

STATEMENT
UPR Pre-Session 33 on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
Geneva, April 5, 2019
Delivered by: The Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK)

1- Presentation of the Organization

HRNK is the leading U.S.-based bipartisan, non-governmental organization (NGO) in the field of DPRK human rights research and advocacy. Our mission is to focus international attention on human rights abuses in the DPRK and advocate for an improvement in the lives of 25 million DPRK citizens. Since its establishment in 2001, HRNK has played an intellectual leadership role in DPRK human rights issues by publishing over thirty-five major reports. HRNK was granted UN consultative status on April 17, 2018 by the 54-member UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). On October 4, 2018, HRNK submitted our findings to the UPR of the DPRK. Based on our research, the following trends have defined the human rights situation in the DPRK over the past seven years: an intensive crackdown on attempted escape from the country leading to a higher number of prisoners in detention; a closure of prison camps near the border with China while camps inland were expanded; satellite imagery analysis revealing secure perimeters inside these detention facilities with watch towers seemingly located to provide overlapping fields of fire to prevent escapes; a disproportionate repression of women (800 out of 1000 women at Camp No. 12 were forcibly repatriated); and an aggressive purge of senior officials.

2- National consultation for the drafting of the national report

Although HRNK would welcome consultation and in-country access to assess the human rights situation, the DPRK government displays a consistently antagonistic attitude towards our organization. For example, on February 8, 2018, the DPRK issued a statement in response to the UN ECOSOC NGO Committee vote regarding HRNK's consultative status. (Please refer to Appendix A for the official statement issued by the DPRK). On February 19, 2016, the DPRK issued a strongly-worded statement to HRNK criticizing our event held to commemorate the publication of the UNCOI report. (Please refer to Appendix B for the official statement issued by the DPRK).

3- Plan of Statement

HRNK will address **three** issues involving the DPRK: (1) The DPRK's system of political imprisonment; (2) The DPRK's use of torture; and (3) enforced disappearances.

4- Statement

i. Imprisonment

A. Follow-up to the previous reviews

In February 2014, the UNCOI found the DPRK's political prison camps (*kwan-li-so*) to be places where the most egregious crimes against humanity are being committed, including extermination; murder; enslavement; torture; imprisonment; rape and other grave sexual violence; and persecution on political, religious, and gender grounds. Such crimes were "found by the UNCOI to rise to the level of crimes against humanity in both the *kwan-li-so* and *kyo-hwa-so* [labor re-education] prisons," and "lead to the death of prisoners in many cases." During the first two cycles of the UPR, the DPRK did not support and only noted all 53 recommendations concerning detention from: Tunisia (1), Spain (2), Slovakia (1), Sweden (2), Russian Federation (1), Ireland (2), New Zealand (3), Mexico (1), Hungary (1), Belgium (2), Canada (3), Ecuador (1), Germany (2), Australia (1), Japan (2), Switzerland (1), Republic of Korea (3), Lithuania (2), Greece (1), Czechia (1), Slovenia (1), Austria (4), France (2), United States (2), Israel (2), Netherlands (2), Argentina (1), Estonia (1), Macedonia FYR (2), Norway (1), and Poland (2).

B. New developments since the last review

The DPRK has yet to acknowledge these camps exist or go beyond noting any recommendation concerning detention from a Member State during its first two UPR cycles. HRNK satellite imagery analysis and former prisoner testimony of the situation inside political prisons (*kwan-li-so*) and re-education through labor camps (*kyo-hwa-so*) continue to yield new information on the DPRK practice of imprisoning those it deems anti-state, anti-nation, or anti-regime. HRNK found over twenty potential re-education through labor camps inside the DPRK, recently documented in our October 2017 report *The Parallel Gulag*. These camps are in addition to the six operational political prison camps (*kwan-li-so*)—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, and Choma-bong Restricted Area (Please refer to Appendix C for a map of the camps as well as satellite imagery). There have been ongoing reports of ill-treatment and torture of prisoners, including women who have attempted to flee the country, and prisoner disappearances. HRNK interviewed former female prisoners from Camp No. 12, Jongo-ri.ⁱ Out of 1,000 women prisoners at Camp No. 12 in Jongo-ri, North Hamgyong Province, some 800 were repatriated from China and imprisoned in this camp, where they have been forced to undergo hard labor and ideological training. Since Chairman Kim Jong-un assumed power, border security on the DPRK side of the Sino-DPRK border tightened considerably and the number of refugees fleeing to South Korea dropped by more than 50 percent to an average of 1,200 individuals per year or fewer. The impact on women has been significant. An estimated 72 percent of the 31,500 DPRK citizens who fled to South Korea from 2000 to mid-2018 were female. In 2018, 85 percent of escapees were female, the highest percentage on record since 1998. Satellite imagery has also shown the expansion of DPRK detention facilities in some cases as well as increased security measures inside these facilities (Please refer to Appendix C for satellite imagery). Escapee testimony reflects a severe lack in freedom of movement, resulting in arbitrary detention and imprisonment with neither due process nor fair trial. A DPRK escapee living in China said, "I have thought about going to South Korea, but I was so afraid of being arrested. If arrested, I would be deported to North Korea and be detained in prison for my whole life. I had a friend who was deported to North Korea twice and came back to China again. She was arrested and deported in the last year. I heard she was shot to death after being deported this time."ⁱⁱ

C. Recommendations

We recommend that the DPRK government:

1. **Provide a list of the type, number and location of detention facilities in the DPRK. Report the incarceration rate in the DPRK, including a breakdown by gender and type of detention facility.**
2. **Specify the functions performed by DPRK facilities identified by CSOs including HRNK, NHRIs and the UN COI as active or decommissioned political prison camps (*kwan-li-so*).**
 - a. DPRK supported recommendations from Tunisia (124.61), Poland (124.65), and Argentina (124.66) to cooperate with the UN.
 - b. Partially accepted: Sierra Leone (124.67)

Based on witness testimony corroborated with satellite imagery analysis, reported locations of political prison camps include:

1. *Kwan-li-so* Nae-ri (P'yongyang) - Not confirmed (NEW)
 - a. 39° 5'21.10"N 125°39'57.06"E
2. *Kwan-li-so* 14 Kaechon
 - a. 39.55781 N, 126.011499 E
 - b. Kaech'ŏn-si and Pukch'ang-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo
3. *Kwan-li-so* 15 Yodok
 - a. 39.671450 N, 126.852357 E
 - b. Yodŏk-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo
4. *Kwan-li-so* 16 Hwasong
 - a. 41.231091 N, 129.412216 E
 - b. Pukch'ang-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo
5. *Kwan-li-so* 18 Bukchang (partially closed)
 - a. 39.553593 N, 126.077733 E
 - b. Pukch'ang-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo
6. *Kwan-li-so* Choma-bong (unlike HRNK, some CSOs do not count this as a *kwan-li-so*)
 - a. 39.631412 N, 125.999343 E
 - b. Kaech'ŏn-si, P'yŏngan-namdo
7. *Kwan-li-so* 22 Hoeryong (closed)
8. *Kwan-li-so* 25 Chongjin
 - a. 41.834384 N, 129.725280 E
 - b. Susŏng-dong, Ch'ŏngjin-si, Hamgyŏng-bukto

ii. Torture

A. Follow-up to the previous reviews

During the first two cycles of the UPR, the DPRK did not support and only noted all 27 recommendations concerning torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment from: Russian Federation (2), Sierra Leone (1), Brazil (2), Turkey (2), Denmark (1), United Kingdom (2), Latvia (1), Spain (1), Tunisia (1), Botswana (1), Slovakia (1), New Zealand (2), Mexico (1), Hungary (1), Norway (1), Lithuania (1), Sweden (1), Belgium (1), United States (1), Poland (1), Macedonia FYR (1), and Israel (1).

B. New developments since the last review

The DPRK has yet to go beyond noting any recommendation concerning torture from a Member State during its first two UPR cycles. Torture as well as cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment were substantially detailed in the 2014 UN COI report. The North Korea Strategy Center (NKSC) released a report on February 22, 2019, on the topic of high-level purges in the DPRK. Witness testimony regarding the execution of two former officers of the DPRK National Defense Commission named Ri Ryong-ha and Jang Soo-gil reveals: "It looked as though they had been beaten and lost their minds. They had lumps of iron stuffed in their mouth so they couldn't speak during the torture."ⁱⁱⁱ In the now demolished Sorimchon section of Camp 15, Mr. Jung Gwang-il recalls that "During his short time in this small section of the prison camp, he observed twenty-six persons die in detention and another six taken away for execution elsewhere, he believed. Of the twenty-six victims, two were executed, one died as a result of torture, and twenty-three from malnutrition-related disease."^{iv} Mrs. Bang Mi-sun recounts the cruel punishment she faced in the Musan mobile labor brigade: "Falling down, a guard beat her on the head and leg with a wooden stave. Her leg became infected to the bone, a kind of osteomyelitis resulting in deep scars, which caused her to limp pronouncedly ten years later."^v In 2015, HRNK published a report based on satellite imagery evidence of a public execution by ZPU-4 anti-aircraft machine guns, which violates the ICCPR to which the DPRK is a party, despite attempting to withdraw (Please refer to the satellite image in Appendix D). In March 2016, a U.S. citizen named Otto Warmbier was imprisoned in the DPRK. On June 6, 2017, the DPRK informed the United States that Otto Warmbier was in critical condition. On June 13, 2017, Otto Warmbier was evacuated from the DPRK to the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. On June 19, 2017, Otto Warmbier passed away. Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia ruled in Civil Action No. 18-977 (BAH) Cynthia Warmbier, *et al.*, v. the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that "North Korea is liable for the torture, hostage taking, and extrajudicial killing of Otto Warmbier, and the injuries to his mother and father, Fred and Cindy Warmbier."^{vi} The family was awarded \$501,134,683.80 in total damages.

C. Recommendations

We recommend that the DPRK government:

1. **Amend the Criminal Code of the DPRK to prohibit the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees and ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol.**
2. **Report on the implementation mechanisms of Article 225 of the DPRK Criminal Code, prohibiting assault, threats, or deception aiming to extract false testimony from witnesses.**
 - a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Argentina in its 2nd cycle to "Make efforts to achieve respect for all fundamental rights and freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations"(124.117).
 - b. Recommendations to accede to the CAT: 124.4-124.11.

