



**The Need to Clarify the Procedure and Government Organs  
Responsible for the Execution of Capital Punishment, the Disposal of  
Bodies of Executed Persons, and the Notification of the Cause and  
Manner of Death to Their Family Members  
in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

**Joint Submission to the Human Rights Council  
at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Universal Periodic Review  
(April-May 2019)**

4 October 2018

**Transitional Justice Coalition on the Death Penalty and Enforced  
Disappearance for the UPR - DPRK\***

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\* This submission is jointly submitted by the following organizations:

- a) **Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG)** was founded in Seoul, South Korea in 2014. It is the first Seoul-based NGO focusing on transitional justice mechanisms for countries with the poorest human-rights records, including the DPRK. Over the past four

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years, TJWG's "Mapping Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea" project has developed a digital database and mapping system to document and visualize in the form of digital maps the evidence of systematic, widespread and grave atrocities reportedly perpetrated in and by the DPRK, including mass killings and burial sites. The data in our collection also includes locations of national security offices, local police, military units and administrative units where documentary evidence of these sites may be stored. The preparatory work of locating these sites is crucial to ending impunity, and to securing forensic and documentary evidence without delay for investigations, truth-seeking mechanisms, the effective design of reparations programs and trials pertaining to serious human rights violations in the future. The data informing this joint submission comes from two projects run by the TJWG: Mapping Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea, and a consortium project in collaboration with the Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights (NKHR), the Korean War Abductees' Family Union (KWAUFU), and NK Watch to create a central repository for data on victims of enforced disappearance by the DPRK, including foreign abductees. Office #601, Gyeongje Tongsinsa Bldg., 55 Jong-ro 1-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 03142, Republic of Korea, [www.tjwg.org](http://www.tjwg.org) / [info@tjwg.org](mailto:info@tjwg.org)

- b) The **Korean War Abductees' Family Union (KWAUFU)**, following in the footsteps of the first family association which formed in 1951, was established in 2000 by family members of Korean War abductees. The goal of the organization is to learn the fate and whereabouts of abductees and ultimately secure their return. KWAUFU uncovers abductee lists and related documents from South Korea and other nations, publishes abduction source books, and documents and video-records testimony from abductee families. KWAUFU works diligently to support legislation domestically and internationally including the 2010 special law on Korean War abduction victims, passage of a US House Resolution, and the submission of 150 communications to the UN WGEID. All of these activities contribute to resolving the Korean war abductees issue, whose total number is estimated to be over 100,000. 2F, Seongil Bldg., 28 Hongneung-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, 02490, Republic of Korea, [www.kwafu.org](http://www.kwafu.org) / [kwafu@naver.com](mailto:kwafu@naver.com)
- c) **NK Watch** was founded in 2003 by survivors of the North Korean political prison camps. NK Watch works to raise awareness throughout the world about the public executions, ruthless torture and beatings, sexual violence, famine, disease, forced labor, and other egregious human rights violations taking place in North Korea, particularly in political prison camps. Since 2003, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has adopted an annual resolution on North Korean human rights. After 2005, resolutions on North Korean human rights have been adopted at the United Nations General Assembly level. In tandem with the international community, NK Watch has submitted more than 550 complaints to the UNHRC on behalf of North Korean escapees since 2013. This project is called 'Human Rights Document and International Advocacy'. NK Watch will continue its activities until 1) the international community takes positive action for the North Korean human rights issue; 2) those responsible for crimes against humanity in the country are brought before the International Criminal Court; and ultimately 3) the North Korean regime stops violating human rights on its people. #503, 38 Sejong-daero 14-gil, Jung-gu, Seoul, 04526, Republic of Korea, [www.nkwatch.org](http://www.nkwatch.org) / [info@nkwatch.org](mailto:info@nkwatch.org)

## Introduction

1. This submission concerns capital punishment, extrajudicial killings, the lack of notification to family members, the clandestine body disposal, and the secrecy surrounding the (extra-)judicial procedure and administrative units responsible for executions, arbitrary or otherwise, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).
2. The data informing this submission comes from two projects run by the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG): Mapping Crimes Against Humanity in North Korea (described in paragraph 3), and a consortium project in collaboration with the Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights (NKHR), the Korean War Abductees' Family Union (KWAFU), and NK Watch to create a central repository for data on victims of enforced disappearance by the DPRK, including foreign abductees.
3. At the time of this submission, TJWG has interviewed a total of 540 North Korean escapees who have re-settled in the Republic of Korea (ROK) to map clandestine mass burials in the DPRK and to collect witness accounts of executions carried out by the state authorities. TJWG released its first report in July 2017, based on interviews with 375 escapees. Charts 1-4 in the Annex show relevant demographic information about the interviewees whose testimony is reflected in our 2017 report.

## Recommendations on Capital Punishment Made in Preceding Reviews

4. During the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) (2008-2011), the DPRK received 167 recommendations in December 2009, of which 50 were rejected and 117 were to be examined by the DPRK for responses to be provided in time for their inclusion in the outcome report to be adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 13<sup>th</sup> session (1-26 March 2010).<sup>1</sup> However, the DPRK belatedly submitted its responses to the first cycle recommendations only days before its second UPR, in the annex to its second cycle report.<sup>2</sup> Of the 117 recommendations that it examined, the DPRK accepted 81 that "are implemented or currently under implementation", partially accepted six, "some parts of which are accepted and currently under implementation", noted 15 that "are difficult to accept under present circumstances, however [sic], are reserved for consideration in the future", and rejected 15.
5. In response to the 12 recommendations made regarding capital punishment, the DPRK rejected outright all but one recommendation by Hungary that called for the ratification of *inter alia* the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP 2), aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, as shown in Table 1 in the Annex.
6. The DPRK categorically rejected all eight recommendations on the moratorium and/or abolition of capital punishment (91.14, 91.15, 91.16, 91.17, 91.18, 91.19, 91.20 and 91.21): Five of these recommendations were moratorium/abolition recommendations, from Italy, Spain, New Zealand, France and Israel citing public executions (91.16, 91.17, 91.19, 91.21), extrajudicial executions (91.16) and respect for minimum international standards, including the right to a fair trial, the limitation of the death penalty to the most serious crimes, as well as the non-application of the death penalty to minors, pregnant women and persons suffering from mental diseases (91.20). However, the DPRK also rejected three further recommendations calling for a moratorium and/or abolition by Brazil and Chile, which referred only to generic executions

(91.14 and 91.15), as well as Lithuania's recommendation that took note of the reduction in capital crimes (91.18).

7. During the interactive discussion of the UPR in December 2009, France asked for the number of death sentences and executions over the past three years, while the Netherlands expressed concerns regarding reports on public executions and the death penalty for political and religious reasons.<sup>3</sup> The DPRK stated that, "in some very exceptional cases, there are public executions for those criminals who committed very brutal violent crimes. These requests are often made by the families and relatives of the victims."<sup>4</sup>

8. During the second cycle of the UPR (2012-2016), the participating countries made a total of 268 recommendations to the DPRK in May 2014, of which 83 were rejected and 185 were to be examined by the DPRK for a response no later than September 2014.<sup>5</sup> In its response, of the 185 recommendations, the DPRK stated that it would accept 113. It partially accepted four, took note of 58, and rejected 10.<sup>6</sup>

9. In response to 25 recommendations made regarding capital punishment, the DPRK rejected only four of them, two during the interactive dialogue in May 2014 and two in its response of September 2014. It took note of the remaining 16, in a marked departure from its near complete lack of engagement in the first cycle, (see Annex Table 2).

10. The DPRK's rejection of recommendations by Australia and Iceland to implement the UN Commission of Inquiry (COI)'s suggestions on capital punishment (125.15 and 125.25) was in line with its categorical rejection of all recommendations related to the COI report.

11. With its rejection of recommendations by Chile, Greece and Spain, which made reference to arbitrary and public executions (124.93 and 125.44) and "institutionalized policy of executions and disappearances described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur" (125.45), the DPRK appears to deny their occurrence, despite consistent reports provided by North Korean escapees.

12. However, the DPRK has "taken note of" recommendations by Sierra Leone, Turkey, Costa Rica, Lithuania and Germany to end public executions (124.82, 124.83, 124.87 and 124.92), collective punishments (124.86) and extrajudicial executions (124.87). TJWG interprets this mixed signal as tacit admission.

13. TJWG notes that the DPRK "took note of" all three recommendations by Portugal, Latvia and Uruguay for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (124.12, 124.13 and 124.14) and 15 recommendations for moratorium of the death penalty and even its eventual abolition (124.77, 124.78, 124.79, 124.80, 124.81, 124.82, 124.83, 124.84, 124.85, 124.86, 124.87, 124.88, 124.89, 124.90 and 124.92).<sup>7</sup>

14. It is noteworthy that the DPRK "took note of" recommendations by France and Hungary to publish detailed statistics on death sentences and executions (124.88 and 124.89). However it rejected Italy's recommendation to disclose, in addition to detailed data, "the modalities of the executions" (124.91). This highlights the DPRK's reluctance to reveal information that would support concrete steps to improve its human rights record.

15. The DPRK also "took note of" the Belgian recommendation for it to respect the minimum standards set out in ECOSOC resolution 1984/50, articles 6 and 14 of the ICCPR, and article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (124.94). Together with its willingness to

engage with the idea of a moratorium and long-term abolition of the death penalty, this may signal the DPRK's general tolerance for technical discussions to rationalise its procedure for capital punishment, provided that they concern non-political offenses and avoid open criticism of its grave record on this practice.

16. During the interactive dialogue, Hungary asked about the criminal acts that could result in the imposition of the death sentence and the number of executions, while Slovakia and Italy expressed their concerns about the death penalty.<sup>8</sup> The DPRK stated that executions were not open to the public in principle, but added that public executions may occur only in exceptional cases, where the crime committed was extremely grave.<sup>9</sup>

17. There is no straightforward way to assess the reasons for the DPRK's sudden engagement during the second cycle. It is widely agreed that the DPRK's engagement with the UPR process was prompted by the COI's call for criminal and legal accountability for the DPRK's leadership and the subsequent resolutions by the Human Rights Council<sup>10</sup> and the General Assembly<sup>11</sup> endorsing calls for UN Security Council's referral of the situation in the DPRK to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

18. The DPRK appears to respond to robust, visible measures, such as the appointment of a COI. Therefore, the logical course of action would be to renew international efforts for the referral of the human rights situation in the DPRK to the ICC. Some of the alleged crimes against humanity perpetrated by the DPRK, such as the abduction and forced disappearance of foreign nationals, may be construed as on-going offenses that commenced in the territory of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Japan, which are parties to the Rome Statute.<sup>12</sup>

### **The DPRK's International Obligations**

19. The DPRK is a party to the ICCPR, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the CRC and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>13</sup> The DPRK also acceded to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity on 8 November 1984<sup>14</sup> and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide on 31 January 1989,<sup>15</sup> as well as to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations on 8 August 1984<sup>16</sup>, without reservations.

20. According to article 6 (2) of the ICCPR, in countries which have not abolished the death penalty, the sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the ICCPR and the Genocide Convention. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court. The term "the most serious crimes" must be read restrictively and pertain only to crimes of extreme gravity, involving intentional killing. Crimes not resulting directly and intentionally in death, such as drug offences, attempted murder, corruption and other economic and political crimes, armed robbery, piracy, abduction, and sexual offences, although serious in nature, can never justify, within the framework of article 6, the imposition of the death penalty.<sup>17</sup>

21. With respect to the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under article 7 of the ICCPR, the Human Rights Committee stated in its General Comment No.

20 that when the death penalty is applied by a State party for the most serious crimes, it must not only be strictly limited in accordance with article 6 but it must be carried out in such a way as to cause the least possible physical and mental suffering.<sup>18</sup>

22. The consortium further notes that the Member States of the UN, including the DPRK, unanimously backed General Assembly resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992 adopting the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005 adopting the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law. The provisions of the 1992 Declaration and the 2005 Basic Principles and Guidelines are binding upon the DPRK as they have become a part of customary international law.

### **Domestic Law and Relevant Domestic Developments since the Previous UPR Cycle**

23. The criminal justice system of the DPRK remains secretive. The DPRK does not publish its legislation for public dissemination. This secrecy undermines the rule of law, and court judgments, including for the trial of capital crimes, are not reported publicly. The consortium regrets that it has to rely on the admittedly incomplete research compiled by foreign experts and governments for information about the DPRK legal system.<sup>19</sup>

24. The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK, adopted in 1972 and revised most recently in 2016, makes no mention of the right to life in Chapter V (Basic Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens). Nor does it restrict the imposition of the death penalty. However, the prosecutor's office and the court have duties to "Protect the sovereignty of the DPRK, the socialist system, the property of the state and social cooperative organizations, and the constitutional rights, lives, and property of the people" through their respective prosecutorial and judicial activities under article 156(3) and article 162(1).

25. The DPRK's approach to international law shows instances of meaningful application of international standards in domestic legislation.<sup>20</sup> For example, according to article 17 of the Treaty Act, adopted in 1998 and revised in 2009 and 2012, government institutions that conclude treaties must implement the obligations set forth therein without exception. Similarly, article 7 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act provides that international treaties approved by the DPRK concerning anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism have the same force as the said Act. Article 9 of the Civil Aviation Act likewise gives the same force to international conventions approved by the DPRK concerning civil aviation as the said Act. It is possible for the DPRK to insert a clause in its criminal law to automatically incorporate international norms.

26. The Penal Code of the DPRK, adopted in 1990 and last revised in 2015, contains no provisions regarding genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes although, as stated above, the DPRK is a party to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

27. According to article 29 of the Penal Code, the death sentence is the most severe punishment; it cannot be imposed on persons who were below eighteen years old when the crime was committed and it cannot be carried out on pregnant women. The latter provision, at least on

paper, almost verbatim adopts the language of article 6 (5) of the ICCPR which stipulates that the sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

28. The current Penal Code provides the death penalty for eight crimes, as shown in Table 3 in the Annex.<sup>21</sup> The 2013 revision of the Penal Code added the death penalty for illegal cultivation of opium and manufacturing of narcotics (Article 206). The eight capital crimes have been retained despite at least three revisions of the Penal Code between 2014 and 2015. The first five (articles 60, 61, 63, 65 and 68) are essentially political offenses that are defined so broadly as to permit arbitrary and subjective imposition of the death penalty.

29. The “supplementary provisions” to the Penal Code, adopted in 2007 and revised in 2010, as shown in Table 4 in the Annex, are even more problematic as they provide for widespread and rigid imposition of death sentences based on subjective aggravating factors.<sup>22</sup>

30. The 2010 revision is an improvement in the sense that it replaced the possibility of death sentences for crimes listed in Table 5 in the Annex.

