

DECEMBER 21, 2020



North Korea's Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility

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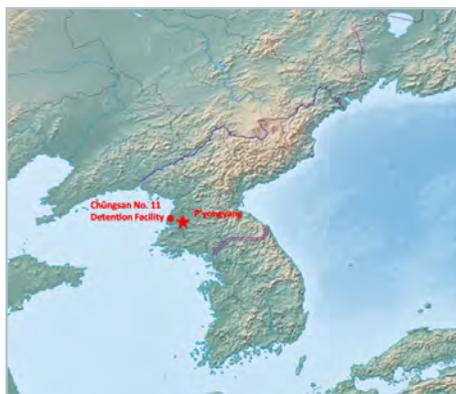
THE COMMITTEE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA
북한인권위원회

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

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Location:

Yongdŏng-ri (용동리), Chŭngsan-gun (증산군), South P'yŏngan Province (평안남도)

Headquarters Coordinates:

39.142297° N, 125.322117° E

Date of Report:

December 21, 2020

Dates of Imagery:

DigitalGlobe/Maxar Technologies: March 15, 2002, February 3, 2008, June 23, 2011, October 31, 2013,

May 23, 2015, December 7, 2017, and November 9, 2019

Central Intelligence Agency [Declassified]: December 29, 1975 (KH-9 mapping camera)¹

European Space Agency: May 30, 2020

Size of Facility (including facilities):

12.98 square kilometers (4.98 square miles)

4.88 by 4.16 kilometers (3.03 by 2.58 miles)

Background

The United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea (UN COI) determined that "crimes against humanity have been committed in North Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State." Many of these crimes against humanity take place against persons detained in political and other prison camps—persons

whom the Commission determined are among the "primary targets of a systematic and widespread attack" by the North Korean regime—including: murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape, forced abortions and other sexual violence, persecution on political grounds, and the enforced disappearance of persons. The Kim regime considers prisoners in political and other prison camps to "pose a threat to the political system and leadership" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).²

According to the UN COI, "The unspeakable atrocities that are being committed against inmates of the *kwan-li-so* political prison camps resemble the horrors of camps that totalitarian States established during the twentieth century."³

Former UN COI Chair, Justice Michael Kirby, stated this regarding re-education through labor camps:

Although these labor camps might be described as "ordinary prisons", there

*is nothing "ordinary" in the treatment of those incarcerated there. Differences in the treatment of prisoners and political detainees are often merely "matters of degree, not principle. Policies that combine forced labour with deliberate starvation, inadequate medical care and poor hygiene conditions cause the death of thousands of inmates annually."*⁴

Based on research conducted by the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), five trends have defined the human rights situation under the Kim Jong-un regime: 1) an intensive crackdown on attempted defections; 2) an aggressive purge of senior officials, aimed to consolidate the leader's grip on power; 3) a "restructuring" of the political prison camp system, with some facilities, closer to the border with China, being shut down, while inland facilities have been expanded; 4) disproportionate oppression of

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women, who have assumed primary responsibility for the survival of their families and thus, represent the majority of those arrested for perceived wrongdoing at the “jangmadang” markets, or for “illegally” crossing the border; and 5) the sustained, if not increased, economic importance of the political prison camps.

ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

This report is part of a comprehensive long-term project undertaken by HRNK to use satellite imagery to shed light on human suffering in the DPRK (more commonly known as North Korea) by monitoring activity at political prison and detention facilities throughout the nation.⁵ This study endeavors to both establish a preliminary baseline report and detail activities observed during 2002–2020 at a detention facility variously identified by former prisoners and researchers as the “Chŭngsan No. 11 *Ro-dong-dan-ryeon-dae*” (Chŭngsan No. 11

Mobile Labor Brigade), Chŭngsan *Kyo-hwa-so* No. 11 (Chŭngsan No. 11 Re-education Through Labor Camp), or the Chŭngsan *Kwan-li-so* No. 11 (Chŭngsan No. 11 Political Prison Camp).⁶ To ease readability, however, the designation “Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility” will be used throughout this report.

Satellite imagery analysis of the facility, combined with former prisoner interviews, indicate that the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is a large dispersed operational detention facility in Chŭngsan-gun (Chŭngsan County), P’yŏngnam-do (South P’yŏngan Province/평안남도). Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is operational and well maintained by North Korean standards as is indicated by well-established and developing agricultural and livestock activities and ongoing maintenance or expansion of both the camp’s facilities and other facilities within its generally assessed boundaries.

The prison’s primary economic activity is agriculture, livestock production, and salt harvesting

using forced labor.⁷ A former prisoner states that prisoners are also involved in logging and mining. If this is correct, these activities are likely undertaken outside the generally accepted boundaries of the camp as there are minimal woodlands and only a small rock/sand quarry within the camp. Livestock production is primarily pigs, but a small numbers of goats and poultry cannot be ruled out. Pigs raised in the camp were reportedly exclusively used to feed the privileged classes within the capital city of Pyongyang. Agricultural production was primarily used for internal consumption as animal feed and for personnel, to a lesser degree.⁸

There are no confirmed estimates of the number of prisoners held at the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. However, preliminary imagery analysis suggests a minimum number of 1,500–2,500 and likely ranges higher.⁹ A former prisoner who was held within the camp during the early 2000s states that the living and working conditions within the camp were

extremely harsh and that there were as many as 2,000 prisoner fatalities during this former prisoner’s three-year confinement within the camp.¹⁰ This number, if correct, may include prisoners caught while attempting to escape or committing infractions. They were reportedly not publicly executed as is typical at political prison camps. Rather, they were reportedly tortured or secretly executed.¹¹ This same individual reports that during the early 2000s, the camp housed Korean Workers’ Party (KWP) officials who retained their party credentials and, unlike at many other detention facilities, could resume work after release. Sometime after 2007, the camp was reportedly reorganized as a women’s prison.¹² A published report, however, states that the “camp has since 1999 been used to detain female defectors.”¹³ These conflicting narratives are not necessarily incorrect, but may represent the limited access former prisoners had within the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, that some detainee divisions were for men and

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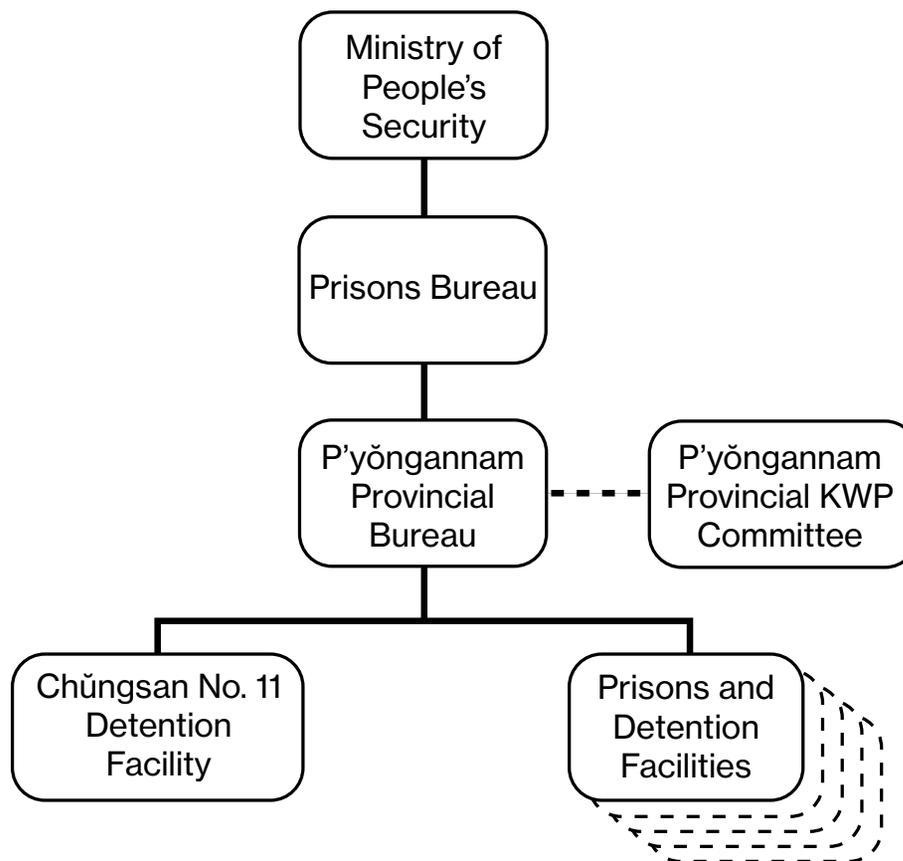
others for women, that the various transitions the camp underwent induced a state of organizational flux, or a combination of these and other unknown factors.

As with the analytical caution presented in previous HRNK satellite imagery reports, it is important to reiterate that North Korean officials, especially those within the Korean People's Army (KPA) and the internal security organizations, clearly understand the importance of implementing camouflage, concealment, and deception (CCD) procedures to mask their operations and intentions.¹⁴ It would be reasonable to assume that they have done so here.

Location and Subordination

The Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is located on the west coast of North Korea in Chŭngsan-gun (증산군) or Chŭngsan County, P'yŏngnam (평남) Province—approximately 39 kilometers west-northwest of the capital city of P'yŏngyang. The facility is reported to be subordinate to the Prisons Bureau of the Ministry of People's Security (MPS or *In-min Bo-an-bu* (인민보안부)), which is directly under the State Affairs Commission.¹⁵ Specifically, it would be under the control of the ministry's P'yŏngnam Provincial Bureau.

Ministry of People's Security, Prisons Bureau, P'yŏngnam-do (Simplified)



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Development

The precise date when the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility was established is unknown. Analysis of a declassified medium-resolution KH-9 mapping camera image acquired on December 29, 1975 shows the presence of facilities in the same locations, and of similar size and shape, as the present-day facilities.¹⁶ This suggests that some portions of what is today's Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility were present as far back as 1975. The area was likely to have been used as a detention facility at that time as well. Regrettably, no high-resolution satellite

imagery is readily available from the mid-1970s through late-1990s.

Preliminary data suggests that the camp was originally established as a *kwan-li-so* (political prison camp) perhaps as early as the 1960s, transitioned to a *kyo-hwa-so* (re-education through labor camp) during the 1990s, transitioned again to a *ro-dong-dan-ryeon-dae* (mobile labor brigade) during the late-1990s or early-2000s, and subsequently transitioned back to a *kyo-hwa-so* by 2005.¹⁷ What is notable, however, is that former prisoners and other interviewees state that the facility has always retained a

designation that used "No. 11" in its title.¹⁸

This array of different transitions and designations has apparently resulted from a combination of the following factors over the course of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility's existence:

- » Reorganization developments within the controlling security services
- » Changes in the nation's criminal law codes
- » The back-and-forth transitioning of the facility to accommodate different classes of prisoners

- » The addition or separation of component detainee facilities dispersed around Chŭngsan-gun (Chŭngsan County)

HRNK anticipates that we will be able to further refine the establishment date of Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and fill in the gaps in its development and operational history in future updates when additional satellite imagery from the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s is declassified. Until that time, the December 29, 1975 image serves as a baseline for analysis of the facility. The comparison between this image and a March 15, 2002

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high-resolution commercial satellite image indicates that numerous significant changes have taken place during the intervening years as the area developed into today's Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. Additionally, as HRNK develops and disambiguates additional information concerning the designation, nature, timing, and size of organizational developments, we will publish updates to this report. As noted above, until such time, the designation "Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention

Facility" will be used throughout this report to ease readability.

Aside from the above factors, what has made the classification of the type of camp even more difficult have been unconfirmed references and fragmentary reports that during the 1990s, and perhaps earlier, the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility was comprised of additional small facilities located outside (to the east and southeast) of its currently accepted boundaries as indicated by

satellite imagery and former prisoner interviews.¹⁹

For this report, HRNK analyzed seven high-resolution pan-sharpened multispectral satellite, one declassified medium-resolution panchromatic, and fifteen low-resolution images of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and its immediate environs, focusing upon examination of the following physical features:²⁰

- » Security perimeters (internal and external), entrances, and guard positions
- » Headquarters, administration, barracks, housing, and support facilities
- » Walled detention facilities (identified by some former prisoners as "detainee divisions")
- » Other activities including military facilities within the immediate environs of the facility

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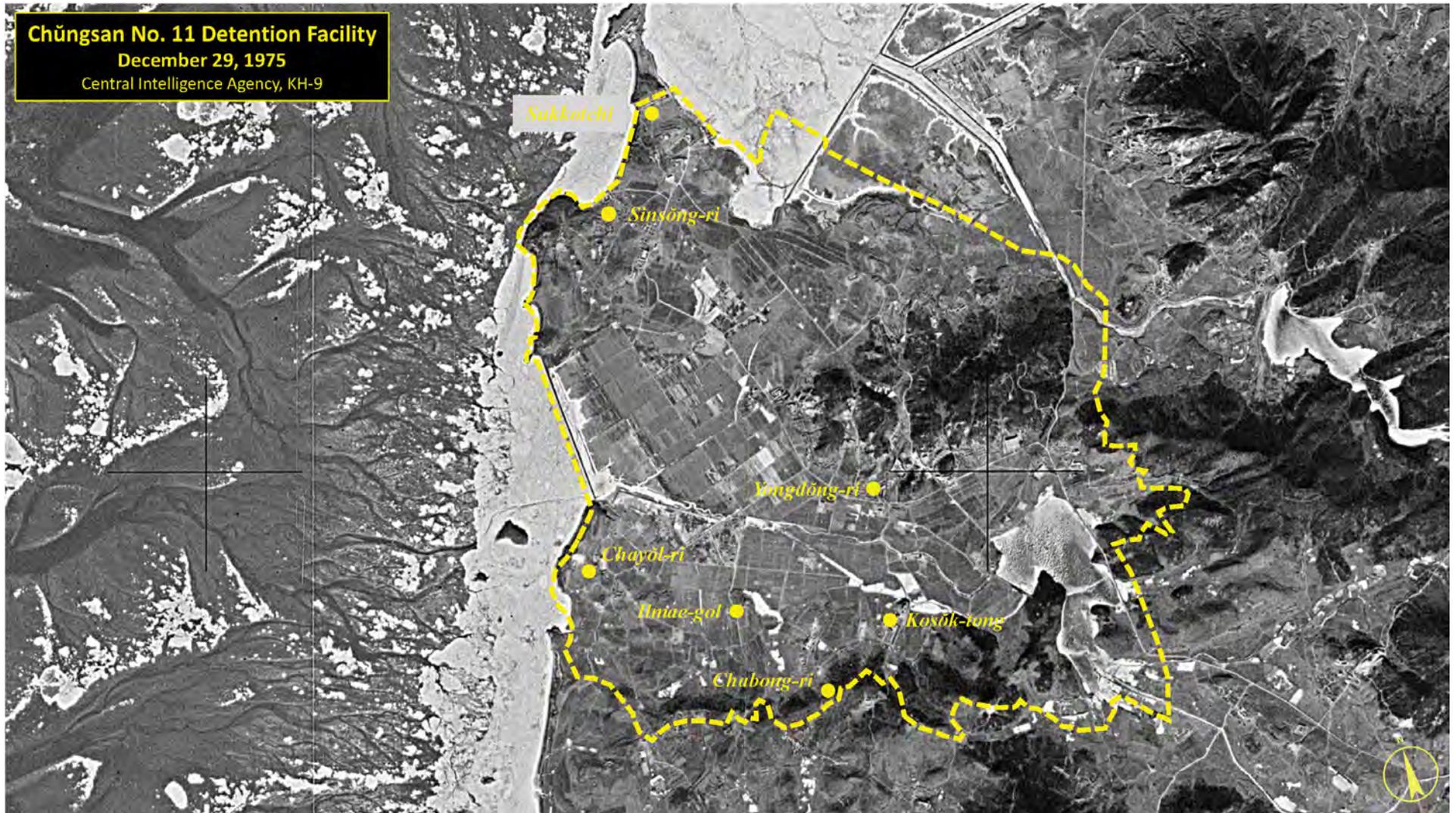


