February 13, 2015

North Korea Imagery Analysis of Camp 15

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Introduction
As part of a joint undertaking with the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK) to use satellite imagery to shed light on human suffering in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, more commonly known as North Korea), AllSource Analysis has been monitoring activity at political prison facilities throughout North Korea. This report details activity at the facility commonly known as Camp 15.

Executive Summary
AllSource Analysis analyzed imagery of the North Korean political prison facility known as Camp 15 (also known as Kwan-li-so 15, Political Prison Facility 15 or Yodŏk Political Prison Camp) and its immediate environs using pan-sharpened multispectral satellite imagery collected by Digital-Globe and Airbus Defense and Space from March 2011 through December 2014. The imagery from September 2013 through December 2014 provides the focus of this report; March 2011 imagery was used to validate or negate analytical findings. Imagery analysis helped determine the operational status of Camp 15 based on changes in the following features:

- Guard positions and entrances
- Housing and agricultural support facilities and activity
- Hydroelectric facilities
- Internal road network
- Light industrial facilities
- Mining and forestry activity
- Miscellaneous activity
- Security perimeter and associated road network

Based on analysis of these features, Camp 15 remains an operational political prison camp and is, by DPRK standards, a mature and well-maintained facility.

It is important to reiterate the analytical caution presented in previous reports produced by HRNK and AllSource Analysis (e.g., North Korea’s Camp 22, North Korea’s Camp 25 etc.). North Korean officials, especially those within the Korean People’s Army and the internal security organizations, clearly understand the importance of implementing camouflage, concealment and deception (CCD) procedures to mask their operations and intentions. It would not be unreasonable to assume that they have done so here, as was the case with the closure of Camp 22 in Hoeryŏng, Hamgyŏng-bukto. If this is true, it would lend credence to recent reports that indicate North Korean authorities have transferred prisoners out of Camp 15. If farmers and laborers from other locations have replaced the prisoners at Camp 15, such activity would not be readily discernible on satellite imagery.

Location and Organization
Camp 15, located 119 kilometers (km) north-east of the capital city of Pyŏngyang and 65 km southwest of Hamhŭng, is isolated deep in a forested mountainous region of the Puktaebong-sanmaek (i.e., mountain range). It occupies an irregularly shaped area that measures approximately 23.5 km by 25.7 km, has a perimeter of approximately 85 km, and encompasses 36,500 hectares (365 square kilometers) with 42 named villages. It is generally bisected by the Ipsŏk-ch’ŏn (i.e., stream) that runs from north to south and is further divided by its tributary system consisting of the Tae-sult-gang, Sŏsultgang, Yangjidong-gang, and Yongch’ŏng-gang. Functionally, the majority of villages and agricultural, mining and light industrial activities are located along these waterways. The primary entrance to Camp 15 is approximately 9.25 km by road north of the city of Yodŏk in Yodŏkgun, Hamgyŏng-namdo, at the village of Sŏrim-dong. A minor secondary entrance is located on the northern
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The camp has a secondary road that connects it indirectly to the national highway system. There is no direct rail link to the camp. However, there is a rail station 21 km south of the camp. Power for the camp appears to be provided by the camp’s own small hydroelectric power plants rather than the national grid.

Imagery Analysis

For analytical purposes, the camp is divided into the security perimeter, 21 discrete locations, and miscellaneous activities (Figure 1).

Security Perimeter

The 85 km security perimeter surrounding the camp consists of a patrol road and barbed wire fence, punctuated by two entrances and 25 guard positions (Figure 2). The main entrance and checkpoint is located on the southern perimeter at Sorim-dong. The smaller secondary entrance and checkpoint is on the northern perimeter, approximately 2.1 km north of the village of Mayu-dong. Although not all guard positions are positioned to provide overlapping fields-of-view of the camp, they are located along the most obvious routes of escape and appear to be well maintained and in good repair. The patrol road and barbed wire fence are well maintained. The absence of any vehicles along the perimeter patrol...
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road, or at the guard positions, suggests that guards rotate positions on foot rather than by vehicle. Neither the security perimeter of the camp nor the entrances and checkpoints have changed between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 1, Sŏrim-dong - Camp entrance and administration, support and housing areas

