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	32.4%	0.0%	34.0%
South Hamgyong Province	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	2.7%	66.7%	8.0%
Yanggang Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
North Pyongan Province	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	6.0%
South Pyongan Province	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	0.0%	6.0%
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
South Hwanghae Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	4.0%
Unidentified	2	13	0	15
	13.3%	86.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	35.1%	0.0%	30.0%
Total	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving the right to education most frequently took place in North Hamgyong Province (34.0%). Other areas where these cases were reported include Pyongyang, South Hamgyong Province, Pyongan Province, and South Hwanghae Province.

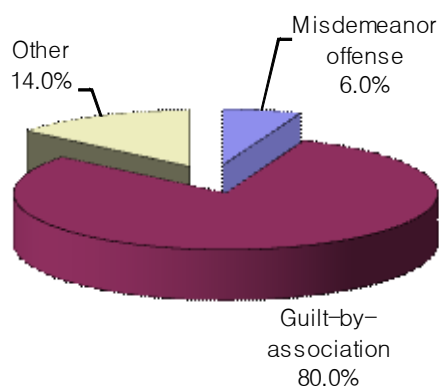
(4) Violations of the right to education listed by location of incident

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%	66.7%	4.0%
Military detention facility	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Victim's home	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Education facility	7	31	1	39
	17.9%	79.5%	2.6%	100.0%
	70.0%	83.8%	33.3%	78.0%
Other	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	0.0%	6.0%
Unidentified	1	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	8.1%	0.0%	8.0%
Total	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Due to the nature of the right to education, these cases most frequently occurred at education facilities (78.0%). Among those cases, the deprivation of access to higher education including professional school and university (79.5%) was more frequently reported than the deprivation of access to compulsory education including elementary school, middle school and high school (17.9%).

(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
Misdemeanor offense	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	33.3%	6.0%
Guilt-by-association	8	32	0	40
	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	80.0%	86.5%	0.0%	80.0%
	2	3	2	7
	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%	100.0%
Total	20.0%	8.1%	66.7%	14.0%
	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Most cases of the right to education violations resulted from charges arising from the guilt-by-association (80.0%).
- In cases where the victim was denied access to higher education, 86.5% resulted from the guilt-by-association. In cases where the victim was denied access to compulsory education, 80.0% of those cases 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
10-19	1	15	3	19
	5.3%	78.9%	15.8%	100.0%
	10.0%	40.5%	100.0%	38.0%
20-29	1	2	0	3
	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	0.0%	6.0%
40-49	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
60-69	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Unidentified	8	18	0	26
	30.8%	69.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	80.0%	48.6%	0.0%	52.0%
Total	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	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 most frequently the victims of reported violations of the right to education (38.0%).

(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	3	17	3	23
	13.0%	73.9%	13.0%	100.0%
	30.0%	45.9%	100.0%	46.0%
Female	6	17	0	23
	26.1%	73.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	60.0%	45.9%	0.0%	46.0%
Unidentified	1	3	0	4
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	8.1%	0.0%	8.0%
Total	10	37	3	50
	20.0%	74.0%	6.0%	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 46.0%). This may suggest 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: 10 incidents (10/0)

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	9	1	10
Percentage	90.0	10.0	100.0

- Of the 10 cases related to the deprivation of access to compulsory education, 9 discrimination cases were based on social class and 1 case was due to inadequate education facilities.

(2) Deprivation of access to higher education: 37 incidents (35/2)

a. Incidents involving deprivation of access to higher education

Detailed acts	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
Number	35	2	37
Percentage (%)	94.6	5.4	100.0

- Of the incidents reported involving deprivation of access to higher education, most were a result of discrimination due to the social class of the victim (94.6%).

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

Detailed acts/Year	Discrimination based on social class	Inadequate education facilities	Total
1960s	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	2.7%
1970s	5	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	14.3%	0.0%	13.5%
1980s	8	1	9
	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	22.9%	50.0%	24.3%
1990s	7	0	7
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	18.9%
2000-2005	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	5.4%
Unspecified time	12	1	13
	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	34.3%	50.0%	35.1%
Total	35	2	37
	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Cases involving deprivation of access to higher education most frequently took place in the 1980s (24.3%). This was followed by the 1990s, which accounted for 18.9% and 2000-2005 (5.4%).
- Cases involving discrimination based on social class most frequently occurred in the 1980s (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	2	1	3
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	5.7%	50.0%	8.1%
North Hamgyong Province	12	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	34.3%	0.0%	32.4%
South Hamgyong Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Yanggang Province	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	2.7%
North Pyongan Province	3	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	0.0%	8.1%
South Pyongan Province	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	5.4%
South Hwanghae Province	2	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.7%	0.0%	5.4%
Unidentified	12	1	13
	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	34.3%	50.0%	35.1%
Total	35	2	37
	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

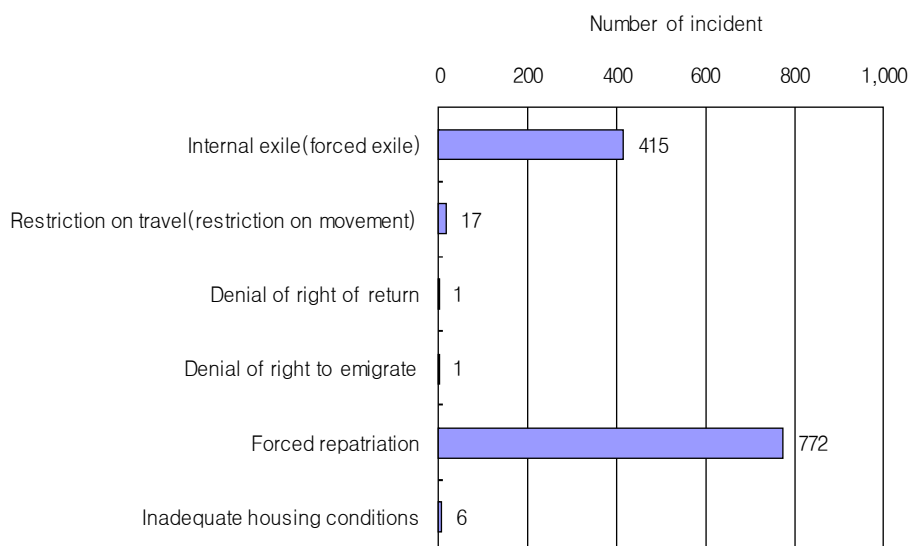
6. Right to Movement and Residence: 1,212 incidents (1,008/204)

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	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
Percentage (%)	34.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	63.7	0.5	100.0

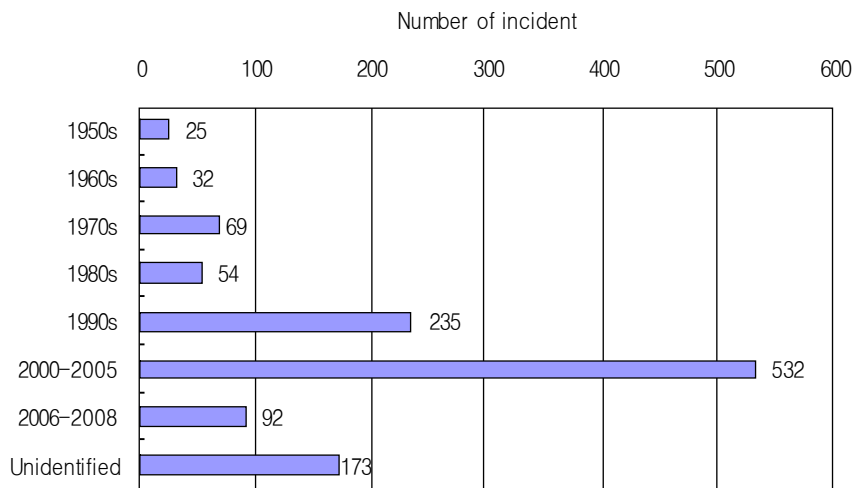
- Of the 1,212 reported violations of the right to movement and residence, the majority (63.7%) were incidents of forced repatriation. Internal exile (34.2%) was the next most commonly reported violation of this type.



(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
1950s	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
1960s	29	1	1	0	1	0	32
	90.6%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	7.0%	5.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%
1970s	67	1	0	0	1	0	69
	97.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.7%
1980s	40	3	0	1	7	3	54
	74.1%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	13.0%	5.6%	100.0%
	9.6%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%	0.9%	50.0%	4.5%
1990s	112	5	0	0	118	0	235
	47.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	27.0%	29.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	19.4%
2000-2005	44	3	0	0	485	0	532
	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	91.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.6%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	62.8%	0.0%	43.9%
2006-2008	5	0	0	0	87	0	92
	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	7.6%
Unspecified time	93	4	0	0	73	3	173
	53.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.2%	1.7%	100.0%
	22.4%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	50.0%	14.3%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	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, 43.9% occurred in 2000-2005. The 1990s was the next most commonly reported period involving these cases (19.4%).
- Of the received reports relating to forced repatriation, most have been reported in the 1990s and the 2000s (118 cases; 15.3% and 572 cases; 74.1%, respectively). We have received few reports of forced repatriations in previous decades. The increase in reports over the decades may be due to the increasing numbers of Koreans attempting to defect from North Korea.
- Incidents of internal exile in North Korea have been reported since the 1950s. Of the reports of internal exile, incidents most frequently took place in the 1990s (27.0%) followed by the 1970s (16.1%) and 2000-2005 (10.6%).



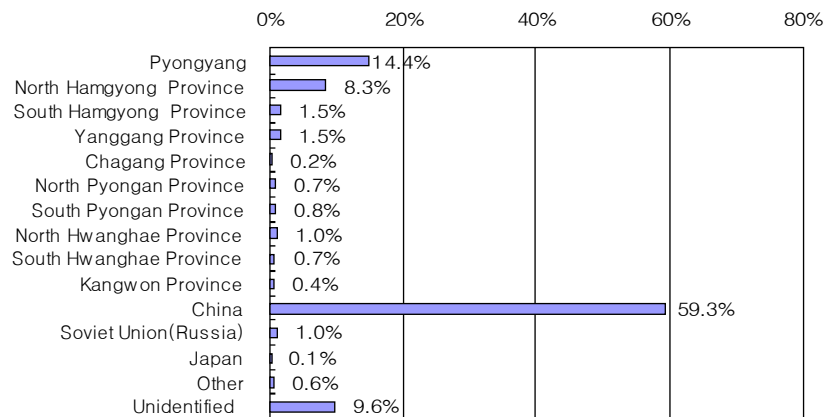
〈The number of forced repatriation cases by year〉

(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	171	3	0	0	0	1	175
	97.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	41.2%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	14.4%
North Hamgyong Province	96	3	0	0	0	1	100
	96.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	23.1%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.3%
South Hamgyong Province	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Yanggang Province	17	1	0	0	0	0	18
	94.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Chagang Province	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
North Pyongan Province	8	0	0	0	0	1	9
	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.7%
South Pyongan Province	8	1	1	0	0	0	10
	80.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	5.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
North Hwanghae Province	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
South Hwanghae Province	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Kangwon Province	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
China	0	1	0	0	718	0	719
	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	0.0%	59.3%

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
Soviet Union (Russia)	0	1	0	1	9	1	12
	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	75.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	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	5	0	7
	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Unidentified	71	4	0	0	39	2	116
	61.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	33.6%	1.7%	100.0%
	17.1%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	33.3%	9.6%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	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 (59.3%) and Pyongyang (14.4%).
- 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 high number of reports of violations of the right to movement and residence in Pyongyang may confirm that most internal exile involves the forced removal of the victims from Pyongyang to another region in North Korea.