Figure O1: An overview of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility collected on December 29, 1975 as seen in a declassified 6- to 9-meter resolution image collected by a CIA KH-9 reconnaissance satellite. (CIA)

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Organization

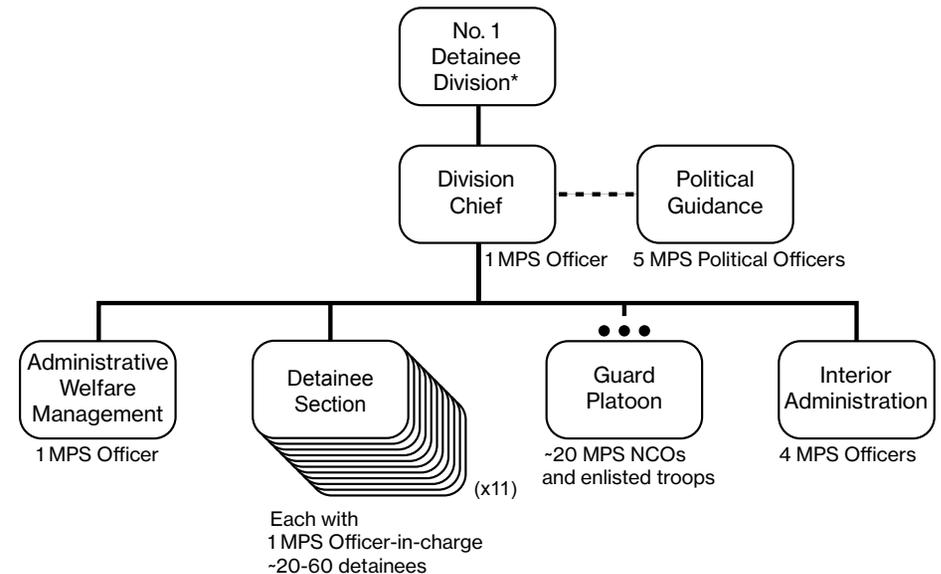
Analysis of satellite imagery, combined with testimony from former prisoners and known North Korean organizational patterns, indicates that the organization of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility consists of:

- » *Headquarters*: Consisting of a headquarters staff, communication section, finance section, political guidance section, legal and records section, administration and welfare section, liaison section (Ministry of State Security, Korean People's

Army, Provincial Korean Workers' Party Committee, etc.), transportation section, safety/medical section (with a hospital), and a security section (with a guard unit)

- » *Detainee Divisions (facilities)*: At least fourteen discrete detainee divisions have been identified
- » *Support Facilities*: Two to three miscellaneous support facilities (e.g., warehouses, etc.)
- » *Korean People's Army Bases*: Four KPA or paramilitary reserve bases
- » *Sinsŏng-ri Fishery Station*

Organization of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility (Provisional)



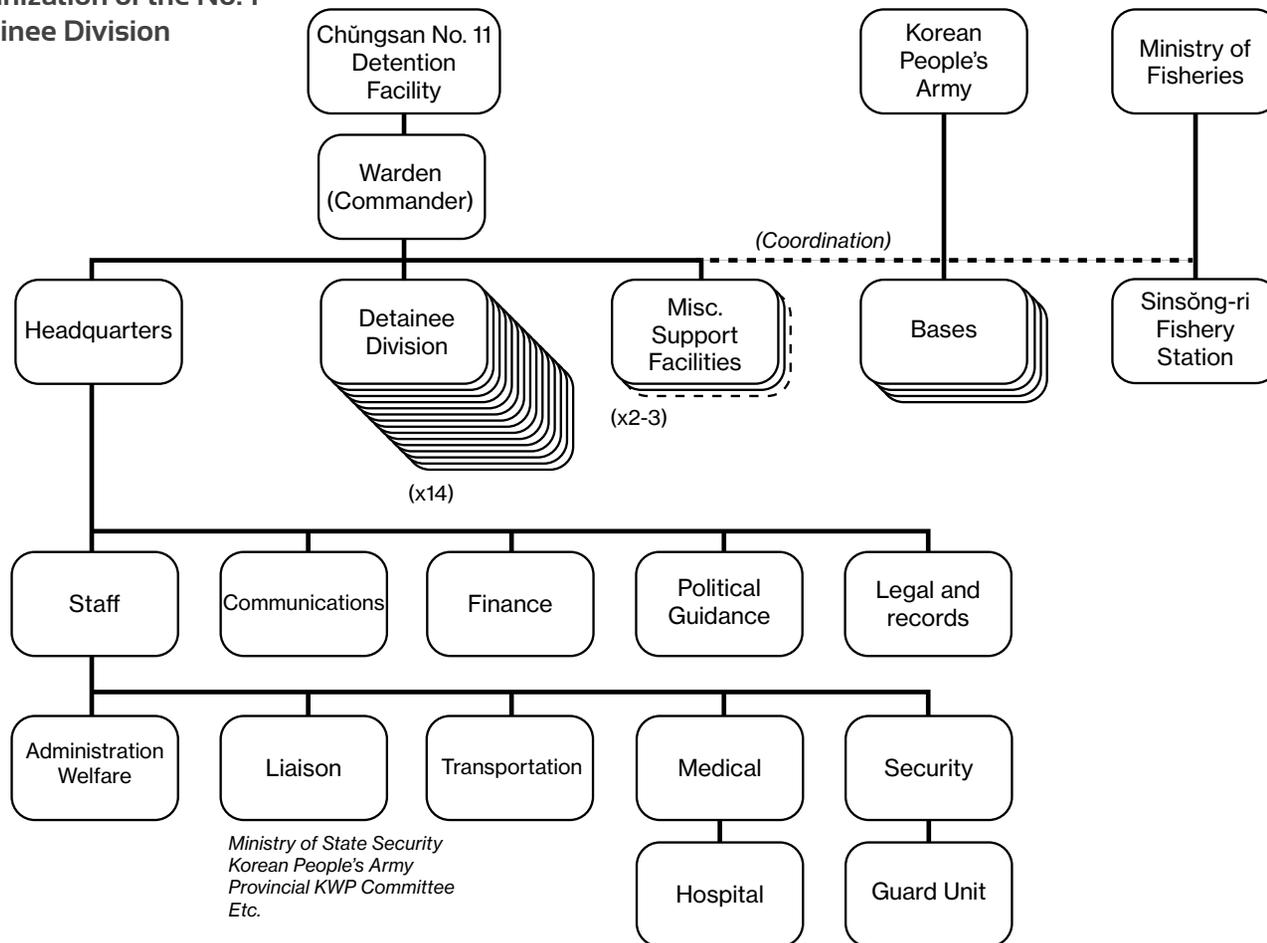
* Other facilities are reported to be organized in a similar manner. The details, however, remain to be confirmed.

No. 1 Facility Organization Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility

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Published reports and former prisoner testimony indicate that each of the individual detainee divisions are organized in a similar manner with a division chief (warden), political guidance section, administrative welfare section, guard platoon (with approximately 20-40 non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel), interior administration section and seven to eleven detainee sections (identified as "divisions"). Each of the detainee sections has 40-60 prisoners and is led by one officer and an appointed (sometimes through bribery) senior prisoner.²¹

Organization of the No. 1 Detainee Division



Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility

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During the early 2000s, the No. 1 Detainee Division was reported as being the largest. This may, however, no longer be the case as a number of other detainee divisions within the Chüngsan No. 11 Detention Facility are now of a similar or larger size and possess similar infrastructure.

A former prisoner from the early 2000s states the detainee divisions were responsible for the following:

- » No. 1: Male only, male defectors, pig breeding, and hard tasks (unspecified)
- » No. 2: Female only, female defectors, pig breeding, and hard tasks (unspecified)

- » No. 3: Female only, female defectors, pig breeding, and hard tasks (unspecified)
- » No. 4: Salt Harvesting
- » No. 5: Agriculture
- » No. 6: Pig Breeding
- » No. 7: Pig Breeding
- » No. 8: Logging (cutting trees)
- » No. 9: Coal Mining
- » No. 10: Pig Breeding
- » No. 11: Pig Breeding

Analysis of satellite imagery substantiates much of this information and provides greater insight (see below).

Imagery Analysis²²

Analysis of high-resolution satellite imagery, former prisoner testimony, and limited publicly available information indicate that the Chüngsan No. 11 Detention Facility encompasses approximately 11.9 square kilometers (4.61 square miles) and is centered around the village of Yongdöng-ri (용동리, 39.142297° N, 125.322117° E) where the headquarters is located. It encompasses the small villages of Chabong-ri (자복리, 39.133056, 125.309722), Chayöl-ri (차열리, 39.140278, 125.295278), Ilmae-gol (일매골, 39.136944,

125.305833), Kosök-dong (고석동, 39.134167, 125.316944), Sinsöng-ri (신성리, 39.160556, 125.301667), and Sukkotchi (숙곳치, 39.168611, 125.305556). The facility contains at least 26 significant discreet but interconnected activities. Notably, there is no distinct security fence or wall surrounding the Chüngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. Rather, the facilities housing prisoners, known as "detainee divisions," have individual security walls, entrances, and guard positions. It is likely that a further separation of the facility from the surrounding villages is enforced by personnel from the MPS.

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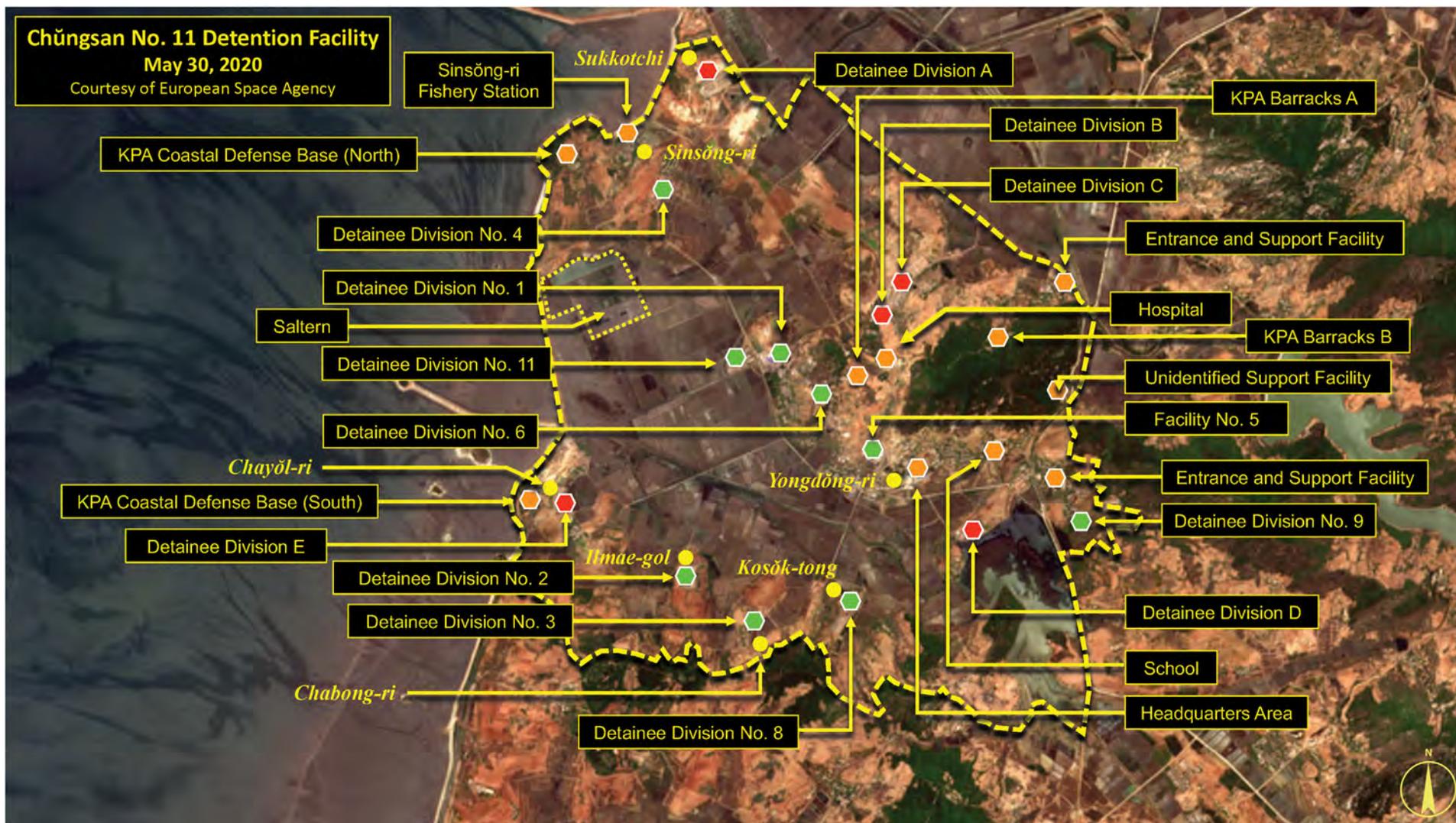


Figure O2: Overview of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility showing the various facilities and villages, as seen in an image collected on May 30, 2020 (Courtesy European Space Agency)

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Headquarters Area

The headquarters of Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is located in the village of Yongdŏng-ri at the relative center of the facility, adjacent to Detainee Division No. 5 (see below) and consists of two walled facilities. The main facility consists of 16 structures and a monument generally arranged around a central courtyard. The three largest buildings appear to be the headquarters, admin-

istration building, and cultural/education hall. Immediately north of the main facility is a smaller walled facility consisting of what appears to be barracks with a parade ground/courtyard. Located around the headquarters are small groups of housing units that, according to former prisoner testimony, are used by camp officials and their families.²³

While several of the structures (e.g., the barracks on the north

side) within the headquarters area were present in the 1975 image, it is unclear if the area was the headquarters of a detention facility at that time. The only significant changes noted here during the period under study were the addition of a small building and re-arranging of the security wall around of the main facility between 2002 and 2008. This was accompanied by the rerouting of the main access road and reconfiguration of the entrance to

the main facility during the same period. Subsequently, sometime around 2015, the roofs of the large buildings in the headquarters facility area were replaced. These developments are likely an indicator of an increase in the prisoner population as they generally coincide with the developments at many of the detainee divisions.