Questions to the DPRK government:

- **What government agencies of the DPRK are responsible for the prohibition, prevention, and prosecution of the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees?**
- **Have there been reported instances of torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees? What are the available grievance and reporting procedures?**

iii. **Enforced Disappearances**

A. Follow-up to the previous reviews

During the first two cycles of the UPR, the DPRK did not support and only noted all 15 recommendations concerning enforced disappearances from: Sierra Leone (1), Tunisia (1), Brazil (1), Australia (1), Japan (2), Spain (1), Greece (1), Hungary (1), Republic of Korea (1), Slovakia (1), Mexico (1), Chile (2), and the Netherlands (1).

B. New developments since the last review

The DPRK has yet to address unresolved enforced disappearances within the prison camps; abductions of South Korean, Japanese and other foreign nationals; the return of South Korean POWs; or support any recommendation concerning enforced disappearances from a Member State during its first two cycles of the UPR. In 2015, HRNK published a report entitled *The Hidden Gulag IV* with a list of 181 former prisoners at the demolished Sorimchon section of Camp 15 (*kyan-li-so*) (Please refer to Appendix H). The status, fate, and whereabouts of 121 of the 181 are unknown. On February 22, 2019, NKSC released a list of 421 purged officials (Please refer to Appendix I). Despite progress between the governments of Japan and the DPRK in May 2014 that resulted in the Stockholm Agreement and led to the creation of a Special Investigations Committee, the DPRK unilaterally withdrew and dissolved the Special Investigations Committee in 2016. The DPRK has yet to address the fate of 12 out of 17 Japanese abductees already identified as having been abducted by the DPRK. It has also not fully cooperated on 883 other cases of missing Japanese persons whose abduction by the DPRK cannot be ruled out. Regarding abductees from the ROK, the Korean War Abductee's Family Union estimates that a total of 112,627 South Koreans have been abducted and it is unknown how many remain alive in the DPRK.^{vii} According to the ROK Ministry of Unification, the number of South Koreans abducted after the Korean War stands at 3, 835.^{viii} The DPRK has also continued to ignore calls to return the 11 passengers and crew members of a [South] Korean Air YS-11 plane hijacked by DPRK agents on December 11, 1969.

C. Recommendations

We recommend that the DPRK government:

1. **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.**
 - a. DPRK supported recommendations made by Kazakhstan (124.1), Bolivia (124.2), Chad (124.3), Estonia (124.17), and Singapore (124.18) in its 2nd UPR cycle to join new international human rights treaties.
2. **Report on the available implementation mechanisms of Article 79 of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK, guaranteeing protection from arrest without a legal warrant; and Article 69 of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK, guaranteeing the citizens' right to submit complaints and petitions, especially in relation to protections against arbitrary detention as well as guarantees of due process and fair trial rights.**
 - a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Israel in its 2nd cycle to "Enshrine fully the right to fair trial and due process guarantees." (124.114).
 - b. Partially accepted: Australia (124.115).
3. **Account for all missing DPRK and foreign persons, prisoners, and deceased prisoners identified by CSOs and NHRIs, and provide their names and locations to their families and their respective states.**
 - a. DPRK supported the recommendation by the Russian Federation in its 2nd cycle to "Create a national mechanism for the review of complaints of the populations concerning human rights violations" (124.116).

In sum, we have found no fundamental changes in human rights in the DPRK since the last UPR regarding the three issues of imprisonment, torture, and enforced disappearances. Our greatest fear as a human rights CSO is that we are losing the sense of urgency. These issues are urgent. While summit diplomacy continues, crimes against humanity and other egregious human rights violations continue to be committed.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Statement by the DPRK (February 2, 2017)

Transcript of the DPRK representative's response at the 10th Meeting of the ECOSOC Committee on Non Governmental Organizations - 2018 Regular Session on February 2, 2017.

Thank you, Mister Chair. And good afternoon, friends. My delegation would like to highlight the DPRK position on this organization which was proposed by the U.S. delegation. This NGO has been deferred many, many times in the past. Because, this US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea is not qualified as an NGO. It is a government affiliate which disguises itself as an NGO in a civil society. It is funded and controlled by the U.S. government and carries out U.S. government hostile policy against the DPRK, taking issues with the human rights matters. It continues to infringe upon the sovereignty of the DPRK by fabricating the politicized and planned fake information reports on the human rights situation in the DPRK, organizing forums and events of the defectors to slander the government and people of the DPRK, and even discussing how to destroy the country. In the United States, as you are well aware, grave human rights violations are committed every day, such as killing by gun, rape, sexual and racial violence, women and racial discrimination, insulting other sovereign countries and people. Outside, the U.S. commits war crimes against humanity by bombing and killing innocent civilians, including women and children. If this organization is really interested in the protection and promotion of the human rights, it should concentrate all its efforts to solve these thrilling human rights violations first, as urgently required by the American people. Mister Chair, since the organization's activities have no relation with the training, promotion, and protection of human rights, and it severely violates the recognized principle of non-politicization, non-selectivity, and impartiality as well as the spirit and purpose and principles of the UN charter and ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31. The DPRK delegation strongly rejects the application of the organization and requests the other member states of the committee not to grant consultative status to this organization. Thank you.

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**Press Statement of the Permanent Mission of
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations**

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations releases the following press statement with regard to the "Conference on North Korean Human Rights" to be hosted by the United States in Washington D.C.

The United States and south Korea are going to convene so-called "Conference on North Korean Human Rights: the Road Ahead" on 17 February in Washington by bringing together Michael Donald Kirby, former chairman of COI and Marzuki Darusman, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations condemns the convening of such human rights gathering as a political human rights plot against the DPRK and makes clear its position as follows;

The "Conference on North Korean Human Rights: the Road Ahead " constitutes a product of the hostile policy of the United States against the DPRK, and it is nothing but a rubbish event for the United States to get rid of the predicament driven at home and abroad, due to the recent confession by the defector of the fabrication of his testimony and to the disclosure of CIA's torture crimes.

We made due request to the U.S. on our participation in the gathering, since we are the party directly concerned. But the U.S. ignored our request for participation because they are afraid of disclosure of their plot for fabrication.

The US is advised to clean up its own human rights ravages.

If the U.S. is sincerely interested in human rights, they should, above all, call into question the CIA's torture crimes and the gross human rights violations committed by "national security law" in south Korea, far from clinging to the attempted fabrication of falsehood and plot through such as the kind of above "conference".

The United States does not have qualification at all to talk about human rights situation of other countries, since it is the worst human rights violator in the world.

We, the people of the DPRK are proud of our political and social system chosen by ourselves and we will strongly respond to any attempts to overthrow our system under the pretext of human rights.