<The number of forced repatriation cases by region>

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

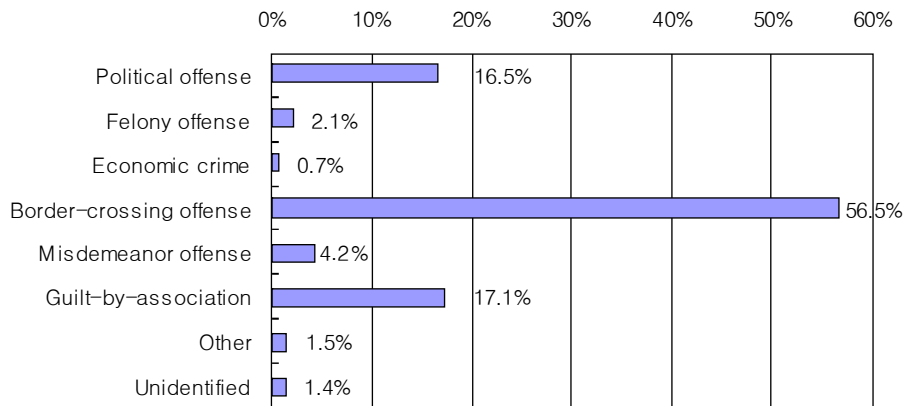
Type of act/ Location of incident	Internal exile (forced exile)	Restriction on travel (restriction on movement)	Denial of right of return	Denial of right to emigrate	Forced repatriation	Inadequate housing conditions	Total
Military detention facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's home	250	2	0	0	0	4	256
	97.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	60.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	21.1%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Victim's place of employment	18	2	1	0	2	2	25
	72.0%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	4.3%	11.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.3%	33.3%	2.1%
Government office or service institution	5	6	0	1	0	0	12
	41.7%	50.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	35.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Educational facility	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Public space	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
While riding on transportation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	45	0	0	0	177	0	222
	13.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	85.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.7%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	76.8%	0.0%	56.9%

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
Unidentified	45	0	0	0	177	0	222
	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	79.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.9%	0.0%	18.3%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	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 most frequently took place at 'other' (56.9%), followed by the victim's home which accounted for 21.1%.
- Of the forced repatriations reported, the number falling under 'other' was high (76.8%). 'Other' refers to the high number of 'detention centers' located along the border of China where most repatriation cases happened.
- Internal exile took place mainly at victim's home (60.2%).

(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	96	1	0	1	102	0	200
	48.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	51.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	23.1%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%	13.2%	0.0%	16.5%
Felony offense	20	0	1	0	5	0	26
	76.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%
Economic crime	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Border-crossing offense	22	2	0	0	661	0	685
	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	96.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	85.6%	0.0%	56.5%
Misdemeanor offense	36	9	0	0	3	3	51
	70.6%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	100.0%
	8.7%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	50.0%	4.2%
Guilt-by-association	204	3	0	0	0	0	207
	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	49.2%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%
Other	12	2	0	0	1	3	18
	66.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	100.0%
	2.9%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	50.0%	1.5%
Unidentified	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Of reported incidents, border-crossing offenses (56.5%), guilt-by-association (17.1%) and political offenses (16.5%) were most likely to lead to a violation of the right to residence and movement.
- Incidents involving internal exile (forced exile) most frequently originated with a charge relating to the guilt-by-association (49.2%) or a political offense (23.1%). 85.6% of reported cases of forced repatriation resulted from charges relating 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	7	0	0	0	5	0	12
	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%
10-19	5	1	0	0	30	0	36
	13.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.0%
20-29	23	2	0	0	129	1	155
	14.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	83.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	5.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	12.8%
30-39	12	0	0	0	142	0	154
	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	12.7%
40-49	22	1	0	0	53	0	76
	28.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	69.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	6.3%
50-59	4	1	0	0	17	0	22
	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	77.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%
60-69	5	0	0	0	9	0	14
	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%

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
70-79	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.5%	0.0%	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%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Unidentified	334	12	1	1	385	5	738
	45.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	52.2%	0.7%	100.0%
	80.5%	70.6%	100.0%	100.0%	49.9%	83.3%	60.9%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	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	245	6	0	0	360	3	614
	39.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58.6%	0.5%	100.0%
	59.0%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	46.6%	50.0%	50.7%
Directly experienced	36	2	0	0	354	2	394
	9.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	8.7%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	45.9%	33.3%	32.5%
Reported second-hand	134	9	1	1	58	1	204
	65.7%	4.4%	0.5%	0.5%	28.4%	0.5%	100.0%
	32.3%	52.9%	100.0%	100.0%	7.5%	16.7%	16.8%
Total	415	17	1	1	772	6	1,212
	34.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 32.5% of reported cases were obtained from actual victims, 50.7% from eye-witnesses and 16.8% from third-parties.
- The majority of information on internal exile cases was collected from eye-witnesses (59.0%) and third parties (32.3%). Direct accounts made up only a small proportion of incidents relating to internal exile cases (8.7%).
- 46.6% of those who provided information of forcible repatriation had been the actual victim involved. 45.9% of these cases were directly observed and 7.5% were reported second-hand.

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of right to movement and residence

(1) Internal Exile (Forced Exile) 415 incidents (281/134)

a. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by year

Information type/Year	Internal exile(forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1950s	15	2	8	25
	60.0%	8.0%	32.0%	100.0%
	6.1%	5.6%	6.0%	6.0%
1960s	20	0	9	29
	69.0%	0.0%	31.0%	100.0%
	8.2%	0.0%	6.7%	7.0%
1970s	41	13	13	67
	61.2%	19.4%	19.4%	100.0%
	16.7%	36.1%	9.7%	16.1%
1980s	25	6	9	40
	62.5%	15.0%	22.5%	100.0%
	10.2%	16.7%	6.7%	9.6%
1990s	78	8	26	112
	69.6%	7.1%	23.2%	100.0%
	31.8%	22.2%	19.4%	27.0%
2000-2005	33	1	10	44
	75.0%	2.3%	22.7%	100.0%
	13.5%	2.8%	7.5%	10.6%
2006-2008	2	0	3	5
	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%
Unspecified time	31	6	56	93
	33.3%	6.5%	60.2%	100.0%
	12.7%	16.7%	41.8%	22.4%
Total	245	36	134	415
	59.0%	8.7%	32.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents involving internal exile were reported to have taken place most frequently in the 1990s (27.0%). This is followed by the 1970s, which accounted for 16.1%, 2000-2005 for 10.6% and 2006-2008 for 1.2% of cases.
- Reported internal exile cases frequently occurred in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. However the number of reported cases sharply decreased thereafter.

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	63	4	29	96
	65.6%	4.2%	30.2%	100.0%
	25.7%	11.1%	21.6%	23.1%
Felony offense	17	0	3	20
	85.0%	0.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	0.0%	2.2%	4.8%
Economic crime	6	1	1	8
	75.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	2.4%	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%
Border crossing offense	17	3	2	22
	77.3%	13.6%	9.1%	100.0%
	6.9%	8.3%	1.5%	5.3%
Misdemeanor offense	10	6	20	36
	27.8%	16.7%	55.6%	100.0%
	4.1%	16.7%	14.9%	8.7%
Guilt-by-association	113	22	69	204
	55.4%	10.8%	33.8%	100.0%
	46.1%	61.1%	51.5%	49.2%
Other	6	0	6	12
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	0.0%	4.5%	2.9%
Unidentified	13	0	4	17
	76.5%	0.0%	23.5%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	3.0%	4.1%
Total	245	36	134	415
	59.0%	8.7%	32.3%	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 (49.2%) and political offenses (23.1%).
- Internal exile cases due to the guilt-by-association were most frequently reported by direct observers (55.4%). 33.8% were collected from third parties and 10.8% were reported by the victims themselves.
- Internal exile cases resulted from political offenses were most likely obtained from eye-witnesses (65.6%) or third party (30.2%) rather than from the victims themselves (4.2%).

c. Cases of internal/forced exile listed by nature of information provider

Information type/ Nature of information provider	Internal exile (forced exile)			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Victim	0	35	0	35
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	97.2%	0.0%	8.4%
Perpetrator	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	40	0	14	54
	74.1%	0.0%	25.9%	100.0%
	16.3%	0.0%	10.4%	13.0%
Family or relative of victim	60	0	27	87
	69.0%	0.0%	31.0%	100.0%
	24.5%	0.0%	20.1%	21.0%
Relative of perpetrator	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Eye-witness	116	0	0	116
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	47.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%
Other	27	1	93	121
	22.3%	0.8%	76.9%	100.0%
	11.0%	2.8%	69.4%	29.2%
Total	245	36	134	415
	59.0%	8.7%	32.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Information about internal exile cases was most frequently provided by those in the 'other' category (29.2%), followed by eye-witness (28.0%) and family members or relatives of victim (21.0%).

(2) Forcible repatriation 772 incidents (714/58)

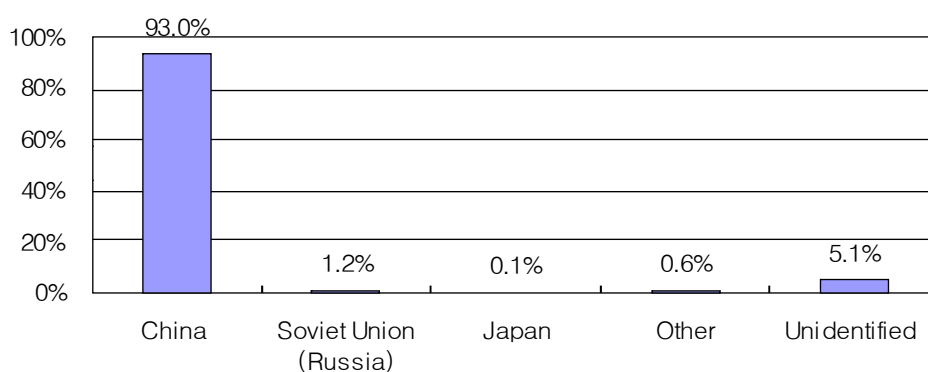
a. Cases of forcible repatriation listed by year

Information type/Year	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
1960s	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
1970s	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%
1980s	4	1	2	7
	57.1%	14.3%	28.6%	100.0%
	1.1%	0.3%	3.4%	0.9%
1990s	58	47	13	118
	49.2%	39.8%	11.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	13.3%	22.4%	15.3%
2000-2005	213	251	21	485
	43.9%	51.8%	4.3%	100.0%
	59.2%	70.9%	36.2%	62.8%
2006-2008	60	17	10	87
	69.0%	19.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	16.7%	4.8%	17.2%	11.3%
Unidentified	25	37	11	73
	34.2%	50.7%	15.1%	100.0%
	6.9%	10.5%	19.0%	9.5%
Total	360	354	58	772
	46.6%	45.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reported forcible repatriation cases occurred from 2000 to 2005 (62.8%) and the 1990s (15.3%). In recent 3 years (2006-2008), 11.3% of the cases occurred.
- Of the cases of reported repatriation, most were reported to have taken place in the period 2000-2005.

b. Cases of forcible repatriation listed by region

Type of acts/ region	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
China	337	332	49	718
	46.9%	46.2%	6.8%	100.0%
	93.6%	93.8%	84.5%	93.0%
Soviet Union (Russia)	6	2	1	9
	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.2%
Japan	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%
Other	3	2	0	5
	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Unidentified	14	18	7	39
	35.9%	46.2%	17.9%	100.0%
	3.9%	5.1%	12.1%	5.1%
Total	360	354	58	772
	46.6%	45.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



- Most forcible repatriation cases that were reported took place in China (93.0%). The remaining areas accounted for a small share of cases.