31. Furthermore, the 2010 revised “supplementary provisions” replaced the mandatory death sentence for offences (listed in Annex Table 6) with more flexible penal options, such as corrective labour for life, to give the prosecutors and judges greater discretion in making individualised determination of penalties on a case-by-case basis.

32. However, even the 2010 revised “supplementary provisions” provide for several vaguely-defined offenses that may nevertheless result in death sentences. The consortium also observes that they fail to meet international standards as they allow capital punishment for crimes not resulting directly and intentionally in death.

33. The consortium also expresses concern about articles 45-57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, adopted in 1992 and last revised in 2012, and article 3 of the Court Organic Act, adopted in 1976 and last revised in 2011, which provide for special investigative bodies and special courts such as military courts, “rail courts” and “munitions courts”. Their jurisdiction is vaguely defined as pertaining to matters concerning the military, rail or munitions sectors, and the applicable substantive or procedural laws are unclear. The consortium has identified unverified reports that Jang Sung-Taek, executed early in the rule of his nephew, Kim Jong-Un, had been tried and convicted by a military or munitions court.

34. The consortium cannot rule out the possibility that there are provisions in the unpublished DPRK laws that prescribe the death sentence. For instance, as stated above, the substantive laws applied by special courts have not been revealed.

35. The consortium adds that the DPRK has never provided information about the detailed rules or specific institutions that govern the execution of capital punishment, the disposal of bodies of executed persons, and the notification of the cause and manner of death to family members.

36. Article 241 of the Penal Code criminalises unlawful arrest, detention and subpoena, body or house search, and seizure or confiscation of property, while article 242 of the Penal Code penalises unlawful interrogation and the exaggeration and fabrication of cases with aggravated punishment for conspiring to commit such deeds, causing heavy injuries or death, or creating

unjust criminal liability. However, none of the provisions outlaw torture or ill-treatment in detention. The interrogators may abuse their power since they cannot be punished unless their victims can prove their innocence or physical injury. The situation does not satisfy the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under customary international law.

### **Findings and Issues of Concern**

37. In political prison camps (*gwalliso*) and correctional prisons (*gyohwaso*) executions are reportedly used as a means to deter potential escapees. In the *gwalliso*, executions have been described by North Korean escapees in their interviews with TJWG as taking two forms: either informal (undertaken in secret away from the view of other inmates), or formal (other inmates are required to watch the proceedings).

38. Outside the prison system, interviewees testified that public executions take place near river banks, in river beds, near bridges, in public sports stadiums, in local marketplaces, on school grounds, or on mountainsides. According to these testimonies, the common offences for executions have included: theft; transporting and selling copper components from factory machinery and electric cables; stealing livestock (especially cows, which are state property); stealing farm produce such as corn and rice; murder and manslaughter; human trafficking (including brokering defection and selling women for marriage in China); distributing South Korean media; organised prostitution; sexual assault; drug smuggling; and gang fighting.

39. Many interviewees said the final decision for a public execution was often influenced by the low social classification of the accused, their inability to pay bribes or leverage influential personal connections, in addition to their alleged crime. Interviewees said that executions often take place upon the issuance of a new decree from the central government to set an example for certain officially prohibited behaviors.

40. In the case of executions of government officials, frequent charges included embezzlement, espionage, and procuring funds and/or goods for personal gain/enjoyment (luxury goods). For such executions, officials of similar rank from other provinces and counties were required by superior authorities to watch the killings. Three interviewees independently testified witnessing mass executions of 10-15 individuals, in North Hamgyong, North Hwanghae and Ryanggang provinces. Executions in Ryanggang and North Hwanghae were said to have been carried out by the Defense Security Command (*bowi saryeongbu* or *bowiguk*).

41. One former official stated that public officials accused of espionage were beaten to death in secret after digging their own burial pit in a discreet location during the *yeshim* (preliminary examination) period that comes after the investigation stage but before the prosecution and trial stages in the DPRK criminal justice system. The preliminary examination, often undertaken by the infamous Ministry of State Security (*gukga bowiseong*) without judicial oversight, entails harsh interrogation, torture, prolonged detention and forced confession, in violation of rights to due process.<sup>23</sup> The testimonies obtained by TJWG corroborate the reported practice of extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions in the DPRK.

42. The suspected mass burials identified in the TJWG interviews are thought to contain the bodies of those who have been executed in public or in secret, those who died during, or as a result of torture and ill-treatment during interrogation by the Ministry of People's Security (*inmin boanseong* or *anjeonbu*; the equivalent of the police) or the Ministry of State Security



(*gukga bowiseong* or *bowibu*; the North Korean political intelligence), and those who died while being held in temporary detention facilities (*jipgyelso*) or larger correctional prisons (*gyohwaso*) and political prison camps (*gwalliso*), from malnutrition, diseases, medical complications, beatings, torture or forced labour.<sup>24</sup> Maltreatment in detention extends to cases of overseas nationals detained in North Korean facilities for varying periods.

43. The interviewees identified burials occurring by a range of means. The burial sites for prisons (*gwalliso* and *gyohwaso*) were identified by some former inmates and prison officers. These sites tend to be in unpopulated or sparsely populated areas near prisons, to avoid the attention of local villagers. However, in some instances, dead prisoners were described as being “dumped” on the mountainsides, where numerous small burial mounds were visible near frequently-used walking tracks, according to the testimony of a former prison guard. Two participants acknowledged burial sites containing 10-15 bodies together in a single pit. Logging is a common task for prison camp inmates, and a number of interviewees described having come across dead bodies in the mountains near prison camps during such work.

44. Some interviewees described cremation sites used by prison camps to dispose of human remains. Three former prisoners from the same facility independently described the frequent disposal of multiple bodies from the prison. One former inmate spoke of weekly disposal of remains at a cremation site, from where the stench of burning bodies could be regularly detected. During the summer or during the outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid, the bodies would require quick disposal. Another testimony recounted how the crematorium at a prison facility ceased operation in the early 1990s due to the lack of fuel, after which the bodies were dumped and left “like rubbish”. In other instances, bodies were piled upon each other and not fully cremated.

45. According to testimonies received by TJWG, the bodies of executed persons or individuals who died in police custody following torture or illnesses are often swiftly transported to areas away from cities to avoid notice by the public. If there is a mountain near the police station or state security office building, the bodies may be buried there; if not, the bodies have to be taken some distance away from the police station to the nearest mountainous area. In general, the mountains around police and state security buildings are secure areas where the public are prohibited from entering, and a number of interviewees indicated their belief that this was because these areas contained burial sites. However, the patterns of burials vary between different cities and administrative areas.

46. Other than those who are executed or killed in prison, the mass burials involve two types of victims: those who died from starvation and those who died from torture during interrogation or accidents, disease or acute malnutrition while in police custody. During the famine of the 1990s, dead bodies in the streets were collected and transported by trucks to burial pits containing 5-10 bodies each. The local police were responsible for disposing the unidentified bodies of starvation victims from other regions upon reports from the local residents.

47. The DPRK law on cremation, adopted in 1998 and last revised in 2006, requires the cremation of the dead. However, the continuing fuel shortage over the past decades has prevented the practice of cremation from taking root. More recent reports indicate that the remaining family members defy the regulations for cremation by postponing funerals or clandestinely burying the remains at night to avoid detection by the authorities. The cremation law is reportedly a part of the Party mandate on reforestation, designed to address the “myriad

tombstones and burial mounds peppering the mountainsides”, which are visible from the roads below and deemed a “national disgrace”.<sup>25</sup>

### **Human Rights Consequences and the Lack of Accountability Mechanisms**

48. The lack of clear, publicly available, written rules and guidance for the practice of capital punishment, setting out the procedure and government organs responsible for capital punishment may violate: the right to life; the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to security of person; the right to be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person while deprived of liberty; the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; and the right to access due process and fair trial, by permitting arbitrary deprivation of life without due process and inflicting unnecessary physical and mental suffering on the executed persons and their families.

49. The alleged disposal of bodies of persons who have been executed or have died in detention and disposed of in secret burial sites in mountainous areas or by cremation, without notification of the cause and manner of death to their family, violates: the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; the right to security of person; the right to be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person while deprived of liberty; the right not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, or to unlawful attacks on their honor and reputation; the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. These rights are violated by denying traditional burial for the executed persons and disposing of them in a manner that degrades their personality in perpetuity, while causing unnecessary distress to both the executed persons who are aware prior to death that they will not be properly mourned, and to the family members who are deprived of their chance to properly mourn the death of their loved ones.

50. The apparent lack of laws and regulations governing record-keeping for executions and deaths in detention, and of public morgue and autopsy procedures, makes it difficult to collect evidence of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The body of evidence disappears with the secret burials or cremations.

51. In the case of secret executions, the deprivation of liberty until the death sentences, which lack the legal basis or fail to meet the international standards for the due process and fair trial rights, are carried out may be considered arbitrary; the refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the executed persons following their removal to sites that place them outside the protection of the law is, by definition, enforced disappearance under international law. The consortium notes that the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) and the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID), both special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, not only reported on disturbing cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance in the DPRK (see Annex Tables 5 and 6), but made explicit reference to crimes against humanity.<sup>26</sup> When committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack, such secret executions would qualify as crimes against humanity for the purpose of article 7 of the Rome Statute.

52. The facts and concerns alleged above may hinder the future realization of the right to full and effective reparation, which, as set out in principles 18 and 22, includes the satisfaction of the 2005 Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law:

- (a) Effective measures aimed at the cessation of continuing violations;
- (b) Verification of the facts and full and public disclosure of the truth to the extent that such disclosure does not cause further harm or threaten the safety and interests of the victim, the victim's relatives, witnesses, or persons who have intervened to assist the victim or prevent the occurrence of further violations;
- (c) The search for the whereabouts of the disappeared, for the identities of the children abducted, and for the bodies of those killed, and assistance in the recovery, identification and reburial of the bodies in accordance with the expressed or presumed wish of the victims, or the cultural practices of the families and communities;
- (d) An official declaration or a judicial decision restoring the dignity, the reputation and the rights of the victim and of persons closely connected with the victim;
- (e) Public apology, including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility;
- (f) Judicial and administrative sanctions against persons liable for the violations;
- (g) Commemorations and tributes to the victims;
- (h) Inclusion of an accurate account of the violations that occurred in international human rights law and international humanitarian law training and in educational material at all levels.

## **Recommendations**

53. Regularly translate and publish the DPRK laws and regulations, especially those concerning deprivation of life, liberty and property and criminal investigation, trial and punishment, including the substantive norms applied by and the procedural rules governing its special courts, for public dissemination at home and abroad.

54. Publish and report the court judgments, especially for the trials of capital crimes, to further legal precision, clarity, accessibility and foreseeability.

55. Publish detailed statistics on death sentences and executions including:

- (1) the number of death sentences by courts (supreme, provincial/metropolitan, city/district, country; military, rail, munition);
- (2) the number of death sentences/executions/commutations by year, province/city/county, and offence; and

- (3) the number of persons sentenced to death/executed/commuted by gender, age, and occupation/profession.
56. Disclose the detailed rules and procedures for executions including:
    - (1) the written rules of procedure and/or manuals for carrying out executions;
    - (2) the site of executions;
    - (3) the training and qualifications for executioners;
    - (4) the notification of the executed persons' families;
    - (5) the required or permitted witnesses at the scene of executions (prosecutors, judges, victims' families, executed persons' families, others);
    - (6) the methods of executions (firing squad, hanging, electrocution, gas chamber, lethal injection, etc.);
    - (7) the methods of disposal of the remains; and
    - (8) the maintenance of records.
  57. Publish detailed statistics on deaths in detention including:
    - (1) the number of persons who died in police custody by year, province/city/county, offence, gender, age, and occupation/profession; and
    - (2) the number of persons who died while serving criminal sentences by year, province/city/county, offence, gender, age, and occupation/profession.
  58. Amend the constitution to include the right to life, prohibition of torture or ill-treatment to bolster domestic and international respect for the rule of law in the bill of rights.
  59. Remove the death penalty for crimes that do not involve intentional killing of human being(s).
  60. Adopt methods of execution that cause the least physical and mental suffering to the executed persons and their families.
  61. Incorporate into the management of the DPRK's detention and penal system the 1985 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the 1988 UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the 2010 UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the 2015 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).
  62. Codify the provisions of article 36 of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to which the DPRK is already a party, in the domestic law to provide greater assurances of security and liberty of person to foreigners visiting the DPRK.
  63. Extend invitation for country visits to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Special Rapporteur on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading

Treatment or Punishment, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers.

64. Establish working relations and pursue institutional cooperation with technical agencies such as the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) or international expert groups such as the Penal Reform International (PRI) to improve the professional training of judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys, and to update the legal framework and practice of the penal system in the DPRK.

65. Ratify the CAT and provide explicit punishment for torture and ill-treatment per se in the Penal code to eliminate arbitrary behavior taken by officials against persons in their custody.

66. Ratify the ICERD with a view to guaranteeing the right of everyone, without distinction as to national origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the right to equal treatment before tribunals and all other organs administering justice and the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution.

67. If the DPRK hopes to realise its commitment to the Strategic Framework for Cooperation between the UN and the DPRK 2017-2021, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals, it should mainstream human rights in every aspect of its international engagement and economic cooperation. This is necessary for its stated efforts to improve economic construction and people's living standards, as it indicated in its second cycle of the UPR.<sup>27</sup> This should occur alongside fundamental reforms to its judicial and security apparatus to protect citizens.

68. The DPRK should respond to individual communications submitted to UN bodies and procedures regarding abductions and enforced disappearances (see Annex Tables 7 and 8).

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/13/13, 4 January 2010, paras. 90 and 91, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13)

<sup>2</sup> Position of the DPRK on the recommendations received during its first cycle UPR, UN Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/19/PRK/1, Annex 1 (undated), [http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session19/KP/A\\_HRC\\_WG.6\\_19\\_PRK\\_1\\_DemocraticPeoplesRepublic\\_of\\_Korea\\_Annex\\_E.doc](http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session19/KP/A_HRC_WG.6_19_PRK_1_DemocraticPeoplesRepublic_of_Korea_Annex_E.doc)

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/13/13, 4 January 2010, paras. 32 and 63, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13)

<sup>4</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/13/13, 4 January 2010, para. 88, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/13/13)

<sup>5</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/27/10, 2 July 2014, paras. 124 and 125, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10)

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<sup>6</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Addendum: Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review, 12 September 2014, UN Doc.

A/HRC/27/10/Add.1, paras. 5-8,

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10/Add.1](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10/Add.1)

<sup>7</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Addendum: Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review, 12 September 2014, UN Doc.