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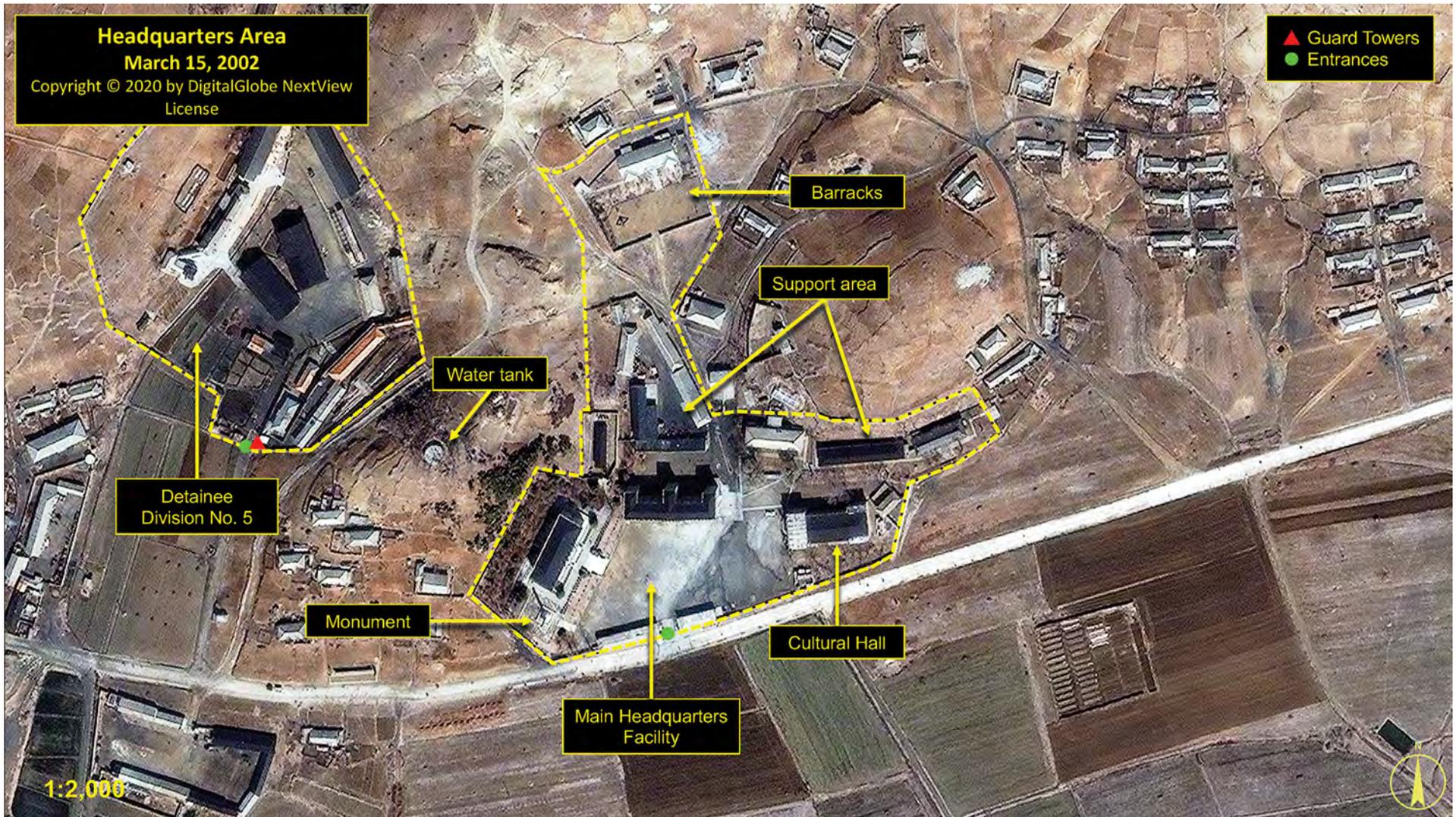


Figure 03: Overview of the headquarters area and Detainee Division No. 5, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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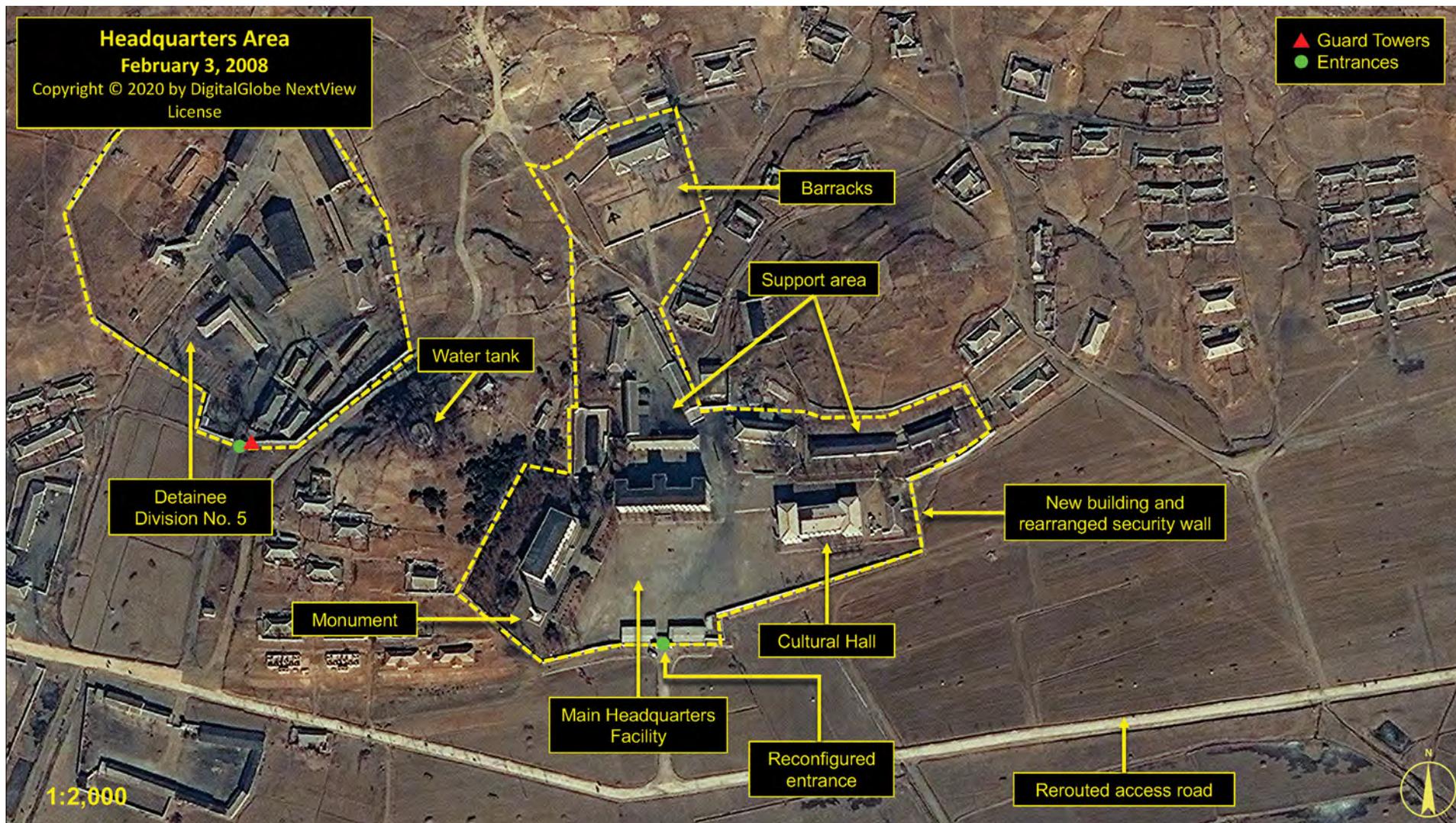


Figure O4: Overview of the headquarters area and Detainee Division No. 5, showing the rerouted main access road and reconfigured headquarters entrance, February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

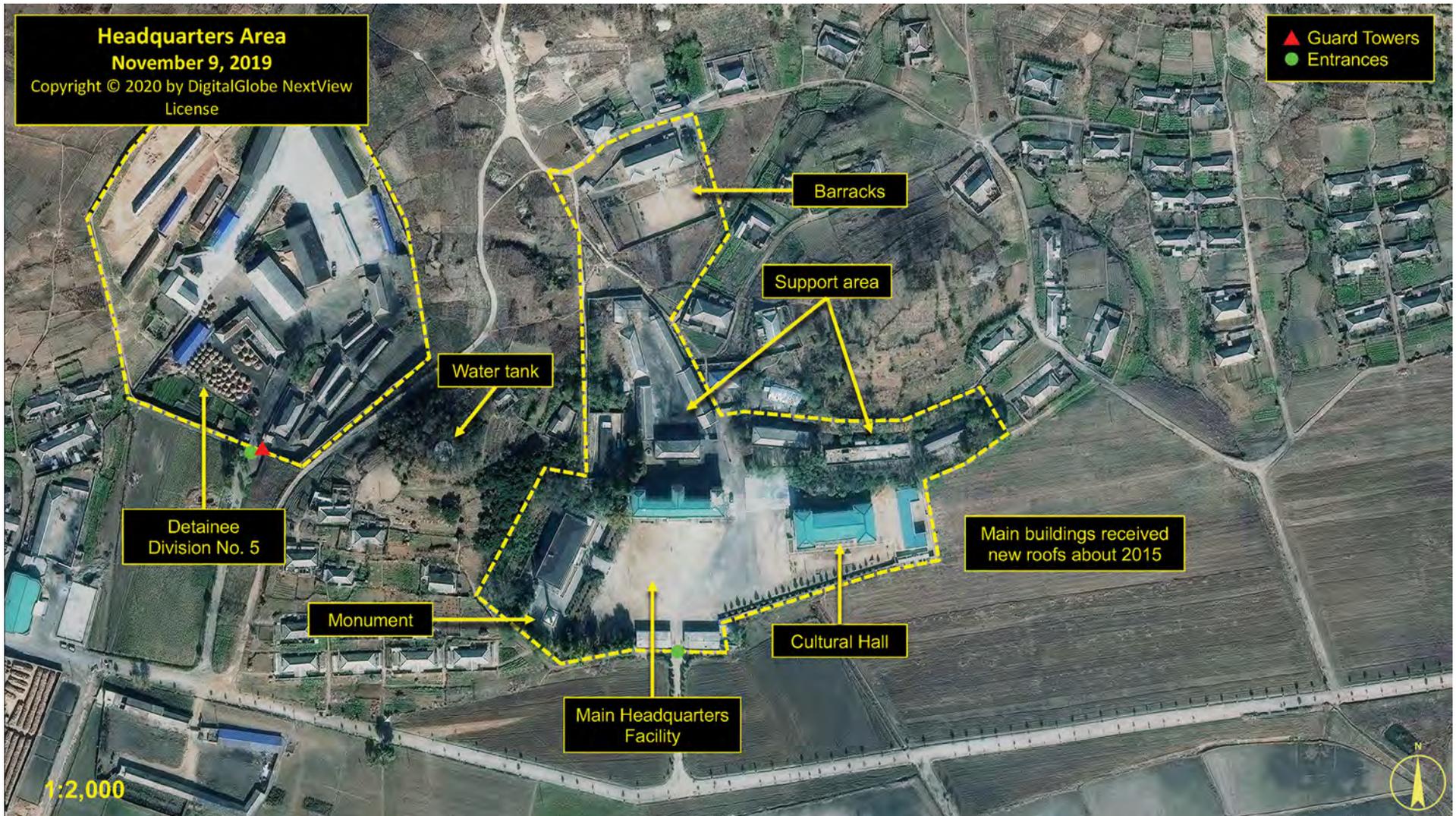


Figure O5: Overview of the headquarters area and Detainee Division No. 5, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Entrance/Checkpoint (South) and Support Area

Located 700 meters east of the headquarters area is the camp's south entrance/checkpoint and support area. The latter consists of a barracks facility, support facility, and the camp's school. The school, barracks, and support facility were present in the 1975 image, although it is unclear if the area was part of the detention facility at that time. Except for the rerouting of the main access road

and accompanied relocating of the entrance/checkpoint sometime between 2002 and 2008, the only changes observed here were minor and typical of those found elsewhere in rural North Korea.

While a former prisoner states that this elementary school is for the children of officials and security personnel, it is likely that children of other non-prisoners living within the area encompassed by the camp also attend the school.²⁴ This individual also states that the

support facility, which appears to include a small motor vehicle maintenance or storage component, is where prisoners are processed upon leaving the camp.²⁵

Visible in the 2002 imagery are a string of seven revetments northeast of the entrance/checkpoint. Given typical KPA operating procedures, these were created for a KPA or paramilitary reserve artillery or air defense unit tasked with a coastal defense mission during previous annual training

exercises. These are not present in subsequent imagery examined for this report. It is likely that prisoners were not involved in the construction of the revetments or the training exercises.