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

Information type/ Original charge against victim	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Political offense	81	15	6	102
	79.4%	14.7%	5.9%	100.0%
	22.5%	4.2%	10.3%	13.2%
Felony offense	0	2	3	5
	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.6%	5.2%	0.6%
Border-crossing offense	276	337	48	661
	41.8%	51.0%	7.3%	100.0%
	76.7%	95.2%	82.8%	85.6%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	1	3
	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%
Other	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	360	354	58	772
	46.6%	45.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Victims of forcible repatriation were most likely to have been charged with a border-crossing offense (85.6%). Political offenses accounted for the next highest number of reported forcible repatriations (13.2%).
- The majority of forcible repatriations – led by border-crossing offenses – were directly experienced or observed (51.0% and 41.8%, respectively).

d. Cases of forcible repatriation listed by gender

Information type/ Gender	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Male	128	128	24	280
	45.7%	45.7%	8.6%	100.0%
	35.6%	36.2%	41.4%	36.3%
Female	215	222	30	467
	46.0%	47.5%	6.4%	100.0%
	59.7%	62.7%	51.7%	60.5%
Unidentified	17	4	4	25
	68.0%	16.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	1.1%	6.9%	3.2%
Total	360	354	58	772
	46.6%	45.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of victims forcibly repatriated the number of females (60.5%) was relatively higher than that of males (36.3%). This gender ratio of forcible repatriation may reflect the gender ratio of North Korean defectors.
- Among directly observed cases of forcible repatriation, the number of females (35.6%) was relatively higher than that of males (59.7%). Moreover, among the cases of forcible repatriations that were directly experienced, the portion of female victims (62.7%) was also much higher than that of male victims (36.2%).

e. Cases of forcible repatriation listed by age of victim

Information type/ Age of victim	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
0-9	5	0	0	5
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
10-19	17	12	1	30
	56.7%	40.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	4.7%	3.4%	1.7%	3.9%
20-29	53	67	9	129
	41.1%	51.9%	7.0%	100.0%
	14.7%	18.9%	15.5%	16.7%
30-39	74	58	10	142
	52.1%	40.8%	7.0%	100.0%
	20.6%	16.4%	17.2%	18.4%
40-49	28	24	1	53
	52.8%	45.3%	1.9%	100.0%
	7.8%	6.8%	1.7%	6.9%
50-59	11	5	1	17
	64.7%	29.4%	5.9%	100.0%
	3.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%
60-69	5	3	1	9
	55.6%	33.3%	11.1%	100.0%
	1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%
70-79	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%

Information type/ Age of victim	Forcible repatriation			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
80+	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unidentified	166	184	35	385
	43.1%	47.8%	9.1%	100.0%
	46.1%	52.0%	60.3%	49.9%
Total	360	354	58	772
	46.6%	45.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 18.4% of the reported victims of forcible repatriation were in their 30s, 16.7% were in their 20s and 6.9% were in their 40s. Victims in other age groups occurred in relatively even numbers.
- Victims in their 10s (3.9%) include children vagrants and orphans who crossed the border to get food.

7. Right to Marry or Found a Family: 30 incidents (18/12)

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	4	16	5	30
Percentage (%)	16.7	13.3	53.3	16.7	100.0

- Of the incidents violating the right to marry or found a family, forced divorce was most often reported (53.3%), followed by forced marriage (13.3%), and prohibition of marriage (16.7%). 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
1960s	0	1	2	0	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	10.0%
1970s	1	0	3	2	6
	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	18.8%	40.0%	20.0%
1980s	3	2	4	1	10
	30.0%	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	60.0%	50.0%	25.0%	20.0%	33.3%
1990s	0	1	2	1	4
	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	20.0%	13.3%
2000-2005	0	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	6.7%
Unspecified time	1	0	3	1	5
	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	18.8%	20.0%	16.7%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The number of cases reported to have taken place in the 1980s was relatively high (10 incidents, 33.3%). 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	3	2	11
	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	18.2%	100.0%
	60.0%	75.0%	18.8%	40.0%	36.7%
North Hamgyong Province	0	0	5	1	6
	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	20.0%	20.0%
South Hamgyong Province	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.7%
South Pyongan Province	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
Kangwon Province	0	1	1	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Other	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	6.7%
Unidentified	0	0	4	1	5
	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	20.0%	16.7%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of cases were reported to have taken place in Pyongyang (36.7%, 11 incidents) and followed by North Hamgyong Province (20.0%, 6 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	2	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	6.7%
Political prison camp	1	0	1	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Victim's home	0	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Victim's place of employment	1	2	0	1	4
	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%	20.0%	13.3%
Government office or service institution	1	1	3	1	6
	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	20.0%	25.0%	18.8%	20.0%	20.0%
Educational facility	1	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	10.0%
Other	0	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	20.0%	13.3%
Unidentified	1	1	3	0	5
	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	25.0%	18.8%	0.0%	16.7%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The highest number of cases was reported to have taken place in government office or service institution (20.0%).

(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	0	2	1	4
	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	13.3%
Felony offense	2	4	3	1	10
	20.0%	40.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	100.0%	18.8%	20.0%	33.3%
Guilt-by-association	1	0	9	2	12
	8.3%	0.0%	75.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	56.3%	40.0%	40.0%
Other	0	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%	10.0%
Unidentified	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most reported cases involved guilt-by-association (40.0%), felony offense charges (33.3%), or political offenses (13.3%). This may suggest that social standing or class to some extent affect the right to marry or found a family.

(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	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3.3%
20-29	1	1	3	1	6
	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	20.0%	25.0%	18.8%	20.0%	20.0%
30-39	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
40-49	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
50-59	0	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
Unidentified	4	3	10	3	20
	20.0%	15.0%	50.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	80.0%	75.0%	62.5%	60.0%	66.7%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In the 10 cases where age was confirmed, 6 of the victims affected were in their 20s, the age group where many people marry or start a family in North Korea.

(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	4	3	10
	20.0%	10.0%	40.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	40.0%	25.0%	25.0%	60.0%	33.3%
Female	2	3	10	2	17
	11.8%	17.6%	58.8%	11.8%	100.0%
	40.0%	75.0%	62.5%	40.0%	56.7%
Unidentified	1	0	2	0	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	10.0%
Total	5	4	16	5	30
	16.7%	13.3%	53.3%	16.7%	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.

8. Reproductive Rights: 75 incidents (63/12)

1) General Analysis of Violations of Reproductive Rights

(1) Violations of reproductive rights

Type of act	Involuntary sterilization	Involuntary contraception	Forced abortion	Forced pregnancy	Infections due to rape, sexual molestation, mutilation of genitals, etc.	Total
Number	1	0	74	0	0	75
Percentage (%)	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

- 74 of the 75 cases of reproductive rights violations (98.7%) 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
1980s	1	1	2
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	1.4%	2.7%
1990s	0	12	12
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	16.0%
2000-2005	0	49	49
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	66.2%	65.3%
2006-2008	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Unspecified time	0	10	10
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.5%	13.3%
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of cases since the 1980s were all forced abortion.
- 49 cases (65.3%) were reported to take place in 2000-2005 and 12 cases (16.0%) during the 1990s.

(3) Violations of reproductive rights listed by region

Type of act/Region	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Pyongyang	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
North Hamgyong Province	0	38	38
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	51.4%	50.7%
South Hamgyong Province	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Yanggang Province	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	5.3%
Chagang Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
North Pyongan Province	0	18	18
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	24.0%
South Pyongan Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Kangwon Province	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
China	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%

Type of act/Region	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Unidentified	1	5	6
	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	6.8%	8.0%
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of reported incidents took place in North Hamgyong Province (50.7%, 38 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 (38 incidents, 51.4%) and North Pyongan Province (18 incidents, 24.3%), 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	18	18
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	24.3%	24.0%
Labor training camp	0	10	10
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.5%	13.3%
Police holding camp	0	24	24
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	32.4%	32.0%
Prison	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Political prison camp	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Victim's home	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Government office or service institution	0	12	12
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.2%	16.0%
Unidentified	1	4	5
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	5.4%	6.7%
Other	0	3	3
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%

Type of act/Location of incident	Involuntary sterilization	Forced abortion	Total
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 24 out of the 74 forced abortions (32.4%) occurred in police holding camps and 18 incidents (24.3%) in State Security Agency or police interrogation and detention facility, 12 incidents (16.2%) in government office or service institution.
- Among the reports received, forced abortions occurred 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 Shinŭiju 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%	1.4%	1.3%
Felony offense	0	39	39
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	52.7%	52.0%
Border-crossing offense	0	22	22
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	29.7%	29.3%
Misdemeanor offense	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Guilt-by-association	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Other	1	6	7
	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	8.1%	9.3%
Unidentified	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	5.3%
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of reproductive rights most likely occurred to victims charged with felony offenses (52.0%). This was followed by border-crossing offenses (29.3%), political offenses (1.3%), misdemeanor offenses (1.3%) and the guilt-by-association system (1.3%).
- The high percentage of victims of this violation charged with felony offenses (52.0%) may explain 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	0	4	4
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.4%	5.3%
20-29	1	13	14
	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	17.6%	18.7%
30-39	0	14	14
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	18.9%	18.7%
40-49	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Unidentified	0	41	41
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	55.4%	54.7%
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of reproductive rights were most often carried out on victims in their 20s (18.7%) and 30s (18.7%) and followed by 10s (5.3%).
- In the majority of cases (54.7%, 41 incidents), the age of the victim was not ascertained 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
Female	1	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Unidentified	0	74	74
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	98.7%
Total	1	74	75
	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations of reproductive rights involved mostly females (98.7%).

9. Right to Belief and Expression: 103 incidents (76/27)

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	65	5	2	11	20	103
Percentage (%)	63.1	4.9	1.9	10.7	19.4	100.0

- Among reported violations against the right to belief and expression there were 65 cases of restrictions on the practice of religion (63.1%), 20 restrictions on information and communication (19.4%), and 11 restrictions on the expression of a political view on a government policy (10.7%).