A/HRC/27/10/Add.1, para. 7,

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10/Add.1](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10/Add.1)

<sup>8</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/27/10, 2 July 2014, paras. 65, 71, 102,

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10)

<sup>9</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/27/10, 2 July 2014, para. 117,

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10)

<sup>10</sup> HRC resolution 25/25, 28 March 2014, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/25/25, para. 7; resolution 28/22, 27 March 2015, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/28/22, para. 6; resolution 31/18, 23 March 2016, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/31/18, para. 6; resolution 34/24, 24 March 2017, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/34/24, para. 7; resolution 37/28, 23 March 2018, UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/37/28, para. 9.

<sup>11</sup> UNGA resolution 69/188 of 18 December 2014, UN Doc. A/RES/69/188, para. 8; resolution 70/172 of 17 December 2015, UN Doc. A/RES/70/172, para. 10; resolution 71/202, UN Doc. A/RES/71/202, para. 9; Resolution 72/188, 19 December 2017, UN Doc. A/RES/72/188, para. 11.

<sup>12</sup> Statement of ICC Prosecutor, Mrs Fatou Bensouda, on opening a Preliminary Examination concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, 18 September 2018, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=180918-otp-stat-Rohingya>

<sup>13</sup> OHCHR, View the ratification status by country or by treaty: DPRK,

[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=47&Lang=EN](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=47&Lang=EN)

<sup>14</sup> UNTC, Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, New York, 26 November 1968,

[https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-6&chapter=4&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-6&chapter=4&clang=_en)

<sup>15</sup> UNTC, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Paris, 9 December 1948, [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg\\_no=IV-1&chapter=4&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&clang=_en)

<sup>16</sup> UNTC, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations Vienna, 24 April 1963,

[https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg\\_no=III-6&chapter=3&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=III-6&chapter=3&lang=en)

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<sup>17</sup> General comment No. 36 on article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the right to life: Revised draft prepared by the Rapporteur, Adopted on First Reading during the 120th Session, (Advance Unedited Version), para. 39, [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CCPR/GCArticle6/GCArticle6\\_EN.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CCPR/GCArticle6/GCArticle6_EN.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> General comment No. 20 on article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Prohibition of torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, UN Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.1 at 30 (1994), para. 6.

<sup>19</sup> South Korea's Ministry of Unification, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Government Legislation jointly run a website that provides 239 DPRK legislations (in Korean). [https://www.unilaw.go.kr/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR\\_00000000021](https://www.unilaw.go.kr/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_00000000021)

<sup>20</sup> Lee, Kyu-Chang ed., *North Korea's View on International Law* (2012) [in Korean].

<sup>21</sup> Korean Institute for National Unification (KINU), White Paper on Human Rights in North Korea 2017, pp. 47-48, <http://www.kinu.or.kr/www/jsp/prg/api/dlLE.jsp?menuIdx=648&category=74&thisPage=1>

<sup>22</sup> Korean Institute for National Unification (KINU), White Paper on Human Rights in North Korea 2018, pp. 43-45 (in Korean; no English version available at the time of submission), <http://unibook.unikorea.go.kr/libeka/elec/20180500000000104.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Tae-Ung Baik, "Nonjudicial Punishments of Political Offenses in North Korea—With a Focus on Kwanriso," *The American Journal of Comparative Law* 64, no. 4 (December 1, 2016): 891–930.

<sup>24</sup> Report of the detailed findings of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/25/CRP.1, 7 February 2014, paras. 700-716.

<sup>25</sup> Song Min Choi, "Afforestation Efforts Alter Burial Practices," *Daily NK*, April 5, 2015, <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=13147>.

<sup>26</sup> Kang Mi-ho, Kim Jeong-nam and Shin Kyung-seop v. DPRK, WGAD Opinion No. 47/2012, Adopted on 15 November 2012, UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2012/47, paras. 19 and 22; Kim Im Bok, Kim Bok Shil, Ann Gyung Shin, Ann Jung Chul, Ann Soon Hee, and Kwon Young Guen v. DPRK, WGAD Opinion No. 34/2013, Adopted on 13 November 2013, UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2013/34, paras. 31, 33 and 35; Choi Seong Jai, Hong Won Ok, Kim Seong Do, Kim Seong Il, Lee Hak Cheol, Lee Gook Cheol, Kim Mi Rae and Lee Jee Hoon v. DPRK, WGAD Opinion No. 35/2013, Adopted on 13 November 2013, UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2013/35, paras. 33, 35 and 37; Choi Sang Soo, Choi Seong II, Kim Hyeon Sun, Kim Gyeong II and Park Sung Ok v. DPRK, WGAD Opinion No. 36/2013, Adopted on 13 November 2013, UN Doc. A/HRC/WGAD/2013/36, paras. 32, 34 and 36; WGEID, Post-session document: 103rd session (7–16 May 2014), 25 July 2014, UN Doc.

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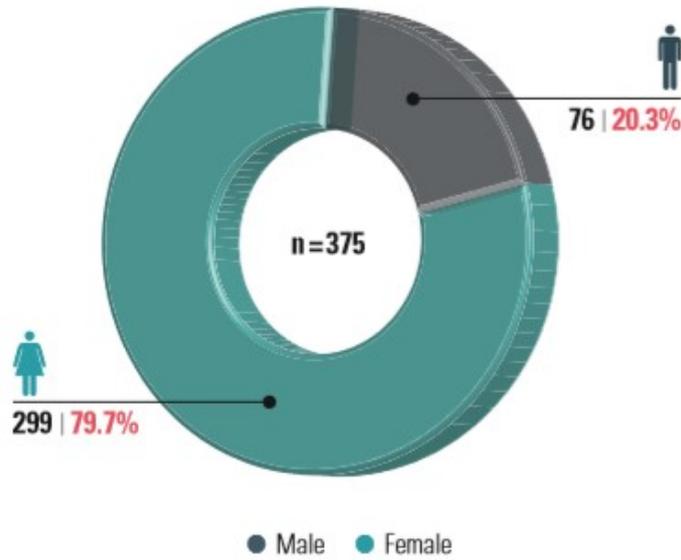
A/HRC/WGEID/103/1, paras. 67-68; Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, 4 August 2014, UN Doc. A/HRC/27/49, para. 32.

<sup>27</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UN Doc. A/HRC/27/10, 2 July 2014, para. 9, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/27/10)

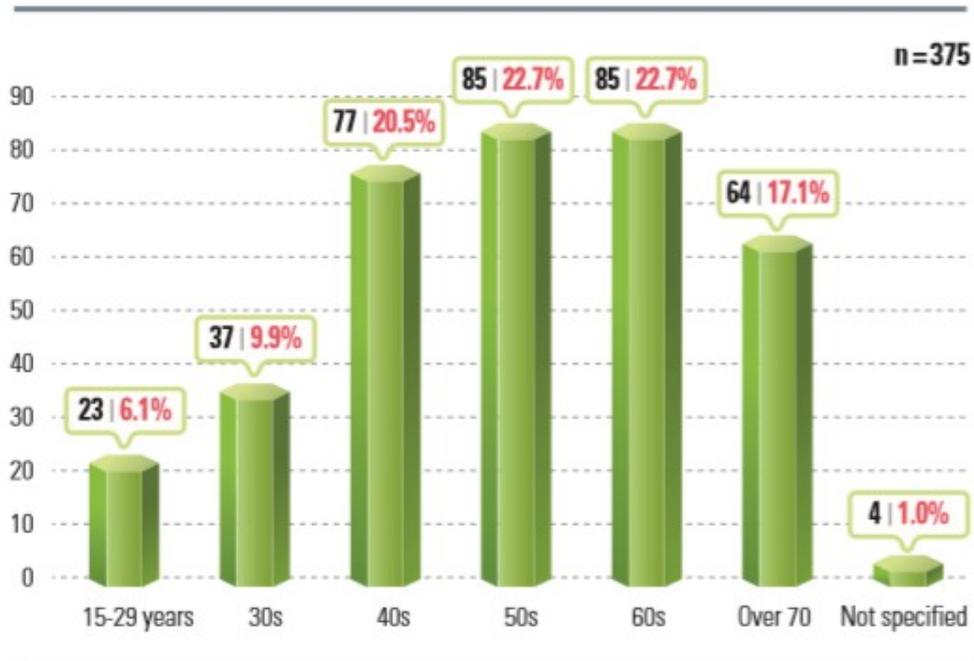


## Annex

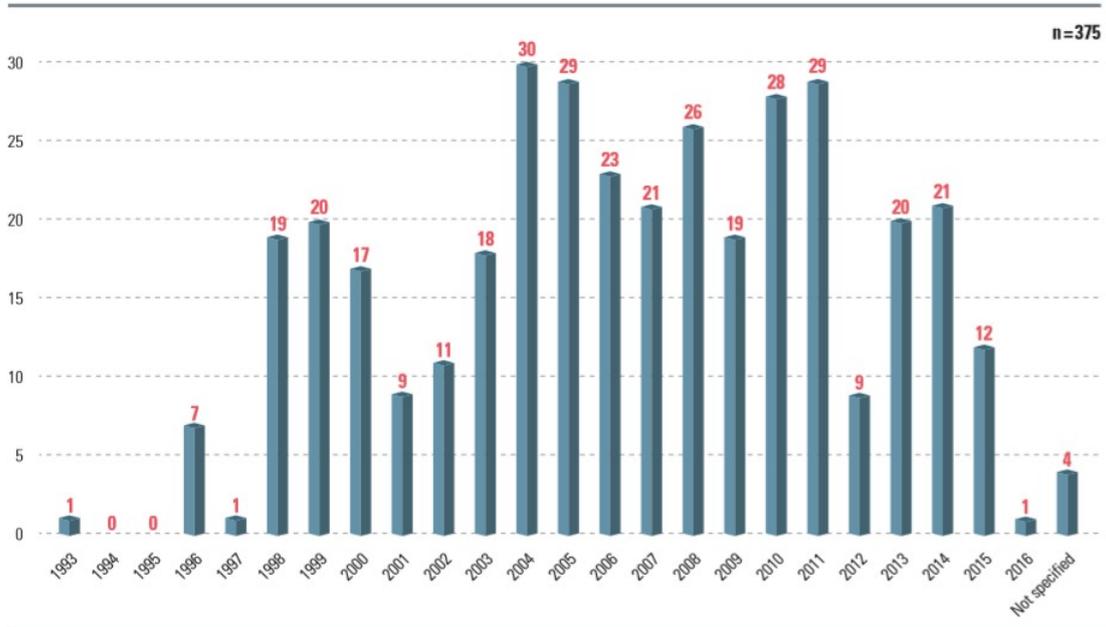
### Chart 1: Interviewee Gender Breakdown



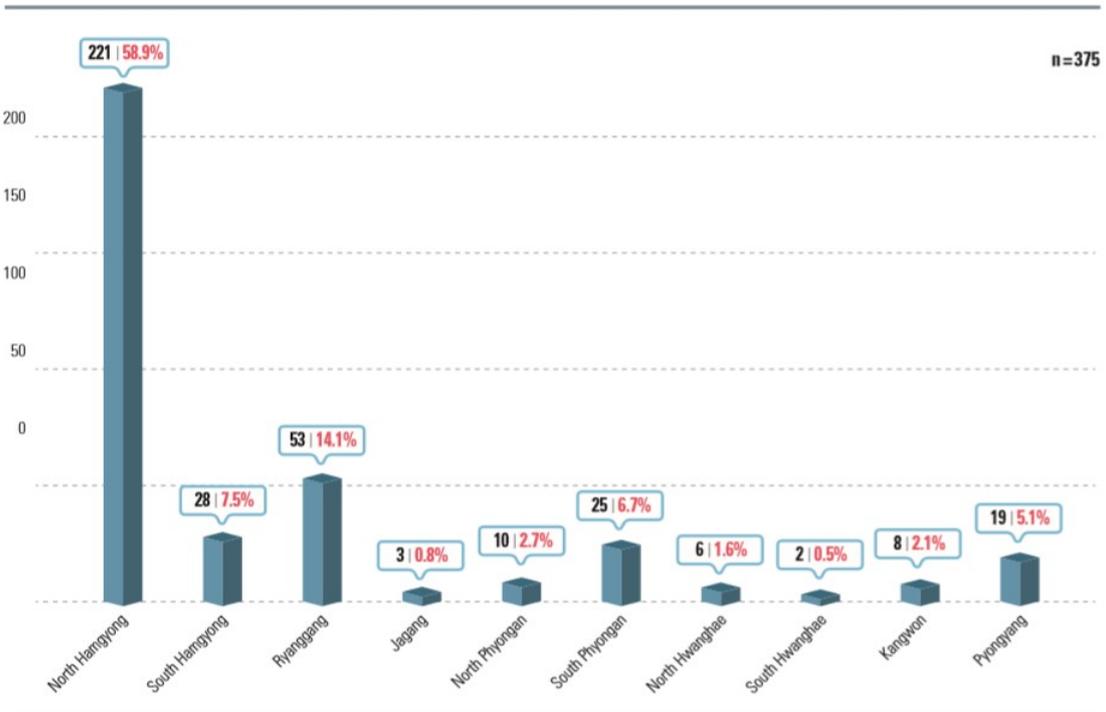
### Chart 2: Interviewee Age Breakdown



**Chart 3: Year of Last Defection from the DPRK**



**Chart 4: Primary Province Resided**



Although freedom of movement is controlled in the DPRK, interviewees may have been resident in more than one location throughout their time living in the country. The reasons for this are varied, and may include being relocated for military service, marriage, work assignment or

education, being moved for detention, deportation from metropolitan areas, illegal movement in search of food during the famine period of the mid- to late-1990s, and movement for trading (official and unofficial) since that time. This chart presents only the province of primary residence – where the participant spent most of their time in the DPRK.