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure O6: Overview of the older entrance/checkpoint (south), old artillery revetments, and support facility, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

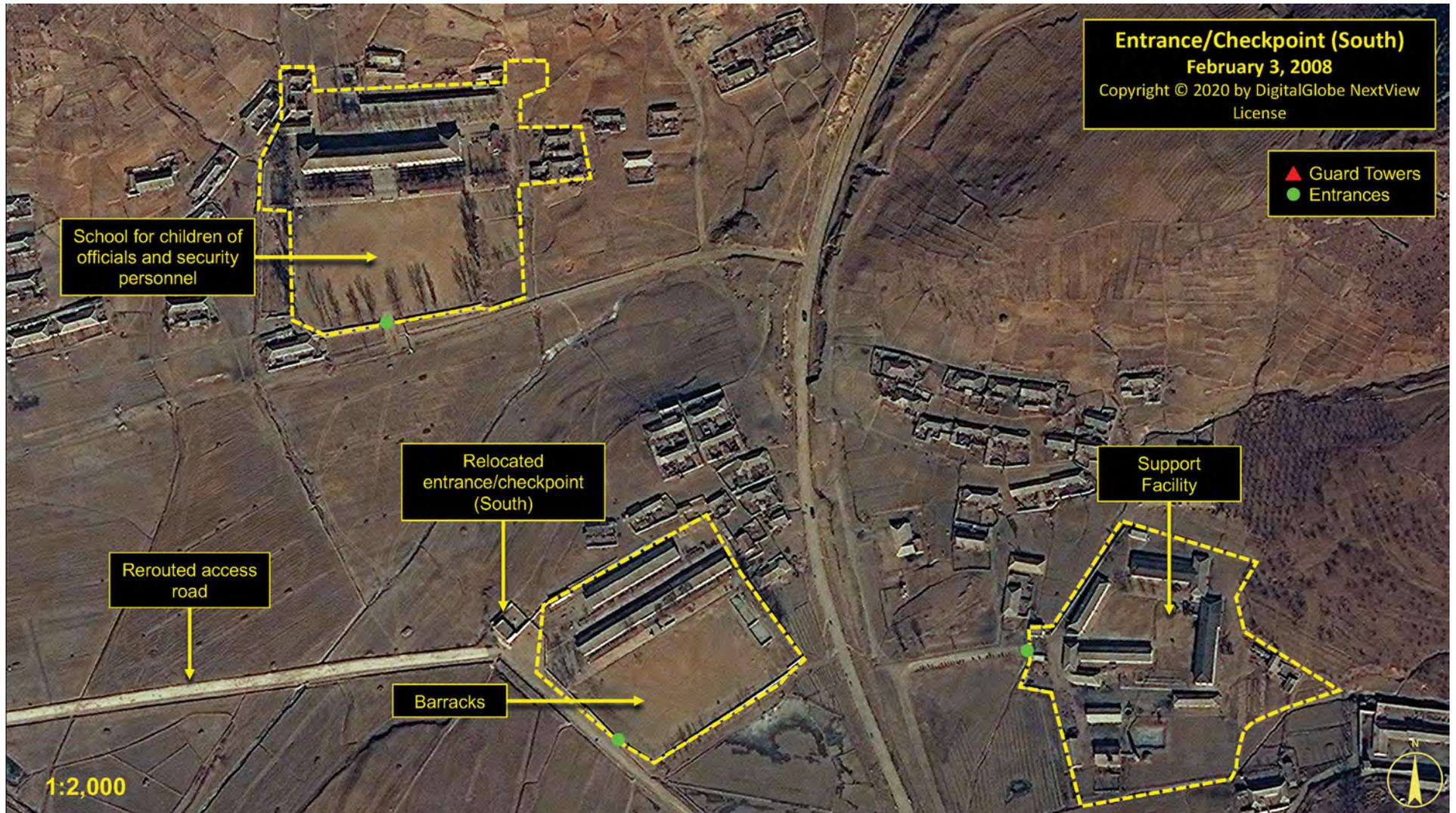


Figure 07: Overview of the reconfigured entrance/checkpoint (south), reconfigured main access road, and support facility, February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 08: Overview of the entrance/checkpoint (south), main access road and support facility, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Entrance/Checkpoint (North)

Located at the northeast corner of the detention facility, 1.6 kilometers northeast of the headquarters area, is the camp's north

(secondary) entrance/checkpoint. It consists of a small entrance/checkpoint building and a parking area. About 150 meters west of the checkpoint is what appears to be a small warehouse facili-

ty. It is unclear if this entrance/checkpoint is present in the medium-resolution 1975 image. Except for minor changes between 2002 and 2011, typical of those found elsewhere in rural North Korea,

the area has not changed significantly since that time.

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

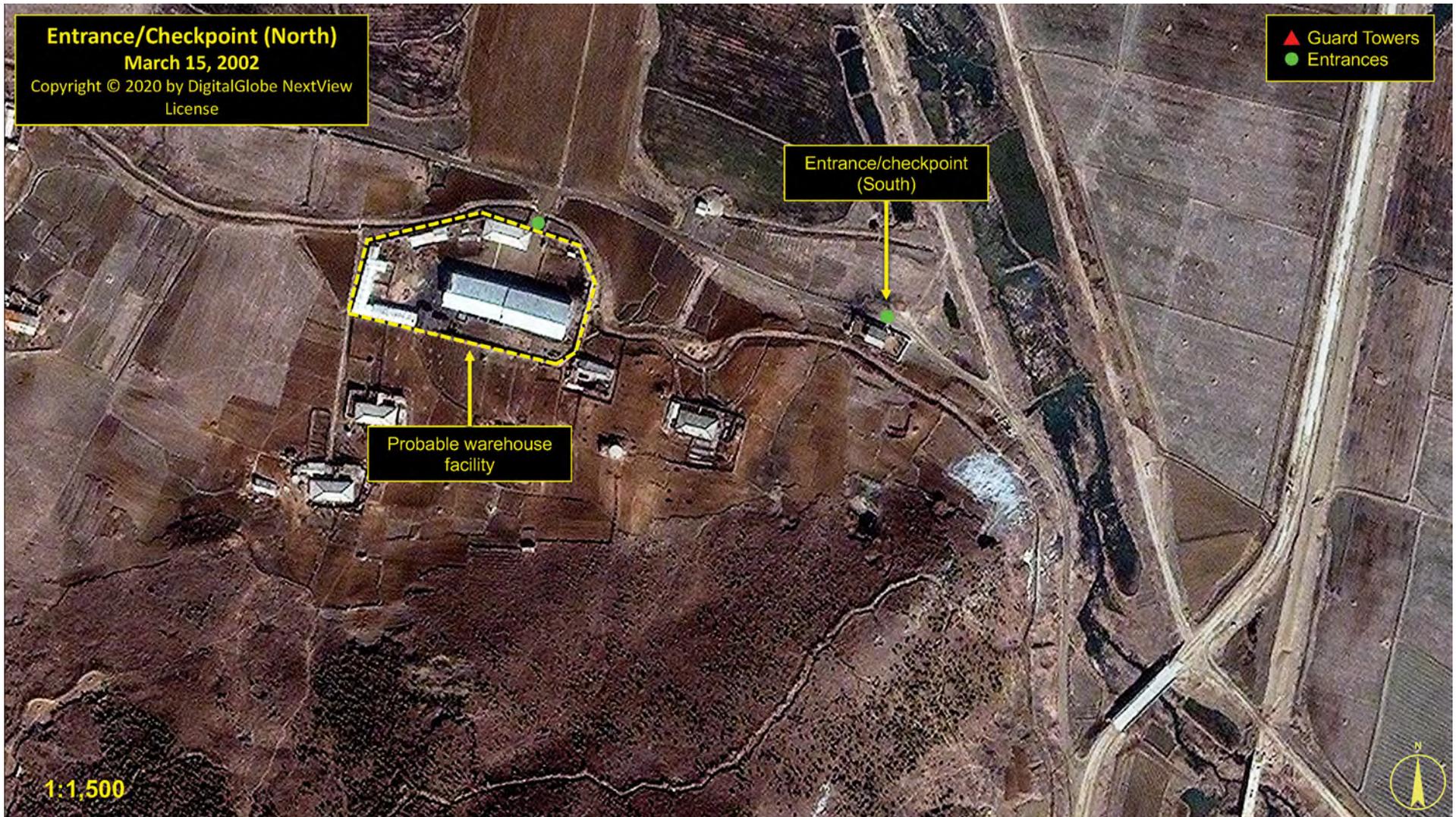


Figure 09: Overview of the entrance/checkpoint (north) and probable warehouse facility, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 10: Overview of the entrance/checkpoint (north) and probable warehouse facility, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Prison Hospital

According to former prisoners, a prison hospital is located 375 meters north of the headquarters facility.²⁶

This is relatively equidistant from six known or suspected detainee divisions. The medium-resolution 1975 image shows that the area in which the hospital would be built was being used for agriculture at that time. Subsequent satellite imagery shows that construction

of this hospital had just began in March 2002. According to a former prisoner, the hospital provided care to prison officials, their families, locals, and prisoners—although in separate sections of the hospital.²⁷ By February 2008, the facility was complete and there appears to be a small guard tower on its southeast corner. By June 2011 the hospital was being expanded and a security wall then enclosed the larger facility. Additionally, immediately northwest of the hospital a small pen-

tagon-shaped facility was built containing one small building and two even smaller shed-like structures. The purpose of this facility is unknown, although a former prisoner suggests that it is an armory for local security forces.²⁸ Four years later, in May 2015, satellite imagery shows that the original hospital had been partially razed and construction of the enlarged facility was essentially complete, with a new guard tower located on its south wall. Additionally, a second small facility im-

mediately to the west was under construction. A December 2017 image shows that construction of this second facility had been halted but that a second guard tower was under construction on the hospital's north wall. The most recent image from November 2019 shows that the second guard tower had been completed and construction of the second facility has not resumed.



Figure 11: The hospital area showing the hospital in early stages of construction, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by Digital-Globe, NextView License)

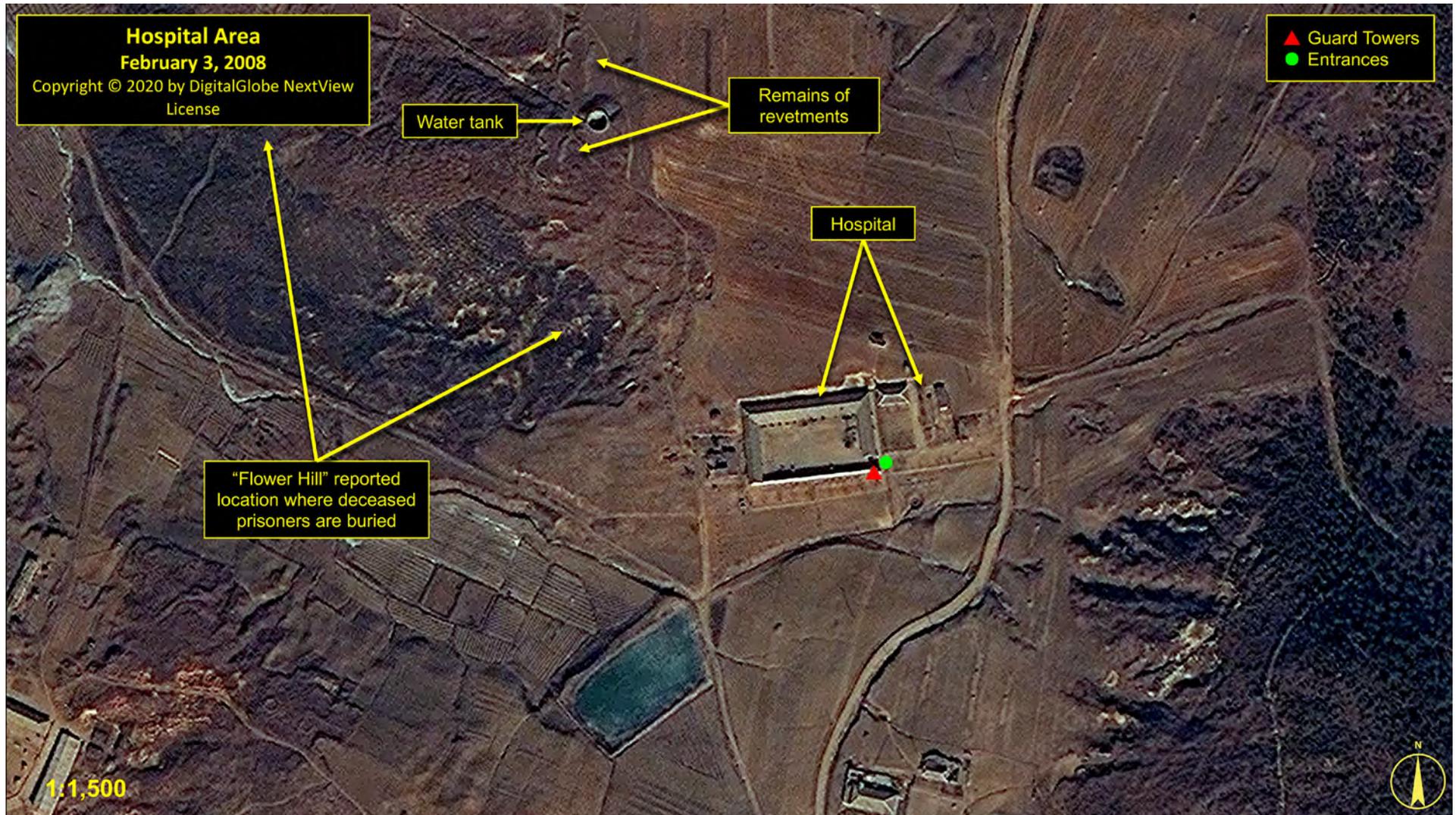


Figure 12: The completed hospital and the remains of several revetments to the north, February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