(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
1950s	0	3	0	1	0	4
	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	3.9%
1960s	0	0	1	0	2	3
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	10.0%	2.9%
1970s	0	1	0	2	4	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	18.2%	20.0%	6.8%
1980s	24	0	1	4	3	32
	75.0%	0.0%	3.1%	12.5%	9.4%	100.0%
	36.9%	0.0%	50.0%	36.4%	15.0%	31.1%
1990s	0	3	0	1	0	4
	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	3.9%
2000-2005	31	0	0	1	2	34
	91.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	5.9%	100.0%
	47.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	10.0%	33.0%
2006-2008	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%	5.0%	1.0%
Unspecified time	10	1	0	3	8	22
	45.5%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	36.4%	100.0%
	15.4%	20.0%	0.0%	27.3%	40.0%	21.4%
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

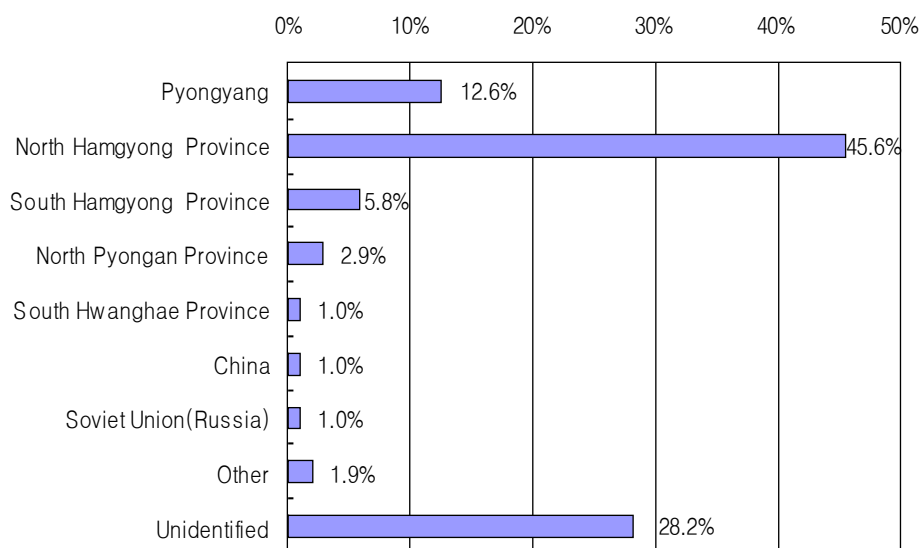
- Violations of the right to belief and expression were reported to have most often taken place in 2000-2005 (33.0%) and followed by 1990s (31.1%). 64.1% of violations took place since 1990s.
- The majority of cases involving religious persecution were reported to have taken place since the 1990s (55 incidents out of 65 incidents, 84.6%).

(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%	45.5%	20.0%	12.6%
North Hamgyong Province	38	0	2	3	4	47
	80.9%	0.0%	4.3%	6.4%	8.5%	100.0%
	58.5%	0.0%	100.0%	27.3%	20.0%	45.6%
South Hamgyong Province	4	0	0	1	1	6
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	5.0%	5.8%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	1	1	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	5.0%	2.9%
South Hwanghae Province	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%	5.0%	1.0%
China	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Soviet Union(Russia)	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%	5.0%	1.0%
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%	9.1%	5.0%	1.9%
Unidentified	21	1	0	0	7	29
	72.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	100.0%
	32.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	28.2%

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
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	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 (45.6%) and Pyongyang (12.6%). Restrictions on the practice of religion were 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.



(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	0	0	3	17
	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	100.0%
	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	16.5%
Labor training camp	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Police holding camp	2	0	0	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Political prison camp	4	0	0	0	1	5
	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	4.9%
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%	5.0%	1.0%
Victim's home	2	0	0	0	7	9
	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	8.7%
Victim's place of employment	0	0	1	4	2	7
	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	36.4%	10.0%	6.8%
Government office or service institution	0	0	1	2	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	18.2%	0.0%	2.9%

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
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%	5.0%	1.9%
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%	9.1%	0.0%	1.0%
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%	9.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Other	13	3	0	0	3	19
	68.4%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	100.0%
	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	18.4%
Unidentified	29	1	0	3	2	35
	82.9%	2.9%	0.0%	8.6%	5.7%	100.0%
	44.6%	20.0%	0.0%	27.3%	10.0%	34.0%
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	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 the interrogation and detention facilities of the State Security Agency or police (16.5%). Most of these cases (14 incidents) were related to religious persecution.

(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	65	5	2	10	16	98
	66.3%	5.1%	2.0%	10.2%	16.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	80.0%	95.1%
Misdemeanor 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%	10.0%	1.9%
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%	5.0%	1.0%
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%	9.1%	0.0%	1.0%
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%	5.0%	1.0%
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.0%	100.0%

- All of the 65 incidents involving restrictions on the practice of religion involved a charge relating to a political offense. In North Korea, the practice of religion is considered to be a political offense.
- 16 out of the 20 cases of restriction on information and communication involved a charge relating to 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	1	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
20-29	3	0	0	0	2	5
	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	4.9%
30-39	8	0	0	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
40-49	4	0	0	2	0	6
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	5.8%
50-59	4	2	0	1	0	7
	57.1%	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.2%	40.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	6.8%
60-69	2	0	0	1	0	3
	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	2.9%
70-79	3	0	0	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	3.9%
Unidentified	40	3	2	7	17	69
	58.0%	4.3%	2.9%	10.1%	24.6%	100.0%
	61.5%	60.0%	100.0%	63.6%	85.0%	67.0%
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(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	20	3	2	7	9	41
	48.8%	7.3%	4.9%	17.1%	22.0%	100.0%
	30.8%	60.0%	100.0%	63.6%	45.0%	39.8%
Female	24	2	0	2	5	33
	72.7%	6.1%	0.0%	6.1%	15.2%	100.0%
	36.9%	40.0%	0.0%	18.2%	25.0%	32.0%
Unidentified	21	0	0	2	6	29
	72.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	20.7%	100.0%
	32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	30.0%	28.2%
Total	65	5	2	11	20	103
	63.1%	4.9%	1.9%	10.7%	19.4%	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 (39.8%) is slight more than reported female victims (32.0%).
- In reported cases of restrictions on the practice of religion, female victims were more frequently involved than male victims (24 incidents; 36.9% and 20 incidents; 30.8%, respectively).

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

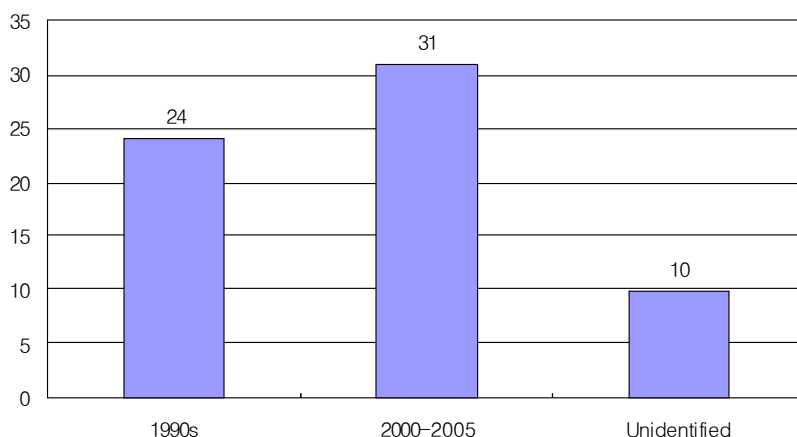
(1) Restriction on the Practice of Religion: 65 incidents (54/11) ¹

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	
1990s	17	0	7	24
	70.8%	0.0%	29.2%	100.0%
	32.7%	0.0%	63.6%	36.9%
2000-2005	27	2	2	31
	87.1%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	51.9%	100.0%	18.2%	47.7%
Unspecified time	8	0	2	10
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	15.4%	0.0%	18.2%	15.4%
Total	52	2	11	65
	80.0%	3.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the 65 reported incidents of restrictions on the practice of religion, 52 were observed. 2 reports were received via victims, and 11 reports via a third party.
- Of the cases where the date has been ascertained, 31 reported incidents took place in 2000-2005 and 24 in the 1990s. There are no reported cases prior to the 1990s.

¹ 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 restriction 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 339. Therefore the total number of restrictions on the practice of religion was 404.



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	29	63	231	35	46	404
Percentage (%)	7.2	15.6	57.2	8.7	11.4	100.0

- The majority of religious persecution was reported to be for religious activity (57.2%), followed by possession of religious objects (15.6%), contact with religious figures (8.7%) and evangelizing (7.2%).

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

Year	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-2005	2006-2008	Unspecified time	Total
Frequency	1	10	5	109	221	14	44	404
Percentage (%)	0.2	2.5	1.2	27.0	54.7	3.5	10.9	100.0

- Restrictions on the practice of religion were reported to have most frequently occurred from 2000 to 2005 (54.7%) followed by the 1990s (27%). In recent years (2006-2008), a number of incidents of restrictions on the practice of religion have also been reported. These account for 3.5% of the total incidents. There are few cases reported to have taken place before 1990.
- The sharp increase in the number of restrictions on the practice of religion reported since 2000 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	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	1.9%	0.0%	27.3%	6.2%
Family or relative of victim	3	0	0	3
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Eye-witness	28	0	0	28
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	43.1%
Other	20	0	8	28
	71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	100.0%
	38.5%	0.0%	72.7%	43.1%
Total	52	2	11	65
	80.0%	3.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Restrictions on the practice of religion directly observed were most likely reported by eye-witnesses who were not directly related to the victims (28 witnesses). 3 family members or relatives of victims directly observed and reported the religious persecution.
- 2 victims who directly experienced religious persecution directly relayed their experiences (3.1%).

- (2) Restriction on the advocacy of a certain ideology: 5 incidents (3/2)
- (3) Restriction on the evaluation or criticism of a certain political leader or political party: 2 incidents (2/0)
- (4) Restriction on the expression of a political view on a government policy: 11 incidents (5/6)
- (5) Restriction on information and communication: 20 incidents (12/8)

Detailed act	Post	Telephone	Restriction on use of and/or listening to information	Other	Total
Number	7	3	6	4	20
	35.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	100.0

- Out of the 20 reported incidents of restrictions on information and communication, there were 6 cases involving restrictions on the use of and/or listening to information and 7 cases of restrictions on postal communications.

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.
- One case, in the 1990s, involved an attempt to create a dissident group involving five students of Chongin University in North Hamgyong Province. They were charged with a political offense and were punished.
- In 2000, people in North Hamgyong Province tried to start a mass action, but this was banned. They were later charged with political offenses.
- In 2001, two females (one of whom was in her fifties) attempted to implement their rights to freedom of assembly and association. They are both practitioners of the Christian religion. They were charged with a political offense and punished in 2000.
- A group of teenage secondary school students attempted to organize in 2005. These students came from Chogin, North Hamgyong Province. They were charged with political offenses.

(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)
- (2) Banning of mass action: 1 incident (1/0)

11. RIGHT TO PROPERTY: 105 incidents (92/13)

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	59	24	22	105
Percentage (%)	56.2	22.9	21.0	100.0

- 105 cases relating to right to property were reported, of which Looting/ theft (by government agent) was most frequently reported with 56.2% (59 incidents), followed by extortion which accounted for 22.9% (24 incidents) and confiscation of property by state (21.0%; 22 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
1950s	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%
1960s	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
1970s	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	4.2%	9.1%	3.8%
1980s	4	5	0	9
	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.8%	20.8%	0.0%	8.6%
1990s	16	10	8	34
	47.1%	29.4%	23.5%	100.0%
	27.1%	41.7%	36.4%	32.4%
2000-2005	18	4	3	25
	72.0%	16.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	30.5%	16.7%	13.6%	23.8%
2006-2008	6	0	1	7
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	10.2%	0.0%	4.5%	6.7%
Unspecified time	13	4	7	24
	54.2%	16.7%	29.2%	100.0%
	22.0%	16.7%	31.8%	22.9%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The largest number of incidents occurred in 1990s, which accounted for 32.4% with 34 incidents. The second largest number of incidents occurred in 2000-2005 and accounted for 23.8% with 25 incidents. In recent 3 years (2006-2008), 7 incidents (6.7%) occurred.
- It may suggest that after 1980s, 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 most serious in the 1990s and continued to take place these days (2006-2008).