**Table 1: DPRK Responses to the 2009 UPR Recommendations Related to Capital Punishment**

|       | <b>Recommendations</b>  | <b>Country</b> | <b>DPRK position</b> |
|-------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 90.5  | Ratify the fundamental human rights conventions such as ICERD or the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights   | Hungary        | Noted                |
| 91.14 | Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty  | Brazil         | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.15 | Abolish death penalty or at least to establish a moratorium on executions   | Chile          | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.16 | End all public and extrajudicial executions and introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition  | Italy          | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.17 | Adopt a moratorium on the application of the death penalty to put an end to the practice of public executions and the imposition of the death penalty for religious or political crimes   | Spain          | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.18 | Taking note of reduction of number of crimes punishable by the death sentence, consider introducing a moratorium with a view to abolish the death penalty in the future   | Lithuania      | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.19 | 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    | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.20 | Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to the rapid abolition of the death penalty, and in the immediate future, respect minimum international standards, including the right to a fair trial, the limitation of the death penalty to the most serious crimes, as well as the non-application of the death penalty to minors, pregnant women and persons suffering from mental diseases | France         | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.21 | Refrain from the practice of public execution used to intimidate the people, as reported by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights, in contravention of its own penal code, and accept the recommendation of the Committee on Civil and Political Rights to work toward the abolishment of capital punishment  | Israel         | Rejected (12/2009)   |
| 91.22 | Put an end to the practice of extrajudicial executions,   | Chile          | Rejected             |

|       |  |        |                    |
|-------|--|--------|--------------------|
|       | public and secret  |        | (12/2009)          |
| 91.23 | Immediately end extrajudicial executions and the practice of collective punishment   | Norway | Rejected (12/2009) |
| 91.26 | Immediately cease public executions and the use of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment and ratify CAT | Canada | Rejected (12/2009) |

**Table 2: DPRK Responses to the 2014 UPR Recommendations Related to Capital Punishment**

|        | <b>Recommendations</b>  | <b>Country</b>                            | <b>DPRK position</b> |
|--------|---|---|----------------------|
| 124.12 | Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (ICCPR-OP 2); CAT and OP-CAT; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the three optional protocols to CRC | Portugal                                  | Noted                |
| 124.13 | Ratify core international human rights conventions, in particular CAT and ICCPR-OP 2  | Latvia                                    | Noted                |
| 124.14 | Ratify ICCPR-OP 2   | Uruguay                                   | Noted                |
| 124.77 | Consider putting a moratorium on capital punishment with the view to its ultimate abolishment   | Namibia                                   | Noted                |
| 124.78 | Introduce an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition  | Slovakia                                  | Noted                |
| 124.79 | Impose a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step to its abolition   | Spain                                     | Noted                |
| 124.80 | Impose an immediate moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty   | the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Noted                |
| 124.81 | Impose an immediate moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty   | Italy                                     | Noted                |
| 124.82 | Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty and prohibit public executions, as a first step to abolition  | Sierra Leone                              | Noted                |
| 124.83 | Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty and put an end to public executions   | Turkey                                    | Noted                |
| 124.84 | Apply a moratorium on the death penalty and make efforts to eliminate capital punishment in the judicial system   | Ecuador                                   | Noted                |
| 124.85 | Establish an official moratorium on executions  | Belgium                                   | Noted                |
| 124.86 | Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition, ensure judicial proceedings with all international guarantees and abolish collective punishments   | Costa Rica                                | Noted                |
| 124.87 | Establish an immediate moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolition and in the   | Lithuania                                 | Noted                |

|        |   |            |                   |
|--------|---|------------|-------------------|
|        | meantime immediately end public and extrajudicial executions  |            |                   |
| 124.88 | Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards its final abolition, withdraw the mandatory nature of the death sentence, publish detailed statistics on the death sentence and on executions  | France     | Noted             |
| 124.89 | Establish an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards its complete abolition, and publish detailed statistics on death sentences and executions   | Hungary    | Noted             |
| 124.90 | Establish and implement an immediate moratorium on the imposition and execution of the death penalty  | Montenegro | Noted             |
| 124.91 | Disclose detailed data on the use of the death penalty and the modalities of the executions   | Italy      | Rejected          |
| 124.92 | Stop the practice of public executions and declare and implement an immediate moratorium on the imposition and execution of the death penalty, followed by concrete steps towards the complete abolition of the death penalty   | Germany    | Noted             |
| 124.93 | End the practice of arbitrary, public and private executions  | Chile      | Rejected          |
| 124.94 | As long as the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains the death penalty, respect minimum standards in that regard, Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 and the standing provisions of ICCPR (articles 6 and 14) as well as of CRC (article 37)  | Belgium    | Noted             |
| 125.15 | 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  | Rejected (5/2014) |
| 125.25 | Take immediate measures to end the systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations described in the report of the COI – including violations of the freedoms of thought, expression and religion; multiple forms of discrimination; violations of the freedom of movement and residence; violations of the right to food; arbitrary detention, torture and executions; and abductions and enforced disappearances from other countries | Iceland    | Rejected (5/2014) |
| 125.44 | Abolish the death penalty and terminate public executions   | Greece     | Rejected (5/2014) |
| 125.45 | Cease the institutionalized policy of executions and disappearances described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur  | Spain      | Rejected (5/2014) |

**Table 3: Capital Crimes in the Penal Code**

| <b>Crime</b>   | <b>Elements of Crime</b>   | <b>Punishment</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| Conspiracy to overturn the State (art. 60)                             | Extremely serious cases of participation in political revolts, civil disturbances, demonstrations or violent attacks, and conspiracies for anti-state purposes   | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Terrorism (art. 61)  | Extremely serious cases of murder, kidnapping or harming of officials or citizens for anti-state purposes  | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Treason against the fatherland (art. 63)                               | Extremely serious cases of betraying the fatherland by fleeing and surrendering to another country; betraying the fatherland or turn over secrets to the enemy   | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Sabotage (art. 65)   | Extremely serious cases of disloyal destruction for anti-state purposes  | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Treason against the nation (art. 68)                                   | Extremely serious cases of treason against nationals where Korean nationals, living under imperialist rule, engage in persecution of North Korea's National Liberation Movement, hinder the struggle for unification of the fatherland, or sell the benefits of Korean nationals to imperialists | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Illegal cultivation of opium and manufacturing of narcotics (art. 206) | Extremely serious cases of cultivating large amounts of opium or manufacturing of narcotics  | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Smuggling and illicit trade of narcotics (art. 208)                    | Extremely serious cases of trafficking/ distribution of large amounts of narcotics   | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Intentional murder with base motive (art. 266)                         | Extremely serious cases of intentional murder based on greed, jealousy or other despicable motivation  | Corrective labor for life or death                            |

**Table 4: Capital Crimes in 2007 and 2010 “Supplementary Provisions” to the Penal Code**

| <b>2007 “supplementary provisions”</b>   |                                  | <b>2010 “supplementary provisions”</b>  |   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Crime</b>   | <b>Punishment</b>                | <b>Crime</b>  | <b>Punishment</b>   |
| Extremely severe cases of intentional destruction of combat equipment and military facilities (art. 1) | Death                            | Extremely severe cases of intentional destruction of weapons, ammunition, combat equipment and military facilities (art. 1) | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Extremely serious cases of plundering of state property (art. 2)                                       | Death with property confiscation | Extremely serious cases of plundering of state property (art. 2)  | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extremely serious cases of theft of state property (art. 3)   | Death with property confiscation                              | Extremely serious cases of theft of state property (art. 3)                               | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Extremely serious cases of intentional destruction of state property (art. 4)   | Death   | Extremely serious cases of intentional destruction of state property (art. 4)             | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Extremely serious cases of counterfeiting currency (art. 5)   | Death   | Extremely serious cases of counterfeiting currency (art. 5)                               | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Extremely serious cases of smuggling/illicit trade of precious or colored metals (art. 6)   | Death with property confiscation                              | Extremely serious cases of smuggling/illicit trade of precious or colored metals (art. 6) | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation |
| Extremely serious cases of unlawful sale on multiple occasions or large quantities of state resources such as underground resources, forest resources and fishery resources to a foreign country (art. 8) | Corrective labor for life or death with property confiscation | [Deleted]   | [Deleted]   |
| Extremely serious cases of smuggling and illicit trade of narcotics (art. 11)   | Death with property confiscation                              | [Deleted]   | [Deleted]   |
| Cases in which a prisoner serving a heavy sentence escapes (art. 14)  | Corrective labor for life or death                            | Cases in which a prisoner serving a heavy sentence escapes (art. 7)                       | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Especially serious cases of gangster-like behavior (art. 17)  | Corrective labor for life or death                            | [Deleted]   | [Deleted]   |
| Cases in which sexual services are organized at restaurants or inns (art. 18)   | Corrective labor for life or death                            | [Deleted]   | [Deleted]   |
| Especially serious cases of intention infliction of heavy injury (art. 19)  | Corrective labor for life or death                            | [Deleted]   | [Deleted]   |
| Extremely serious cases of kidnapping of a person or persons (art. 20)  | Death   | Extremely serious cases of kidnapping of a person or persons (art. 8)                     | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Especially serious cases of rape (art. 21)  | Corrective labor for life or death                            | Especially serious cases of rape (art. 9)   | Corrective labor for life or death                            |
| Extremely serious cases of robbery of individual property (art. 22)   | Death with property confiscation                              | Extremely serious cases of robbery of individual property (art. 10)                       | Corrective labor for life or death with property              |

|  |                                    |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|  |                                    |  | confiscation                       |
| Cases in which multiple crimes committed by a criminal are extremely serious or in which the criminal displays no remorse at all (art. 23) | Corrective labor for life or death | Cases in which multiple crimes committed by a criminal are extremely serious or in which the criminal displays no remorse at all (art. 11) | Corrective labor for life or death |

**Table 5: A Limited Range of Broadly Defined Crimes**

| Crime   |
|---|
| Extremely serious cases of unlawful sale on multiple occasions or large quantities of state resources such as underground resources, forest resources and fishery resources to a foreign country (art. 8) |
| Extremely serious cases of smuggling and illicit trade of narcotics (art. 11)   |
| Especially serious cases of gangster-like behavior (art. 17)  |
| Cases in which sexual services are organised at restaurants or inns (art. 18)   |
| Especially serious cases of intention infliction of heavy injury (art. 19)  |

**Table 6: Cases Considered by the DPRK to be Extremely Serious**

| Crime   |
|---|
| Extremely serious cases of intentional destruction of combat equipment and military facilities (art. 1) |
| Extremely serious cases of plundering of state property (art. 2)  |
| Extremely serious cases of theft of state property (art. 3)   |
| Extremely serious cases of intentional destruction of state property (art. 4)                           |
| Extremely serious cases of counterfeiting currency (art. 5)   |
| Extremely serious cases of smuggling/illicit trade of precious or colored metals (art. 6)               |
| Extremely serious cases of smuggling and illicit trade of narcotics (art. 11)                           |
| Extremely serious cases of kidnapping of a person or persons (art. 20)                                  |
| Extremely serious cases of robbery of individual property (art. 22)                                     |

**Table 7: Opinions/Decisions Concerning the DPRK Adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD)**

| WGAD Opinion/ Decision No. | Date of Adoption | UN Symbol No.                                 | Person(s) detained                       | Categories of arbitrary detention with UDHR/ICCPR articles violated | Notes                    |
|----------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| 2/1995                     | 30 May 1995      | E/CN.4/1996/40/Add.1 (31 Oct 1995), pp. 43-44 | Shin Sook Ja<br>Oh Hae Won<br>Oh Kyu Won | Cases filed   | See Opinion No. 4/2012   |
| 29/1995                    | 13 Sep 1995      | E/CN.4/1996/40/Add.1 (31                      | Kang Jung Sok<br>Ko Sang Mun             | Cases pending   | See Decision No. 37/1995 |



|         |             |  |  |   |   |
|---------|-------------|--|--|---|---|
|         |             | Oct 1995), pp. 102-103                   |  |   |   |
| 37/1995 | 24 Nov 1995 | E/CN.4/1997/4/Add.1 (29 Oct 1996), p. 11 | Kang Jung Sok<br>Ko Sang Mun   | Cases filed   |   |
| 4/2012  | 2 May 2012  | A/HRC/WGA D/2012/4 (16 Jul 2012)         | Shin Sook Ja<br>Oh Hae Won<br>Oh Kyu Won   | Cat. I & III<br>UDHR art. 8, 9, 10 & 11<br>ICCPR art. 9 & 14  | Refers to crimes against humanity (para. 26)          |
| 47/2012 | 15 Nov 2012 | A/HRC/WGA D/2012/47 (6 Sep 2013)         | Kang Mi-ho<br>Kim Jeong-nam<br>Shin Kyung-seop   | Cat. I & III<br>UDHR art. 9 & 10<br>ICCPR art. 9 & 14   | Refers to crimes against humanity (para. 19 & 22)     |
| 34/2013 | 13 Nov 2013 | A/HRC/WGA D/2013/34 (4 Apr 2014)         | Kim Im Bok<br>Kim Bok Shil<br>Ann Gyung Shin<br>Ann Jung Chul<br>Ann Soon Hee<br>Kwon Young Guen                               | Cat. I, II & III<br>UDHR art. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 & 20<br>ICCPR art. 8, 9, 12, 14, 18 & 19 | Refers to crimes against humanity (para. 31, 33 & 35) |
| 35/2013 | 13 Nov 2013 | A/HRC/WGA D/2013/35 (15 Jan 2014)        | Choi Seong Jai<br>Hong Won Ok<br>Kim Seong Do<br>Kim Seong Il<br>Lee Hak Cheol<br>Lee Gook Cheol<br>Kim Mi Rae<br>Lee Jee Hoon | Cat. I, II & III<br>UDHR art. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 & 20<br>ICCPR art. 8, 9, 12, 14, 18 & 19 | Refers to crimes against humanity (para. 33 & 35)     |
| 36/2013 | 13 Nov 2013 | A/HRC/WGA D/2013/36 (4 Apr 2014)         | Choi Sang Soo<br>Choi Seong Il<br>Kim Hyeon Sun<br>Kim Gyeong Il<br>Park Sung Ok   | Cat. I, II & III<br>UDHR art. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 & 20<br>ICCPR art. 8, 9, 12, 14, 18 & 19 | Refers to crimes against humanity (para. 32, 34 & 36) |
| 29/2015 | 3 Sep 2015  | A/HRC/WGA D/2015/29 (2 Nov 2015)         | Song Hyeok Kim   | Cat. I, II, III & V<br>UDHR art. 10 & 18<br>ICCPR art. 14 & 18                                      |   |
| 32/2015 | 3 Sep 2015  | A/HRC/WGA D/2015/32 (2 Nov 2015)         | Hyang-sil Kwon   | Cat. I & III<br>UDHR art. 9 & 10<br>ICCPR art. 9 & 14   |   |
| 80/2017 | 22 Nov 2017 | A/HRC/WGA D/2017/80 (27 Dec 2017)        | Il Joo<br>Cheol Yong Kim<br>Eun Ho Kim<br>Kwang Ho Kim<br>Seong Min Yoon   | Cat. I & II<br>UDHR art. 17 & 19<br>ICCPR art. 12 & 19  |   |
| 81/2017 | 22 Nov 2017 | A/HRC/WGA D/2017/81 (26 Dec 2017)        | Mi Sook Kang<br>Ho Seok Kim  | Cat. I & III<br>UDHR art. 7, 9, 10, 11 & 14(1)<br>ICCPR art. 9 & 14                                 | For China,<br>Cat. I<br>UDHR art. 7, 9 & 14 (1)       |