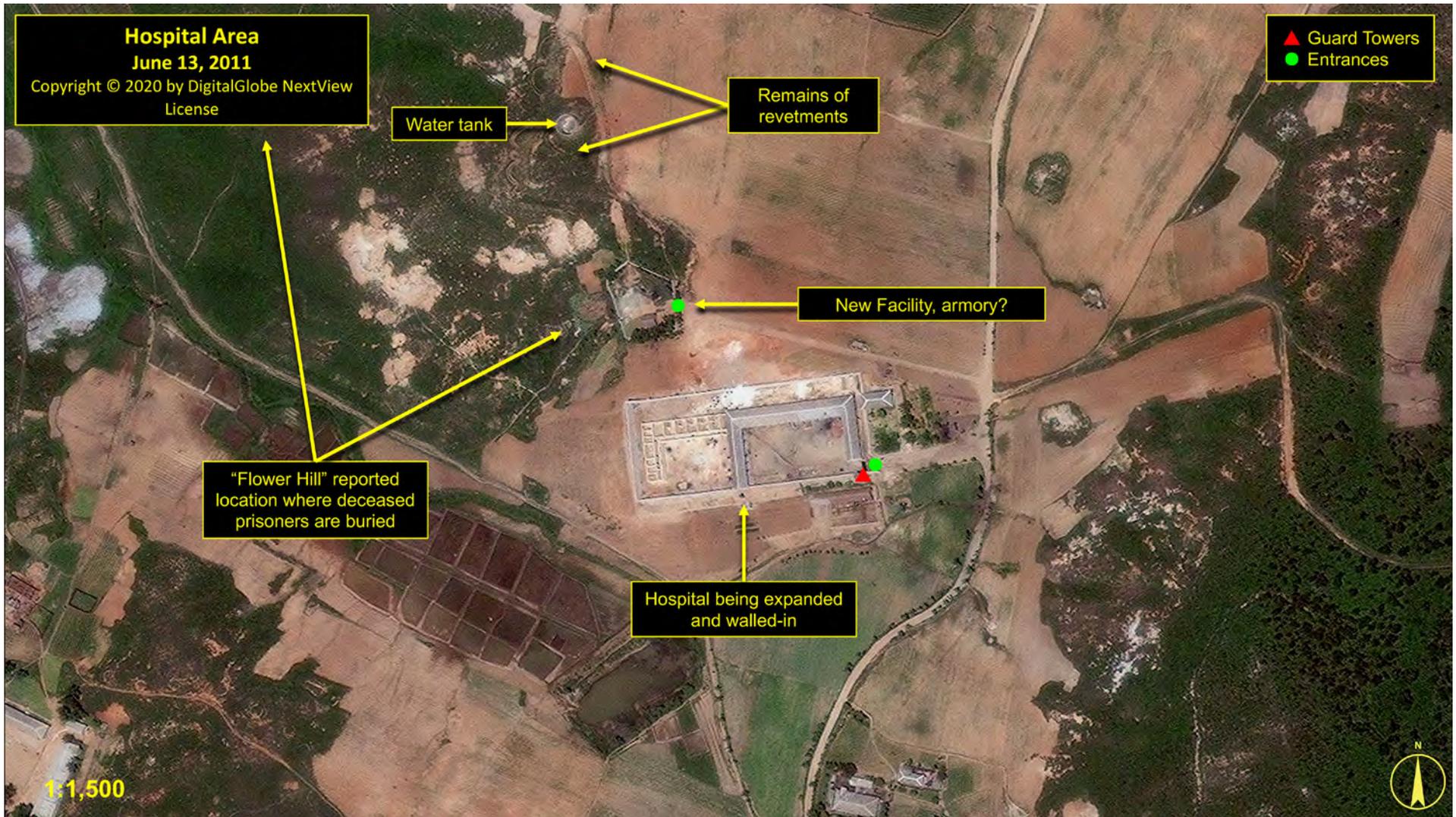


Figure 13: The hospital in the process of being expanded and a security wall being erected. A new small pentagon-shaped facility immediately north has been built during the previous three years, June 13, 2011 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 14: The expanded hospital was almost completed and a guard tower has been added on the south wall next to the entrance, October 31, 2013 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

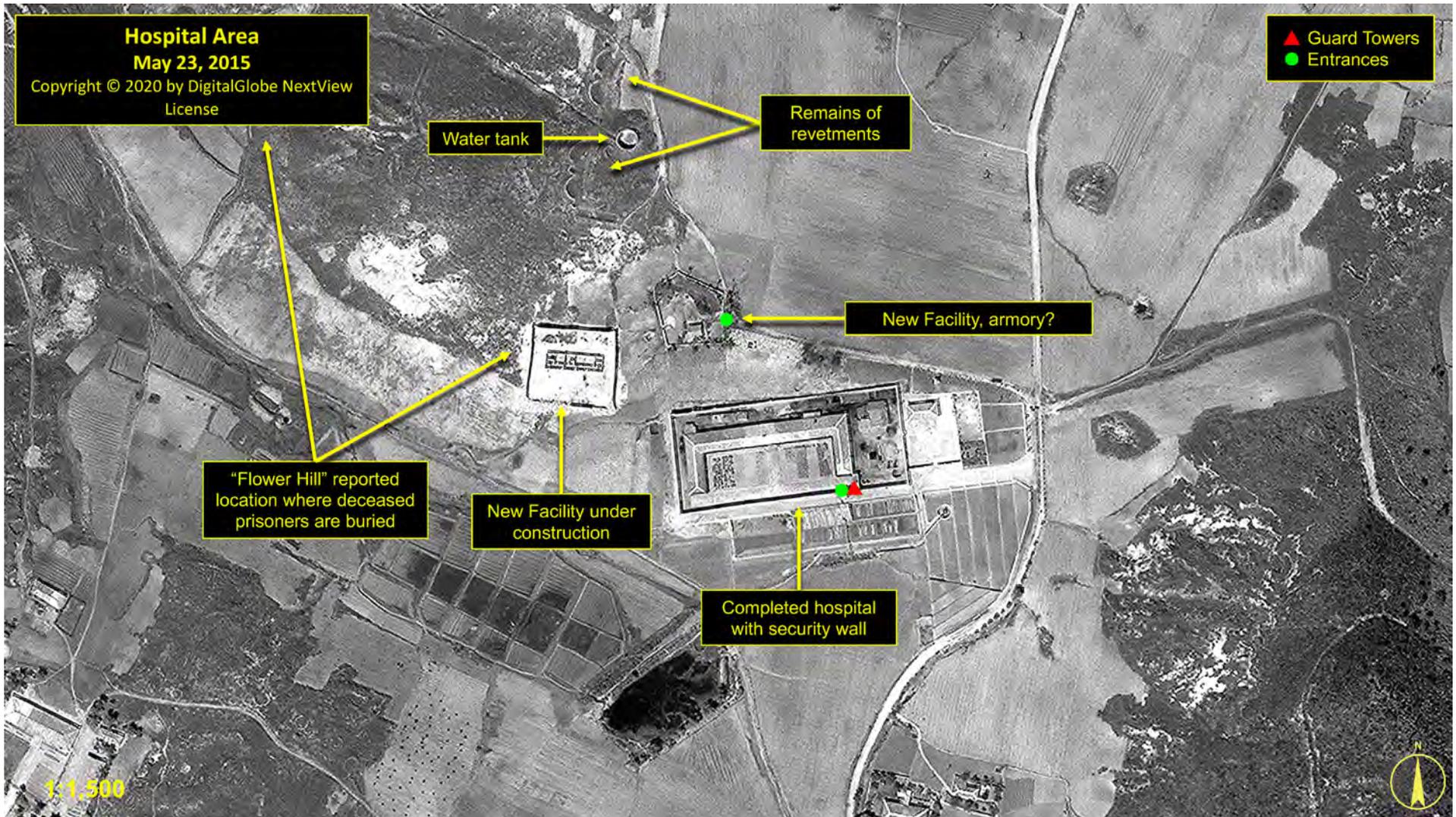


Figure 15: A new facility was under construction to the northwest of the completed hospital, May 23, 2015 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

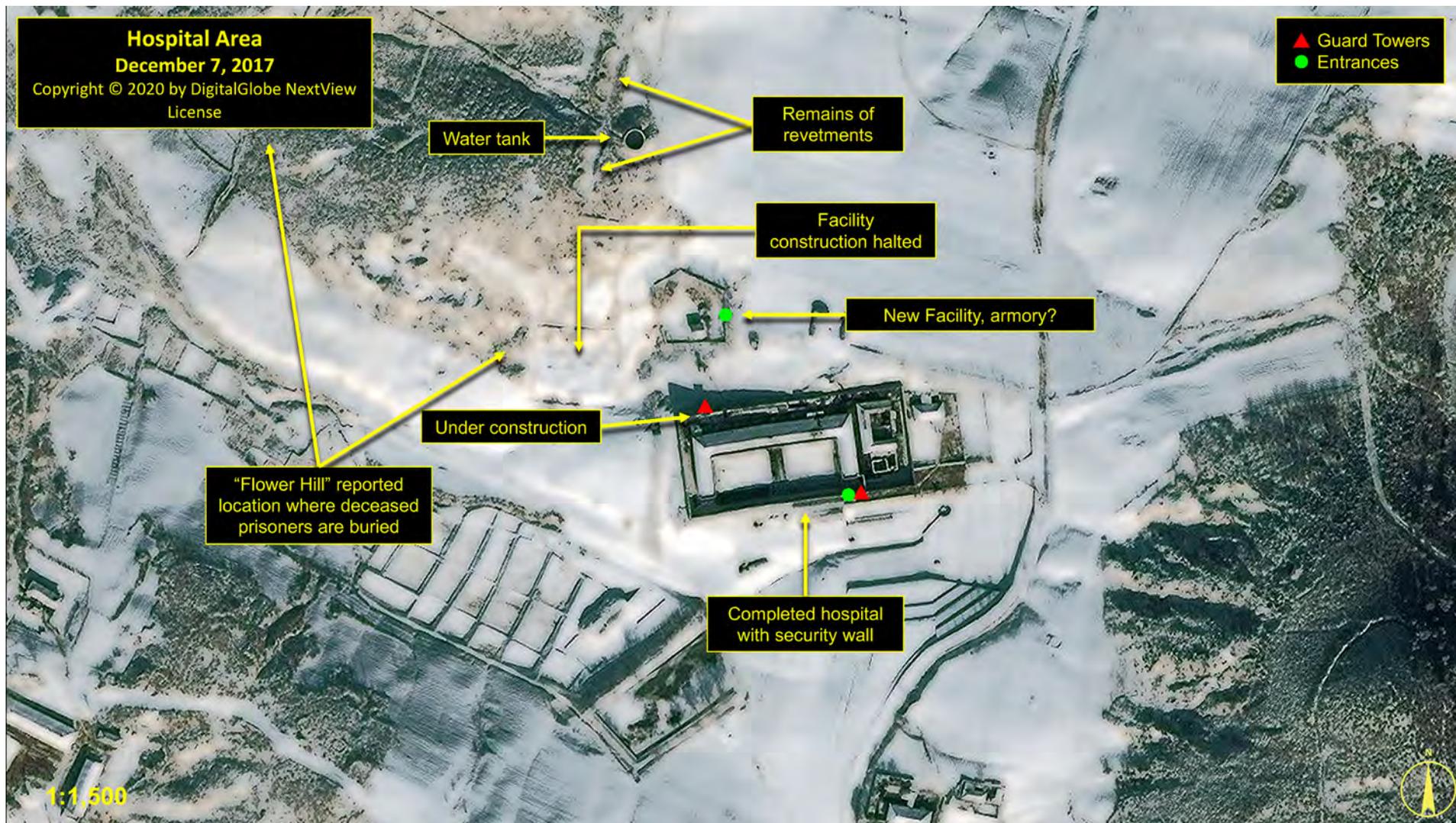


Figure 16: Construction of the facility to the northwest of the hospital has been halted and a second guard tower was built on the north wall, December 7, 2017 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 17: An overview of the hospital area, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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The reasons for the expansion of this hospital facility are unknown but were likely to provide services for a growing population within the camp and those officials and individuals supporting it.

A former prisoner has stated that the hill west of the hospital was called “flower hill” by locals and prisoners because the bodies of prisoners were buried here.²⁹

Detainee Divisions No. 1 and No. 11

Located approximately 1.3 kilometers northwest of the headquarters area are Detainee Divisions No. 1 and No. 11.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a walled facility where today's Detainee Division No. 1 is located and several small structures

where today's Detainee Division No. 11 is currently located. A high-resolution March 15, 2002 image shows two well-developed and operational facilities. Detainee Division No. 1 consists of a prison encompassing approximately 13,050 square meters (15,600 square yards) and an attached support facility encompassing approximately 22,680 square meters (27,130 square yards). A former prisoner states that the primary activity undertaken at this location is “pig breeding,” and the satellite imagery corroborates that this is a livestock facility. The same individual describes the detainee division as being separated into a prison and a guard/administrative area.³⁰ Satellite imagery also corroborates this and shows that the guard/administrative area consisted of three buildings

and the main entrance enclosed within a low wall. The prison had one entrance leading from the guard/administrative area, approximately eight buildings, and was surrounded by a security wall with a single guard tower on the south wall. The security wall was reportedly seven meters (22 feet) high.³¹

Attached to the east side of the prison was a support facility that was itself internally divided into three separated sub-facilities by internal walls. The largest of these was for motor vehicle maintenance and storage. It is unclear what the purpose was of the remaining two facilities.

Imagery from February 3, 2008 shows that by this time the perimeter of the guard/administrative area had been reconfigured,

reducing the area encompassed by Detainee Division No. 1 to approximately 12,800 square meters (15,300 square yards). The three buildings in the area were razed and replaced by two connected buildings. A few minor changes were observed within the prison. However, the number of buildings remained at eight. The attached support area also underwent some minor internal changes including the elimination of one interior wall, reducing the number of sub-facilities to two, and a minor adjustment of its security wall, increasing the total area encompassed to approximately 22,750 square meters (27,210 square yards).