The village of Sŏrim-dong, located at the confluence of the Ipsŏn-ch’ŏn (i.e., stream) and the Yongch’ŏn-gang (i.e., river), serves as Camp 15’s main entrance and primary administrative, support, and housing area (Figure 3). The area is active and all buildings and roads are well maintained. No changes of significance are identifiable in the imagery between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 2, Maehae-dong South

The area immediately south of Maehang-dong is primarily dedicated to agriculture with what appears to be a light industrial building and several support and guard buildings (Figure 4). A small hydroelectric power plant on the east side of the Ipsŏn-ch’ŏn receives its water from a diversion dam 1.7 km to the north. The only changes of significance in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014 are the removal of one housing building and three small support buildings.
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Area 3, Maehae-dong
The village of Maehang-dong is located on the Ipsŏn-ch’on and consists of what is reported to be the housing area for Worker Unit #2, administration and guard buildings, additional housing, a threshing house and what is reported to be a Leadership Museum (Figure 5). Defectors report that prisoner executions have been conducted on a sandbar along the Ipsŏn-ch’on immediately southeast of the village. The only significant change in imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014 is the removal of one small support building. Two housing buildings are having some work done to their roofs.

Area 4, Sanghwadŏk South
The Sanghwadŏk South area is immediately south of the village of Sanghwadŏk along the Ipsŏn-ch’on. This area is dedicated to agriculture and what defectors identify as a housing area for unmarried prisoners (Figure 6). A series of five unknown circular excavations are located on the west side of the valley. Extending across the Ipsŏn-ch’on are both a bridge and a diversion dam that feeds the small hydroelectric plant at Maehae-dong, 1.7 km to the south. Since 2011, there has been a low level of activity in the riverbed immediately north and south of the dam that consists of an open grid of neatly constructed piles of rock. North of the dam, there were four in 2011, none in 2013, and ten in 2014. The purpose of this activity is unclear. There were no significant changes observed in the imagery between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 5, Sanghwadŏk
The village of Sanghwadŏk is on the Ipsŏn-ch’on and consists of agricultural support buildings, a livestock confinement area, and a threshing house (Figure 7). Across the Ipsŏn-ch’on is a small hydroelectric power plant, and a small light industrial facility sits on the east side of the stream. The Sanghwadŏk area has been reported in the past to be the location for the Worker Unit #3 flour mill and worker housing area. Neither of these facilities are visible in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 6, Sanggokt’an
The village of Sanggokt’an on the east side of the Ipsŏn-ch’on consists of a worker housing area (reported to be Worker Unit #4), a threshing house, and a small hydroelectric power plant that is fed from a reservoir 4.1 km to the north (Figure 8). No changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 7, Ipsŏk-ri
The village of Ipsŏk-ri is on the east bank of the Ipsŏn-ch’on and consists of a small housing area and agricultural support buildings (Figure 9). On the west side of the village is a small hydroelectric power plant that is probably fed from the diversion dam across the Ipsŏn-ch’on, 1.25 km to the northwest. No changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 8, Kach’ang-dong
Kach’ang-dong is located on the west bank of the Ipsŏn-ch’on and consists of a housing area and a threshing house (Figure 10). The fields to the west have been reported to have been used to cultivate poppies (i.e., an “Opium Farm”). No changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 9, Ogu-dong
The village of Ogu-dong is located on the west bank at the confluence of the Ipsŏn-ch’on and Yangjadong-gang. It consists of a small housing area (Figure 11). This location has been reported to be the site of the “Sosŏk Valley Gold Mine.” No significant mines have been observed in the vicinity. Several buildings on the west side of the Yangjadong-gang, however, have the appearance of possibly being used for large-scale panning. No changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 10, Pŏm-dong East
Located on the east bank of the Taesŭk-gang, this area contained five buildings (possibly related to logging) in September 2013 imagery that are removed in the December 14, 2014, image (Figure 12). No other changes of significance were observed in the imagery.