**Table 8: Cases of Enforced Disappearances Transmitted to the DPRK by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID)**

|   | <b>Name (Ko/Ja)</b> | <b>Name (En)</b> | <b>Sex</b> | <b>Nationality</b> | <b>WGEID Case No.</b> | <b>Source</b> | <b>Session</b> | <b>UN Symbol No.</b>                        | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Classification</b> |
|---|---------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 85 JAPAN  | allegedly abducted in Japan by DPRK security agents in 1977            | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 2 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 154 JAPAN | allegedly kidnapped in Japan by DPRK secret agents in 1977-1980        | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 3 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 154 JAPAN | allegedly kidnapped in Japan by DPRK secret agents in 1977-1980        | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 4 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 154 JAPAN | allegedly kidnapped in Japan by DPRK secret agents in 1977-1980        | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 5 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 154 JAPAN | allegedly kidnapped in Japan by DPRK secret agents in 1977-1980        | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 6 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 247 SPAIN | allegedly kidnapped in Spain by DPRK secret agents in 1980             | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 7 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 247 SPAIN | allegedly kidnapped in Spain by DPRK secret agents in 1980             | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 8 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E/CN.4/2003/70 (21 Jan 2003) para 288 UK    | allegedly abducted in UK by DPRK secret agents in 1983                 | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 9 |                     |                  |            | Japan              |                       |               | N/A            | E_CN.4_2004_58 (21 Jan 2004) para 168 JAPAN | allegedly abducted in Niigata Prefecture by DPRK secret agents in 1978 | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |

|    |      |                  |   |               |          |      |     |   |  |                       |
|----|------|------------------|---|---------------|----------|------|-----|---|--|-----------------------|
| 10 | 진경숙  | Kyoung-Sook Jin  | F | ROK           | 1002689  | NKHR | N/A | E/CN.4/2005/65 (23 Dec 2004) para 112   | a young woman believed to be pregnant, reportedly abducted at China-DPRK border by 4 DPRK agents in plainclothes and taken across the Tumen River to DPRK side   | China since 1990s     |
| 11 | 松本京子 | Kyoko Matsumoto  | F | Japan         |          |      | N/A | A/HRC/7/2 (10 Jan 2008) para 185 JAPAN  | reportedly arrested by DPRK secret agents, but was last seen in Japan  | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 12 | 高剛   | Tsuyosi Ko       | M | "Chosen-seki" |          |      | N/A | A/HRC/10/9 (25 Feb 2009) para 219 JAPAN | aged 4, reportedly abducted in Tokyo by DPRK secret agents in 1974   | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 13 | 高敬美  | Kiyomi Ko        | F | "Chosen-seki" |          |      | N/A | A/HRC/10/9 (25 Feb 2009) para 219 JAPAN | aged 7, reportedly abducted in Tokyo by DPRK secret agents in 1974   | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 14 | 최정웅  | Jeong-Woong Choi | M | ROK           | 10003183 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/19/58/Rev.1 (2 Mar 2012) para 143 | allegedly abducted while on board of Korean Airlines flight YS-11, flying from Gangneung to Seoul on 11 December 1969 as the flight was hijacked and diverted to DPRK; last seen on DPRK territory on 14 December 1969 | post-war ROK citizens |
| 15 | 황원   | Won Hwang        | M | ROK           | 10003185 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/19/58/Rev.1 (2 Mar 2012) para 143 | allegedly abducted while on board of Korean Airlines flight YS-11, flying from Gangneung to Seoul on 11 December 1969 as the flight was hijacked and diverted to DPRK; last seen on DPRK territory on 14 December      | post-war ROK citizens |

|    |     |                  |   |       |          |      |     |   |  |                       |
|----|-----|------------------|---|-------|----------|------|-----|---|--|-----------------------|
|    |     |                  |   |       |          |      |     |   | 1969   |                       |
| 16 | 이동기 | Dong-Ki Lee      | M | ROK   | 10003184 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/19/58/Rev.1 (2 Mar 2012) para 143 | allegedly abducted while on board of Korean Airlines flight YS-11, flying from Gangneung to Seoul on 11 December 1969 as the flight was hijacked and diverted to DPRK; last seen on DPRK territory on 14 December 1969 | post-war ROK citizens |
| 17 | 최원모 | Won-mo Choi      | M | ROK   | 10003358 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/22/45 (28 Jan 2013) para 103      | allegedly arrested on a fishing boat near Yeonpyeong Island, to the west of the Korean Peninsula, by DPRK Coast Guard on 5 June 1967   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 18 | 문경식 | Kyeong-shik Moon | M | ROK   | 10003442 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/22/45 (28 Jan 2013) para 103      | allegedly arrested on a fishing boat near Yeonpyeong Island, to the west of the Korean Peninsula, by DPRK Coast Guard on 5 June 1967   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 19 | 藤田進 | Susumu Fujita    | M | Japan |          |      | N/A | A/HRC/22/45 (28 Jan 2013) para 104      | Tokyo Gakugei University student was allegedly detained in Nishiarai Hospital, 5-7-14 Nishiarai-honcho, Adachi-ku, 123-0845 Tokyo, Japan, on 7 February 1976, and subsequently taken to DPRK                           | Japan in 1970s-1980s  |
| 20 | 최장근 | Jang-Geun Choi   | M | ROK   | 10003443 | NKHR | N/A | A/HRC/22/45 (28 Jan 2013) para 105      | allegedly abducted on the South Sea near Samcheonpo, 2-3 miles from the south coast of ROK by DPRK state agents  | post-war ROK citizens |

|    |     |                                      |   |     |          |       |                       |   |  |                       |
|----|-----|--------------------------------------|---|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
|    |     |                                      |   |     |          |       |                       |   | on 10 May 1977   |                       |
| 21 | 이성환 | Seong-hwan Lee                       | M | ROK | 10003475 | KWAFU | 99th (11-15 Mar 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/99/1 (10 Jun 2013) para 40  | allegedly arrested, at his home in Seoul, ROK, by a DPRK State Political Security Department Officer on 4 September 1950                               | KW ROK civilians      |
| 22 | 엄기만 | Gi-man Eom                           | M | ROK | 10003638 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 44 | allegedly abducted on 7 August 1968, when Deoksu-2 ho, the fishing boat he worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces; below age 18 at the time | post-war ROK citizens |
| 23 | 정광모 | Gwang-mo Jeong                       | M | ROK | 10003639 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 45 | allegedly abducted on 5 June 1970, when I-2, the navy ship Mr. Jeong served on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces                                 | post-war ROK citizens |
| 24 | 김달영 | Dal-young Kim                        | M | ROK | 10003640 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 46 | allegedly abducted on 4 February 1972, when the boat he worked on, Anyoung 35-ho, was reportedly forced into DPRK waters by DPRK armed vessels         | post-war ROK citizens |
| 25 | 남무수 | Mu-su Nam                            | M | ROK | 10003641 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 47 | allegedly abducted on 9 June 1972, when Yupungho, the fishing boat they worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces                              | post-war ROK citizens |
| 26 | 남정열 | Jeong-yeol Nam (aka Jeong-lyeol Nam) | M | ROK | 10003642 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 47 | allegedly abducted on 9 June 1972, when Yupungho, the fishing boat they worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces                              | post-war ROK citizens |

|    |     |                  |   |     |          |      |                       |   |  |                       |
|----|-----|------------------|---|-----|----------|------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 27 | 박협주 | Hyeob-ju Park    | M | ROK | 10003643 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 48 | allegedly abducted on 15 February 1974, when Suwon-ho 33, the fishing boat he worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces                    | post-war ROK citizens |
| 28 | 최승민 | Seung-min Choi   | M | ROK | 10003645 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 49 | allegedly abducted in August 1977 by a DPRK agent when on holiday on Hongdo Island; below age 18 at the time                                       | post-war ROK citizens |
| 29 | 이민교 | Min-kyo Lee      | M | ROK | 10003644 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 49 | allegedly abducted in August 1977 by a DPRK agent when on holiday on Hongdo Island   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 30 | 황영식 | Young-shik Hwang | M | ROK | 10003668 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 50 | allegedly abducted on 6 January, 1971, when Huiyoung 37, the fishing boat they worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces in the Yellow Sea | post-war ROK citizens |
| 31 | 정완상 | Wan-sang Jeong   | M | ROK | 10003669 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 50 | allegedly abducted on 6 January, 1971, when Huiyoung 37, the fishing boat they worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces in the Yellow Sea | post-war ROK citizens |
| 32 | 이병기 | Byeong-gi Lee    | M | ROK | 10003670 | NKHR | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 51 | allegedly abducted on 20 November 1965, when Myeongdeok-ho, the fishing boat they worked on, was   | post-war ROK citizens |

|    |     |               |   |     |          |       |                       |   |   |                       |
|----|-----|---------------|---|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
|    |     |               |   |     |          |       |                       |   | reportedly captured by DPRK forces in the Sea of Japan  |                       |
| 33 | 김장원 | Jang-won Kim  | M | ROK | 10003671 | NKHR  | 101st (4-13 Nov 2013) | A/HRC/WGEID/101/1 (28 Jan 2014) para 51 | allegedly abducted on 20 November 1965, when Myeongdeok-ho, the fishing boat they worked on, was reportedly captured by DPRK forces in the Sea of Japan       | post-war ROK citizens |
| 34 | 안학수 | Ahn Hak-soo   | M | ROK | 10003880 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014)  | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 50  | allegedly disappeared on 9 September 1966 after he left for a regular trip to Saigon to collect medical supplies when he was serving in Viet Nam              | post-war ROK citizens |
| 35 | 김희련 | Kim Hee-yeon  | F | ROK | 10003881 | KWAFU | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014)  | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 51  | allegedly abducted on 27 September 1950 by DPRK army from the Red Cross hospital in Seoul, where she was working as a trainee nurse; below age 18 at the time | KW ROK civilians      |
| 36 | 김경두 | Kim Kyeong-du | M | ROK | 10003882 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014)  | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 52  | allegedly abducted on 6 June 1968 by DPRK forces when the fishing boat on which he was working, the "Bukil-ho", was reportedly captured                       | post-war ROK citizens |
| 37 | 김석만 | Kim Seok-man  | M | ROK | 10003883 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014)  | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 53  | allegedly abducted on 4 February 1972 by DPRK forces when the fishing boat on which he was working,   | post-war ROK citizens |

|    |     |                |   |     |          |       |                      |  |  |                          |
|----|-----|----------------|---|-----|----------|-------|----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
|    |     |                |   |     |          |       |                      |  | the “Anyoung 36”, was reportedly captured  |                          |
| 38 | 손해경 | Son Hae-kyeong | M | ROK | 10003884 | KWAFU | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 54 | allegedly abducted on 28 September 1950 by DPRK army from 372 Jigok-ri, Chungju-eup Chungcheongbuk-do, Republic of Korea, where he was staying at the time | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 39 | 김용철 | Kim Yong-cheol | M | ROK | 10003885 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 55 | allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK forces, when the fishing boat on which they were working, the “Odaeyang 61-ho”, was reportedly captured     | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 40 | 박두남 | Park Dunam     | M | ROK | 10003887 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 55 | allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK forces, when the fishing boat on which they were working, the “Odaeyang 61-ho”, was reportedly captured     | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 41 | 박두현 | Park Du-hyeon  | M | ROK | 10003886 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 56 | allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK forces, when the fishing boat on which they were working, the “Odaeyang 62”, was reportedly captured        | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 42 | 서영구 | Seo Younggu    | M | ROK | 10003888 | NKHR  | 102nd (3-7 Feb 2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/102/1 (7 May 2014) para 56 | allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK forces, when the fishing boat on which they were working, the “Odaeyang 62”, was reportedly captured        | post-war ROK citizens    |



|    |     |                 |   |      |          |             |                                |   |   |                                   |
|----|-----|-----------------|---|------|----------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 43 | 유경춘 | Yoo Kyeong-chun | M | ROK  | 10003889 | NKHR        | 102nd<br>(3-7<br>Feb<br>2014)  | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>102/1 (7 May<br>2014) para 56   | allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK forces, when the fishing boat on which they were working, the “Odaeyang 62”, was reportedly captured | post-war<br>ROK<br>citizens       |
| 44 | 계병렬 | Gye Byeong-yeol | M | ROK  | 10004192 | KWAFU       | 103rd<br>(7-16<br>May<br>2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>103/1 (25 Jul<br>2014) para 61  | allegedly abducted from school on 10 August 1950 by DPRK forces   | Korean<br>War<br>ROK<br>civilians |
| 45 | 계윤찬 | Gye Youn-chan   | M | ROK  | 10004193 | KWAFU       | 103rd<br>(7-16<br>May<br>2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>103/1 (25 Jul<br>2014) para 62  | abducted on 10 August 1950 by DPRK soldiers from his home in ROK; below age 18 at the time  | Korean<br>War<br>ROK<br>civilians |
| 46 | 홍범표 | Hong Beom-pyo   | M | ROK  | 10004194 | KWAFU       | 103rd<br>(7-16<br>May<br>2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>103/1 (25 Jul<br>2014) para 63  | allegedly forcibly drafted in July 1950 from ROK by DPRK Army   | Korean<br>War<br>ROK<br>civilians |
| 47 | 김하준 | Kim Ha-jun      | M | ROK  | 10004195 | KWAFU       | 103rd<br>(7-16<br>May<br>2014) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>103/1 (25 July<br>2014) para 64 | allegedly last seen at Seodaemun Prison, in ROK, in the custody of DPRK Army before he was transferred to DPRK                                      | Korean<br>War<br>ROK<br>civilians |
| 48 | 김현철 | Kim Hyun Chul   | M | DPRK |          | NK<br>Watch | 105th<br>(2-6<br>Mar<br>2015)  | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>105/1 (15 May<br>2015) para 36  | allegedly last seen in January 2011 at the Ranam-guyok security agency in Chongjin, North Hamkyung Province.  | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 49 | 김현일 | Kim Hyun II     | M | DPRK |          | NK<br>Watch | 105th<br>(2-6<br>Mar<br>2015)  | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>105/1 (15 May<br>2015) para 36  | allegedly last seen in January 2011 at the Ranam-guyok security agency in Chongjin, North Hamkyung Province.  | DPRK<br>citizens                  |