New York, 15 February 2015

Appendix C: Map & Satellite Imagery of Prison Camps

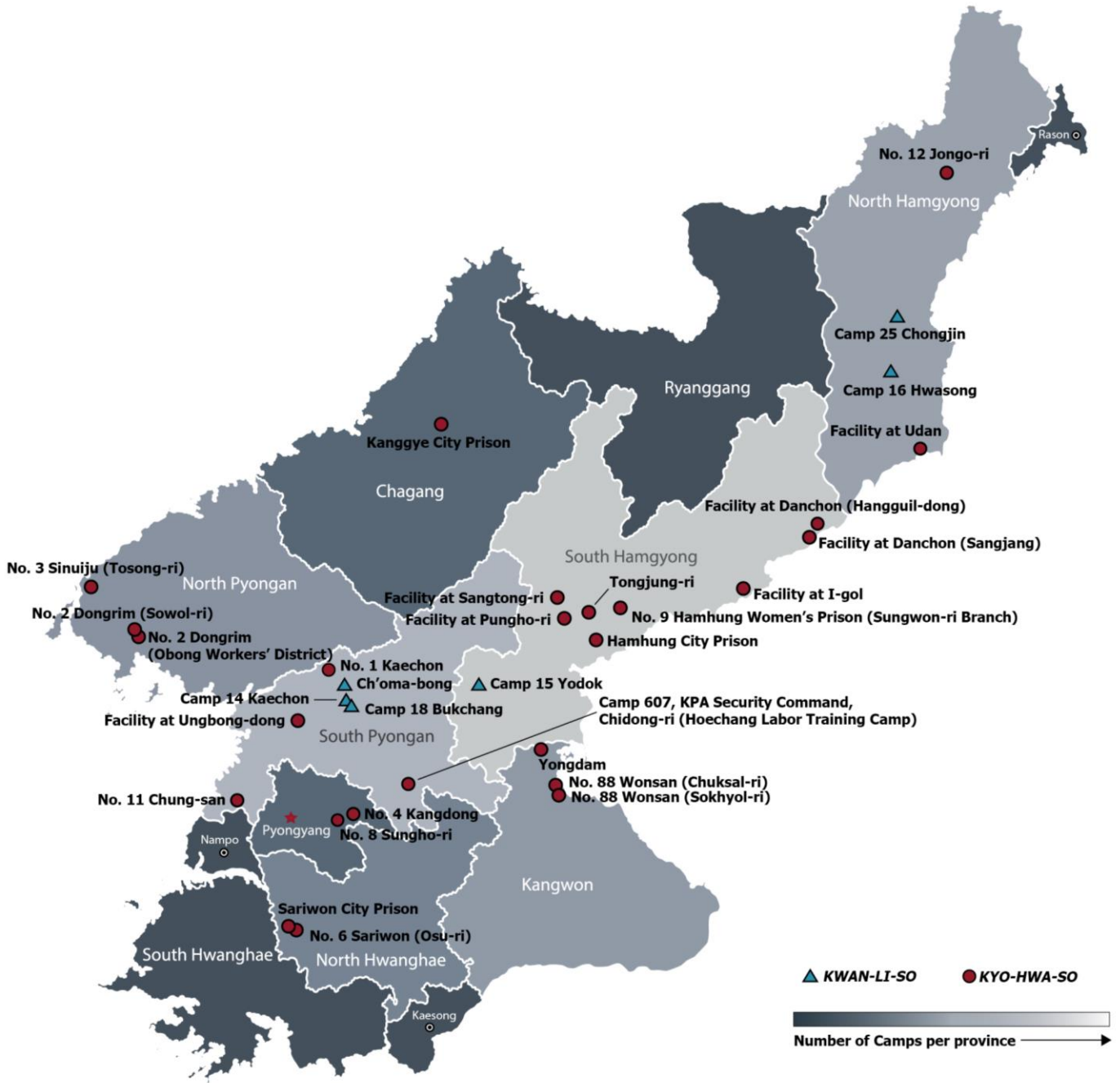




Figure 25



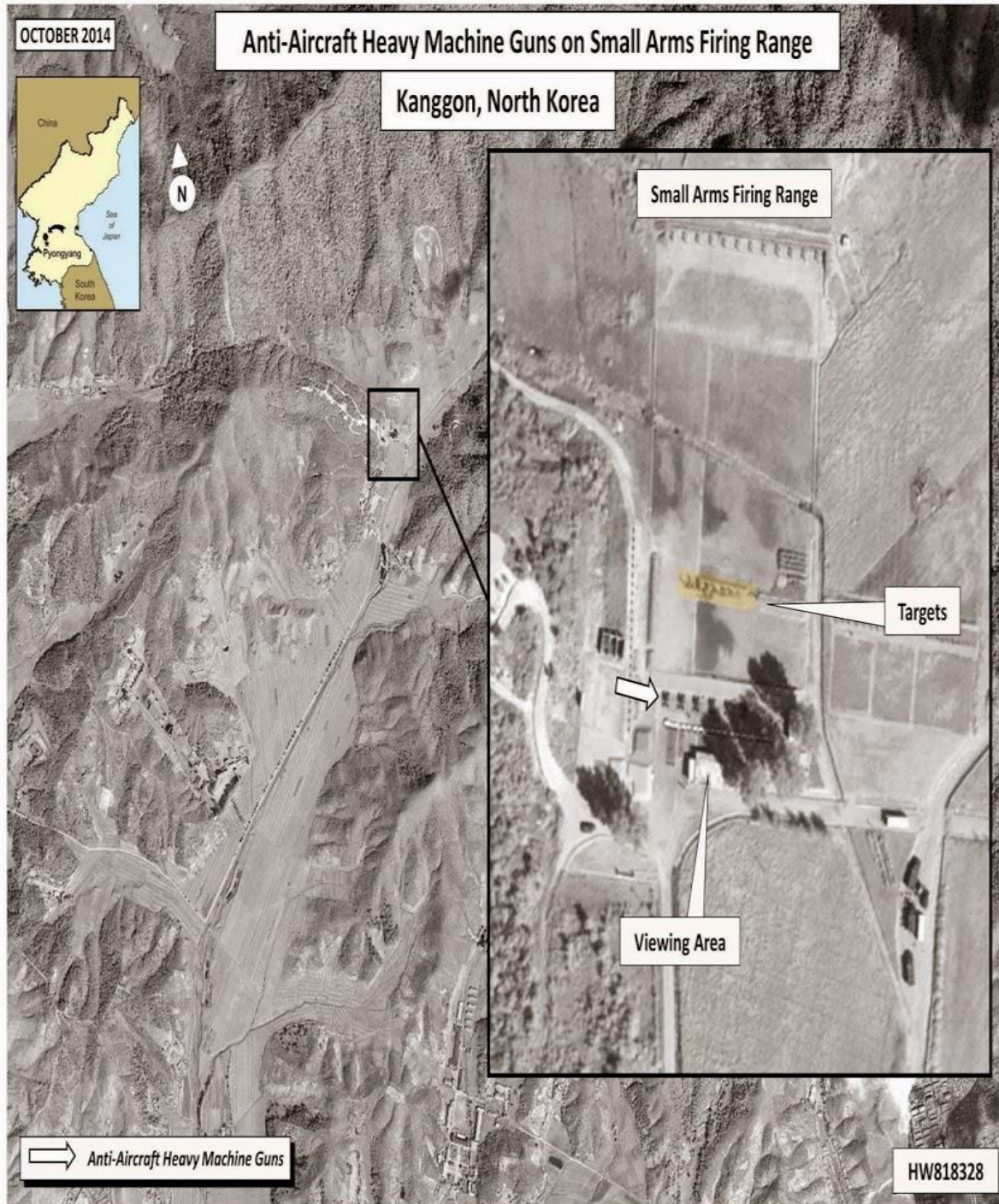
Area 6 - High-Security Internal Compound (125.999339, 39.625641)



Figure 12





























Appendix D: Kanggon Execution by Anti-Aircraft Heavy Machine Guns



































































The small map inserted at the top left corner shows the location of the site in the image. It is located on the outskirts of Pyongyang. The larger background image is a photo of the site and its surroundings. The inset on the right side of the image is a close up of the small arms range showing the viewing area, the anti-aircraft heavy machine guns in front of the viewing area, and targets on the range.

















Appendix E: First and Second Cycle UPR Recommendations to the DPRK

Detention





























SuR	Rec Number	Recommendation	RS	Response	A	Issue	C
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify ICERD, CAT and its Optional Protocol, CPED, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)	Tunisia  Africa AU, OIC, AL, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • International instruments • Justice • Racial discrimination • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Accede to CAT and take immediate action to stop the use of torture and other ill-treatment of all detainees	Denmark  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Prohibit the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees	Spain  WEOG EU, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate steps to stop the use of torture and ill-treatment in all instances of deprivation of freedom	Slovakia  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate and transparent action to stop the use of torture and other ill-treatment of all detainees, including forced hard labour and denial of food quotas	Sweden  WEOG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Labour • Right to food • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Conduct thorough investigation of cases of the use of torture and other forms of cruel treatment, in particular cases of violence against women in the penitentiary system	Russian Federation  EEG CIS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment • Women's rights 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately establish a system to prevent sexual violence against female prisoners	Ireland  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Women's rights 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ensure that all prisoners are provided with the minimum standards of humane treatment, in particular that they are not subject to torture or inhumane or degrading treatment such as forced hard labour or food quotas	New Zealand  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Labour • Right to food • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Make a list of persons in detention, provide access to the International Red Cross to prisons and review all cases of arbitrary arrest or confessions under torture, considering reparation for victims	Mexico  GRULAC OAS, OEI, ACS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	To counter allegations of torture and ill-treatment in prison facilities, allow ICRC and other international observers to have immediate, full and genuine access to all detention facilities to ensure proper treatment of prisoners	Hungary  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Invite the Special Rapporteur and/or an international humanitarian organization recognized for its independence to visit "reform institutions" and other correctional and penitentiary institutions to assess/evaluate detention conditions with a view to proposing measures to improve these conditions so that they meet international norms and standards	Belgium  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Special procedures 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Enact national legislation to combat violence against women, including a definition of rape that applies to domestic rape and rape in detention centres	Canada  WEOG OAS, OIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Women's rights 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Tackle impunity by investigating and timely prosecuting those responsible for acts of violence and human rights violations, in particular those committed by law enforcement and other authorities, and pay special attention to women and children to avoid that they are subjected to sexual abuse in detention	Ecuador  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Human rights violations by state agents • Impunity • Rights of the Child • Women's rights 	2





























DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Undertake profound legal reforms in accordance with international law, legalize and support free market activities that provide citizens with a livelihood, and release all prisoners detained for exercising private economic activities	Germany  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • ESC rights - general • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Implement the COI's recommendations, including those on denial of due process, reform of the prison system, abolition of the death penalty and return of abductees to their homelands	Australia  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • Detention • Enforced disappearances • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take measures to put an end to all human rights violations, including those associated with political prison camps and abduction, as recommended in the COI report and the Human Rights Council resolution adopted as the result of the consideration of that report	Japan  Asia	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, in particular to allow him immediate and unrestricted access to the country, camps of ordinary prisoners and political prisoners, and implement the recommendations of the COI	Switzerland  WEOG OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Special procedures 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Address seriously the issues of abductees, prisoners of war and separated families	Republic of Korea  Asia	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • International humanitarian law 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate steps to end the use of torture and other illtreatment of detainees in political prison camps, including forced labour and denial of food quotas	Lithuania  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Labour • Right to food • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close all political prison camps immediately	Canada  WEOG OAS, OIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close down the political prison camps and release all political prisoners	Greece  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close immediately all political prison camps and unconditionally release all political prisoners detained	Lithuania  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close down all camps where prisoners of conscience are held and release unconditionally all political prisoners	Czechia  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close down immediately all political prison camps and labour camps and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives that have been held on the basis of "guilt by association"	Slovenia  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Close political prison camps, eliminate discrimination based on the "songbun" system and cooperate with human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea  Asia	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Justice • Special procedures • Treaty bodies • UPR process 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately close down all political prison camps, and release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of guilt-by association	Austria  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Freedom of religion and belief 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately close down all political prison camps and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of "guilt-by-association"	Sweden  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Freedom of religion and belief 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Proceed to the immediate closure of prisoner camps	Spain  WEOG EU, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2



DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately close concentration camps for political prisoners (kwanli-so) and release all political prisoners	France  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately dismantle all political prison camps, release all political prisoners, and institute protections against arbitrary detention that guarantee due process and fair trial	United States  WEOG OAS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately dismantle all political prison camps and abolish the practice of forced labour	Germany  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Labour 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Acknowledge the existence of human rights violations, including political prison camps, dismantle them and release all prisoners	Israel  WEOG	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Acknowledge the existence of political prison camps, and take immediate steps to close them	New Zealand  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Acknowledge the existence of human rights violations, including those in facilities which it describes as "reform through labour camps", and provide international humanitarian organisations with immediate access to these facilities and their victims, dismantle all camps and release all political prisoners, and clarify with full detail the fate of any disappeared persons who cannot be readily traced	Netherlands  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • Freedom of opinion and expression • Labour 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Put an end to the practice of people detained in prisoner camps, closing political prisoner camps and promoting the necessary reforms in the judicial system to ensure fair trial and respect for due process guarantees	Argentina  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Abolish its political prison camps, where grave human rights violations are ongoing, and release all political prisoners	Japan  Asia	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide international humanitarian organisations and human rights monitors access to the camps and their surviving victims	Israel  WEOG	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide international humanitarian organizations and human rights monitors with immediate access to the prison camps and their surviving victims	Austria  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Guarantee international humanitarian organizations and human rights monitors immediate access to political prisons and other camps, as well as to their surviving victims, in order to provide primary care	Estonia  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide international humanitarian organisations with immediate, free and unimpeded access to all populations in need, including those held in labour camps or political prison camps	Ireland  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ensure access of the International Humanitarian Organization to the prison camps and to other detention centers	Macedonia FYR  EEG OIF	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide a fair public trial to all political prisoners and prohibit and penalize torture in the detention centers	Macedonia FYR  EEG OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Justice • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human being	Poland  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Establish an independent judiciary and guarantee access to legal counsel and judicial redress to all detainees	Austria  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Give all in detention a fair trial	Norway  WEOG	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	1

DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Halt all public executions, and intensify efforts to ensure that no detainee is subject to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	New Zealand  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • Detention • Justice • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Implement its obligations under the human rights instruments to which it is party and cease the use of arbitrary detention, labour camps and collective punishment	Canada  WEOG OAS, OIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Justice 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide unlimited access to ICRC to all detention facilities in the country	Netherlands  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Put an end to the practice of incarcerating all the members of the family of every opposition figure, release without delay political prisoners and members of their family as well as ensure freedom of opinion and expression	France  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of association and peaceful assembly • Freedom of opinion and expression 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol	Poland  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Release persons detained for reasons related to their opinions or peaceful political activities	Belgium  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of association and peaceful assembly • Freedom of opinion and expression 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Sign and ratify CAT, establish judicial oversight over all prison facilities and take immediate action with a view to the elimination of all forms of torture by the security forces and prison personnel	Austria  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Human rights violations by state agents • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate action to cease the practice of forced labour, including in detention facilities, and take urgent measures to ensure that children are not forced to participate in mobilization projects	United States  WEOG OAS	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Labour • Rights of the Child 	1















Torture and Other CID Treatment

















SuR	Rec Number	Recommendation	RS	Response	A	Issue	C
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Consider the possibility of acceding to ICERD and CAT	Russian Federation  EEG CIS	Noted	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International instruments Racial discrimination Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify international conventions, particularly ICERD, CAT, ICRMW and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED), with the aim of enacting them into national law	Sierra Leone  Africa AU, OIC, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances International instruments Labour Migrants Racial discrimination Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify ICERD, CAT and its Optional Protocol, CPED, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)	Tunisia  Africa AU, OIC, AL, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Enforced disappearances International instruments Justice Racial discrimination Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify key international human rights treaties, in particular CAT and CPED, and comply with its obligations	Brazil  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances International instruments Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Sign and ratify CAT, as recommended previously	Turkey  WEOG OIC	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International instruments Torture and other CID treatment UPR process 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Accede to CAT and take immediate action to stop the use of torture and other ill-treatment of all detainees	Denmark  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention International instruments Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Adopt a clear time-bound plan to become party to CAT as a key step towards demonstrating genuine commitment to protecting human rights	United Kingdom  WEOG EU, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International instruments Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify core international human rights conventions, in particular CAT and ICCPR-OP 2	Latvia  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death penalty International instruments Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Prohibit the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees	Spain  WEOG EU, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take measures to combat the use of torture and related acts	Botswana  Africa AU, Commonwealth	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate steps to stop the use of torture and ill-treatment in all instances of deprivation of freedom	Slovakia  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate and transparent action to stop the use of torture and other ill-treatment of all detainees, including forced hard labour and denial of food quotas	Sweden  WEOG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Labour Right to food Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Conduct thorough investigation of cases of the use of torture and other forms of cruel treatment, in particular cases of violence against women in the penitentiary system	Russian Federation  EEG CIS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Torture and other CID treatment Women's rights 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ensure that all prisoners are provided with the minimum standards of humane treatment, in particular that they are not subject to torture or inhumane or degrading treatment such as forced hard labour or food quotas	New Zealand  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Labour Right to food Torture and other CID treatment 	2

DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Make a list of persons in detention, provide access to the International Red Cross to prisons and review all cases of arbitrary arrest or confessions under torture, considering reparation for victims	Mexico  GRULAC OAS, OEI, ACS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	To counter allegations of torture and ill-treatment in prison facilities, allow ICRC and other international observers to have immediate, full and genuine access to all detention facilities to ensure proper treatment of prisoners	Hungary  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Enact and implement legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings	Norway  WEOG	Supported	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of the Child • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take immediate steps to end the use of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees in political prison camps, including forced labour and denial of food quotas	Lithuania  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Labour • Right to food • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide a fair public trial to all political prisoners and prohibit and penalize torture in the detention centers	Macedonia FYR  EEG OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Freedom of opinion and expression • Justice • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Abolish the practice of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, including the collective punishment of families, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, and amend national legislation to prohibit the torture and other ill-treatment of children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child	Israel  WEOG	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of the Child • Special procedures • Torture and other CID treatment • Treaty bodies 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Become a party to CAT and take the necessary national measures to comply with its provisions	United Kingdom  WEOG EU, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Fully cooperate with all human rights mechanisms, including accession to CAT, as well as access to the territory for the Special Rapporteur on torture	Belgium  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International instruments • Special procedures • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Halt all public executions, and intensify efforts to ensure that no detainee is subject to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	New Zealand  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • Detention • Justice • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Immediately cease public executions and the use of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment and ratify CAT	Canada  WEOG OAS, OIF, Commonwealth	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • International instruments • Justice • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Invite the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on torture to visit the country and provide more extensive recommendations	United States  WEOG OAS	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special procedures • Torture and other CID treatment • Women's rights 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify CAT	Turkey  WEOG OIC	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol	Poland  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify core universal human rights instruments, in particular, ICERD and CAT, and fulfil its treaty obligations	Brazil  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International instruments • Racial discrimination • Torture and other CID treatment 	1

DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Sign and ratify CAT, establish judicial oversight over all prison facilities and take immediate action with a view to the elimination of all forms of torture by the security forces and prison personnel	Austria  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Human rights violations by state agents • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	1
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Enforced Disappearances

SuR	Rec Number	Recommendation	RS	Response	A	Issue	C
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify international conventions, particularly ICERD, CAT, ICRMW and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED), with the aim of enacting them into national law	Sierra Leone  Africa AU, OIC, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforced disappearances • International instruments • Labour • Migrants • Racial discrimination • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify ICERD, CAT and its Optional Protocol, CPED, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)	Tunisia  Africa AU, OIC, AL, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • International instruments • Justice • Racial discrimination • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Ratify key international human rights treaties, in particular CAT and CPED, and comply with its obligations	Brazil  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforced disappearances • International instruments • Torture and other CID treatment 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Implement the COI's recommendations, including those on denial of due process, reform of the prison system, abolition of the death penalty and return of abductees to their homelands	Australia  WEOG PIF, Commonwealth	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • Detention • Enforced disappearances • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Take measures to put an end to all human rights violations, including those associated with political prison camps and abduction, as recommended in the COI report and the Human Rights Council resolution adopted as the result of the consideration of that report	Japan  Asia	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention • Enforced disappearances • Justice 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Cease the institutionalized policy of executions and disappearances described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur	Spain  WEOG EU, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death penalty • Enforced disappearances • Special procedures 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide the families of those abducted with full information on their fate and whereabouts	Greece  WEOG EU, OIF	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforced disappearances 	2

DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Provide all families of all abducted persons with full information on their fate and whereabouts and allow the abductees and their descendants to return immediately to their countries of origin	Hungary  EEG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Address seriously the issues of abductees, prisoners of war and separated families	Republic of Korea  Asia	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Enforced disappearances International humanitarian law 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Set a specific timeframe and take concrete action to resolve the issue of abductions as soon as possible, including by repatriating the abductees	Japan  Asia	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Allow all persons of foreign origin who have been abducted, as well as their descendants, to return freely to their countries of origin	Slovakia  EEG EU	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Make the necessary efforts to repatriate foreigners who were forcibly held in the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and provide all information to the authorities and relatives about the whereabouts of these persons	Mexico  GRULAC OAS, OEI, ACS	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	End the kidnapping of persons, whatever their country of origin may be	Chile  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Acknowledge the existence of human rights violations, including those in facilities which it describes as "reform through labour camps", and provide international humanitarian organisations with immediate access to these facilities and their victims, dismantle all camps and release all political prisoners, and clarify with full detail the fate of any disappeared persons who cannot be readily traced	Netherlands  WEOG EU	Noted	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Enforced disappearances Freedom of opinion and expression Labour 	2
DPR Korea  Asia	N/A	Put an end to kidnapping and enforced disappearance of persons, whatever their country of origin	Chile  GRULAC OAS, OEI	Noted	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforced disappearances 	1

Appendix F: HRNK UPR Submission Recommendations

Recommendations to the DPRK

Regarding Political Prisoners and Detention Facilities

Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- a. DPRK supported recommendations made by Kazakhstan (124.1), Bolivia (124.2), Chad (124.3), Estonia (124.17), and Singapore (124.18) in its 2nd cycle to join new international human rights treaties.

Prohibit the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees and ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Argentina in its 2nd cycle to “Make efforts to achieve respect for all fundamental rights and freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations”(124.117).
- b. Recommendations to accede to the CAT: 124.4-124.11.

Account for all missing persons, prisoners, and deceased prisoners, and provide their names and locations to their families and their respective states.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by the Russian Federation in its 2nd cycle to “Create a national mechanism for the review of complaints of the populations concerning human rights violations” (124.116).

Release the locations of detention facilities and implicitly acknowledge the existence of political prison camps (*kwan-li-so*) in the DPRK to the UN OHCHR Office in Seoul.

- a. DPRK supported recommendations from Tunisia (124.61), Poland (124.65), and Argentina (124.66) to cooperate with the UN.
- b. Partially accepted: Sierra Leone (124.67)

Dismantle all political prison camps and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of "guilt-by-association."

Institute protections against arbitrary detention that guarantee due process and fair trial rights.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Israel in its 2nd cycle to “Enshrine fully the right to fair trial and due process guarantees.” (124.114).
- b. Partially accepted: Australia (124.115).

Take immediate action to cease the practice of forced labor, including in detention facilities.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation from Nicaragua in its 2nd cycle to “Take practical measures to provide safer working conditions, suitable for its citizens” (124.138).

Educate and train officials, including prison guards and political officers, on international human rights standards and instruments, and increase the number of women guards.