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 18: An overview of Detainee Divisions No. 1 and No. 11, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

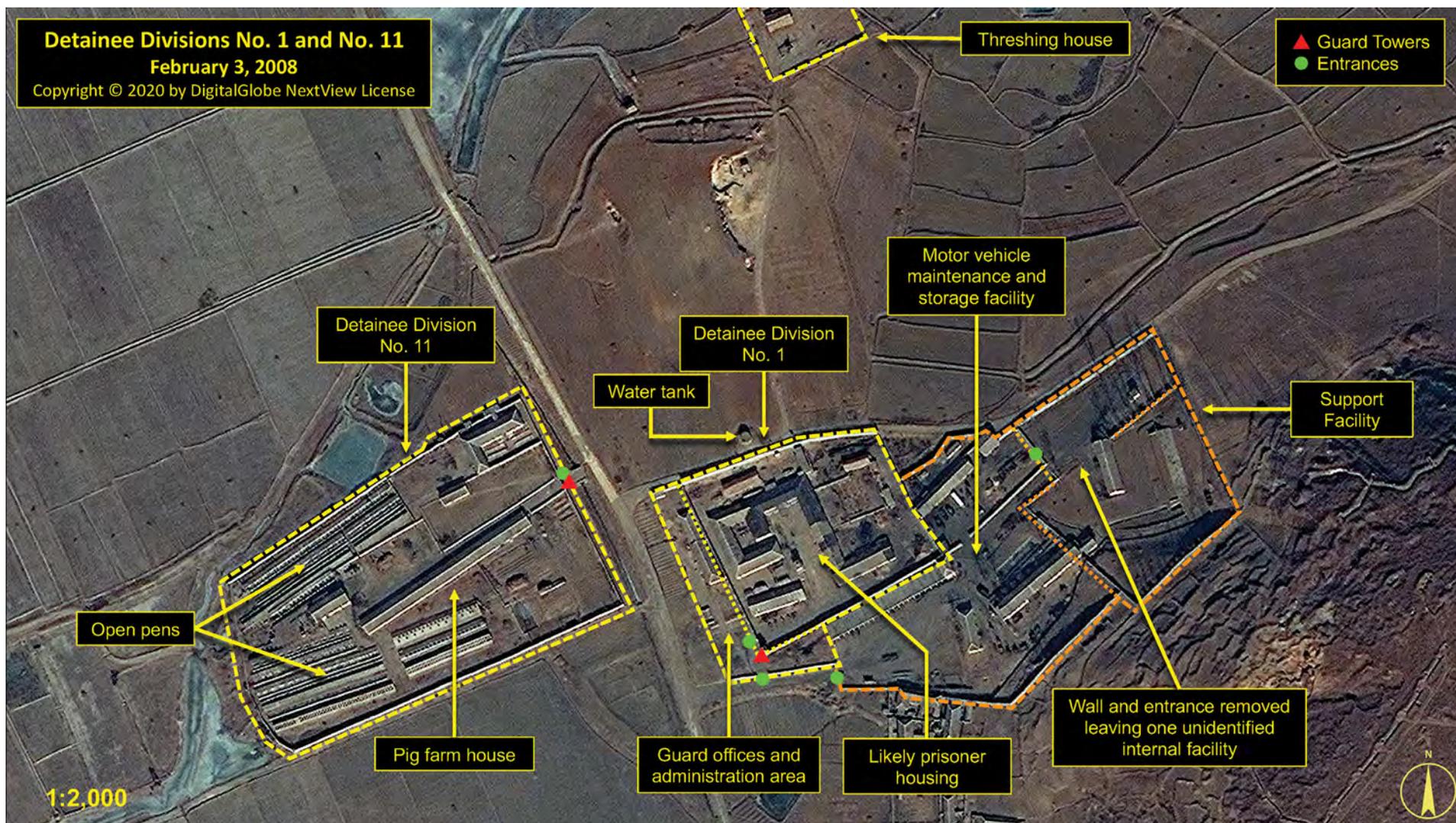


Figure 19: Minor changes visible in the support area and a new threshing house has been built north of Detainee Division No. 1, February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Three years later, a June 13, 2011 image shows that the perimeter of the guard/administrative area was once again reconfigured and the entrance moved, reducing the area encompassed by Detainee Division No. 1 to approximately 12,340 square meters (14,760 square yards). Within the prison, what appears to be a small guard tower was added on the interior of the north wall. Within the attached support facility, the entrance was reconfigured reducing the total encompassed area to approximately 22,120 square meters (26,450 square yards). Additionally, the remaining interior wall and entrance were removed resulting in one large facility.

Sometime in 2013, a project began to modernize Detainee Division No. 1 and expand the prisoner capacity. This project was finished by the end of 2017 and witnessed the gradual razing of housing

units within the prison, replacing them with larger multistory buildings; the addition of a greenhouse; the addition of three new guard towers (bringing the total to four); the subsequent removal of one of these guard towers (leaving three guard towers); and the temporary reconfiguration of the northern security wall. As of November 9, 2019, the rearranged security wall and entrances reduced the area encompassed by Detainee Division No. 1 to approximately 12,120 square meters (14,500 square yards). Internally, it consisted of six buildings (including a large multistory detainee housing unit) and a greenhouse. Running parallel, but one to 3.5 meters inside, the security wall is a barbed-wire fence to keep prisoners from approaching the wall itself. Within the guard/administrative area, the entrance was moved to the north side of the area and the two attached

buildings were replaced by one large and two smaller buildings. Concurrently, within the attached support facility, several buildings were razed and others were built.

During 2002, a threshing house facility was built approximately 225 meters north of Detainee Division No. 1. This facility remained until 2017–2018 when it was replaced by a larger, more capable threshing house facility 150 meters north of Detainee Division No. 1. This new facility, along with others built around Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, suggests an effort to increase agricultural output beginning in 2017–2018.

Immediately west of Detainee Division No. 1 is Detainee Division No. 11. According to a former prisoner, the primary activity undertaken by prisoners at this location is “pig breeding.”³² Satellite imagery corroborates that this

is a livestock facility consisting of a facility surrounded by a security wall encompassing 15,300 square meters (18,300 square yards), a single entrance with what appears to be an adjacent guard position, and approximately six buildings and open animal pens. During the period between 2002 and 2019, there were some changes to the configuration of structures within the facility, construction of a greenhouse, and minor adjustments to the north wall. These were generally consistent with what was observed at other pig farms in rural North Korea.

Although the “pig farms” with the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility are not likely as well-appointed as the following photo from inside the Pyongbuk Pig Farm, the image provides an idea of the state of pig breeding in North Korea.



Inside the Pyongbuk Pig Farm," Korea.



Figure 20: The reconfigured guard/administrative area and entrance, new guard tower on north wall and minor changes visible in the support area, June 13, 2011 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 21: Work on rebuilding the detainee division has begun, October 31, 2013 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

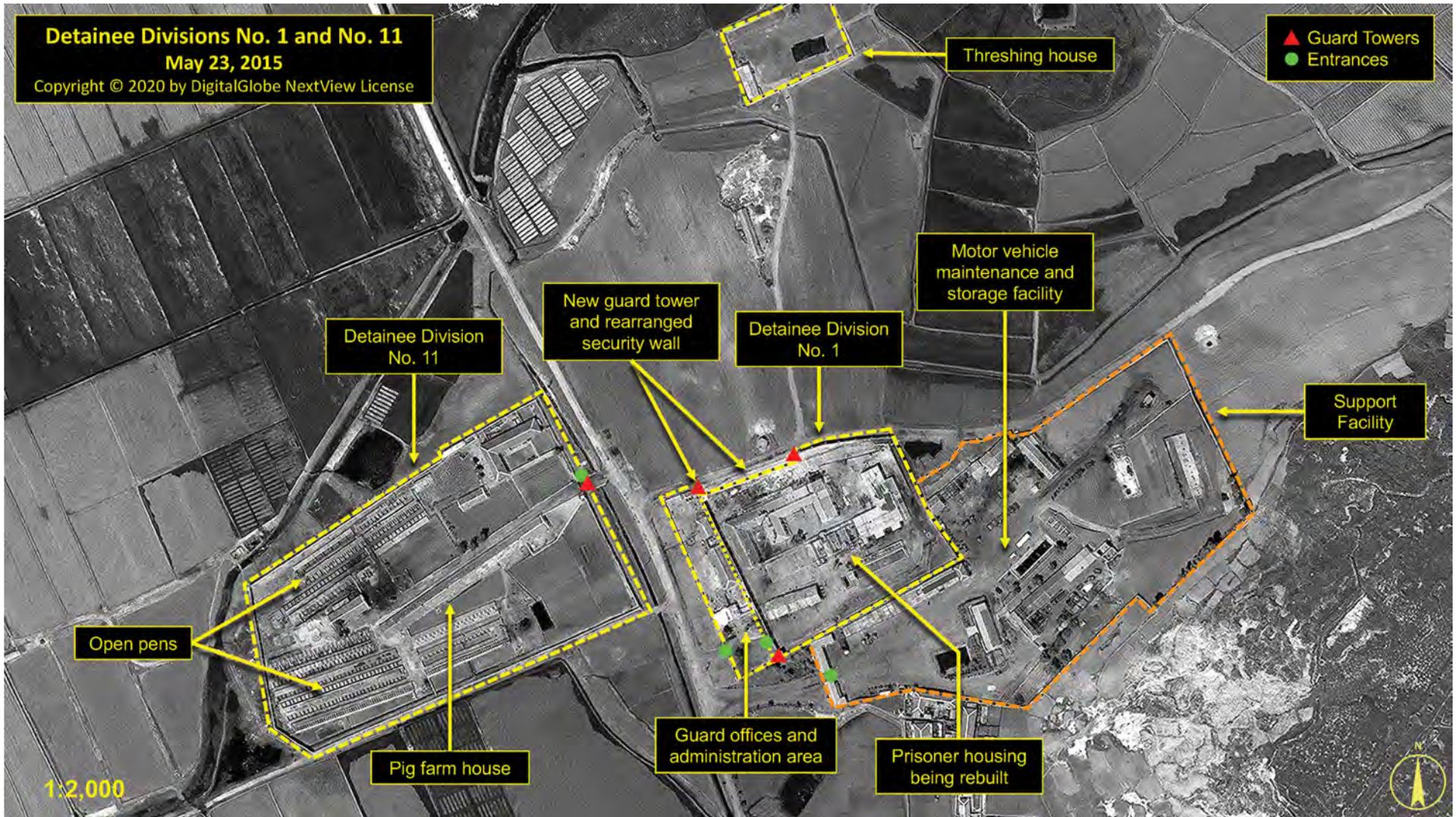


Figure 22: A third guard tower has been built on the north wall, which has been reconfigured. Rebuilding of the detainee division continues, May 23, 2015 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 23: The guard/administrative area and entrance have been reconfigured with the entrance now on the north wall. The north wall has also been reconfigured. The rebuilding of the detainee division has been finished, December 7, 2017 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 24: An overview of Detainee Divisions No. 1 and No. 11, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Detainee Division No. 2

The declassified 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a walled facility where today's Detainee Division No. 1 is located—approximately 1.6 kilometers southwest of the headquarters area at the location where the small village of Ilmae-gol was formerly located. The shape of the facility closely matches the facility where Detainee Division No. 2 is currently located.

A March 15, 2002 image shows what a former prisoner has identified as being a pig farm.³³ Satellite imagery corroborates this and shows that the facility was surrounded by a security wall encompassing 27,770 square meters (33,200 square yards) with two guard towers and approximately eight buildings and open pens.

By 2008, the northern security wall and entrance were reconfigured, reducing the enclosed area to approximately 24,942 square

meters (29,830 square yards) and the number of buildings to two. Three years later, a June 13, 2011 image shows that the size of the facility was once again reduced in size to approximately 15,832 square meters (18,930 square yards), the two guard towers were razed, and a small greenhouse added. The land now outside the facility was converted to gardens—most likely for the officials of the facility.³⁴ Why the guard towers were removed at this time is unclear as an October 31, 2013

image shows that a guard tower was erected adjacent to the entrance and a third small building was now under construction. By December 7, 2017 the third building was completed. The facility has remained essentially the same as of November 9, 2019.

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

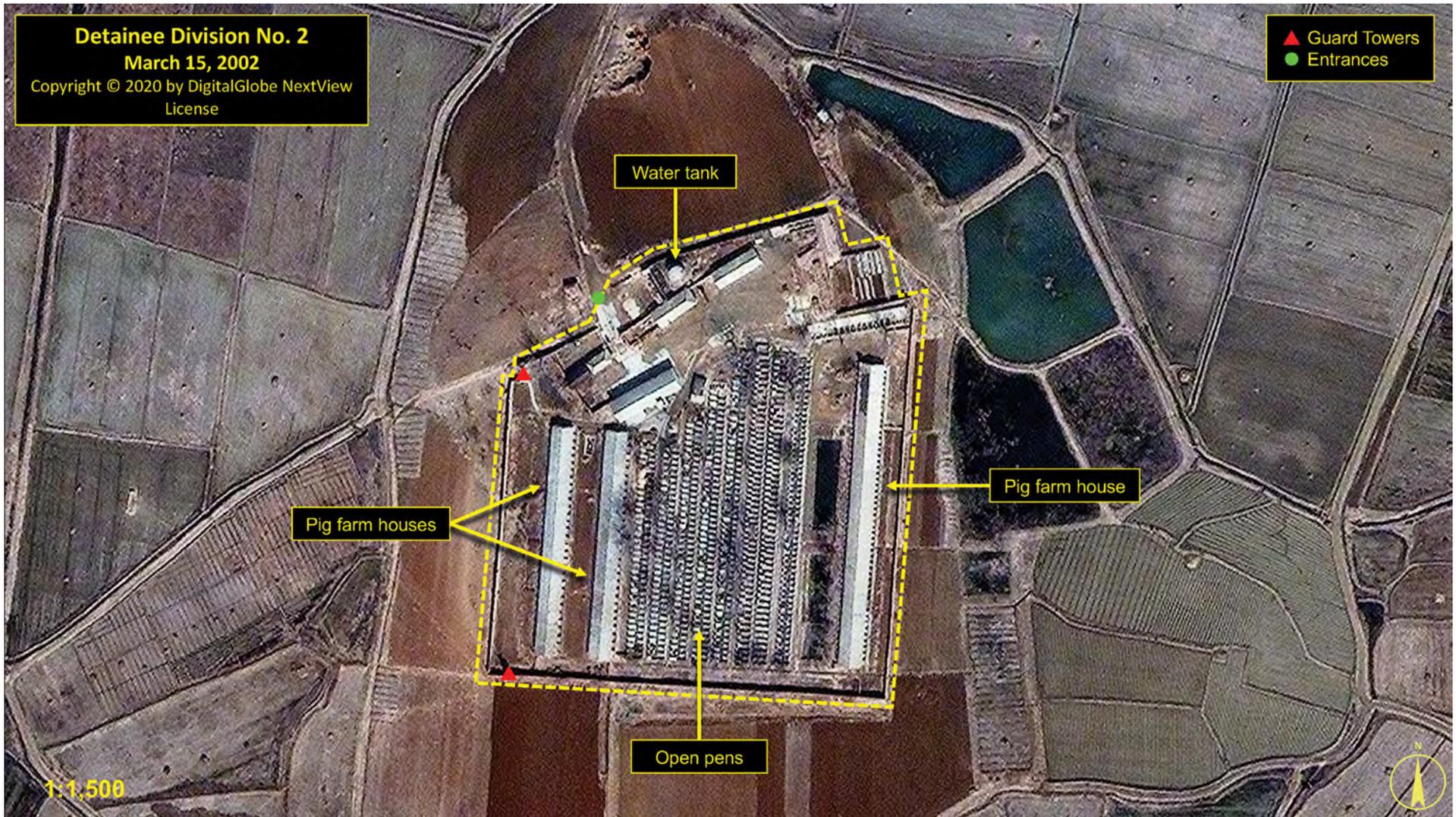


Figure 25: Detainee Division No. 2, March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