|    |     |                |   |      |  |          |                       |   |   |                   |
|----|-----|----------------|---|------|--|----------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 50 | 김현란 | Kim Hyun Ran   | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 105th (2-6 Mar 2015)  | A/HRC/WGEID/105/1 (15 May 2015) para 36           | allegedly last seen in January 2011 at the Ranam-guyok security agency in Chongjin, North Hamkyung Province.                  | DPRK citizens     |
| 51 | 김일현 | Kim Il Hyun    | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 105th (2-6 Mar 2015)  | A/HRC/WGEID/105/1 (15 May 2015) para 36           | allegedly last seen in January 2011 at the Ranam-guyok security agency in Chongjin, North Hamkyung Province.                  | DPRK citizens     |
| 52 | 강혜영 | Kang Hye Yeong | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 14 (a) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 18 March 2004 in Inner Mongolia, near the China-Mongolia border, by the Chinese police | China since 1990s |
| 53 | 박련하 | Park Ryeon Ha  | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 14 (b) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested in September 2007 at the China-Mongolia border by Chinese soldiers                        | China since 1990s |
| 54 | 송용국 | Song Yong-guk  | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 14 (c) CHINA | DPRK nationals, allegedly arrested in October 2001 by the Chinese police from a boat in the Yellow Sea heading towards ROK    | China since 1990s |
| 55 | 송용수 | Song Yong-su   | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 14 (c) CHINA | DPRK nationals, allegedly arrested in October 2001 by the Chinese police from a boat in the Yellow Sea heading towards ROK    | China since 1990s |
| 56 | 신성심 | Shin Seong Sim | F | ROK  |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 22           | Kim Cheol Hun's husband; ROK citizens allegedly abducted in April 2003 in Jilin Province, China, by DPRK                      | China since 1990s |

|    |     |               |   |      |  |          |                        |  |   |                   |
|----|-----|---------------|---|------|--|----------|------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
|    |     |               |   |      |  |          |                        |  | National Security Agency personnel  |                   |
| 57 | 김철훈 | Kim Cheol Hun | M | ROK  |  | NK Watch | 106th (6-15 May 2015)  | A/HRC/WGEID/106/1 (22 Jul 2015) para 22          | Shin Seong Sim's wife; ROK citizens allegedly abducted in April 2003 in Jilin Province, China, by DPRK National Security Agency personnel | China since 1990s |
| 58 | 김분숙 | Kim Bun Sook  | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (a) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 27 October 2004 and repatriated to DPRK  | China since 1990s |
| 59 | 김형일 | Kim Hyung Il  | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (b) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 27 October 2004 and repatriated to DPRK  | China since 1990s |
| 60 | 김정아 | Kim Jung Ah   | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (c) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 29 May 2008 by the Shenyang security police in Shenyang and repatriated to DPRK in February 2009   | China since 1990s |
| 61 | 김철국 | Kim Chul Guk  | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (d) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 29 May 2008 by the Shenyang security police in Shenyang and repatriated to DPRK in February 2009   | China since 1990s |
| 62 | 김성아 | Kim Sung Ah   | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (e) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 29 May 2008 by the Shenyang security police in Shenyang and repatriated to DPRK in February 2009   | China since 1990s |

|    |     |                              |   |      |  |          |                        |  |  |                   |
|----|-----|------------------------------|---|------|--|----------|------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 63 | 정남옥 | Jung Nam Ok                  | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (f) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police in Heilongjiang on 22 June 2007 and handed over to the Sinuiju Security Agency in DPRK | China since 1990s |
| 64 | 정순경 | Jung Sun Kyung               | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (g) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police in Heilongjiang on 22 June 2007 and handed over to the Sinuiju Security Agency in DPRK | China since 1990s |
| 65 | 류혁  | Ryu Hyuk                     | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (h) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police in Heilongjiang on 22 June 2007 and handed over to the Sinuiju Security Agency in DPRK | China since 1990s |
| 66 | 허철남 | Heo Chul Nam                 | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 25 (i) CHINA | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police in Heilongjiang on 22 June 2007 and handed over to the Sinuiju Security Agency in DPRK | China since 1990s |
| 67 |     | A girl below 18 years of age | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 32 (a)       | A girl below 18 years of age, allegedly arrested by DPRK National Security Agency officers on 17 February 2011                               | DPRK citizens     |
| 68 | 호영희 | Ho Young Hee                 | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 32 (b)       | allegedly arrested by DPRK National Security Agency officers on 17 February 2011   | DPRK citizens     |

|    |     |                             |   |      |  |          |                        |   |   |                   |
|----|-----|-----------------------------|---|------|--|----------|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 69 |     | A boy below 18 years of age | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 32 (c)  | A boy below 18 years of age, allegedly arrested by DPRK National Security Agency officers on 17 February 2011   | DPRK citizens     |
| 70 | 김은실 | Kim Eun Shil                | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 32 (d)  | allegedly last seen in Sung Chun Defence Security Command in May 2009   | DPRK citizens     |
| 71 | 김승길 | Kim Seung-gil               | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 107th (14-18 Sep 2015) | A/HRC/WGEID/107/1 (1 Dec 2015) para 32 (e)  | allegedly arrested in June 2005 and last seen on 10 January 2006 at the Onsung County Security Agency located in Ontan-eup, Onsung-gun, North Hamkyung Province | DPRK citizens     |
| 72 | 백철범 | Baek Cheol Beom             | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016)  | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (a) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency in a house in Hoiryung, North Hamkyung Province, in May 2014   | DPRK citizens     |
| 73 | 한철주 | Han Chul-Ju                 | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016)  | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (b) | allegedly arrested on 2 June 2003 at a refugee mission centre in Nanjing City, China, and repatriated to DPRK   | China since 1990s |
| 74 | 한혜옥 | Han Hye Ok                  | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016)  | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (c) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency in her home in Hoiryung City, in early October 1995  | DPRK citizens     |
| 75 | 홍원철 | Hong Won-Chul               | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016)  | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (d) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency in Pyongyang in June 1999  | DPRK citizens     |

|    |     |                   |   |      |          |          |                       |   |  |                          |
|----|-----|-------------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 76 | 전명희 | Jeon Myeong Hee   | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (e) | allegedly last seen in the summer of 2014 at the Hoiryung City Safety Agency, in DPRK  | DPRK citizens            |
| 77 | 전광국 | Jeon Gwang-Gook   | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (f) | allegedly arrested on 2 June 2003 at a refugee mission centre in Nanjing City, China and repatriated to DPRK                 | China since 1990s        |
| 78 | 김근철 | Kim Geun Cheol    | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (g) | allegedly arrested on 2 June 2003 at a refugee mission centre in Nanjing City, China and repatriated to DPRK                 | China since 1990s        |
| 79 | 리충성 | Lee Chung Seong   | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (h) | allegedly arrested on 2 June 2003 at a refugee mission centre in Nanjing City, China and repatriated to DPRK                 | China since 1990s        |
| 80 | 최홍식 | Choi, Hong-Sik    | M | ROK  | 10005984 | KWAFU    | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (i) | allegedly abducted from Seoul by North Korean forces between 28 and 30 June 1950   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 81 | 최준  | Choi, Jun         | M | ROK  | 10005985 | KWAFU    | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (j) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul on 13 September 1950 by North Korean forces  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 82 | 정경숙 | Jeong, Kyung-sook |   | ROK  | 10005986 |          | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (k) | allegedly abducted to DPRK in Korean Airline airplane YS-11, hijacked on 11 December 1969                                    | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 83 | 김정규 | Kim, Jeong-gyu    | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (l) | reportedly taken from his home in Pyongyang by his co-workers of the Liaison Department of the Central Party, in August 2011 | DPRK citizens            |

|    |     |                  |   |      |          |          |                       |   |  |                          |
|----|-----|------------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 84 | 김경애 | Kim, Kyung Ae    | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (m) | allegedly arrested on 3 April 2014 by two agents from the Onsung Security Agency   | DPRK citizens            |
| 85 | 리창혁 | Lee, Chang-Hyeok | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 108th (8-12 Feb 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/108/1 (15 Apr 2016) para 38 (n) | allegedly arrested at Yanji Station in China on 15 December 2010 and repatriated to DPRK   | China since 1990s        |
| 86 | 안정현 | Jung Hyeon Ahn   | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (a) | allegedly arrested on 29 May 2008, in Shenyang, China, and repatriated to the Shinuiju City Security Agency in DPRK on 1 June 2008 | China since 1990s        |
| 87 | 홍남석 | Nam-seok Hong    | M | ROK  | 10006227 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (b) | allegedly abducted by DPRK army in Samgye-ri, DPRK, on 22 July 1950  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 88 | 정연철 | Yeon-cheol Jeong | M | ROK  | 10006228 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (c) | allegedly abducted on 28 August 1950 by DPRK agents in Seoul   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 89 | 김근호 | Geun-ho Kim      | M | ROK  | 10006229 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (d) | allegedly abducted on 26 July 1950 from his home in Seoul by DPRK agents   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 90 | 김경도 | Gyeong-do Kim    | M | ROK  | 10006230 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (e) | allegedly abducted in July 1950 in Seoul by DPRK agents  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 91 | 지만길 | Man Gil Ji       | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (f) | allegedly abducted in Changbai County, China, in April 2003, by DPRK Na-   | China since 1990s        |

|    |       |                |   |      |          |          |                       |   |   |                          |
|----|-------|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
|    |       |                |   |      |          |          | 2016)                 |   | tional Security Agency of-<br>ficers  |                          |
| 92 | 김철수 1 | Cheol Soo Kim  | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (g) | allegedly abducted in Changbai County, China, in April 2003, by DPRK National Security Agency of-<br>ficers                           | China since 1990s        |
| 93 | 김철수 2 | Cheol Soo Kim  | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (h) | allegedly arrested by Chinese police officers in March 2011, and repatriated to the North Pyongan Provincial Security Agency, in DPRK | China since 1990s        |
| 94 | 전봉빈   | Pong-pin Chon  | M | ROK  | 10006260 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (i) | allegedly abducted on 7 August 1950 from his home in Seoul by DPRK agents   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 95 | 하격홍   | Gyeok-hong Ha  | M | ROK  | 10006263 | KWAFU    | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (j) | allegedly abducted on 2 August 1950 from his home in Seoul by DPRK agents   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 96 | 정세률   | Se Ryul Jeong  | M | ROK  | 10006264 | NKHR     | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (k) | allegedly abducted on 6 January 1971 on the Yellow Sea, near the Northern Limit Line, by DPRK agents                                  | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 97 | 박동순   | Dong Soon Park | M | ROK  | 10006265 | NKHR     | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (l) | allegedly abducted on 6 January 1971 on the Yellow Sea, near the Northern Limit Line, by DPRK agents                                  | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 98 | 박해영   | Hae Young Park | M | ROK  | 10006266 | NKHR     | 109th (9-18 May 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/109/1 (22 Jul 2016) para 23 (m) | allegedly abducted on 16 August 1975, on the East Sea, by DPRK agents   | post-war ROK citizens    |



|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                        |  |   |                       |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 99  | 이홍섭 | Hong Seob Lee  | M | ROK  | 10006495 | NKHR     | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (a) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted on 4 February 1972 by DPRK armed patrol boats in the Yellow Sea   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 100 | 김두선 | Du-sun Kim     | M | ROK  | 10006496 | NKHR     | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (b) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted on 4 February 1972 by DPRK armed patrol boats in the Yellow Sea   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 101 | 한경희 | Kyung Hee Han  | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (c) | a DPRK national, allegedly abducted in June 1989 from her home in Pyongyang by Korean National Security agents  | DPRK citizens         |
| 102 | 정건목 | Gun Mok Jeong  | M | ROK  | 10006498 | NKHR     | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (d) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted on 28 December 1972 by DPRK gunboats in the Yellow Sea, near the North limit line   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 103 | 지정운 | Jung Un Ji     | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (e) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 31 August 1992, at the Shinuiju border, by National Security agents  | DPRK citizens         |
| 104 | 윤길자 | Kil Ja Yoon    | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (f) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested in August 2005 by Chinese police in the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia and subsequently repatriated to the Eundeok Security Agency in DPRK | China since 1990s     |
| 105 | 강봉춘 | Bong Chun Kang | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (g) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 2 June 2003 in Jinan, China and subsequently re-   | China since 1990s     |

|     |     |                 |   |      |  |          |                        |  |  |                   |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|------|--|----------|------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
|     |     |                 |   |      |  |          |                        |  | patriated to DPRK  |                   |
| 106 | 문철  | Cheol Moon      | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (h) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 2 June 2003 in Jinan, China and subsequently repatriated to DPRK                                | China since 1990s |
| 107 | 최학국 | Hak Guk Choi    | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (i) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 2 June 2003 in Jinan, China and subsequently repatriated to DPRK                                | China since 1990s |
| 108 | 남광철 | Gwang Cheol Nam | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (j) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested by Chinese police on 2 June 2003 in Jinan, China and subsequently repatriated to DPRK                                | China since 1990s |
| 109 | 림혜연 | Hye Yeon Lim    | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (k) | a DPRK national, reportedly last seen in 2009 in the custody of the North Hamkyung Provincial Security Agency in DPRK                                    | DPRK citizens     |
| 110 |     | Kangnam Cho     |   | DPRK |  |          | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (l) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 19 January 2006 by Chinese police in the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia and subsequently repatriated to DPRK | China since 1990s |
| 111 |     | Keumhwa Cho     |   | DPRK |  |          | 110th (19-23 Sep 2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/110/1 (1 Dec 2016) para 32 (m) | a DPRK national, allegedly arrested on 19 January 2006 by Chinese police in the autonomous region of Inner Mongolia and subsequently                     | China since 1990s |

|     |     |                  |   |      |  |             |                                 |  |   |                         |
|-----|-----|------------------|---|------|--|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
|     |     |                  |   |      |  |             |                                 |  | repatriated to DPRK   |                         |
| 112 |     | Kiseon Cho       |   | DPRK |  |             | 110th<br>(19-23<br>Sep<br>2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>110/1 (1 Dec<br>2016) para 32 (n)            | a DPRK national, allegedly<br>arrested on 19 January 2006<br>by Chinese police in the au-<br>tonomous region of Inner<br>Mongolia and subsequently<br>repatriated to DPRK | China<br>since<br>1990s |
| 113 |     | Keumsun<br>Cho   |   | DPRK |  |             | 110th<br>(19-23<br>Sep<br>2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>110/1 (1 Dec<br>2016) para 32 (o)            | a DPRK national, allegedly<br>arrested on 19 January 2006<br>by Chinese police in the au-<br>tonomous region of Inner<br>Mongolia and subsequently<br>repatriated to DPRK | China<br>since<br>1990s |
| 114 |     | Keumryeo<br>Cho  |   | DPRK |  |             | 110th<br>(19-23<br>Sep<br>2016) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>110/1 (1 Dec<br>2016) para 32 (p)            | a DPRK national, allegedly<br>disappeared in February<br>2007 while attempting to<br>leave the country, last seen<br>in an identified political<br>prison camp in DPRK    | DPRK<br>citizens        |
| 115 | 김광복 | Kim Kwang<br>Bok | M | DPRK |  | NK<br>Watch | 111th<br>(6-10<br>Feb<br>2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>111/1 (24 Apr<br>2017) Annex I<br>para 1 (a) | allegedly arrested by the Na-<br>tional Security Agency<br>(NSA), from her house in<br>Okcheon, Baegam County,<br>Yangkang Province, DPRK,<br>in 2011                     | DPRK<br>citizens        |
| 116 | 김광재 | Kim Gwang<br>Jae | M | DPRK |  | NK<br>Watch | 111th<br>(6-10<br>Feb<br>2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>111/1 (24 Apr<br>2017) Annex I<br>para 1 (b) | allegedly arrested by the Na-<br>tional Security Agency<br>(NSA) from his home in<br>Roha-ri, Kwaksan County,<br>North Pyongan Province,<br>DPRK, in August 1999          | DPRK<br>citizens        |