Area 11, Pŏm-dong
Located at the head of a small valley, Pŏm-dong is a mining area that consists of administration, storage, garage, and housing buildings (Figure 13). On the north side of the village are a reservoir and earthen dam. The primary mine head and tailings pile is located approximately 5 km to the south. Imagery suggests that this mining facility might have been abandoned by September 2013 and that one support/processing building was razed between the September 2013 and December 2014 image.
Figure 3

Area 1. Sŏrim-dong - Camp entrance and administration, support and housing areas
Figure 4

Area 2. Maehae-dong South
Figure 5

Area 3. Maehae-dong

- Threshing house
- Housing
- Reported Leadership Museum
- Reported Worker Unit #2 housing
- Prisoner housing
- Reported site of public executions
- Building removed
Figure 6

Area 4, Sanghwadŏk South
Figure 7

Area 5, Sanghwadok

- Former flour mill
- Livestock confinement
- Former Worker Unit #3 housing
- Small hydroelectric power plant
- Threshing house
- Riverbed activity
- Diversion dam
Figure 8

Area 6. Sanggokt’an

Reported location of Worker Unit #4 housing

Threshing house

Small hydroelectric power plant
Figure 9

Area 7, Ipsok-ri

- Small hydroelectric power plant
- Housing area
- Agriculture support
Figure 10

Area 8. Kach’ang-dong

Reported poppy farm

Housing area
Figure 11

Area 9. Ogu-dong

Reported Ipsolt Valley gold mine village
Figure 12

Area 10. Pŏm-dong East

Five buildings removed

Building removed
Figure 13

Area II. Pŏm-dong

Reservoir and earthen dam

Storage/processing building removed
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Area 12, Taesung-ni
The village of Taesung-ni consists of a small number of agricultural buildings and a diversion dam across the Taesuk-gang for irrigation (Figure 14). A 175-meter (m) bridge along the western edge of the village was washed out during flooding in 2013, but it has been rebuilt by the time of the December 14, 2014, image. No other changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 13, Mayu-dong
The village of Mayu-dong consists of several large concrete buildings with a guard tower (Figure 15). Their location, size, and the presence of the guard tower indicate that this facility probably serves as headquarters, administration, and barracks for the security forces guarding the northern sector of Camp 15. It might also house a small number of detainees. The winding road leading west and north of the facility leads to the small secondary entrance to the camp at Manam-nyŏng, approximately 2.1 km to the north. A new dirt road is under construction south of the main building in the December 2014 image that was not there previously. No additional changes were observed on the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 14, Northern entrance and checkpoint
A small secondary entrance and checkpoint to Camp 15 is located approximately 2.1 km north of the security facility at Mayu-dong (Figure 16) at Manam-nyŏng (i.e., Manam Pass). No changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 15, Chiktong North
The area of Chiktong north begins at the confluence of two streams then extends up two small valleys (Figure 17). The road up the western valley has been washed out in at least four locations since September 27, 2013. New small-scale logging activity was observed at two locations up the eastern valley since September 2013.

Area 16, Sosung-ni East
Located 1.5 km up the Sosun-gang and east of the village of Sosung-ni, is a mining activity with a retention pond, processing building, and housing area (Figure 18). Between September 2013 and December 2014, mining activity appears to have ceased and the three processing and one support buildings and some mining infrastructure have been razed.

Area 17, Lim-san
Located 1.7 km east of Sanggok’tan in a small valley is what has been identified as the "Lim-san Valley Goat Farm" (Figure 19). Imagery collected between March 2011 and December 2014 confirms the presence of a small livestock pen and grazing area. Unknown circular excavations are visible on the western side of the valley.

Area 18, Yongp’yong-ni West
This area is located 1.5 km northeast of the confluence of the Ipsŏn-ch’on and the Yongch’ŏn-gang, and on the east side of the Yongch’ŏn-gang. This primarily agricultural area consists of a small wood products factory (e.g., furniture, etc.) and agricultural support buildings (Figure 20). Located directly west of these facilities on the west bank appears to be a small-scale mining activity. Although the mining activity appears present and operational in September 2013 and December 2014 imagery, seven buildings immediately south of it have been razed. No additional changes were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 19, Yongsang-ni South
Located 1 km southwest of the village of Yongsang-ni, on the north side of the Yongch’ŏn-gang, is an agricultural area with a small group of houses and a fish farm (Figure 21). Imagery indicates that between September 2013 and December 2014, a total of seven housing units were razed. An agricultural building has what appears to be a collapsed roof. No additional changes were observed on the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 20, Yongsang-ni
The village of Yongsang-ni is located on the south side of the Yongch’ŏn-gang. It consists of a housing area and a threshing house; across the river is a livestock facility and a fish farm (Figure 22). No changes of significance were observed in the imagery collected between September 2013 and December 2014.