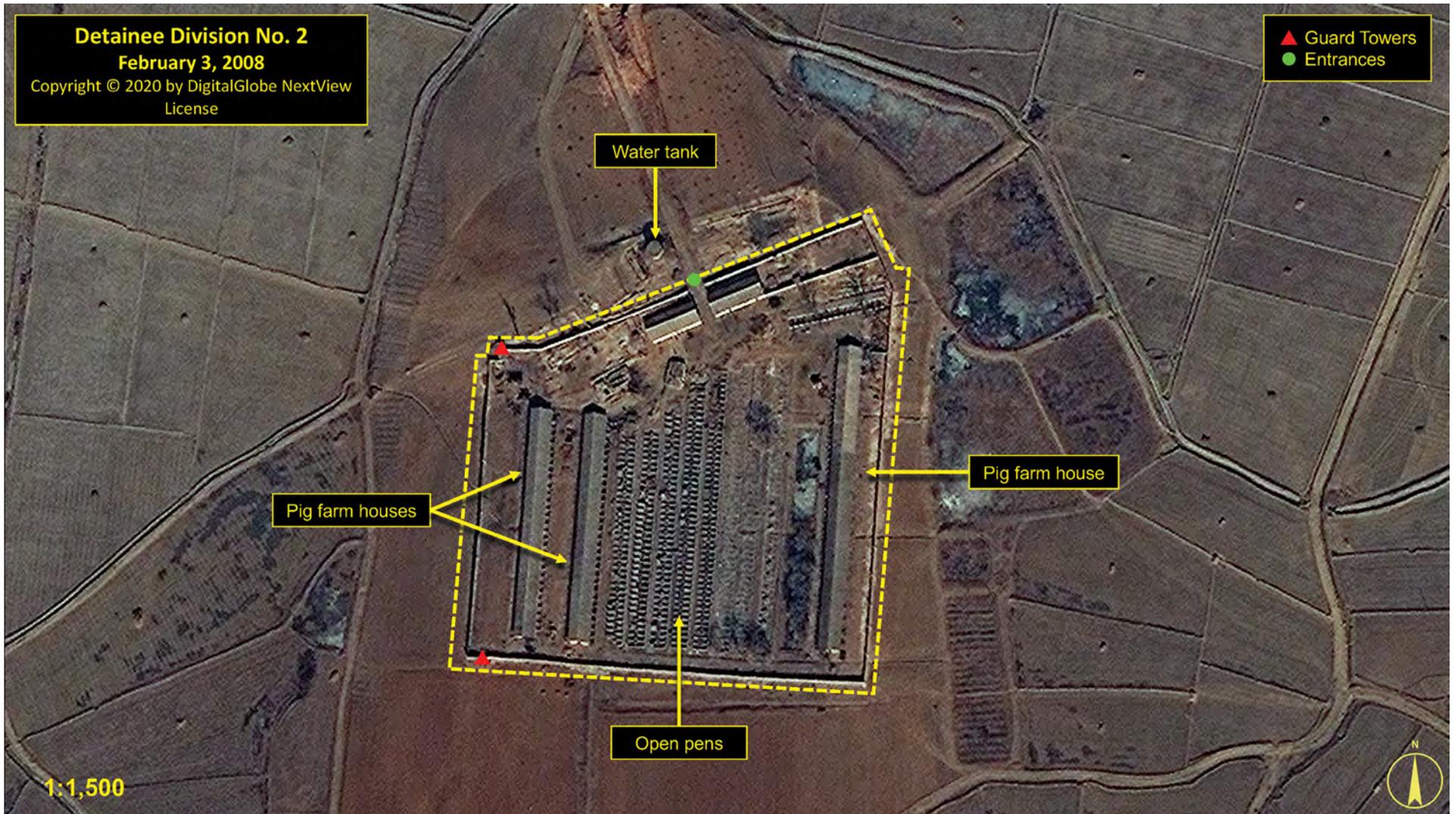


Figure 27: The overall size of Detainee Division No. 2 has been reduced and the guard towers removed, February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

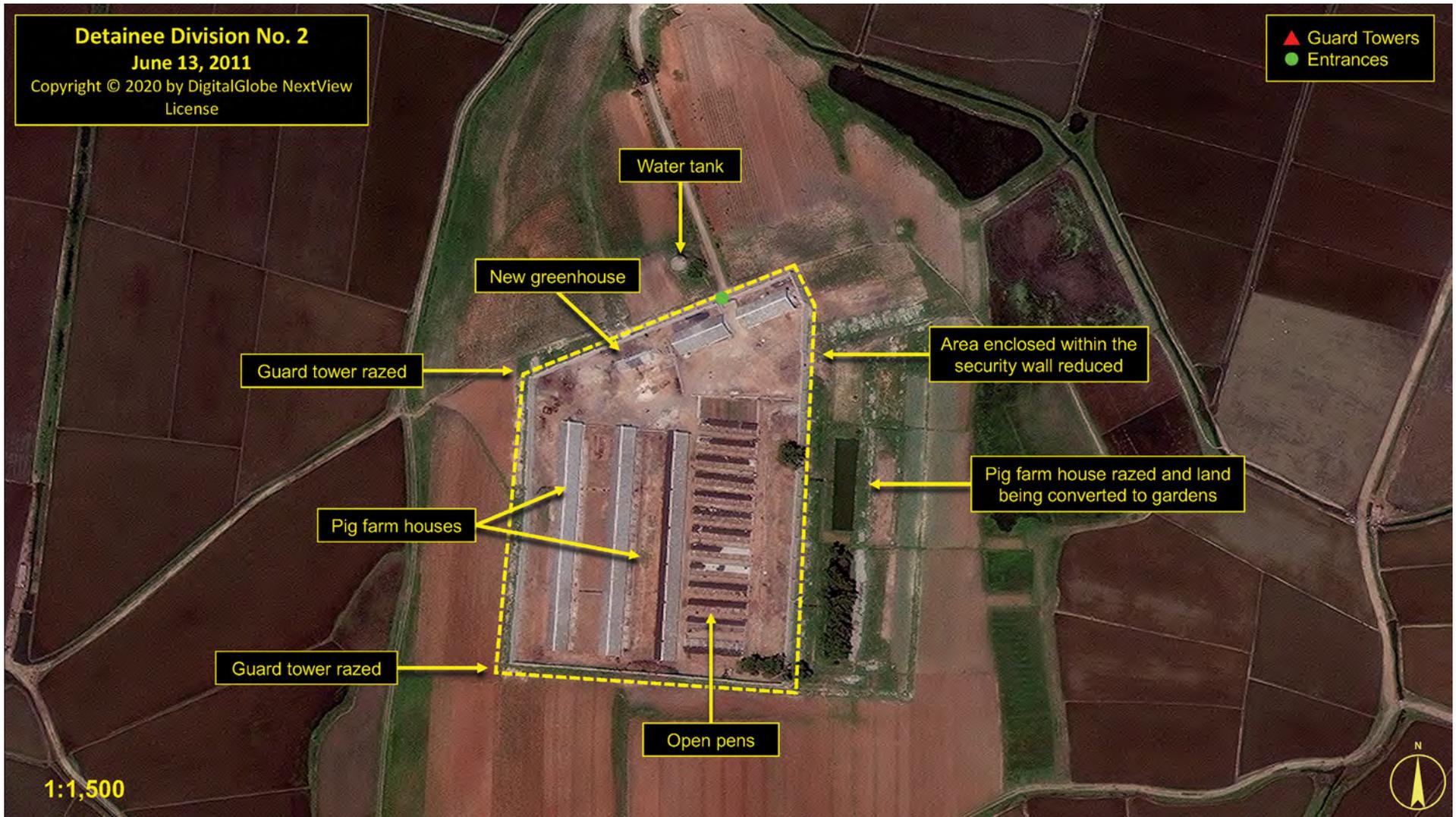


Figure 29: A fourth building is under construction inside Detainee Division No. 2, June 13, 2011 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

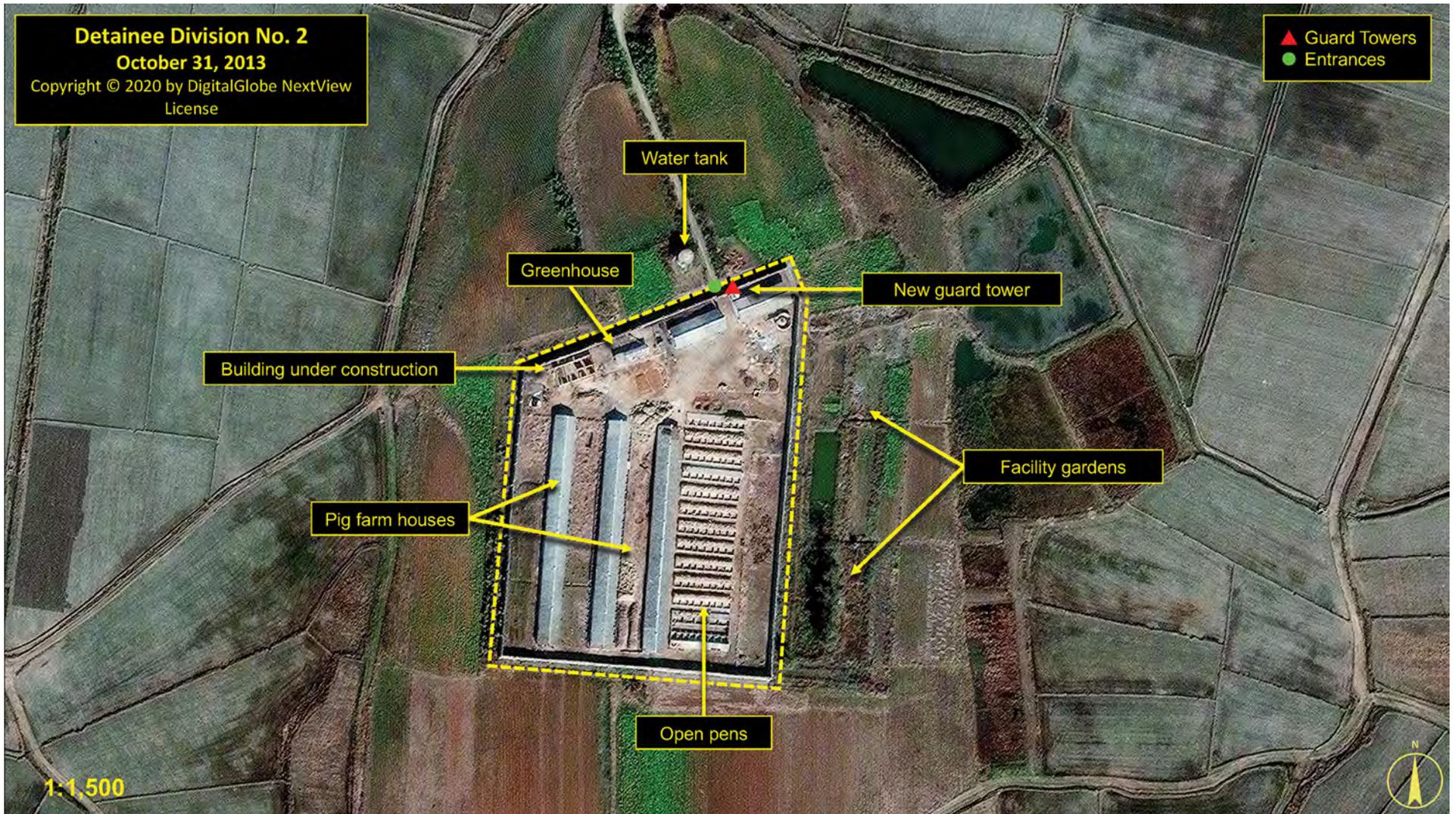


Figure 26: The northern security wall of Detainee Division No. 2 has been reconfigured, October 31, 2013 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

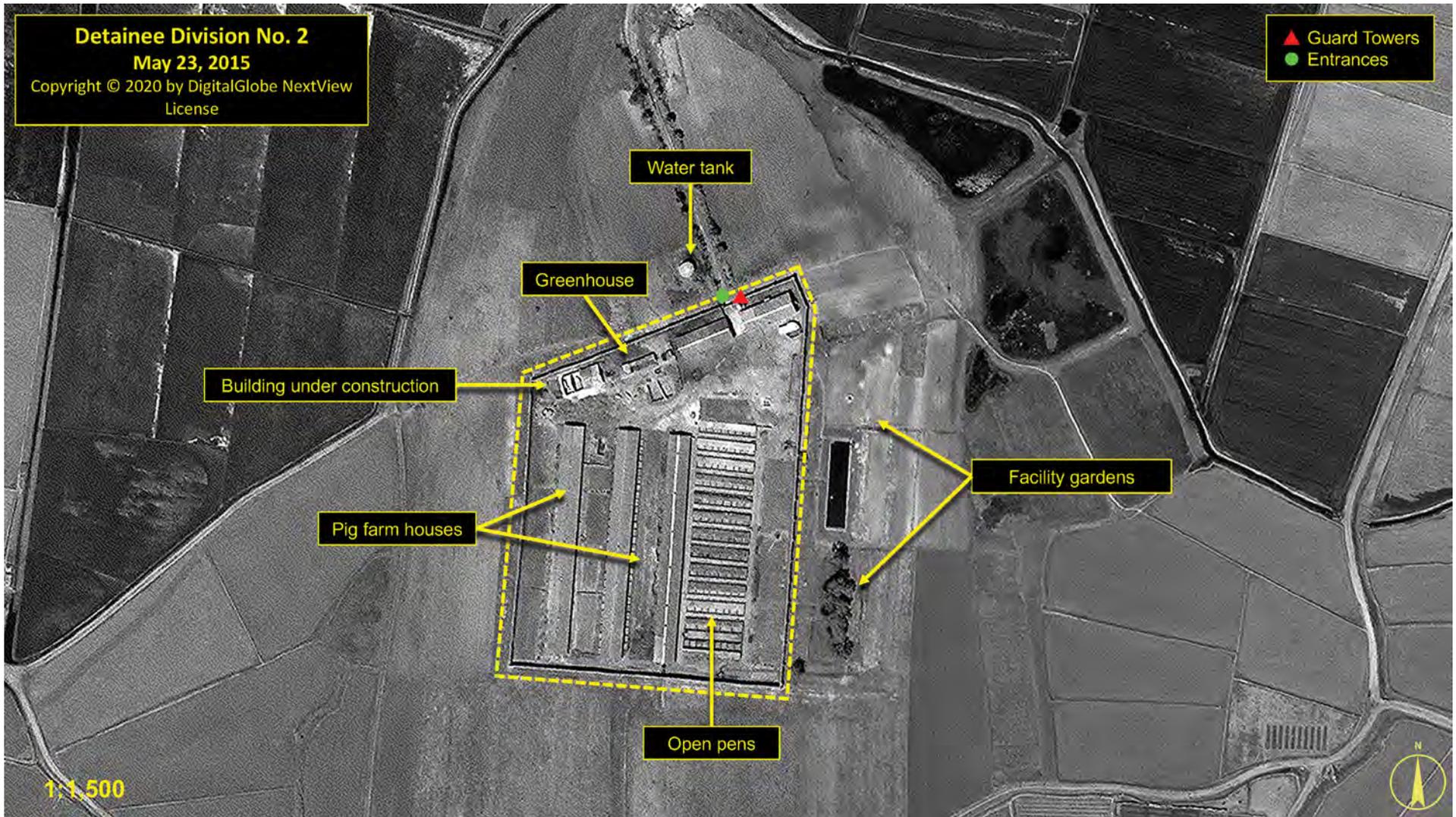


Figure 28: A new guard tower has been built adjacent to the entrance of Detainee Division No. 2, May 23, 2015 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 30: The construction of the fourth building inside Detainee Division No. 2 is complete, December 7, 2017 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