- a. DPRK supported 2nd cycle recommendations on human rights education from Sudan (124.41) and Bolivia (124.43).

Regarding Freedom of Movement and Associated Rights Violations

Acknowledge the right of all North Korean citizens to leave and return to their country without penalty, to freely move around within their own country and be able freely to choose their place of residence and employment.

- a. Supported: “That steps be taken to further facilitate the easy travel of its citizens abroad,” India (124.125)

Release from all detention facilities those who exercised their right to leave the DPRK and those who were forcibly repatriated, and waive all penalties against them.

- b. Supported: “Continue building the social structure of the country, focusing on the promotion and protection of the family as the vital unit of the society,” Uganda (124.121)

Regarding the Policy of Songbun, Contributing to Violations of the Right to Health and Impacting Vulnerable Groups

End state-sponsored discrimination based on the "songbun" system.

- a. Supported: Indonesia (124.68), Spain (124.141), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (124.152)

Revise the Ten Principles of Monolithic Ideology to conform to international human rights laws acceded to by the DPRK.

- a. Supported: "Continue its efforts to fulfil the economic, social and cultural rights of all," Bangladesh (124.151).

Commit greater resources to rebuilding the public health and primary healthcare infrastructure (including the health workforce) throughout the country.

- a. Supported: "Take immediate steps to allocate proper budgetary resources to ensure protection of the rights to food, health, water and sanitation," Ukraine (124.147). *See* also Cuba (124.148), Namibia (124.161), India (124.162), and Belarus (124.164).
- b. *See* also 124.166-124.172. E.g. "Provide the necessary resources to the health system, in order to strengthen it, and especially in order to lower child and maternal mortality rates," Uruguay (124.170).

Increase investment in agricultural development and reforms, giving priority to marginalized populations, including the poor, people living with disabilities, people in detention, mothers, children (including children living outside of family care) and older adults.

- a. Supported: "Continue with the cooperation programs, in line with the World Food Programme, with priority given to the most vulnerable groups, such as elderly persons, women and children, and ensure they are implemented transparently," Uruguay (124.55).

Grant access to the International Committee of the Red Cross and UN humanitarian agencies to provide humanitarian assistance to the DPRK's most vulnerable groups, including prisoners.

- a. DPRK supported recommendations from Ethiopia (124.45) and New Zealand (124.46) in its 2nd cycle to work with humanitarian organizations to deliver aid to the most vulnerable. Ethiopia recommended the DPRK "Take measures to ensure international humanitarian aid reaches the most vulnerable and needy."

Appendix G: HRNK UPR Submission Recommendations Specific to Imprisonment, Torture, and Enforced Disappearances

Release the locations of detention facilities and implicitly acknowledge the existence of political prison camps (*kwan-li-so*) in the DPRK to the UN OHCHR Office in Seoul.

- a. DPRK supported recommendations from Tunisia (124.61), Poland (124.65), and Argentina (124.66) to cooperate with the UN.
- b. Partially accepted: Sierra Leone (124.67)

Dismantle all political prison camps and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience, including relatives being held on the basis of "guilt-by-association."

Institute protections against arbitrary detention that guarantee due process and fair trial rights.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Israel in its 2nd cycle to "Enshrine fully the right to fair trial and due process guarantees." (124.114).
- b. Partially accepted: Australia (124.115).

Prohibit the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as punishment for detainees and ratify CAT and its Optional Protocol.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by Argentina in its 2nd cycle to "Make efforts to achieve respect for all fundamental rights and freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity for the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations"(124.117).
- b. Recommendations to accede to the CAT: 124.4-124.11.

Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- a. DPRK supported recommendations made by Kazakhstan (124.1), Bolivia (124.2), Chad (124.3), Estonia (124.17), and Singapore (124.18) in its 2nd UPR cycle to join new international human rights treaties.

Account for all missing persons, prisoners, and deceased prisoners, and provide their names and locations to their families and their respective states.

- a. DPRK supported the recommendation by the Russian Federation in its 2nd cycle to "Create a national mechanism for the review of complaints of the populations concerning human rights violations" (124.116).

Appendix H: 181 Former Prisoners at Sorimchon (Provided by Mr. Jung Gwang-il, Founder and President of NoChain for North Korea)