|     |     |                  |   |      |          |          |                       |  |  |                       |
|-----|-----|------------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 117 | 리동철 | Lee Dong Cheol   | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (c) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency (NSA) from his home in Hamheung, South Hamkyung Province, DPRK, on 9 May 1980 | DPRK citizens         |
| 118 | 리혜경 | Lee Hye Gyeong   | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (d) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency (NSA) from her house in Hoiryong, North Hamkyung Province, DPRK, in May 1996  | DPRK citizens         |
| 119 | 최명환 | Myeong-hwan Choi | M | ROK  | 10006749 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (e) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while on a fishing boat on Incheon Port, on 12 April 1967                   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 120 | 김철규 | Cheol-gyu Kim    | M | ROK  | 10006783 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (f) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while fishing on the “Changmyeong” boat, on 2 July 1968                     | post-war ROK citizens |
| 121 | 박길윤 | Gil-yun Park     | M | ROK  | 10006786 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (g) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while out on the “Huiyoung 37” fishing boat, on 6 January 1971              | post-war ROK citizens |
| 122 | 오관수 | Gwan Su Oh       | M | ROK  | 10006787 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (h) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while out on the “Geumgangsán” fishing boat, on 22 June 1970                | post-war ROK citizens |

|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                       |  |  |                       |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 123 | 박장운 | Jang-woon Park | M | ROK  | 10006792 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (i) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while out on the “Gilyong” fishing boat, 22 January 1966  | post-war ROK citizens |
| 124 | 신견화 | Kyeon-hwa Shin | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (j) | allegedly abducted together with three other persons, from her home in Chongjin, North Hamkyung Province, DPRK, by security agents of the National Security Agency (NSA) | DPRK citizens         |
| 125 | 곽중호 | Jong-ho Kwak   | M | ROK  | 10006798 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (k) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while out on the “Boseung 2” fishing boat, on 20 March 1964   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 126 | 김병재 | Kim Byeong Jae | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (l) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency (NSA) from a tractor manufacturing factory in Kwaksan County, North Pyongan Province, DPRK, in August 1999            | DPRK citizens         |
| 127 | 임재동 | Jae-dong Lim   | M | ROK  | 10006809 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (m) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while on the “Youngchang” fishing boat, on 30 October 1968  | post-war ROK citizens |
| 128 | 김성만 | Sung-mahn Kim  | M | ROK  | 10006810 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (n) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK soldiers while on the “Myeongduk” fishing boat, on 20 Novem-   | post-war ROK citizens |

|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                       |  |   |                       |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                       |  | ber 1965  |                       |
| 129 | 주일  | Il Joo         | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (o) | a DPRK national, allegedly abducted by officials from the National Security Agency (NSA), in May 2001                                     | DPRK citizens         |
| 130 | 백양근 | Baek Yang Guen | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (p) | allegedly arrested by the National Security Agency (NSA) from his workplace at a hospital in North Pyongan Province, DPRK, in August 1999 | DPRK citizens         |
| 131 | 안수영 | Soo-young Ahn  | M | ROK  | 10006814 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (q) | an ROK national, allegedly arrested by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, while on his fishing boat, on 28 December 1972           | post-war ROK citizens |
| 132 | 박관원 | Kwang-won Park | M | ROK  | 10006827 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (r) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, from the “Suwon-ho 32” fishing boat, on 15 February 1974 | post-war ROK citizens |
| 133 | 김상윤 | Sang-yoon Kim  | M | ROK  | 10006828 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (s) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, from the “Gadeok-ho” fishing boat, on 10 July 1968       | post-war ROK citizens |
| 134 | 박종업 | Jong-up Park   | M | ROK  | 10006829 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (t) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, from the “Gadeok-ho”                                     | post-war ROK citizens |

|     |     |                |   |      |  |          |                       |  |  |                   |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|--|----------|-----------------------|--|--|-------------------|
|     |     |                |   |      |  |          |                       |  | fishing boat, on 10 July 1968  |                   |
| 135 | 한완채 | Wan Chae Han   | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (u) | allegedly abducted by agents of the National Security Agency (NSA) on 16 September 2000, after being repatriated to DPRK from Yanji, China   | China since 1990s |
| 136 | 정광  | Gwang Jung     | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (v) | allegedly turned himself in to the National Security Agency (NSA) on 5 August 1997, after his plan to leave DPRK was reported to the authorities   | DPRK citizens     |
| 137 | 이의도 | Eui Do Lee     | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (w) | allegedly arrested at his house by agents of the National Security Agency, on 15 November 1977, and allegedly last seen on 25 May 1981 in “Camp 18”, before being transferred to an unknown location | DPRK citizens     |
| 138 | 박봉순 | Bong Soon Park | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (x) | allegedly arrested by officials from a security agency of DPRK in March 2007, and imprisoned in “Camp 22” in Hoiryung  | DPRK citizens     |
| 139 | 남경민 | Kyung Min Nam  | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (y) | allegedly arrested by officials from a security agency of DPRK in March 2007, and imprisoned in “Camp 22” in Hoiryung  | DPRK citizens     |

|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          |                       |   |  |                       |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|------|----------|----------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 140 | 리태봉 | Tae Bong Lee    | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (z)  | allegedly abducted by officers from the National Security Agency when he was repatriated from China, in November 2001  | China since 1990s     |
| 141 | 리동명 | Dong-myeong Lee | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (aa) | allegedly arrested on the streets in Pyongyang by agents of the National Security Agency on 4 July 1970  | DPRK citizens         |
| 142 | 김임복 | Im-bok Kim      | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (bb) | allegedly arrested by agents of the National Security Agency when she was reportedly repatriated from China on 2 August 1994, and last seen on 13 February 1995 at the Yoduk Political Prison Camp | China since 1990s     |
| 143 | 유지용 | Ji-yong Yoo     | M | ROK  | 10006844 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (cc) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents from the “Cheonwang-ho” fishing boat on 8 August 1975   | post-war ROK citizens |
| 144 | 이광원 | Kwang-won Lee   | M | ROK  | 10006845 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (dd) | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents from the “Heungduk-ho” fishing boat, in May 1969  | post-war ROK citizens |
| 145 | 김진영 | Jin-young Kim   | M | ROK  | 10006846 | NKHR     | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (ee) | an ROK national allegedly abducted by DPRK state agents from the “Taeyang-ho”, fishing boat, on 10 July 1968, and allegedly last seen working at a mine in DPRK in 1986                            | post-war ROK citizens |



|     |     |                  |   |     |          |       |                       |  |  |                          |
|-----|-----|------------------|---|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 146 | 박천향 | Cheon-hyang Park | M | ROK | 10006847 | NKHR  | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (ff)  | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, while on the “Huiyoung 37” fishing boat, on 6 January 1971                  | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 147 | 홍건표 | Geon-pyo Hong    | M | ROK | 10006848 | NKHR  | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (gg)  | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents from a beach on Hongdo Island, in August 1978   | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 148 | 이해준 | Hae-joon Lee     | M | ROK | 10006849 | NKHR  | 111th (6-10 Feb 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/111/1 (24 Apr 2017) Annex I para 1 (hh)  | an ROK national, allegedly abducted by DPRK agents near the Northern Limit Line, while on his fishing boat in July 1968                                      | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 149 | 백범기 | Baek Beom-gi     | M | ROK | 10007400 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (a) | allegedly abducted from his house in Seoul on 18 September 1950, by the head of the Mincheong Committee and an agent from the Department of Internal Affairs | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 150 | 김경희 | Kim Gyeong-hee   | M | ROK | 10007401 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (b) | allegedly abducted from his house in Seoul on 28 July 1950, by the head of the Mincheong Committee, and an agent from the Department of internal Affairs     | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 151 | 김재봉 | Kim Jae-bong     | M | ROK | 10007402 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (c) | allegedly kidnapped on 20 August 1950 by North Korean soldiers   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 152 | 김정대 | Kim Jeong-Dae    | M | ROK | 10007403 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17           | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July                           | allegedly taken from his house in August 1950, by  | Korean War               |

|     |     |                  |   |     |          |       |                       |  |  |                          |
|-----|-----|------------------|---|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
|     |     |                  |   |     |          |       | May 2017)             | 2017) Annex II para 1 (d)                            | soldiers of the North Korean People's Army   | ROK civilians            |
| 153 | 김주현 | Kim Ju-hyeon     | M | ROK | 10007404 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (e) | allegedly arrested from his house in Ganghwa-gun on 17 September 1950, by soldiers of the North Korean People's Army | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 154 | 김기정 | Kim Ki-Jeong     | M | ROK | 10007405 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (f) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul in September 1950, by officers from the Internal Bureau                    | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 155 | 김명혁 | Kim Myeong-hyeok | M | ROK | 10007406 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (g) | allegedly abducted by members of the North Korean People's Army in mid-August 1950                                   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 156 | 김유연 | Kim Yu-Yon       | M | ROK | 10007407 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (h) | allegedly arrested from his home on 23 August 1950, by agents from the political Security Bureau                     | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 157 | 김우종 | Kim Wu-jong      | M | ROK | 10007408 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (i) | allegedly arrested from his workplace on 4 August 1950, by armed North Korean soldiers                               | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 158 | 김우순 | Kim Wu-soon      | M | ROK | 10007409 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (j) | allegedly abducted on 3 September 1950 by agents of the Security Bureau  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 159 | 권태술 | Kwon Tae-sul     | M | ROK | 10007410 | KWAFU | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (k) | allegedly arrested on 8 August 1950, by an agent from the political Security Bureau and an armed soldier             | Korean War ROK civilians |

|     |     |               |   |     |          |          |                       |  |  |                          |
|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|----------|----------|-----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 160 | 이재관 | Lee Jae-Gwan  | M | ROK | 10007411 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (l) | allegedly arrested at his workplace in July 1950, by an officer of the Department of Internal Affairs  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 161 | 이봉우 | Lee Bong-woo  | M | ROK | 10007413 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (m) | allegedly abducted on 21 August 1950, by members of the Political Bureau   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 162 | 이채덕 | Lee Chae-deok | M | ROK | 10007414 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (n) | allegedly detained in July 1950 by five men from the North Korean Army   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 163 | 이길용 | Lee Gil-yong  | M | ROK | 10007415 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (o) | allegedly abducted on 17 July 1950, by agents of the North Korean Political Security Bureau  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 164 | 오헌식 | Oh Heon-sik   | M | ROK | 10007416 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (p) | allegedly abducted from his home on 1 August 1950, by two agents presumably from the Political Security Department or the Department of Internal Affairs | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 165 | 서병호 | Seo Byeong-ho | M | ROK | 10007417 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (q) | allegedly abducted on 14 July 1950, by policemen from the North Korean regime  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 166 | 윤태경 | Yun Tae Kyong | M | ROK | 10007418 | KWAFU    | 112th (8-17 May 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (r) | allegedly abducted on 1 September 1950, by two persons believed to have links with the North Korean regime   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 167 | 김건일 | Kim Kun II    | M |     |          | NK Watch | 112th (8-17)          | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July)                          | a Japanese national allegedly arrested from his home in  |                          |

|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                        |  |   |                          |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
|     |     |                |   |      |          |          | May 2017)              | 2017) Annex II para 1 (s)                            | October 1982, by agents of the National Security Agency   |                          |
| 168 | 리혜경 | Lee Hye Kyung  | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 112th (8-17 May 2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (t) | allegedly arrested in early October 1997, by agents of the National Security Agency   | DPRK citizens            |
| 169 | 김장호 | Kim Jang Ho    | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 112th (8-17 May 2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (u) | allegedly arrested from his home in July 1996, by the Hoiryung City Security Agency   | DPRK citizens            |
| 170 | 리호림 | Lee Ho Rim     | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 112th (8-17 May 2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (v) | allegedly arrested from his home in July or August 1980, by agents from the National Security Agency  | DPRK citizens            |
| 171 | 박영남 | Young Nam Park | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 112th (8-17 May 2017)  | A/HRC/WGEID/112/1 (25 July 2017) Annex II para 1 (w) | allegedly arrested in August 2002, by agents of the National Security Agency  | DPRK citizens            |
| 172 | 함진우 | Jin Woo Ham    |   | ROK  |          |          | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) para 35              | a journalist allegedly abducted by DPRK authorities on 29 May 2017 at the border between the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in China and DPRK | post-war ROK citizens    |
| 173 | 서승근 | So Sung-kun    | M | ROK  | 10007459 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (a)  | allegedly arrested from his home in ROK by staff members of the State Political Security Department of DPRK, in July 1950.                          | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 174 | 이형호 | Lee Hyung-ho   | M | ROK  | 10007665 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II             | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK on 6 July 1950, by the North Ko-   | Korean War ROK           |

|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          |                        |   |  |                          |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|------|----------|----------|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          | 2017)                  | para 1 (b)  | rean Security Bureau   | civilians                |
| 175 | 홍만식 | Hong Man-sik    | M | ROK  | 10007733 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (c) | allegedly abducted from the street in Seoul, ROK by the North Korean military authorities, in late July 1950 | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 176 | 최금실 | Choi Geum Sil   | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (d) | allegedly abducted from her home by DPRK National Security Agency in the summer of 1996                      | DPRK citizens            |
| 177 | 최영덕 | Choi Young Deok | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (e) | allegedly abducted from his home in the winter of 2009, by the Hamheung City Security Agency                 | DPRK citizens            |
| 178 | 김옥춘 | Kim Oak Choon   | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (f) | allegedly repatriated from China and abducted by Yangkang Provincial Security Agency in the spring of 2008   | DPRK citizens            |
| 179 | 김성일 | Kim Sung-il     | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (g) | allegedly abducted following his interrogation by the Jongsung Security Agency of DPRK, in August 1992       | DPRK citizens            |
| 180 | 림금선 | Lim Geum Sun    | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (h) | allegedly abducted from her home by the Defense Security Command of DPRK, in the summer of 2009              | DPRK citizens            |
| 181 | 박명일 | Park Myeong Il  | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (i) | allegedly abducted from his home by the Yoosun Regional Security Agency of DPRK, in the winter of 2000       | DPRK citizens            |