(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	6	6	1	13
	46.2%	46.2%	7.7%	100.0%
	10.2%	25.0%	4.5%	12.4%
North Hamgyong Province	26	6	8	40
	65.0%	15.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	44.1%	25.0%	36.4%	38.1%
South Hamgyong Province	2	4	2	8
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	16.7%	9.1%	7.6%
Yanggang Province	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	4.5%	1.9%
North Pyongan Province	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	4.2%	0.0%	2.9%
South Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Kangwon Province	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
China	8	0	0	8
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
Soviet Union (Russia)	3	2	0	5
	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	8.3%	0.0%	4.8%
Unidentified	9	4	10	23
	39.1%	17.4%	43.5%	100.0%
	15.3%	16.7%	45.5%	21.9%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	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 (38.1%) and Pyongyang (12.4%).
- 55.0% 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 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	7	3	0	10
	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	12.5%	0.0%	9.5%
Labor training camp	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Political prison camp	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Military detention facility	7	1	0	8
	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	4.2%	0.0%	7.6%
Victim's home	7	0	14	21
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	11.9%	0.0%	63.6%	20.0%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Victim's place of employment	6	3	1	10
	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	10.2%	12.5%	4.5%	9.5%
Government office or service institution	11	8	0	19
	57.9%	42.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	18.6%	33.3%	0.0%	18.1%
Educational facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	1.9%

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Looting/ theft (by government agent)	Extortion	Confiscation of property (by an organ of the state)	Total
Public space	5	0	1	6
	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.5%	0.0%	4.5%	5.7%
Transport and connecting site (Road; highway, bridge, transport vehicle, transport center or office)	3	1	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	4.2%	0.0%	3.8%
On public/private transportation	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	4.2%	0.0%	1.9%
Other	8	3	4	15
	53.3%	20.0%	26.7%	100.0%
	13.6%	12.5%	18.2%	14.3%
Unidentified	3	0	1	4
	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.0%	4.5%	3.8%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of property rights most frequently took place at victim's homes (20%), followed by at government offices or service institutions (18.1%). Of the cases that took place in State Security Agency or police interrogation / detention facilities (9.5% 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 the actions of appropriating items of defectors should be deemed 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	3	0	6	9
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	5.1%	0.0%	27.3%	8.6%
Felony offense	6	0	0	6
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Economic crime	29	21	8	58
	50.0%	36.2%	13.8%	100.0%
	49.2%	87.5%	36.4%	55.2%
Border-crossing offense	13	2	0	15
	86.7%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.0%	8.3%	0.0%	14.3%
Misdemeanor offense	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	8.5%	4.2%	0.0%	5.7%
Guilt-by-association	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	13.6%	3.8%
Other	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	9.1%	2.9%
Unidentified	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	13.6%	3.8%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	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 most commonly reported with 55.2% (58 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	25	4	11	40
	62.5%	10.0%	27.5%	100.0%
	42.4%	16.7%	50.0%	38.1%
Directly experienced	28	18	6	52
	53.8%	34.6%	11.5%	100.0%
	47.5%	75.0%	27.3%	49.5%
Reported second-hand	6	2	5	13
	46.2%	15.4%	38.5%	100.0%
	10.2%	8.3%	22.7%	12.4%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In terms of information type, 49.5 % were directly experienced, 38.1 % were directly observed and 12.4 % 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	28	18	6	52
	53.8%	34.6%	11.5%	100.0%
	47.5%	75.0%	27.3%	49.5%
Colleague or neighbor of victim	8	1	0	9
	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	13.6%	4.2%	0.0%	8.6%
Family or relative of victim	8	1	3	12
	66.7%	8.3%	25.0%	100.0%
	13.6%	4.2%	13.6%	11.4%
Colleague of perpetrator	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Relative of perpetrator	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Witness (Eyewitness)	6	0	9	15
	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	10.2%	0.0%	40.9%	14.3%
Other	8	3	4	15
	53.3%	20.0%	26.7%	100.0%
	13.6%	12.5%	18.2%	14.3%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The victims themselves were the most common sources of information about violations of the right to property (49.5%)

(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	6	2	1	9
	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	10.2%	8.3%	4.5%	8.6%
20-29	5	0	1	6
	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.5%	0.0%	4.5%	5.7%
30-39	8	0	1	9
	88.9%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
	13.6%	0.0%	4.5%	8.6%
40-49	4	3	3	10
	40.0%	30.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	6.8%	12.5%	13.6%	9.5%
50-59	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	9.1%	2.9%
60-69	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	4.2%	0.0%	1.9%
70-79	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Unidentified	33	18	14	65
	50.8%	27.7%	21.5%	100.0%
	55.9%	75.0%	63.6%	61.9%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	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 20s and 30s were 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	27	17	12	56
	48.2%	30.4%	21.4%	100.0%
	45.8%	70.8%	54.5%	53.3%
Female	25	4	7	36
	69.4%	11.1%	19.4%	100.0%
	42.4%	16.7%	31.8%	34.3%
Unidentified	7	3	3	13
	53.8%	23.1%	23.1%	100.0%
	11.9%	12.5%	13.6%	12.4%
Total	59	24	22	105
	56.2%	22.9%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reported violations of the right to property were reported to have involved more males (53.3%) than females (34.3%).

2) Detailed analysis of the right to property

- (1) Looting / theft (by government agent): 59 incidents (53/6)
- (2) Extortion: 24 incidents (22/2)
- (3) Confiscation of property (by state): 22 incidents (17/5)

12. Right to Political Participation: 63 (55/8) 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	2	40	14	0	0	7	63
Percentage	3.2	63.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0

- Of the 63 violations of the right to political participation, there were 40 violations of the right to join a political party (63.5%), 14 cases where the right to work in the civil in the civil service or enlist in the military was denied (22.2%) and 7 cases of cancellation of party membership (11.1%).
- An addition 7 cases of denial of the right to join a political party have been reported since the publication of the 2008 White Paper.

(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
1970s	0	1	2	0	3
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	14.3%	0.0%	4.8%
1980s	1	4	2	0	7
	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	10.0%	14.3%	0.0%	11.1%
1990s	0	9	2	3	14
	0.0%	64.3%	14.3%	21.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	22.5%	14.3%	42.9%	22.2%
2000-2005	1	6	4	2	13
	7.7%	46.2%	30.8%	15.4%	100.0%
	50.0%	15.0%	28.6%	28.6%	20.6%
Unspecified time	0	20	4	2	26
	0.0%	76.9%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	28.6%	28.6%	41.3%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the violations of the right to political participation, 14 cases (22.2%) took place in the 1990s and 13 cases (20.6%) in 2000-2005.
- Reports of incidents relating to the denial of the right to join a political party have increased since 1980s.

(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	1	0	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
North Hamgyong Province	1	11	3	3	18
	5.6%	61.1%	16.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	50.0%	27.5%	21.4%	42.9%	28.6%
South Hamgyong Province	0	3	2	0	5
	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.5%	14.3%	0.0%	7.9%
Yanggang Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
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%	1.6%
South Pyongan Province	0	2	2	0	4
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.0%	14.3%	0.0%	6.3%
South Hwanghae Province	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Unidentified	0	20	7	4	31
	0.0%	64.5%	22.6%	12.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	57.1%	49.2%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	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 18 cases (28.6%) and South Hamgyong Province accounted for 5 cases (7.9%). Of these reported cases, incidents of denial of the right to join a political party 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%
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Military detention facility	0	2	1	0	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.0%	7.1%	0.0%	4.8%
Victim's place of employment	1	0	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Government office or service institution	0	8	3	3	14
	0.0%	57.1%	21.4%	21.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	21.4%	42.9%	22.2%
Educational Facility	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Other	0	14	2	1	17
	0.0%	82.4%	11.8%	5.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	35.0%	14.3%	14.3%	27.0%
Unidentified	0	15	8	3	26
	0.0%	57.7%	30.8%	11.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	37.5%	57.1%	42.9%	41.3%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- With regard to the location of incidents, 14 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 in government office or service institution.

(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	0	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	4.8%
Felony offense	1	0	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	3.2%
Economic offense	0	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	1.6%
Border-crossing offense	0	1	0	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	14.3%	3.2%
Misdemeanor offense	0	1	0	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	14.3%	3.2%
Guilt-by-association	0	35	13	1	49
	0.0%	71.4%	26.5%	2.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	87.5%	92.9%	14.3%	77.8%
Other	0	1	1	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	7.1%	0.0%	3.2%
Unidentified	0	2	0	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most incidents which resulted in victims being denied the right to political participation were as a result of the 'guilt by association' system (49 incidents, 77.8%). Of the violations resulting from the charge of 'guilt by association', there were 35 incidents of denial of the right to join a political party and 13 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	2	8	7	3	20
	10.0%	40.0%	35.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	20.0%	50.0%	42.9%	31.7%
Colleague or neighbor of Victim	0	4	1	0	5
	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.9%
Family or relative of victim	0	16	4	2	22
	0.0%	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	40.0%	28.6%	28.6%	34.9%
Witness (Eyewitness)	0	8	2	1	11
	0.0%	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	14.3%	14.3%	17.5%
Other	0	4	0	1	5
	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	14.3%	7.9%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	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 victim directly (31.7%), witness (17.5%) victim (neighbor) (7.9%).