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Huh Young-il	M	38	Gilju, North Hamgyong Province	None	June 2000	Unknown
Lee Dong-myung	M	27	Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang	Worker at a sports equipment factory	July 2000	Unknown
Jang Ho-young	M	27	Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang	None	July 2000	Unknown
Kim Eun-cheol	M	18	Musan, North Hamgyong Province	Student	July 2000 (imprisoned at 20)	Unknown
Kim Chul-beom	M	26	Musan, North Hamgyong Province	None	June 2001	Unknown
Kim Il-tae	M	43	Pungsan-gun, Yanggang Province	Laborer at the Fishery Department in Rason	April 2000	Unknown
Choi Kyung-hee (Wife of Kim Il-tae)	F	40	Saetbyul-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Propaganda Unit of Rason Staff	April 2000	Unknown
Son Young-ok	F	36	Hwasong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	February 2000	Unknown
Lee Seol-hwa	F	26	Unknown	Laborer in a Convenient Cooperative Store in Secheon-dong, Hoeryong	November 1999	Unknown
Kim Young-chun	M	28	Junghwa-gun, Pyongyang	Border guard for the MPAF	July 2001	Unknown
Eom Cheol-su	M	40	Musan, North Hamgyong Province	Company Commander in the MPAF First Corps	July 2000	Unknown
Kim Myung-cheol	M	43	Hyesan, Yangkang Province	Driver	November 1999	Unknown
Kim Gwang-jin	M	24	Buyun District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Student	March 2000	Unknown
Noh Young-ki	M	37	Hyesan, Yanggang Province	Unknown	March 2000	Unknown
Ahn Sung-chul	M	16	Ontan Workers' District, Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Student	December 2001	Unknown
Kim Young-chun	F	36	Sinheung-gun, South Hamgyong Province	Laborer at the Sinheung Machinery Factory	February 2000	Unknown
Son Gi-bok	M	43	Wawoodo District, Nampo, South Pyongan Province	Crew member of the "Jeonjin" ship under the Ministry of Marine Transport	September 2000	Unknown
Yu Jong-cheol	M	37	Nampo	Laborer of the Forestry Mission stationed in Russia	December 2000	Unknown
Kim Chul-min	M	35	Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province	None	2000	Unknown
Cha Jeong-cheol	M	27	Unknown	KPA Soldier	June 2003	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Jeon Man-su	M	44	Seungho District, Pyongyang	Staff at the Seungho Cement Factory in Pyongyang	April 2000	Unknown
Noh Gwang-cheol	M	37	Namyang Workers' District, Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	None	September 2001	Unknown
Kim Seung-cheol	M	35	Musan, North Hamgyong Province	Test engineer at Musan Station	July 2001	Unknown
Eom Yong-yeon	M	45	Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province	Driver at the Hoeryong Hotel	November 1999	Unknown
Kim Nam-cheol	M	36	Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	None	March 2000	Unknown
Yang Myung-sung	M	22	Unknown	Laborer in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province	September 2003	Unknown
Lee Chun-ki	M	48	Unknown	Laborer in Gyeongseong County, North Hamgyong Province	May 2003	Unknown
Seo Jae-suk	M	42	Sansong Workers' District, Onsong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Agricultural worker	December 2003	Unknown
Lee Chul-ho	M	35	Unknown	Laborer for the Farmland Construction Group in Hoeryong City, North Hamgyong Province	February 2000	Unknown
Lee Eun-ju	F	28	Gwanhae-dong, Sinam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	None	December 2000	Unknown
Seo Myung-ok	F	38	Namyang Workers' District, Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Telephone operator at the Namyang Telecommunication Office	December 2001	Unknown
Kim Young-suk	F	48	Daedong-gun, South Pyongan Province	Housewife	September 2000	Unknown
Ham Sun-jeong	F	25	Unknown	Laborer at the Deokcheon Coal Mine in Deokcheon-gun, South Pyongan Province	February 2002	Unknown
Park Myung-hee	F	35	Songpyeong District, Cheongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	November 1999	Unknown
Lee Geum-nam	F	35	Dancheon, South Hamgyong Province	Housewife	December 1999	Unknown
Kang Mi-sook	F	35	Bongsan-gun, North Hwanghae Province	None	November 1999	Unknown
Unknown (Kang Mi-sook's mother)	F	56	Unknown	Housewife	November 1999	Unknown
Hwang Mi-ran	F	38	Unknown	Housewife	January 2003	Unknown
Kim Yeon-hee	F	28	Unknown	Laborer in Eundeok-gun, North Hamgyong Province	January 2004	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Kim Kyung-ok	F	28	Unknkown	Laborer in Eundeok-gun, North Hamgyong Province	January 2004	Unknown
Cho Sung-hye	F	35	Eundeok-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	February 2004	Unknown
Bang Eun-suk	F	39	Eundeok-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	January 2004	Unknown
Kim Guk-hwa	F	Un-known	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Yu Sung-geum	F	24	Unknown	Laborer at the Musan Mine in North Hamgyong Province	November 2002	Unknown
Heo Eun-sook	F	35	Songpyeong Dis- trict, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	February 2004	Unknown
Bang Geum-seon	F	42	Eundeok-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Housewife	April 2004	Unknown
Jeon Young-sook	F	58	Pyeongseong, South Pyongan Province	Housewife	May 2004	Unknown
Kim Chun-ok	F	60	Anju, South Pyongan Province	Housewife	April 2004	Unknown
Kim Seong-hee	F	30	Unknown	Laborer in the Seong Cheongang District, Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	May 2004	Unknown
(50) Kim Hye-ok	F	28	Unknown	Laborer in Uiju-gun, North Pyongan Province	June 2004	Unknown
Kim Hye-young	F	30	Unknown	Laborer in the Fishing Depart- ment in Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province	July 2004	Unknown
Woo Mok-lan	F	25	Unknkown	Laborer in a pottery factory	January 2005	Unknown
Kim Sun-hee (2nd generation Korean Japanese)	F	40	Unknown	Instructor at the Korean Chil- dren's Union of the Ohsandeok People's School (elementary school) in Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province		Unknown
Kim Young-soon	F	28	Unknown	Laborer in the Musan Mine, North Hamgyong Province	January 2004	Unknown
Lee Gwang-myung	M	25	Unknown	Farmer in Musan	February 2002	Unknown
Park Kyung-soo	M	50	Pyongyang	Director of the KWP 414 Liaison Office	June 2000	Unknown
Kim Jong-min	M	48	Pyongyang	Instructor at the KWP 414 Liai- son Office	June 2000	Unknown
Ahn Won-kil	M	50	Nampo	Secretary for Seo Yun-seok, a Chief Secretary of the Party Committee in South Pyongan Province	May 2002	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Kim Young-gil	M	43	Ganggye, Jagang Province	Sports instructor of the Eighth Division, People's Security Forces	March 2000	Unknown
Kim Chang-wan	M	40	Pyongyang	Instructor at the Second Division of the SSD and interpreter for the North Korean mission to the UN until 1999	August 2001	Unknown
Kim Sung-joon	M	40	Deokcheon, South Pyongan Province	Instructor at the Second Division of the SSD	May 2001	Unknown
Park Sun-hyup	M	58	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Chief of a construction material company in Hamheung	April 2000	Unknown
Kim Eun-ho	M	52	Yeonggwang-gun, South Pyongan Province	Director of the Ministry of Trade	March 2000	Unknown
Yeom Jun-shik	M	60	Pihyeon-gun, North Pyongan Province	Laborer	July 2000	Unknown
Hwang Jong-ho	M	47	Unknown	Medical doctor in the First Aid Division of the Municipal People's Hospital, Kaesong	November 1999	Unknown (released after 3 years of detention)
Shin Young-sook	F	38	Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province	Announcer at the Sinpo Fishery Department	November 1999	Unknown
Cho Cheol-shik	M	48	Unknown	Instructor at the Business Management Office in Pyongyang	September 2002	Unknown
Kim Ran-young	F	35	Unknown	Laborer in Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	May 2004	Unknown
Shim Cheol-ho (Son of Shim Chang-han, a former Minister of People's Security)	M	42	Pyongyang	Vice Minister of the Ministry of Information and Communication	September 2001	Alive and the incumbent Minister of Information and Communication
Kim Seung-gon	M	44	Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province	Chief of the MPAF Reconnaissance Division	February 2000	Alive
Maeng Gyung-nam	M	43	Jeongju, North Pyongan Province	MPAF Foreign Business Division	May 2000	Alive
Kim Gwang-shik	M	46	Pyongyang	Secretary of the North Korean Embassy in Australia	May 2000	Unknown
Kim Seok-cheol	M	40	Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province	Colonel of the KPA Reconnaissance Division	June 2000	Unknown
Kang	M	62	Dae'an District, Nampo	Director of the MPS in Dae'an District	October 2000	Unknown
Cho Seok-cheon	M	65	Pyongyang	Director of the SSD in charge of the Ministry of Railways	September 2001	Unknown
Jang Chi-eok	M	44	Nampo	Preliminary Judge of the Preliminary Investigation Department of the MPS in Nampo	October 2000	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Han	M	59	Ryonggang-gun, South Pyongan Province	Vice Director of the People's Safety Ministry in Ryonggang-gun	October 2000	Unknown
Yoo Soon-cheol	M	44	Nampo	Preliminary Judge of the Preliminary Investigation Department of the MPS in Ryonggang-gun	November 2000	Unknown
Park Myung-cheol	M	40	Nampo	Official of the Resident Registration Department of the MPS in Ryonggang-gun	October 2000	Unknown
Kim Bong-seon	F	65	Pyongyang	SSD Vice Director of the Conspiracy Research Office	December 2001	Unknown
Yeom Jeong-je	M	52	Hyesan, Yanggang Province	Chief Prosecutor of Morangbong District, Pyongyang	February 2000	Alive
Kim Yun-sik	M	52	Pyongyang	Chief Prosecutor of Jung District, Pyongyang	February 2000	Alive
Kang Hak-geun	M	67	Pyongyang	Chief Prosecutor of Sosong District, Pyongyang	February 2000	Alive
Shim Eun-taek	M	65	Gapsan-gun, Yanggang Province	Yanggang Province Chief Prosecutor	November 2000	Alive
Kim Byung-nam	M	66	Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Organizational Secretary of the Party in Yanggang Province	February 2000	Alive
Jang Chun-kwon	M	66	Gangdong-gun, South Pyongan Province	Brigade Commander of the Seventh Division in the People's Security Forces	November 1999	Alive
Lee Myung-ho	M	68	Hwangju, North Hwanghae Province	Political Director of the SSD, the Forestry Mission to Russia	November 1999	Alive
Kang Young-seon	M	45	Nampo	Agent of the SSD in Nampo	February 2000	Alive
Kim Cheol-jun (Son of the Vice Director of the General Bureau of Reconnaissance)	M	43	Pyongyang	Representative of the Civil Aviation of North Korea Mission to Russia	September 2001	Alive
Choi Young-kil	M	50	Pyongyang	Instructor at the Yukyung Branch Office of the Chosun Pyongyang Trade Company	November 1999	Alive
Ahn Chang-nam	M	51	Ganggye, Jagang Province	Director of the Justice Department in the KWP Central Committee	November 1999	Alive
Lee Myung-hak	M	36	Hamheung	Laborer in the No. 66 Company in South Hamgyong Province	October 2001	Unknown
Kim Jong-seok	M	60	Pyeongseong, South Pyongan Province	President of the Seokjung Trading Company affiliated with the FAD in the KWP Central Committee	February 2000	Unknown
Unknown	M	59	Unknown	Director of the SSD in Rangnang District, Pyongyang	September 2002	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Han Myung-cheol	M	58	Unknown	Director of the MPS	May 2004	Unknown
Cha Bok-soon	F	58	Pyongyang	Manager of Buheung Company's Pyongyang Branch of the Second Economic Committee, which deals with the military economy	November 1999	Unknown
Cho Bong-ae	F	42	Unknown	Office worker in the business center in Suncheon, South Pyongan Province	September 2000	Unknown
Yun Yang-kwon	M	54	Nampo	Counselor of the Trade Representative in France	November 1999	Alive
Jang Pa	M	40	Chongam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	None	March 2000	Unknown
Kang Chul-ho	M	39	Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province	Instructor at the Trade Division in North Pyongan Province	February 2000	Alive
Park Soo-hyun	M	45	Musan, North Hamgyong Province	Miner in the Musan Mine	November 1999	Unknown
Kim Cheol-yong	M	38	Hyesan, Yanggang Province	Interpreter at the Trade Division in Yanggang Province	November 2000	Unknown
Kim Gwang-ho	M	44	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Instructor in Division 2 of the MPS	September 1999	Unknown
Park Si-ae	F	38	Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang	Choreographer at the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace	February 2000	Unknown
Kwak Gwang-ho	M	40	Dongmyung-dong, Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province	None	June 2000	Died of malnutrition
Kim Jeong-soo	M	38	Chollima District, Nampo	Vice Director of the Kim Il-sung Socialist Youth League in the Chollima District	February 2000	Unknown
Yeom Young-cheol	M	38	Chollima District, Nampo	Chair of the Kim Il-sung Socialist Youth League of the City Construction Office in Chollima District	February 2000	Unknown
Jang Gwang-ok	F	35	Chollima District, Nampo	Housewife	February 2000	Unknown
Kim Young-hwa	F	35	Chollima District, Nampo	Housewife	February 2000	Unknown
Goh Eun-hee	F	24	Chollima District, Nampo	Laborer at the City Construction Business Center	February 2000	Unknown
Kim Ik-soo	M	58	Japan	Instructor at the Maebong Trade Company in the General Staff of the MPAF	February 2000	Unknown
Kim Deok-won	M	55	Japan	Instructor at the Weolmyungsan Trading Company in the KWP Central Committee	November 2000	Unknown
Kim Yun-gil	M	43	Unknown	Senior Officer at the Food Supply Office in Pyongyang	February 2000	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Kim Jong-myung	M	46	Unknown	Engineer at the Communication Maintenance Bureau in Pyongyang	February 2000	Unknown
Kim Young-il	M	48	Unknown	Agent of KWP Office 35	February 2000	Unknown
Jin Cheol-kwon	M	25	Kaesong	Unknown	November 2000	Unknown
Kim Il-hyun	M	40	Kimchaek, North Hamgyong Province	Miner at the Musan Mine	December 1999	Escaped from North Korea
Kim Yeol-mo	M	58	Unknown	Colonel of the KPA	September 2003	Unknown
Yu Guk-jin	M	55	Kimchaek, North Hamgyong Province	Director of Foreign Affairs, SSD in North Hamgyong Province	February 2000	Released in February 2002
Jang Hyun-soo	M	48	Unknown	Laborer for the Forestry Business Center in Russia	May 2003	In South Korea
Shin Jeong-ae (Japanese-Korean)	F	50	Unknown	Housewife	April 2000	In the U.S.
Kim Young-cheol	M	43	Pyongyang	Instructor at the Mankyungbong 92, Division No. 2 in the SSD	May 2001	Unknown
Cheon Chang-hee	M	35	Anbyeon-gun, Kangwon Province	Squad leader at the No. 131 Instruction Division in charge of the KWP nuclear facility construction unit	November 1999	Unknown
Kim Seok-cheol	M	30	Jonchun-gun, Jagang Province	Soldier of the No. 131 Instruction Division in charge of the KWP nuclear facility construction unit	November 1999	Unknown
Yun Seong-min	M	40	Pyongyang	Vice Director of the Buheung Company of the Second Economic Committee	September 2001	Unknown
Kim Kyung-il	M	34	Saetbyul-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Programmer for the Academy of Science for Defense in Yongsung District, Pyongyang	August 2001	Unknown
Kim Sun-cheol	M	37	Unknown	Pilot of the Division 4 Air Force Headquarter, MPAF	September 2002	Unknown
Seo Chun-bo	M	55	Unknown	Manager of Division 12 in the SSD	August 2002	Unknown
Kim Hwa-soon	F	40	Unknown	Office worker at Hwadae-gun, North Hamgyong Province	January 2005	Unknown
Jeong Hyo-sook	F	40	Kaesong	Housewife	November 1999	Unknown
Huh Geum-joo	F	29	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Master of Taekwondo in Hamheung	March 2000	Unknown
Huh (Father of Huh Geum-joo)	M	60	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Instructor at the Machine Factory in Hamheung	March 2000	Unknown
Yang Weon-jong	M	59	Saetbyul-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Director of Counterintelligence for the SSD in Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	May 2000	Unknown
Kim Jong-soo	M	51	Hwaseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Head of the MPAF Operational Department	May 2001	Unknown