Area 21, Sŏng-ni
The agricultural village of Sŏng-ni is located 2.1 km east-northeast of Sorim-dong. Surrounded by cultivated fields, the village consists of a housing area, agricultural support buildings, and a possible poultry facility (Figure 23). No changes were observed in imagery from September 2013 and December 2014.
Figure 14

Area 12. Taesung-ni

175 m bridge rebuilt
Figure 15

Area 13. Mayu-dong

- New road construction
- Guard tower
- Possible security related facility
Figure 16

Area 14. Northern entrance and checkpoint
Figure 17

Area 15. Chik-tong North

- Road washed out
- New logging activity
Figure 18

Area 16. Sosung-ni East

- Retention pond
- Building removed
- Three processing buildings removed
Figure 19

Area 17. Lim-san

- Unknown circular excavations
- Reported Lim-san Valley goat farm
- Livestock pen
Figure 20

Area 18. Yongp'yong-ni West
Figure 21

Area 19. Yongsang-ni South
Figure 22

Area 20, Yongsang-ni

- Fish farm
- Livestock confinement
- Threshing house
Figure 23

Area 21. Sŏng-ni

Crops tented with plastic sheets

Possible poultry facility

Crops tented with plastic sheets
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Miscellaneous Activities
Immediately outside the western perimeter, on the highest peak of P’yongp’ung-san, there is an air defense or communications facility. Other than this one facility, there are no readily discernible security, military, or other facilities in the immediate vicinity of the camp’s perimeter.

There is likely an economic and social relationship between Camp 15 and the city of Yodŏk, however, the nature of this relationship is presently unknown.

Assessment
Observations and analysis derived from DigitalGlobe and Airbus Defense and Space satellite imagery collected from March 2011 through December 2014—combined with defector reports, previous HRNK satellite imagery reports, and publicly available information—indicate that:

- If those working at the camp are prisoners, the prisoner population within the camp has likely remained relatively constant over the period examined. The possible exception to this is the small mining activity at Sosung-ni East, which appears to have been shut down between 2013 and 2014. The effect that this has had on the camp’s population, if any, cannot be reasonably determined without further information.
- If those working at the camp are prisoners, the prisoner population almost certainly maintains the agricultural fields, orchards, and livestock, and works in the camp’s wood products and light industrial factories.
- The security perimeter, which consists of a barbed wire fence, patrol road, two entrance/checkpoints and 25 guard positions, is well maintained and shows no sign of change.
- Aside from the apparent closure of the small mining activity at Sosung-ni, some minor changes in the number of housing units, and structural changes to agricultural support buildings—all of which are consistent with normal life in rural North Korea—the administrative, barracks, housing, light industrial and support buildings and grounds are well maintained and in good repair. The grounds around these structures and the road network throughout the camp (except in one small, isolated location) are well maintained and in good repair. In fact, significant efforts have been made to repair roads, fords, and bridges damaged by flooding during 2013.
- There is a diversity of agricultural production, and almost all agricultural fields and orchards are well defined, maintained, and irrigated.
- The livestock facilities are well maintained and suggest a diversity of herds.
- The camp’s fish farms are well maintained and show no sign of change.
- Hydroelectric power is available from a network of diversion dams, reservoirs, and small power plants.

Recommendations
Continued monitoring of Camp 15 is recommended to develop an objective baseline understanding of the camp’s activities, maintain an evidentiary catalog of physical changes at the facility, determine its status, develop more conclusive evidence of prisoner population size, and assist with the identification of possible human rights abuses. Through interviews with former prisoners and guards, as well as individuals or organizations with access to sources in the Camp 15 area, AllSource Analysis and HRNK will endeavor to determine if we are again witnessing a camp closure similar to Camp 22, or whether Camp 15 continues to be a fully functional, albeit “restructured” detention facility.
# North Korea’s Camp 15

## Gazetteer

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Selected References


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