|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          |                        |   |  |                          |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|------|----------|----------|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 182 | 안종복 | Ahn Jongbok     | M | ROK  | 10007740 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (j) | allegedly abducted from his home in ROK, by North Korean soldiers, in late July 1950                                 | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 183 | 권두한 | Known Doo-han   | M | ROK  | 10007741 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (k) | allegedly taken by force from his house in Seoul, ROK on 30 June 1950, by officers of the Korean People's Army (KPA) | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 184 | 최휘  | Choi Hwi        | M | ROK  | 10007742 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (l) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK on 27 July 1950, by the North Korean People's Army                    | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 185 | 최진  | Choi Jin        | M | ROK  | 10007743 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (m) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK by the North Korean People's Army, in July 1950                       | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 186 | 나성규 | Na Sung-yu      | M | ROK  | 10007744 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (n) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK on 14 August 1950, by a squad of the Korean Peoples's Army            | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 187 | 정희근 | Chung Hee Geun  | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (o) | allegedly taken from his house by agents of the National Security Agency of the DPRK, in the summer of 1975          | DPRK citizens            |
| 188 | 리영철 | Yeong Cheol Lee | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (p) | allegedly abducted from his home in June 2016, by security agents of the Yanggang Province State Security Department | DPRK citizens            |
| 189 | 민효식 | Min Hyo-sik     | M | ROK  | 10007747 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (q) | allegedly taken from his residence in Seoul, ROK in July 1950  | Korean War ROK civilians |

|     |     |                |   |     |          |       |                        |   |   |                          |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|-----|----------|-------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
|     |     |                |   |     |          |       | Sep 2017)              | 2017) Annex II para 1 (q)                           | ly 1950, by North Korean police officers  | ROK civilians            |
| 190 | 임원택 | Lim Won-taek   | M | ROK | 10007748 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (r) | allegedly abducted in June 1950 by members of the North Korean Communist party      | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 191 | 김길원 | Kim Gil-won    | M | ROK | 10007749 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (s) | allegedly abducted in Seoul, ROK, on 9 August 1950, by DPRK soldiers                | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 192 | 이종각 | Lee Jong-gak   | M | ROK | 10007750 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (t) | allegedly abducted by a North Korean soldier on 27 September 1950                   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 193 | 김노성 | Kim Nosung     | M | ROK | 10007751 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (u) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK on 6 August 1950                     | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 194 | 김용진 | Kim Yong-jin   | M | ROK | 10007752 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (v) | allegedly abducted from his home in ROK, in August, 1950, by DPRK soldiers          | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 195 | 권해룡 | Kwong Hae-yong | M | ROK | 10007753 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (w) | allegedly abducted from his home in Seoul, ROK on 25 August 1950, by DPRK policemen | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 196 | 이동식 | Lee Dong-sik   | M | ROK | 10007754 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (x) | allegedly last seen being held in custody by DPRK soldiers, in September 1950       | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 197 | 이각의 | Lee Kag-ui     | M | ROK | 10007755 | KWAFU | 113th (11-15 Sep       | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II            | allegedly abducted from his home in ROK, in December 1950, by North Korean          | Korean War ROK           |

|     |     |                |   |      |          |          |                        |   |  |                          |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|----------|----------|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
|     |     |                |   |      |          |          | 2017)                  | para 1 (y)  | agents   | civilians                |
| 198 | 안호철 | An Ho-cheol    | M | ROK  | 10007756 | KWAFU    | 113th (11-15 Sep 2017) | A/HRC/WGEID/113/1 (24 Nov 2017) Annex II para 1 (z) | allegedly abducted from his home in ROK, on 17 August 1950, by North Korean soldiers   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 199 | 이종령 | Jong-ryong Lee | M | ROK  | 10007782 | KWAFU    | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018)   | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (a)          | allegedly arrested on 10 July 1950 by two men from the North Korean State Political Security Department and taken to the current national library building | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 200 | 이낙교 | Nak-gyo Lee    | M | ROK  | 10007783 | KWAFU    | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018)   | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (b)          | allegedly abducted from his residence in 15-64 Hyehwadong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, ROK on 27 September 1950 by a soldier of the Korean People's Army (KPA)       | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 201 | 이흥규 | Hong-gyu Lee   | M | ROK  | 10007784 | KWAFU    | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018)   | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (c)          | allegedly abducted from his home in Donam-dong 56-2 Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, ROK on 26 September 1950 by an armed North Korean policeman                        | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 202 | 이승규 | Seung-gyu Lee  | M | ROK  | 10007785 | KWAFU    | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018)   | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (d)          | allegedly abducted from his home in Donam-dong 56-2 Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, ROK on 26 September 1950 by an armed policeman                                     | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 203 | 김정욱 | Jung-wook Kim  | M | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018)   | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (e)          | allegedly arrested on 8 October 2013 by members of the National Security Agency, in Pyongyang  | DPRK citizens            |



|     |     |                |   |      |  |          |                      |  |   |               |
|-----|-----|----------------|---|------|--|----------|----------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 204 | 김국기 | Guk-gi Kim     | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (f) | allegedly abducted on 1 October 2014 by the National Security Agency on the Aproz River   | DPRK citizens |
| 205 | 신경섭 | Gyung-Sub Shin | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (g) | allegedly disappeared on 30 September 2014 from Political Prison Camp 18, South Pyeongan Province, Pukchang County  | DPRK citizens |
| 206 | 손승길 | Seun Gil Son   | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (h) | allegedly arrested on 1 June 1997 by seven members of the National Security Agency in Huichon, Yangkang Province  | DPRK citizens |
| 207 | 리계송 | Gye Song Lee   | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (i) | allegedly arrested on 1 June 1997 by seven members of the National Security Agency in Huichon, Yangkang Province  | DPRK citizens |
| 208 | 김현순 | Hyun Soon Kim  | F | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (j) | allegedly disappeared after being detained on 1 August 2011 in a holding facility in Chongjin   | DPRK citizens |
| 209 | 리세일 | Se-il Lee      | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (k) | allegedly arrested by members of the national security service and the Pyongyang National Security Agency after being repatriated from China in July 2009 | DPRK citizens |
| 210 | 김경일 | Kyoung-Il Kim  | M | DPRK |  | NK Watch | 114th (5-9 Feb 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/114/1 (3 May 2018) para 37 (l) | allegedly disappeared after being detained on 1 August 2011 in a holding facility in Chongjin   | DPRK citizens |

|     |     |                     |   |      |          |             |                                       |   |   |                                   |
|-----|-----|---------------------|---|------|----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 211 |     | Ok-Hwa Ko           |   | DPRK |          |             | 114th<br>(5-9<br>Feb<br>2018)         | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>114/1 (3 May<br>2018) para 37 (m)     | allegedly arrested on 1 Sep-<br>tember 2004 by the Ministry<br>of State Security in<br>Hoeryong   | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 212 |     | Chung-Sik<br>Choe   |   | DPRK |          |             | 114th<br>(5-9<br>Feb<br>2018)         | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>114/1 (3 May<br>2018) para 37 (n)     | allegedly arrested on 1 Sep-<br>tember 2004 by the Ministry<br>of State Security in<br>Hoeryong   | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 213 | 박정철 | Jeong Cheol<br>Park | M | DPRK |          | NK<br>Watch | 114th<br>(5-9<br>Feb<br>2018)         | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>114/1 (3 May<br>2018) para 37 (o)     | allegedly arrested after be-<br>ing repatriated from China<br>in December 2004 and de-<br>tained in the custody of the<br>Chongjin City State Security<br>Department  | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 214 | 라충성 | Chung<br>Seong Ra   | M | DPRK |          | NK<br>Watch | 114th<br>(5-9<br>Feb<br>2018)         | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>114/1 (3 May<br>2018) para 37 (p)     | allegedly abducted after be-<br>ing repatriated from China<br>in July 2012  | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 215 | 박광호 | Gwang Ho<br>Park    | M | DPRK |          | NK<br>Watch | 115th<br>(23<br>Apr-2<br>May<br>2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>115/1 (16 August<br>2018) para 30 (a) | allegedly disappeared in<br>February 2010 on his way to<br>the hospital in Chongjin<br>city, North Hamgyong Prov-<br>ince, DPRK. It is believed<br>that the National Security<br>Agency was involved in his<br>disappearance, as he has re-<br>portedly been the subject of<br>numerous inspections by<br>this institution since 2006 | DPRK<br>citizens                  |
| 216 | 김주현 | Juhyeon<br>Kim      | M | ROK  | 10008194 | KWAFU       | 115th<br>(23<br>Apr-2<br>May)         | A/HRC/WGEID/<br>115/1 (16 August<br>2018) para 30 (b) | allegedly abducted on 20<br>September 1950 by the in-<br>ternal police from his home<br>at 147 Seonhaeng-ri,  | Korean<br>War<br>ROK<br>civilians |

|     |     |               |   |      |          |          |                           |  |   |                          |
|-----|-----|---------------|---|------|----------|----------|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
|     |     |               |   |      |          |          | 2018)                     |  | Seonwon-myeon, Ganghwa-gun, Gyeonggi-do, DPRK   |                          |
| 217 | 김낙영 | Nak-Young Kim | M | ROK  | 10008195 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (c) | allegedly abducted at the end of July 1950 by DPRK officials from his home in Bukahyun-dong 5-2, Sudaemun-gu, Seoul, ROK                                    | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 218 | 이순금 | Sun Geum Lee  | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (d) | allegedly last seen in May 2013 when she was detained at Ryanggang county detention house by DPRK National Security Agency                                  | DPRK citizens            |
| 219 | 안봉열 | Bong-yeol Ahn | M | ROK  | 10008210 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (e) | allegedly abducted on 20 September 1950 by DPRK soldiers from the house of a person associated with him, in Doryumdong, Seoul, ROK                          | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 220 | 김기창 | Ki-chang Kim  | M | ROK  | 10008211 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (f) | allegedly abducted between the end of June and the beginning of July 1950, by members of DPRK army from his home in Migeundong 9 Seodaemunon-gu, Seoul, ROK | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 221 | 김기명 | Ki-myung Kim  | M | ROK  | 10008212 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (g) | allegedly abducted on 8 September 1950 by three DPRK soldiers, from the hospital in Yeji-dong 276-1 Jongno-gu, Seoul, ROK                                   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 222 | 김진형 | Jinhyeong Kim | M | ROK  | 10008238 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr-2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (h) | allegedly abducted on 20 July 1950 by communist partisans from Hajang Ele-  | Korean War ROK           |

|     |     |                 |   |     |          |       |                           |  |   |                          |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|-----|----------|-------|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
|     |     |                 |   |     |          |       | May 2018)                 |  | mentary School, before being turned in to the Hajang police station, DPRK   | civilians                |
| 223 | 최희태 | Heetae Choi     | M | ROK | 10008242 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (i) | allegedly arrested in August 1950 by members of DPRK army after a town meeting in Bugi village, Shinwang-ri, Yeongok-myeon, Gangneung-shi, ROK  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 224 | 강연수 | Yeonsu Gang     | M | ROK | 10008243 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (j) | allegedly arrested on 5 August 1950 by DPRK soldiers and two neighbourhood communist sympathizers dressed in civilian clothes, at his residence at 123, Insa-dong, Jinju-shi, Kyungnam, ROK | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 225 | 권정용 | Jeong-yong Gwon | M | ROK | 10008244 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (k) | allegedly arrested on 3 August 1950 by DPRK soldiers, at his residence at 492 Iho-ri, Gangcheon-myeon, Yeosu-gun, Gyeonggi-do, ROK  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 226 | 김병수 | Byung-soo Kim   | M | ROK | 10008245 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (l) | allegedly arrested on 19 August 1950 by a DPRK police officer, at his house at Supyo-dong 89 Jung-gu, Seoul, ROK  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 227 | 김창원 | Chang-won Kim   | M | ROK | 10008246 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (m) | allegedly arrested on 28 June 1950 by members of the Korean People's Army in the vicinity of his residence at 393, Donam-dong,  | Korean War ROK civilians |

|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          |                           |  |  |                          |
|-----|-----|-----------------|---|------|----------|----------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
|     |     |                 |   |      |          |          |                           |  | Seongbuk-gu, ROK   |                          |
| 228 | 김대영 | Dae-young Kim   | M | ROK  | 10008247 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (n) | allegedly abducted in August 1950 by members of the Korean People’s Army, from Chungwon Primary School, Seoul, ROK                                 | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 229 | 김해세 | Haese Kim       | M | ROK  | 10008248 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (o) | allegedly arrested between August and September of 1950 by members of the Korean People’s Army, when he was hiding in Gunbok-myeon, Haman-gun, ROK | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 230 | 김장열 | Jang-yeol Kim   | M | ROK  | 10008249 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (p) | allegedly arrested on 13 July 1950 by agents of DPRK State Security Department on the street of Wonhyo-ro 3-ga in Mapo-gu, Seoul, ROK              | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 231 | 차명상 | Myeong-sang Cha | M | ROK  | 10008250 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (q) | allegedly abducted in July 1950 by DPRK soldiers, from the watch shop where he was working at 8 beonji, Namdaemun-ro 4-ga, Jung-gu, Seoul, ROK     | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 232 | 김옥화 | Ok Hwa Kim      | F | DPRK |          | NK Watch | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (r) | allegedly abducted in April 2012 by the National Security Agency after being repatriated to DPRK from China  | China since 1990s        |
| 233 | 구엽  | Yeop Gu         | M | ROK  | 10008264 | KWAFU    | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (s) | allegedly arrested on 17 July 1950 by agents of DPRK internal police at his official residence at Seoul National                                   | Korean War ROK civilians |

|     |     |               |   |     |          |       |                           |  |   |                          |
|-----|-----|---------------|---|-----|----------|-------|---------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
|     |     |               |   |     |          |       | 2018)                     |  | University in Dongsung-dong, Jongno-gu, Seoul, ROK  |                          |
| 234 | 강희석 | Hee-suk Kang  | M | ROK | 10008265 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (t) | allegedly abducted on 22 July 1950 by two DPRK officials from the Central People’s Committee from his home in Tong-in dong, Jongnogu, Seoul, ROK  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 235 | 김현구 | Hyeongu Kim   | M | ROK | 10008266 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (u) | allegedly arrested on 14 August 1950 by DPRK internal policemen at his house at 153-94 Donam-dong, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, ROK  | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 236 | 김상익 | Sang-ik Kim   | M | ROK | 10008267 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (v) | allegedly abducted on 20 May 1950 by DPRK agents from his home at 715 Shimgok-ri Shinbuk-myeon Pochyun-si, Gyeonggi-do, ROK   | Korean War ROK civilians |
| 237 | 김상용 | Sang-yong Kim | M | ROK | 10008268 | KWAFU | 115th (23 Apr–2 May 2018) | A/HRC/WGEID/115/1 (16 August 2018) para 30 (w) | allegedly abducted on 18 May 1950 by members of a local communist organization from his home at 715 Shimgok-ri Shinbuk-myeon Pochyun-si, Gyeonggi-do, ROK, before being transferred to Pocheon local police station in the DPRK | Korean War ROK civilians |