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Kim Byung-soon	M	61	North Hamgyong Province	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs	November 1999	Released by an order of Kim Jong-il in October 2000
Kim Dong-ho	M	64	Cheongam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Chief Director of Eundeok Headquarters, which deals with gasoline for the MPAF	September 2000	Unknown
Jeong Ho	M	44	Unknown	Chief agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
Jung Kwang-il	M	40	China	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
Cho Chang-kil	M	42	Unknown	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
(140) Kim Guk-sung	M	60	Unknown	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
Goh Eun-kyung	M	42	Unknown	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
Yang Sang-guk	M	42	Unknown	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Released on the order of Kim Jong-il on July 4, 2002
Kim Myung-soo	M	48	Unknown	Agent of the Operations Team for KWP Office 35	July 4, 2000	Unknown
Kang Seok-chul	M	43	Unknown	Instructor at the KWP Liaison Office 131	October 2002	Unknown
Kim Sun-cheol	M	19	Sakju-gun, North Pyongan Province	Soldier of the Guard Command	October 2001	Unknown
Bang Young-sil	F	35	Komusan, Buryeong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Station staff member at Gilju Station	June 2000	Died of starvation

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Kim Chang-rok	M	35	Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province	None	November 1999	Died on February 16, 2000 due to diseases contracted in prison
Lee Il-nam	M	41	Unknown	Commander of Hoeryong Station, Chongjin Railway Department	June 2000	Died of malnutrition
Kim Yong-il	M	42	Nanam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Laborer at Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex	September 2000	Died of starvation
Kim Young-sil	F	25	Unknown	Worked in a propaganda team in Bocheon-gun, Yanggang Province	November 1999	Died of malnutrition in April 2000
Kim Ho-seok	M	37	Yeonsa-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Laborer in the Sangha Coal Mine in Onseong-gun	May 2001	Executed for trying to escape the camp
Cha Gwang-ho	M	65	Wonsan, Gangweon Province	Reporter for KCNA	November 1999	Died of malnutrition in December 2001
Kim Kyung-cheon	M	60	Pyongyang	Cameraman for the Central Broadcasting Committee	March 2000	Died in May 2001
Park Young-gi	M	52	Sinuiju, North Hamgyong Province	Head of the Sinuiju branch of the Birobong Trading Company under the Intelligence Department of the MPAF	November 2001	Died of malnutrition in December 2002
Kim Jong-bok	M	52	Yangdeok-gun, South Pyongan Province	Manager of the Secretariat of the People's Committee in Yangdeok-gun	March 2000	Died of malnutrition in December 2001
Kim Su-won	M	47	Juwon-ri, Onseong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Farmer in Juwon Collective Farm	June 2000	Died
Park Kyung-il	M	45	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Laborer at the Heungnam Chemical Factory in Hamheung	April 2000	Died of colitis in June 2001
Choi Gwang-ho	M	47	Buryeong-gun, North Hamgyong Province	Manager of the Chemical Material Company in Buryeong-gun	April 2001	Publicly executed in the camp
Park In-shik	M	38	Pyongyang	Manager of a material management unit at a side farm affiliated with the Escort Bureau	September 2001	Died
Kim Gwang-yeon	M	32	Wonsan, Gangweon Province	Researcher at the Science Center in Pyeongseong	July 2001	Died of malnutrition in January 2002

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Jeong Hak-su	M	42	Unknown	Laborer in Gwangpo Duck Factory in Jeongpyeong-gun, South Hamgyong Province	September 2000	Died of starvation in January 2003
Kim Gwang-il	M	18	Unknown	High school student in Suncheon, South Pyongan Province	October 2002	Dragged somewhere at night with his younger brother, Kim Gwang-sik. Maybe executed or sent to a total control zone
Kim Gwang-sik (Brother of Kim Gwang-il)	M	16	Unknown	Student in Suncheon, South Pyongan Province	October 2002	Dragged somewhere at night with his older brother, Kim Gwang-il. Maybe executed or sent to a total control zone
Lee Gwang-seong	M	38	Unknown	Football player for the Provincial Sports Team, North Hamgyong Province	September 2002	Dragged somewhere at night around March 2003
Noh Chun-sam	M	27	Unknown	Mining and forestry laborer in Samjiyeon-gun, Yanggang Province	June 2000	Sent to an unknown location in August 2000
Seo Jin	M	44	Hwangju, North Hwanghae Province	Foreign Business Division of the MPAF	February 2000	Died of malnutrition in June 2002
Kim Geon-ki	M	44	Pyongyang	Foreign Business Division of the MPAF	February 2000	Died of malnutrition in 2001
Unknown	M	66	Yanggang Province	Director of the SSD in Yanggang Province	November 2000	Died of torture and beatings by the Defense Security Command in December 2000

Name	Gender	Age Upon Imprisonment	Hometown	Occupation Prior to Imprisonment	Date of Detention	Status
Song Geun-il	M	67	Pyongyang	Brigade Commander of the Seventh Division of the People's Security Forces	February 2000	Died of malnutrition in December 2001
Kim Sung-do	M	67	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Chief Instructor of Division No. 2 of the SSD in Shinpo	March 2000	Dragged somewhere in 2001
Hwang Sung-jin	M	55	Wonsan, Gangweon Province	President of the Haegeum Trade Company of the MPAF	May 2001	Died of disease in detention
Han Young-tae	M	60	Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Director of the SSD of the Haegeum Trade Company	May 2001	Died of malnutrition in 2002
Jang Myung-hwa	F	39	Hyesan, Yanggang Province	Reconnaissance Division of the MPAF	April 2000	Died of malnutrition in April 2003
Kim Geun-chil	M	38	Jeoncheon-gun, Jagang Province	Shoe repairman in Ganggye, Jagang Province	November 2001	Died of malnutrition
Kim Gwang-nam	M	38	Hoeryeong, North Hamgyong Province	Laborer at the Hoeryong Station	April 2000	Died of malnutrition in June 2002
Joo Il	M	50	Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province	Violinist in the Merits Chorus of the MPAF	May 2001	Died of malnutrition in March 2002
Kim Young-jun	M	35	Cheongam District, Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province	Engineer at Chongjin Station	July 2001	Died of malnutrition on June 21, 2002
Oh Kyung-hwan	M	56	Unknown	Instructor at Division 2 of the SSD	December 1999	Died of malnutrition in December 2000
Yun Young-cheol (Korean-Japanese)	M	56	Japan	Dalian Branch Chief of the Baekyang Company in the MPAF	December 2000	Died of malnutrition in 2002
Jang Ki-bok	M	51	Dancheon, South Hamgyong Province	Chief of Investigation of the SSD in Hoeryong	January 2001	Died of malnutrition in August 2001
Kim Sang-cheol	M	27	Unknown	Soldier	June 2000	Died of malnutrition in 2002

Appendix I: List of 421 High-Level Purges^{ix}

Period	Name and Position at Time of Purging	Purging Method and Reason
2010	<p>Choi Seung-cheol : Vice Minister of KWP Ministry of Unification</p> <p>Kwon Ho-woong : Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Secretariat the 1st Deputy Director / Representative for Inter-Korean Talks</p> <p>Park Kyung-cheol : Deputy Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Secretariat Deputy Director</p> <p>Jang Woo-young : Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Secretariat Department Head</p> <p>Kim Kwang-min : United Front Department Beijing Station Representative</p> <p>Baek Moon-gil: State Security Department North-South Relations Bureau, and the other 6 members</p>	<p>Public Executions; the first instances of Kim Jong-un executing the leadership of the State Security Department</p>
	<p>Park Nam-gi: KWP Planning and Finance Department Director and his Family</p> <p>Ri Tae-il: KWP Planning and Finance Department Deputy Director</p>	<p>Public Executions; labeled responsible for currency reform failure</p>

²² Kim Jong-un was born on January 8th, 1984, thus making him 27 when Kim Jong-il died in December, 2011.

²³ 'Central Party' is short for the 'Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.' Since the Korean Workers' Party includes both the Central and regional party organizations, the 'Korean Workers' Party' and 'Central Party' are not the same concept.

	Hong Suk-hyung: North Hamgyong Party Secretary; Former Planning and Finance Department Director (Grandson of Hong Myong-hui, author of “Im Kkokjong”)	Executed
2011	Ryu Kyung: Vice-Chairman of the State Security Department ²⁴	Executed; family also executed
	Kwak Jung-cheol: Deputy Chief of KWP Office No. 39 (former Party Secretary to the Embassy in Beijing)	Executed; connected to Kim Jong-nam
	Shim ○○: Former Korye Air Representative in Beijing (3~5 people)	Executed; connected to Kim Jong-nam
	Kim Cheol: Deputy Director of Ministry of the People’s Army	Executed by anti-aircraft gun and destroyed the lament by tank in January 2012 at Kang Gun Military Academy
2012	Park Young Moo: Chief of Financial Affairs for Kim Jong-il’s secretarial office	Three generations of his family were exterminated (including young grandsons)
	○○○ : Kim Jong-il’s Secretariat in Russia (7 other employees)	Execution by anti-aircraft gun
	Ri Yong-ho: North Korean Army Chief of Staff	Executed
	○○○ : General Director of the Central Party	Executed
	12 Members of the Unhasu Orchestra and Wangjaesan Light Music Band	Execution by anti-aircraft gun
	5 War Veterans in Seopo-gu, Pyongyang	Executions were carried out on the grounds that veterans publicly conveyed their grievances, complaining that they were "more inferior to porpoises" after their residences were leveled without guaranteed replacement in order to construct a Porpoise Center in Seopo-gu.
2013 (Connected to Jang Song-	Jang Song-thaek : Kim Il-sung's son-in-law and Kim Jong-un's uncle-in-law	Executed
	Ri Ryong-ha: First Vice Director of the Central Party’s Administrative Department	Executed; family also executed

²⁴The referencing of North Korean names such as ‘Ryu Kyung’ and ‘Ri Yong-ha’ follows the North Korean notational system.