(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	0	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	0.0%	7.9%
20-29	1	4	3	0	8
	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	10.0%	21.4%	0.0%	12.7%
30-39	0	3	1	0	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.5%	7.1%	0.0%	6.3%
40-49	0	2	0	2	4
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	28.6%	6.3%
50-59	0	1	0	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Unidentified	1	30	5	5	41
	2.4%	73.2%	12.2%	12.2%	100.0%
	50.0%	75.0%	35.7%	71.4%	65.1%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Most right to political participation violations, where the age of the victim could be ascertained, involved people in their teens and 20s. The 5 incidents involving teens related to denying them the right to enlist in the military or civil service after graduation from high school. Of the 8 incidents that affected victims in their 20s, 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	2	32	12	4	50
	4.0%	64.0%	24.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	80.0%	85.7%	57.1%	79.4%
Female	0	5	2	3	10
	0.0%	50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	14.3%	42.9%	15.9%
Unidentified	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Total	2	40	14	7	63
	3.2%	63.5%	22.2%	11.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 79.4% of those who reported being denied the right to political participation were male (50 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):

2 incidents (2/0)

(2) Denial of the right to join a political party: 40 incidents (34/6)

Types of acts/ Location of incident	Information type			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Military detention facility	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	16.7%	5.0%
Government office or service institution	3	4	1	8
	37.5%	50.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	11.5%	50.0%	16.7%	20.0%
Educational Facility	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Other	10	3	1	14
	71.4%	21.4%	7.1%	100.0%
	38.5%	37.5%	16.7%	35.0%
Unidentified	12	0	3	15
	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	46.2%	0.0%	50.0%	37.5%
Total	26	8	6	40
	65.0%	20.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

(3) Denial of the right to work in the civil service (denial of enlistment in the military): 14 incidents (14/0)

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

(5) Deprivation of right to freedom of establishing political party: 0 incident (0/0)

(6) Cancellation of political party membership: 7 incidents (5/2)

13. Labor rights: 306 incidents (250/56)

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	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
Percentage	10.1	2.6	2.6	49.3	2.0	15.4	17.0	1.6	100.0

- The most commonly reported violations of labor rights were related to forced labor (49.3%, 151 incidents), lay-offs or dismissals/demotions (17.0%, 52 incidents), and improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions (15.4%, 47 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
1950s	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%
	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.6%
1960s	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	8
	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	3.2%	33.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	20.0%	2.6%
1970s	4	0	0	5	1	7	6	1	24
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	4.2%	29.2%	25.0%	4.2%	100.0%
	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	16.7%	14.9%	11.5%	20.0%	7.8%
1980s	5	0	0	10	0	9	6	0	30
	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	30.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	19.1%	11.5%	0.0%	9.8%
1990s	6	2	4	25	1	19	17	1	75
	8.0%	2.7%	5.3%	33.3%	1.3%	25.3%	22.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	19.4%	33.3%	50.0%	16.6%	16.7%	40.4%	32.7%	20.0%	24.5%
2000-2005	1	0	3	72	0	4	4	1	85
	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%	84.7%	0.0%	4.7%	4.7%	1.2%	100.0%
	3.2%	0.0%	37.5%	47.7%	0.0%	8.5%	7.7%	20.0%	27.8%
2006-2008	0	1	1	13	0	0	2	0	17
	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	76.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	12.5%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	5.6%

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	12	1	0	18	4	8	12	1	56
	21.4%	1.8%	0.0%	32.1%	7.1%	14.3%	21.4%	1.8%	100.0%
	38.7%	16.7%	0.0%	11.9%	66.7%	17.0%	23.1%	20.0%	18.3%
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	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 relating to violations of labor right, 85 incidents (27.8%) occurred in 2000-2005, followed by the 1990s (75 incidents, 24.5%) and 2006-2008 (17 incidents, 5.6%).
- There are more reports of labor rights violations having taken place after the 1970s. This may reflect the arrival period of North Korean defectors.
- In particular, 72 incidents of forced labor were reported to have occurred in 2000-2005. These incidents account for the largest proportion of reports. This may suggest 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/ 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	7	3	1	4	0	1	16	0	32
	21.9%	9.4%	3.1%	12.5%	0.0%	3.1%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.6%	50.0%	12.5%	2.6%	0.0%	2.1%	30.8%	0.0%	10.5%
North Hamgyong Province	14	2	2	75	1	24	12	1	131
	10.7%	1.5%	1.5%	57.3%	0.8%	18.3%	9.2%	0.8%	100.0%
	45.2%	33.3%	25.0%	49.7%	16.7%	51.1%	23.1%	20.0%	42.8%
South Hamgyong Province	1	1	0	23	1	8	3	2	39
	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	59.0%	2.6%	20.5%	7.7%	5.1%	100.0%
	3.2%	16.7%	0.0%	15.2%	16.7%	17.0%	5.8%	40.0%	12.7%
Yanggang province	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Chagang Province	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%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
North Pyongan Province	1	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	13
	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%	4.2%
South Pyongan Province	3	0	1	16	0	8	1	1	30
	10.0%	0.0%	3.3%	53.3%	0.0%	26.7%	3.3%	3.3%	100.0%
	9.7%	0.0%	12.5%	10.6%	0.0%	17.0%	1.9%	20.0%	9.8%

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/ 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
North Hwanghae Province	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
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%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%
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%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%
China	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
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%	0.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
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%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
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%
	12.9%	0.0%	12.5%	9.3%	66.7%	2.1%	32.7%	20.0%	13.7%

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/ 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
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	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, 42.8% (131 incidents) of incidents occurred in North Hamgyong Province. Furthermore, North Hamgyong Province accounted the highest forced labor rate (49.7%, 75 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.
- 16 incidents (30.8%) 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.
- 45.2% of violations against the right to choose an occupation took place in North Hamgyong Province (14 cases).
- 51.1% 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/ 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
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/ detention facility	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	6
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.0%
Labor training camp	0	0	0	39	0	2	0	1	42
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	20.0%	13.7%
Police holding camp	0	0	0	56	0	1	0	0	57
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%
Prison	0	0	0	13	0	5	1	1	20
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%	25.0%	5.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	10.6%	1.9%	20.0%	6.5%
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%	6.0%	0.0%	21.3%	1.9%	40.0%	7.2%
Military detention facility	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Victim's place of employment	17	5	6	12	3	29	31	1	104
	16.3%	4.8%	5.8%	11.5%	2.9%	27.9%	29.8%	1.0%	100.0%
	54.8%	83.3%	75.0%	7.9%	50.0%	61.7%	59.6%	20.0%	34.0%

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/ 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
Government office or service institution	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	8
	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	2.6%
Educational facility	5	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	11
	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	16.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	3.6%
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%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	4	0	2	2	1	0	7	0	16
	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.9%	0.0%	25.0%	1.3%	16.7%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	5.2%
Unidentified	3	0	0	8	1	0	4	0	16
	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	6.3%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	79.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	16.7%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	5.2%
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 104 incidents (34.0%) happened at the victim's place of employment.
- 147 incidents (48.0%) happened in detention facilities. 80.8% of reported incidents (122 of 151 incidents relating 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/ 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	4	0	0	8	0	1	16	0	29
	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.6%	0.0%	3.4%	55.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	2.1%	30.8%	0.0%	9.5%
Felony offense	3	0	0	13	0	1	4	0	21
	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	61.9%	0.0%	4.8%	19.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.1%	7.7%	0.0%	6.9%
Economic crime	0	2	7	4	0	0	1	0	14
	0.0%	14.3%	50.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	33.3%	87.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	4.6%
Border- crossing offense	0	1	1	86	0	0	2	0	90
	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	95.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	12.5%	57.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	29.4%
Misdemeanor offense	2	0	0	33	0	44	9	5	93
	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	0.0%	47.3%	9.7%	5.4%	100.0%
	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	93.6%	17.3%	100.0%	30.4%
Guilt-by- association	17	3	0	2	5	0	19	0	46
	37.0%	6.5%	0.0%	4.3%	10.9%	0.0%	41.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	54.8%	50.0%	0.0%	1.3%	83.3%	0.0%	36.5%	0.0%	15.0%
Other	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	9
	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	16.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%

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
Unidentified	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	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 mostly resulted from misdemeanor offenses (30.4%) and followed by border-crossing offenses (29.4%), guilt-by-association (15.0%).
- The guilt-by-association system accounts for 54.8% of the violations relating to the denial of the right to choose an occupation, 50.0% of those involving discrimination in hiring and 83.3% involving discrimination in promotion This suggests that there is discrimination in the workplace based on social or political class
- 57.0% 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
10-19	4	0	0	13	0	5	0	1	23
	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	56.5%	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	20.0%	7.5%
20-29	3	0	2	33	0	6	1	0	45
	6.7%	0.0%	4.4%	73.3%	0.0%	13.3%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.7%	0.0%	25.0%	21.9%	0.0%	12.8%	1.9%	0.0%	14.7%
30-39	1	1	1	17	0	3	2	0	25
	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	68.0%	0.0%	12.0%	8.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	16.7%	12.5%	11.3%	0.0%	6.4%	3.8%	0.0%	8.2%
40-49	0	1	0	5	0	2	4	0	12
	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	4.3%	7.7%	0.0%	3.9%
50-59	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	8
	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.2%	33.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	6.4%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%
60-69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	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%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
70-79	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%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%

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
Unidentified	22	2	5	82	5	28	43	4	191
	11.5%	1.0%	2.6%	42.9%	2.6%	14.7%	22.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	71.0%	33.3%	62.5%	54.3%	83.3%	59.6%	82.7%	80.0%	62.4%
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Five victims age 10-19 (10.3%) worked in improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions
- Reported violations across the other age groups were relatively evenly distributed. Of these cases, violations were most frequently in their 20s (45 incidents, 14.7%) and followed by 10s (7.5%), 30s (8.2%).

(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	15	3	6	67	4	28	32	3	158
	9.5%	1.9%	3.8%	42.4%	2.5%	17.7%	20.3%	1.9%	100.0%
	48.4%	50.0%	75.0%	44.4%	66.7%	59.6%	61.5%	60.0%	51.6%
Female	9	1	2	76	2	7	12	2	111
	8.1%	0.9%	1.8%	68.5%	1.8%	6.3%	10.8%	1.8%	100.0%
	29.0%	16.7%	25.0%	50.3%	33.3%	14.9%	23.1%	40.0%	36.3%
Unidentified	7	2	0	8	0	12	8	0	37
	18.9%	5.4%	0.0%	21.6%	0.0%	32.4%	21.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	22.6%	33.3%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	25.5%	15.4%	0.0%	12.1%
Total	31	6	8	151	6	47	52	5	306
	10.1%	2.0%	2.6%	49.3%	2.0%	15.4%	17.0%	1.6%	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 violations (51.6%) than females (36.3%).

2) Detailed Analysis of Violations of Labor Rights

- (1) Denial of the right to choose an occupation: 31 incidents (15/16)
- (2) Discrimination in hiring: 6 incidents (6/0)
- (3) Denial of wages: 8 incidents (7/1)

(4) Forced labor: 151 incidents (136/15)

Information type/Location of incident	Forced labor			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	3.3%
Labor training camp	4	32	3	39
	10.3%	82.1%	7.7%	100.0%
	12.9%	30.5%	20.0%	25.8%
Police holding camp	15	41	0	56
	26.8%	73.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	48.4%	39.0%	0.0%	37.1%
Prison	4	9	0	13
	30.8%	69.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	12.9%	8.6%	0.0%	8.6%
Political prison camp	3	5	1	9
	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	100.0%
	9.7%	4.8%	6.7%	6.0%
Victim's place of employment	3	2	7	12
	25.0%	16.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	9.7%	1.9%	46.7%	7.9%
Government office or service institution	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	6.7%	1.3%
Educational facility	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.0%
Public space	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%

Information type/Location of incident	Forced labor			Total
	Directly observed	Directly experienced	Reported second-hand	
Other	0	1	1	2
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.0%	6.7%	1.3%
Unidentified	2	4	2	8
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	6.5%	3.8%	13.3%	5.3%
Total	31	105	15	151
	20.5%	69.5%	9.9%	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 even 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.

(5) Discrimination in promotion: 6 incidents (4/2)

(6) Improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions
(including cases of injury resulting from actual working conditions): 47
incidents (41/6)

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%
	3.4%	8.3%	0.0%	4.3%
Police holding camp	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Prison	2	2	1	5
	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	6.9%	16.7%	16.7%	10.6%
Political prison camp	4	5	1	10
	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	13.8%	41.7%	16.7%	21.3%
Victim's place of employment	21	4	4	29
	72.4%	13.8%	13.8%	100.0%
	72.4%	33.3%	66.7%	61.7%
Total	29	12	6	47
	61.7%	25.5%	12.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 61.7% (29 incidents) of improper, hazardous, and/or deteriorating working conditions occurred in the victim's place of employment and 21.3 % (10 incidents) among all incidents took place in political prison camps

(7) Lay-off or dismissal/demotion: 52 incidents (36/16)

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	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Prison	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Political prison camp	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Military detention facility	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Victim's place of employment	19	4	8	31
	61.3%	12.9%	25.8%	100.0%
	63.3%	66.7%	50.0%	59.6%
Government office or service institution	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.0%	18.8%	7.7%
Educational facility	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.0%	6.3%	3.8%
Other	6	0	1	7
	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
	20.0%	0.0%	6.3%	13.5%
Unidentified	1	0	3	4
	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	3.3%	0.0%	18.8%	7.7%
Total	30	6	16	52
	57.7%	11.5%	30.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The majority of incidents of lay-offs or dismissals / demotions too place in victim's place of employment (31 incidents, 59.6%).
- Lay-off or dismissal/demotion in political prison camps was the lay-off of employees in political camps due to the guilt-by-association system

(8) Excessive working hours, child labor or elderly/infirm forced labor:
5 incidents (5/0)

14. Rights Applicable to Arrested, Imprisoned, Accused or Convicted Persons: 400 Incidents (379/21)

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

Type of act	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	Total
Number	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
Percentage	0.3	7.0	1.5	1.0	41.5	21.0	16.5	3.8	0.3	7.3	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 most frequently reported (41.5%, 166 incidents). Denial of adequate medical services was reported in 84 incidents, 21.0% of cases, and denial of the right to adequate accommodation was reported in 66 incidents, 16.5%. The use of solitary confinement was reported in 29 incidents, 7.3% of cases.

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

Type of act / 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	Total
1950s	0	0	0	0	1	1	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
1960s	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
1970s	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	1	0	11
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	36.4%	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	4.8%	3.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	2.8%
1980s	0	6	1	0	13	6	3	2	0	12	43
	0.0%	14.0%	2.3%	0.0%	30.2%	14.0%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	27.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	21.4%	16.7%	0.0%	7.8%	7.1%	4.5%	13.3%	0.0%	41.4%	10.8%
1990s	0	9	2	1	42	24	16	1	0	3	98
	0.0%	9.2%	2.0%	1.0%	42.9%	24.5%	16.3%	1.0%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	32.1%	33.3%	25.0%	25.3%	28.6%	24.2%	6.7%	0.0%	10.3%	24.5%
2000-2005	1	11	2	3	80	39	36	8	0	3	183
	0.5%	6.0%	1.1%	1.6%	43.7%	21.3%	19.7%	4.4%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	39.3%	33.3%	75.0%	48.2%	46.4%	54.5%	53.3%	0.0%	10.3%	45.8%
2006-2008	0	1	1	0	9	4	5	1	0	0	21
	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	42.9%	19.0%	23.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	16.7%	0.0%	5.4%	4.8%	7.6%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%

Type of act / 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	Total
Un-specified time	0	1	0	0	16	6	2	3	0	11	39
	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	41.0%	15.4%	5.1%	7.7%	0.0%	28.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	7.1%	3.0%	20.0%	0.0%	37.9%	9.8%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	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 largest number of reports of this type of violation occurred in 2000-2005 and accounted for 45.8% of cases (183 incidents). 24.5% (98 incidents) of reported cases occurred in the 1990s and in recent 3 years (2006-2008) 5.3% (21 incidents) of incidents reported took place.
- Most reports of violations of rights applicable to arrested, imprisoned, accused or convicted persons are attributed to the period 2000-2005. This period accounts for 45.8% of all cases (183 incidents).
- In 2000-2005, the main type of violation relating to rights of arrested and imprisoned people involved the denial of adequate food (43.7% of incidents in 2000-2005). Other reported violations included denial of access to adequate medical services (21.3%) and the denial of the right to adequate accommodation (19.7%).

(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	Total
Pyongyang	0	4	0	0	1	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
North Hamgyong Province	0	10	5	4	72	46	44	5	0	7	193
	0.0%	5.2%	2.6%	2.1%	37.3%	23.8%	22.8%	2.6%	0.0%	3.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	35.7%	83.3%	100.0%	43.4%	54.8%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	24.1%	48.3%
South Hamgyong Province	0	1	0	0	36	16	5	2	1	5	66
	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	24.2%	7.6%	3.0%	1.5%	7.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	19.0%	7.6%	13.3%	100.0%	17.2%	16.5%
Yanggang Province	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	9
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Chagang Province	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
North Pyongan Province	0	2	0	0	13	4	6	0	0	0	25
	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.0%	16.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	4.8%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
South Pyongan Province	1	6	1	0	16	12	2	6	0	16	60
	1.7%	10.0%	1.7%	0.0%	26.7%	20.0%	3.3%	10.0%	0.0%	26.7%	100.0%
	100.0%	21.4%	16.7%	0.0%	9.6%	14.3%	3.0%	40.0%	0.0%	55.2%	15.0%
North Hwanghae Province	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

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	Total
South Hwanghae Province	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Kangwon Province	0	1	0	0	1	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
China	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Soviet Union(Russia)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	0	1	0	0	16	2	2	2	0	1	24
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	2.4%	3.0%	13.3%	0.0%	3.4%	6.0%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- North Hamgyong Province, near the border with China, was the place of detention for many victims forcibly repatriated to North Korea from China. North Hamgyong Province accounts for 48.3% of reported cases (193 incidents), South Hamgyong Province for 16.5% (66 incidents), and South Pyongan Province for 15.0% (60 incidents).
- North Hamgyong Province showed a high incidence rate. This may reflect 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 may reflect 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	Total
State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facility	0	11	6	3	66	26	41	1	0	3	157
	0.0%	7.0%	3.8%	1.9%	42.0%	16.6%	26.1%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	0.0%	39.3%	100.0%	75.0%	39.8%	31.0%	62.1%	6.7%	0.0%	10.3%	39.3%
Labor training camp	0	1	0	0	21	8	4	4	0	1	39
	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%	20.5%	10.3%	10.3%	0.0%	2.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	9.5%	6.1%	26.7%	0.0%	3.4%	9.8%
Police holding camp	0	1	0	1	23	23	8	1	0	0	57
	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	40.4%	40.4%	14.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	25.0%	13.9%	27.4%	12.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
Prison	1	2	0	0	21	10	5	8	0	16	63
	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	15.9%	7.9%	12.7%	0.0%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	11.9%	7.6%	53.3%	0.0%	55.2%	15.8%
Political prison camp	0	0	0	0	29	14	6	1	1	9	60
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.3%	23.3%	10.0%	1.7%	1.7%	15.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.5%	16.7%	9.1%	6.7%	100.0%	31.0%	15.0%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Government office or service institution	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Public space	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%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%

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	Total
Other	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	7
	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Unidentified	0	1	0	0	1	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- In terms of location of incident, 39.3 % (157 incidents) of incidents occurred in state security agency or police interrogation and detention facilities; prison accounted for 15.8% (63 incidents); and political prison camps accounted for 15.0% (60 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	Total
Political offense	1	7	0	0	9	4	3	3	0	3	30
	3.3%	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	13.3%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	4.8%	4.5%	20.0%	0.0%	10.3%	7.5%
Felony offense	0	4	1	0	10	5	0	6	0	6	32
	0.0%	12.5%	3.1%	0.0%	31.3%	15.6%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	18.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	14.3%	16.7%	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.7%	8.0%
Economic crime	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.0%
Border-crossing offense	0	13	4	3	72	29	37	4	0	1	163
	0.0%	8.0%	2.5%	1.8%	44.2%	17.8%	22.7%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	46.4%	66.7%	75.0%	43.4%	34.5%	56.1%	26.7%	0.0%	3.4%	40.8%
Misdemeanor offense	0	2	0	0	66	37	22	0	1	12	140
	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	47.1%	26.4%	15.7%	0.0%	0.7%	8.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	39.8%	44.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	41.4%	35.0%
Guilty-by-association system	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	0	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	5	16
	0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	0.0%	18.8%	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	31.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	16.7%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.5%	6.7%	0.0%	17.2%	4.0%

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	Total
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	1	10
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.6%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.4%	2.5%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the rights applicable to arrested and imprisoned people most frequently arose from charges relating to border-crossing offenses, 40.8% or 163 incidents. 35.0% (140 incidents) arose from misdemeanor offenses, 8% (32 incidents) originated from felony offenses and 7.5% (30 incidents) arose from charges relating to a political offense.

(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	Total
Victim	1	20	5	3	95	36	61	9	0	5	235
	0.4%	8.5%	2.1%	1.3%	40.4%	15.3%	26.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	100.0%	71.4%	83.3%	75.0%	57.2%	42.9%	92.4%	60.0%	0.0%	17.2%	58.8%
Colleague at work of victim (neighbor)	0	1	1	0	7	9	0	1	0	15	34
	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	20.6%	26.5%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	44.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	16.7%	0.0%	4.2%	10.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	51.7%	8.5%
Family or relative of victim	0	0	0	0	9	6	2	0	0	0	17
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	35.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	7.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Colleague of perpetrator	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.3%
Witness (Eyewitness)	0	1	0	1	27	15	0	4	0	0	48
	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	56.3%	31.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	25.0%	16.3%	17.9%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Other	0	6	0	0	27	16	3	1	1	7	61
	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	44.3%	26.2%	4.9%	1.6%	1.6%	11.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	19.0%	4.5%	6.7%	100.0%	24.1%	15.3%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 235 out of 400 (58.8%) incidents were reported by the victim themselves and 48 incidents by witnesses. 34 incidents (8.5%) 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	Total
0-9	0	0	0	0	1	1	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%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
10-19	0	2	1	0	13	10	9	0	0	0	35
	0.0%	5.7%	2.9%	0.0%	37.1%	28.6%	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	16.7%	0.0%	7.8%	11.9%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
20-29	0	5	0	0	23	10	17	6	0	1	62
	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	37.1%	16.1%	27.4%	9.7%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	11.9%	25.8%	40.0%	0.0%	3.4%	15.5%
30-39	1	3	2	0	23	7	5	1	0	1	43
	2.3%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	53.5%	16.3%	11.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	10.7%	33.3%	0.0%	13.9%	8.3%	7.6%	6.7%	0.0%	3.4%	10.8%
40-49	0	2	1	0	10	7	5	0	0	1	26
	0.0%	7.7%	3.8%	0.0%	38.5%	26.9%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.1%	16.7%	0.0%	6.0%	8.3%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.5%
50-59	0	0	1	0	9	5	0	1	0	4	20
	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	45.0%	25.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	5.4%	6.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	13.8%	5.0%
60-69	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%

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	Total
70-79	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Unidentified	0	16	1	4	84	41	29	7	1	22	205
	0.0%	7.8%	0.5%	2.0%	41.0%	20.0%	14.1%	3.4%	0.5%	10.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	57.1%	16.7%	100.0%	50.6%	48.8%	43.9%	46.7%	100.0%	75.9%	51.3%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	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 unidentified group accounted for a high proportion of incidents (51.3%, 205 incidents), because one third of the information providers were eye-witnesses who were not related to the victims (12.0%) or witnesses who obtain information by word of mouth (15.3%), so they did not know specific information about the victims.
- The reported incidents where the age of the victim could be identified were evenly distributed across all age ranges. Of these cases, the proportion in their 20s and 30s was relatively high.