thaek)	Jang Soo-gil: Vice Director of the Central Party's Administrative Department	Executed by anti-aircraft gun; family also executed including son-in-law
	Liang Chong-song: Vice Director of the Central Party Administrative Department	Executed 9 out of 11 officials of the Administrative Dept.
	Park Choon-hong: Vice-Chairman of the Central Party Administrative Department and a political official of the 7th General Corps	Executed
	Jeon Young-jin: Jang Song-thaek's brother-in-law (former Cuban ambassador)	Executed; family also executed
	20~30 members of the Central Party Administrative Department including unit chiefs and staff	Executed
	Jang Yong-cheol: Ambassador to Malaysia, nephew of Jang Song-thaek	His wife, Park Chun-hee (actress in 'Hong Gil-dong'), was exiled after being forced to divorce him; their two sons (18 and 20 years old) were executed with Jang Yong-cheol.
	Oh Jung-hoon: The Head of Geumseong Academy, Jang Song-thaek's entourage	Executed
	Jeon Hye-young: Jang Song-thaek's niece (older sister's daughter)	Political Prisoner
	Park Kwang-cheol: Ambassador to Sweden	Executed; entire family, including daughter Park Mi-young(Famous actress), incarcerated as political prisoners
	7 key high-ranking officers of 54th Bureau of the Central Party Administrative Department	Executed
	Jang Myong-hak : Chief of the KWP Central Party Administrative Department Nanometal research institution Around 20 people close to Ri Ryong-ha, First Deputy Director of the Administrative Department	Executed
2013 (Connected to Jang Song-	Ryu Jae-kwan: In charge of the Beijing Haedanghwa restaurant Ryu Jae-kwan's Wife: In charge of the Pyongyang Haedanghwa restaurant	Executed at the same time
	Kim ○○: Director of the People's Security	Executed

thaeK)	Department 9th Bureau; aide to Jang Song-thaeK	
	Ri Cheol: Supporter of the People's Security Department 9th Bureau and around 10~20 others	Executed
	Gu Myeong-seon: Director of the People's Security Department 8th Bureau and 10 others	Executed
	○○○: Political Official of the People's Security Department 225th Bureau	Executed
	Bang Chun-sam: Political Official of the People's Security Department 8th General Corps; Jang Song-thaeK's secretary	Executed
	○○○: People's Security Department 8th General Corps Chief of Staff	Executed
	Kim Myung-ryul: Central Party Administrative Department 54th Bureau Nampo Branch Chief	Executed
	Ri Ryong-nam: Chagang Province Party Propaganda Secretary, younger brother of Ri Ryong-ha, Central Administrative Department 1st Deputy Director	Executed and entire family incarcerated
	Ri Hee-cheol: Director of the Political Affairs Bureau and in-law of Ri Ryong-ha	Exiled and all of his sons incarcerated
	Ri Woong-gil: Central Party International Department Chief in charge of Europe	All family members (excluding daughters-in-law) incarcerated in political concentration camps
	Park Young-jin: Central Party Administrative Department 54th Bureau Fisheries Bureau Director	Executed; entire family incarcerated in Kaechon Number 14 internment camp
	Park Seong-cheol: Beijing Haedanghwa Restaurant Manager	Executed
	Oh Sang-heon: Director of the People's Security Department 8th bureau	Execution by anti-aircrafts and flamethrowers
	○○○: Administrative Department 54th Bureau Chief of Staff	Executed
	○○○: Director of the People's Security Department 7th General Corps	Executed

	Cho Seong-kyu: National Tourism Bureau Inter-Korean Travel Agency CEO; Jang Song-thaek's son-in-law	Entire family incarcerated in concentration camp
	○○○: Chief of Central Party Office 35	Executed
	Park Sung-○: Guidance Bureau 2 Director; Jang Song-thaek's entourage	Executed
	○○○: People's Security Department, Commander of Interior Forces, Political Official, Chief of Staff, etc.	Executed
2013 (Connected to Jang Song-thaek)	Oh Cheol-sung: Guidance Bureau 131 Director	Executed
	Oh Sa-sung: Head of Rason City Trade Bureau, Guidance Bureau 131, younger sibling of Oh Cheol-sung	Subpoenaed to Pyongyang and disappeared
	○○○: Guidance Bureau 131 Financial Section Chief (Female)	Executed
	Park Doo-ik: 1st Army Corps Political Official	Executed
	11 people of different positions including Choi Geum-cheol, Kim Dong-yi, Han Ryong-gil, Jeong Sung-il, Choi Byung-hee, Ahn Jong-hwan, Cho Won-beom, Ri Cheol-ho, Kim Gyeong-soo, and Jeon Eung-ryul	Executed; branded as anti-revolutionary
	10 people connected to the Jang Song-thaek Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Executed
2013	Kim Geun-seop: Central OGD Deputy Director, 7 people including Haeju Party OGD secretary ²⁵	Public execution on grounds of watching South Korean dramas, drug use, leading a promiscuous private life, etc.
	○○○: People's Army, Department Director of Construction and Design; rank at the time: Major	Executed by anti-aircraft gun for being unsatisfied with the Mirim Racecourse
	7 military engineering university students	Beaten up by guards in front of college students, loaded into cars, and swiftly driven to be executed

²⁵ While some people reported the public execution of Kim Geun-seop, Deputy Director of the Central OGD and 7 of his associates to have taken place in 2014, this document follows the testimonies of defectors who report their executions to have taken place in 2013.

	○○○: Director of the Obongsan Management Office (Crematorium)	Executed; released secrets related to the cremation of a young girl who had managed Kim's vacation home at Obongsan Crematorium
2014	Kim Ok: Section Chief for Kim Jong-il's Secretariat and his fourth wife	Executed
	Kim ○○: Kim Ok's older brother; first vice-chairman of Kim Il-sung University	Executed
	Ri Young-soo: Director of Central Party Labor Organization; aide to Jang Song-thaek	Executed
	Baek Gye-ryong: Chief of Central Party Light Industry Department; Kim Kyung-hee and Jang Song-thaek's entourage	Executed
	○○○: Head of the Military General Political Bureau 38 (Kim Jong-un's summer house management)	Executed ; drank with Ma Won-chun, Design Director for the National Defense Commission, at Song-Jungak (Kim Jong-un's summer house)
	○○○: People's Security Department Chief of Staff	Executed
	○○○: People's Security Department general section manager and vice-department head	Executed
	○○○: President of the Unified Development Bank, Kim Kyung-hee's inner circle	Executed
	○○○: Eunha Guidance Bureau Director, Kim Kyung-hee's inner circle	Executed
2014	Kim Cheol-soo: State Security Department Foreign Anti-Detectorate; former Shenyang Consulate Representative (passport screening)	Executed
	20~30 close associates of the Central Party's Light Industry Department's Kim Kyung-hee	Executed
	10 key members of the People's Security Department	Executed ; People's Security Department 2nd Inspection

	○○○: KWP Light Industry department General Manager; Kim Kyung-hee's secretary	Executed
	Kim Kyung-hee: <i>Kim Jong-un's aunt</i>	Assassinated
2015	Hyun Young-cheol: <i>Head of People's Army</i> and several associated individuals	Executed by anti-aircraft gun
	Byun In-sun: Operations Director General of the People's Army	Executed
	Cho Young-nam: Vice Chairman of the National Planning Committee	Executed; showed dissatisfaction with the construction of the Future Scientists Road
	Choi Young-gun: <i>Deputy Prime Minister</i>	Executed for poor performance in the implementation of Kim Jong-un's forest-greening policy
	Jarang Farm Manager, Party Secretary	Summarily executed, his farm failed due to lack of electricity and food
	People's Army General Political Bureau Political Events Section Chief	Summarily executed for creating an unsatisfactory welcome at one of Kim Jong-un's event
2016	Kim Yong-jin: <i>Deputy Prime Minister for Education</i>	Executed, Bad posture at Kim Jong-un's event
	Kim Seung-nam: State Security Department deputy director	Executed by anti-aircraft gun
	6 State Security Department deputy directors	Purged after having left office
	20~30 staff including the director, deputy-directors, and section chiefs of the State Security Department	Executed by anti-aircraft gun; reportedly a 'bloodbath'
	A few members of the Central OGD's State Security Management Office including deputy department heads	Executed
	Chief Political Director of the State Security Department	Executed

2018	Hwang Yong Sik: CEO of the KKG, Kum Kang General Development Company. Part of the People's Army General Political Bureau.	Executed. Whole family of the victims were sent to the political prison camp
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	Deputy Chief of the Political Bureau KKG.	
	Director of the Organizational Dep of the KKG.	
	Chief of the Tour Dep of the KKG.	
2017	Kim Jong-nam: <i>Kim Jong-un's half-brother</i>	Assassinated at Malaysian airport
	Kim Won-hong: <i>Head of the State Security Department</i>	Executed
	10 high-ranking North Korean military officers	Executed; foreign currency bribery, etc.

Endnotes

ⁱ David Hawk, "Hidden Gulag IV: Gender Repression and Prisoner Disappearances," *HRNK*, https://hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/Hawk_HiddenGulag4_FINAL.pdf.

ⁱⁱ Court Robinson, "Lost Generation," *HRNK*.

ⁱⁱⁱ North Korea Strategy Center, "Executions and Purges of North Korean Elites: An Investigation into Genocide Based on High-Ranking Officials' Testimonies," 76.

^{iv} David Hawk, "Hidden Gulag IV: Gender Repression and Prisoner Disappearances," *HRNK*, 29-30, https://hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/Hawk_HiddenGulag4_FINAL.pdf.

^v David Hawk, "Hidden Gulag Second Edition: The Lives and Voices of 'Those Who Are Sent to the Mountains,'" *HRNK*, 95, https://hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/HRNK_HiddenGulag2_Web_5-18.pdf.

^{vi} Cynthia Warmbier, *et al.*, v. DPRK, 46, <https://www.courthousenews.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/WarmbierOrder.pdf>.

^{vii} Korean War Abductees Family Union, Korean War Abductee List, <http://www.kwafu.org/english/directory.php>.

^{viii} ROK Ministry of Unification, "전후납북자 현황," <https://reunion.unikorea.go.kr/abduct/html/abducteeCurrent.html>.

^{ix} North Korea Strategy Center, "Executions and Purges of North Korean Elites: An Investigation into Genocide Based on High-Ranking Officials' Testimonies," 64-71.