(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	Total
Male	1	19	5	1	78	32	27	5	0	3	171
	0.6%	11.1%	2.9%	0.6%	45.6%	18.7%	15.8%	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	67.9%	83.3%	25.0%	47.0%	38.1%	40.9%	33.3%	0.0%	10.3%	42.8%
Female	0	6	1	3	71	40	37	8	1	17	184
	0.0%	3.3%	0.5%	1.6%	38.6%	21.7%	20.1%	4.3%	0.5%	9.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	21.4%	16.7%	75.0%	42.8%	47.6%	56.1%	53.3%	100.0%	58.6%	46.0%
Unidentified	0	3	0	0	17	12	2	2	0	9	45
	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	37.8%	26.7%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	14.3%	3.0%	13.3%	0.0%	31.0%	11.3%
Total	1	28	6	4	166	84	66	15	1	29	400
	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	1.0%	41.5%	21.0%	16.5%	3.8%	0.3%	7.3%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Proportion of females (46.0%) was relatively higher than males (42.8%), compared with proportion of females and males in last year (34.6% and 45.5%, respectively).

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)
- (2) Denial of the right to fair trial and hearings: 28 incidents (24/4)
- (3) Denial of reasonable visitation rights: 6 incidents (5/1)
- (4) Forfeiture of property: 4 incidents (4/0)

(5) Denial of the right to adequate food: 166 incidents (162/4)

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	13	52	1	66
	19.7%	78.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	19.4%	54.7%	25.0%	39.8%
Labor training camp	6	15	0	21
	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.0%	15.8%	0.0%	12.7%
Police holding camp	11	12	0	23
	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	16.4%	12.6%	0.0%	13.9%
Prison	13	7	1	21
	61.9%	33.3%	4.8%	100.0%
	19.4%	7.4%	25.0%	12.7%
Political prison camp	22	6	1	29
	75.9%	20.7%	3.4%	100.0%
	32.8%	6.3%	25.0%	17.5%
Government office or service institution	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Other	1	2	1	4
	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	2.1%	25.0%	2.4%
Unidentified	1	0	0	1
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Total	67	95	4	166
	40.4%	57.2%	2.4%	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 interrogation and detention facilities of the State Security Agency or police (66 incidents, 39.8% of the total) and followed by political prison camp (29 incidents, 17.5%) and police holding camp (23 incidents, 13.9%).

(6) Denial of the right to adequate medical services: 84 incidents (77/7)

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	12	11	3	26
	46.2%	42.3%	11.5%	100.0%
	29.3%	30.6%	42.9%	31.0%
Labor training camp	2	6	0	8
	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	4.9%	16.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Police holding camp	11	12	0	23
	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	26.8%	33.3%	0.0%	27.4%
Prison	5	4	1	10
	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	12.2%	11.1%	14.3%	11.9%
Political prison camp	10	1	3	14
	71.4%	7.1%	21.4%	100.0%
	24.4%	2.8%	42.9%	16.7%
Military detention facility	1	1	0	2
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	2.4%	2.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Unidentified	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Total	41	36	7	84
	48.8%	42.9%	8.3%	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 (26 cases, 31%), followed by police holding camps (23 cases, 27.4%) and political prison camps (14 cases, 16.7%).

(7) Denial of the right to adequate accommodation: 66 incidents (63/3)

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	40	1	41
	0.0%	97.6%	2.4%	100.0%
	0.0%	65.6%	33.3%	62.1%
Labor training camp	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	6.1%
Police holding camp	0	8	0	8
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	12.1%
Prison	1	3	1	5
	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	50.0%	4.9%	33.3%	7.6%
Political prison camp	1	4	1	6
	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	50.0%	6.6%	33.3%	9.1%
Military detention facility	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Other	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	2	61	3	66
	3.0%	92.4%	4.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Of the reported incidents of denial of the right to adequate accommodation, incidents occurred most frequently at State Security Agency or Police interrogation/detention facilities (41 incidents, 62.1%).

(8) Solitary confinement: 15 incidents (15/0)

(9) Delay of release after the expiration of a prison term: 1 incident (1/0)

(10) Solitary confinement: 29 incidents (27/2)

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	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	10.3%
Labor training camp	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Prison	15	1	0	16
	93.8%	6.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	68.2%	20.0%	0.0%	55.2%
Political prison camp	7	0	2	9
	77.8%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%	31.0%
Total	22	5	2	29
	75.9%	17.2%	6.9%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Incidents of solitary confinement were reported to be at their highest numbers in prisons (16 incidents) and political prison camps (9 incidents)

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 of the right to family reunion	Restriction of social rights (employment, higher education, promotion, movement)	Denial to return home	Restriction of communications	Total
Number of incidents	0	0	1	2	3
Percentage	0	0	33.3	66.7	100.0

- The number of reported violations against the rights of aliens was comparatively small, and was similar to the number reported in 2007
- incidents relating 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 was 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 to political offenses 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
- (2) Restriction of social rights (employment, higher education, promotion, movement): 0 incidents
- (3) Denial of return to home country: 1 incident (1/0)
- (4) Restriction of communications: 2 incidents (2/0)

16. Other Violations: 54 incidents (35/19)

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	23	12	54
Percentage	35.5	42.6	22.2	100.0

- There were 54 cases reported which were not included in the existing categories and classified as 'other'. Of these, 19 cases involved political purges, 23 cases involved violations of the right to privacy and 12 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 "other" 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
1950s	3	1	0	4
	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	15.8%	4.3%	0.0%	7.4%
1960s	8	1	0	9
	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	42.1%	4.3%	0.0%	16.7%
1970s	2	2	0	4
	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	8.7%	0.0%	7.4%
1980s	1	1	2	4
	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	4.3%	16.7%	7.4%
1990s	1	11	5	17
	5.9%	64.7%	29.4%	100.0%
	5.3%	47.8%	41.7%	31.5%
2000-2005	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.0%	8.3%	7.4%
Unspecified time	4	4	4	12
	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	21.1%	17.4%	33.3%	22.2%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Reports of violations classed as 'other' are relatively evenly distributed throughout the decades. Of these cases, 17 reported incidents (31.5%) took place in the 1990s and 9 incidents (16.7%) in the 1960s.
- Reported incidents of political purges were concentrated in the 1950s and 1960s. Reported incidents relating to invasion of privacy were evenly distributed across the period 1950 to 1980, but reports increased for the period 1990 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%	8.7%	0.0%	22.2%
North Hamgyong Province	0	7	6	13
	0.0%	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
	0.0%	30.4%	50.0%	24.1%
South Hamgyong Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
North Pyongan Province	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%
South Pyongan Province	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	7.4%
North Hwanghae Province	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
China	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%
Soviet Union(Russia)	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	3.7%

Types of acts/Region	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Unidentified	9	4	4	17
	52.9%	23.5%	23.5%	100.0%
	47.4%	17.4%	33.3%	31.5%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- A political purge is the expulsion of someone from a position of authority for political reasons. Due to the nature of political purges, 52.6% of incidents occurred in Pyongyang.
- Invasion of privacy violations most frequently occurred in North Hamgyong Province. This province borders China. As a result the North Korean government institutions frequently carrying 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%	33.3%	9.3%
Military detention facility	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Victim's home	0	10	1	11
	0.0%	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	0.0%	43.5%	8.3%	20.4%
Home of colleague or neighbor	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%
Victim's place of employment	2	2	3	7
	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
	10.5%	8.7%	25.0%	13.0%
Government office or service institution	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Educational facility	0	0	2	2
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	3.7%
Public space	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	1.9%
Other	13	3	0	16
	81.3%	18.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	68.4%	13.0%	0.0%	29.6%

Types of acts/Location of incident	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Unidentified	3	3	1	7
	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	100.0%
	15.8%	13.0%	8.3%	13.0%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Violations of the right to privacy were most frequently reported to have taken place at the victim's home (10 incidents, 43.5%). These incidents 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	8	3	25
	56.0%	32.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	73.7%	34.8%	25.0%	46.3%
Felony offense	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	7.4%
Border-crossing offense	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Misdemeanor offense	1	0	2	3
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	16.7%	5.6%
Guilt-by-association	4	11	3	18
	22.2%	61.1%	16.7%	100.0%
	21.1%	47.8%	25.0%	33.3%
Other	0	2	0	2
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- The biggest reason for political purges was political offenses with 14 incidents (73.7%)
- Of the cases of violation of the right to privacy, they most frequently were reported to have arisen as a result of guilt-by-association charges (11 incidents, 47.8%). 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 information type

Types of acts/ Information type	Political purge	Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping)	Other	Total
Directly observed	6	6	8	20
	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	31.6%	26.1%	66.7%	37.0%
Directly experienced	0	14	1	15
	0.0%	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.9%	8.3%	27.8%
Reported second-hand	13	3	3	19
	68.4%	15.8%	15.8%	100.0%
	68.4%	13.0%	25.0%	35.2%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 35.2% of information was reported second-hand. Violations were directly observed and directly experienced in 37.0% and 27.8% of cases respectively.

(7) 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	14	1	15
	0.0%	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	60.9%	8.3%	27.8%
Colleague at work of victim (neighbor)	1	0	1	2
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	5.3%	0.0%	8.3%	3.7%
Family or relative of victim	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	7.4%
Witness	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	8.3%	5.6%
Other	18	3	9	30
	60.0%	10.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	94.7%	13.0%	75.0%	55.6%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	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. Most of information came from third parties (94.7%, 18 cases) or those who were unrelated to victims.
- 60.9 % (14 cases) of violations of the right to privacy were reported by the victims themselves, and the rest were reported by 4 family or relative of victims and 2 witnesses.

(8) 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	15	2	17
	0.0%	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
	0.0%	65.2%	16.7%	31.5%
Media	0	1	0	1
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%
Published account	19	7	10	36
	52.8%	19.4%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	30.4%	83.3%	66.7%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	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, 15 interviews were conducted and 8 written documents were analyzed. Regarding political purges, 19 written documents were analyzed.

(9) 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	0	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	1.9%
20-29	0	3	1	4
	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.0%	8.3%	7.4%
30-39	0	0	3	3
	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	5.6%
40-49	0	3	0	3
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	5.6%
50-59	2	0	0	2
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Unidentified	17	17	7	41
	41.5%	41.5%	17.1%	100.0%
	89.5%	73.9%	58.3%	75.9%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Since most of information providers about political purges (17 people, 89.5%) were either third parties, or those who were not closely related to victims, they could not properly identify the victims. Furthermore, as all information was collected from documents, 17 of the victims' ages were unknown.
- Among information providers of violations of the right to privacy, 3 cases involved individuals in their 20s and 3 in their 40s.

(10) 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	15	5	31
	35.5%	48.4%	16.1%	100.0%
	57.9%	65.2%	41.7%	57.4%
Female	3	6	2	11
	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%	100.0%
	15.8%	26.1%	16.7%	20.4%
Unidentified	5	2	5	12
	41.7%	16.7%	41.7%	100.0%
	26.3%	8.7%	41.7%	22.2%
Total	19	23	12	54
	35.2%	42.6%	22.2%	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 65.3% respectively).

2) Detailed analysis of other violations

- (1) Political purge: 19 incidents (6/13)
- (2) Violation of the right to privacy (surveillance and eavesdropping):
23 incidents (20/3)
- (3) Other: 12 incidents (9/3)