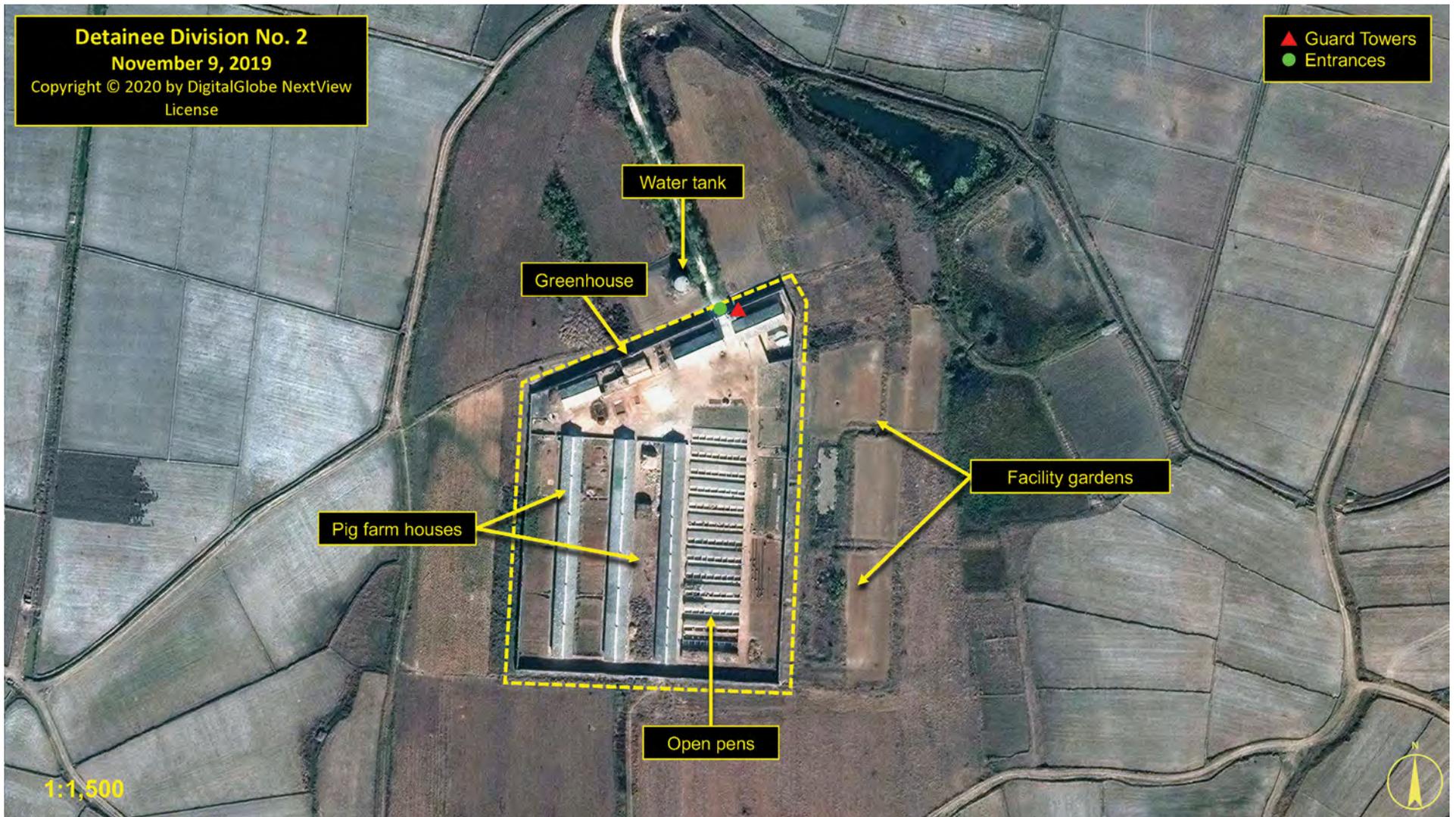


Figure 31: Overview of Detainee Division No. 2, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Detainee Division No. 3

Located approximately 1.3 kilometers southwest of the headquarters area is Detainee Division No. 3.

The declassified 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a small facility at this location that is similar in shape to the facility as seen in the high-resolution image acquired on March 15, 2002. The 2002

image shows a collection of approximately eight buildings, three of which are arranged around a central open area. While there is no security wall, the three buildings are connected and form a rectangle with a central courtyard. Adjacent on the northeast corner is a small walled facility that is likely used by guards. By June 2011, several buildings were razed, the entrance reconfigured, and a security wall with two guard

towers erected. The newly walled facility encompassed approximately 6,800 square meters (8,130 square yards). The small walled facility on the northeast corner was connected to the outside of the new security wall. By October 31, 2013, a new greenhouse was under construction that was completed by May 23, 2013. The facility has remained relatively unchanged as of November 9, 2019.

Former prisoners state that this detainee division was either engaged in "agriculture" work, which is understood to mean that prisoners were assigned to work the adjacent agricultural fields, or was a "pig farm."³⁵ Satellite imagery shows the presence of small livestock sheds. However, since it is such a small facility, it is likely that prisoners are also used to work the surrounding fields to support the livestock.



Figure 32: Detainee Division No. 3, as it appeared on March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 33: Detainee Division No. 3, as it appeared on February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

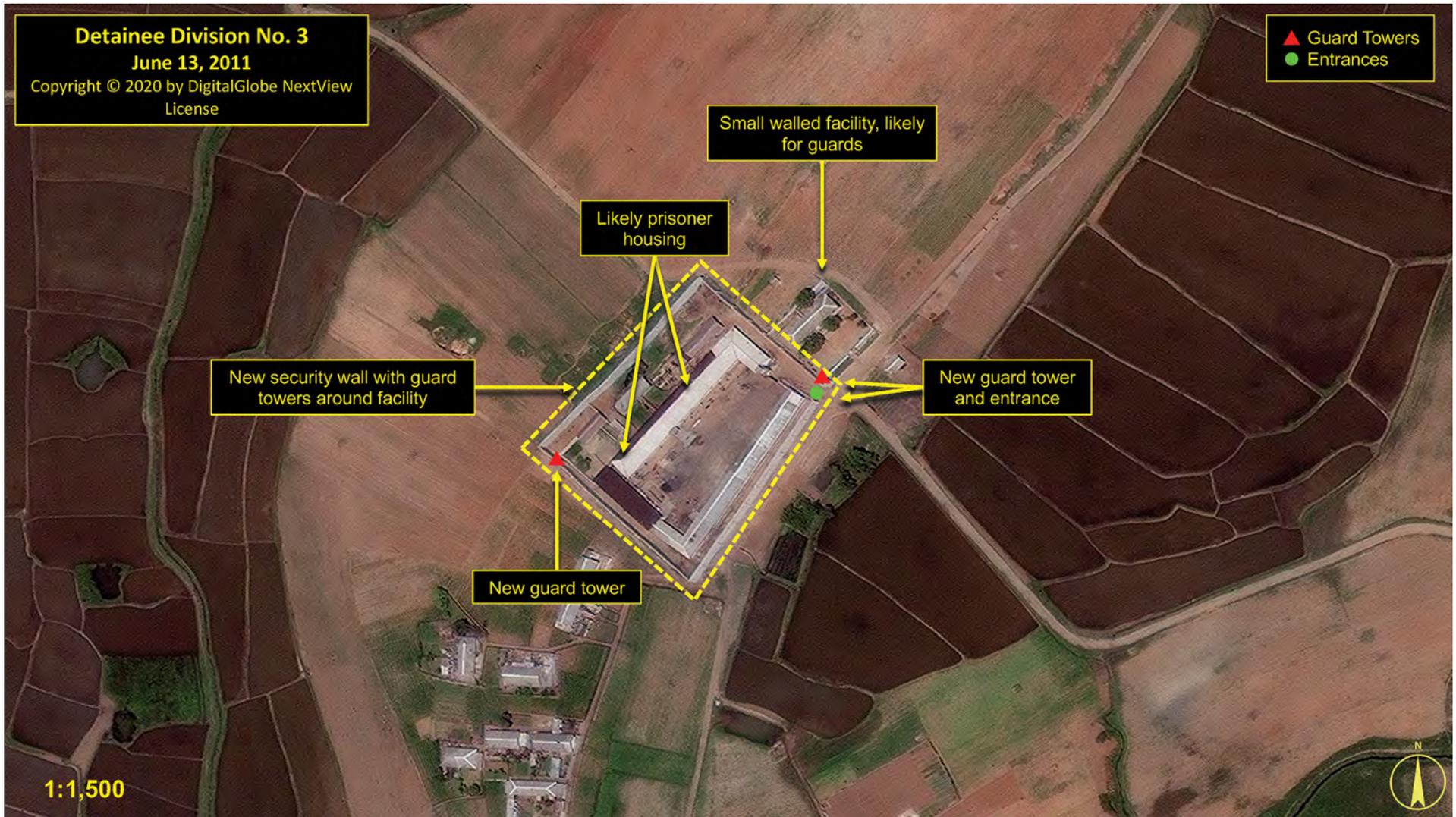


Figure 34: Detainee Division No. 3 on June 13, 2011. Several buildings have been razed, a new security wall has been erected around the entire detainee division and two guard towers added. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 35: A new greenhouse is under construction, October 31, 2013 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

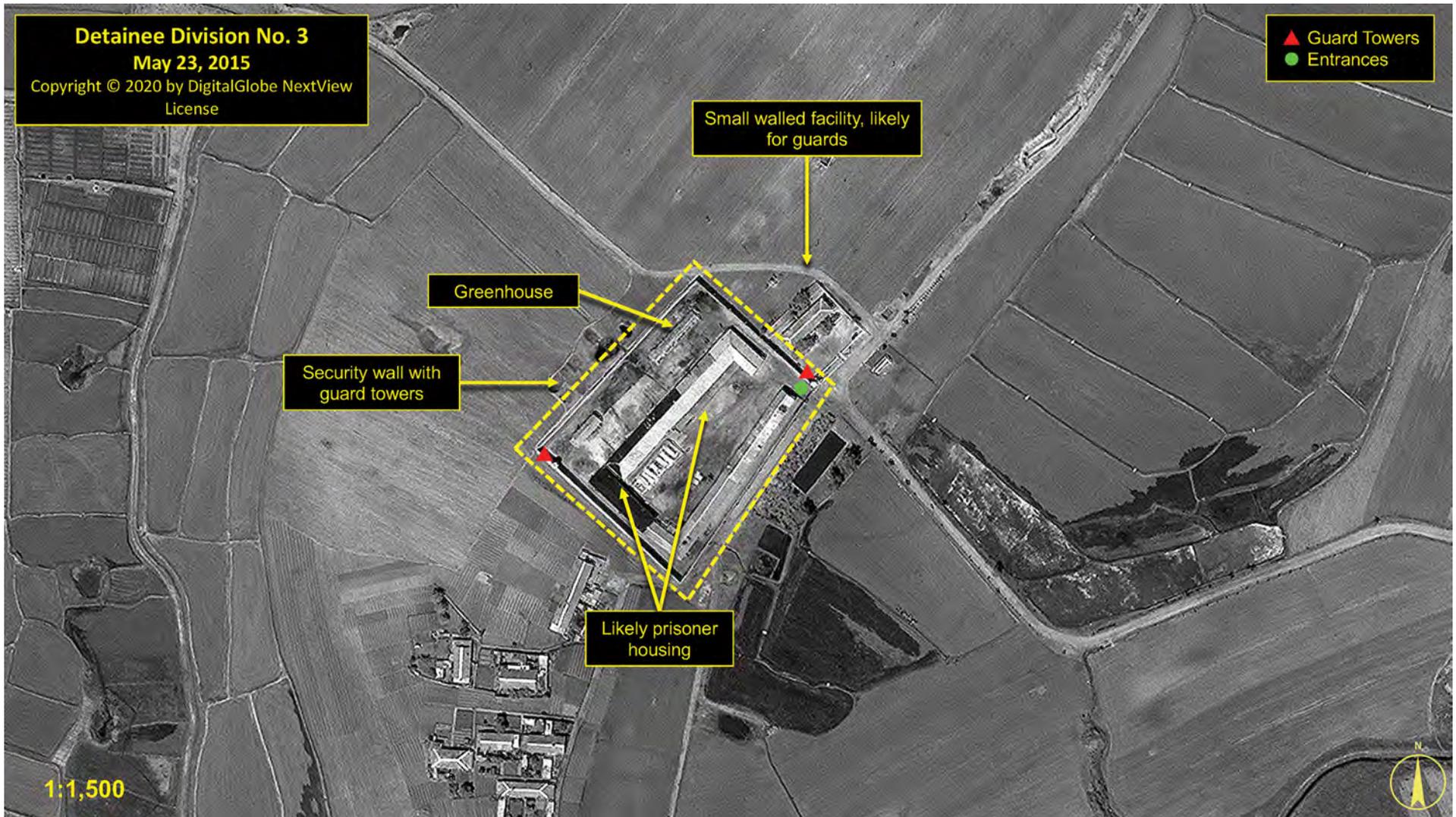


Figure 36: Overview of Detainee Division No. 3, May 23, 2015 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 37: Overview of Detainee Division No. 3, December 7, 2017 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 38: Overview of Detainee Division No. 3, November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Detainee Division No. 4

Detainee Division No. 4 is located approximately 2.6 kilometers northwest of the headquarters area.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a walled facility where today's Detainee Division No. 4 and its adjacent housing area are located. The high-resolution March 15, 2002 image shows a facility encompassing about 16,690 square meters (19,960 square yards) and consisting of approximately 16 structures, including two greenhouses, that were inter-connected and organized into three distinct areas. The northern area appears to be for agricultural support, the

center for administration, and prisoner housing, and the southern area appears to have been for general support. Together, these formed an enclosed facility with three entrances. On the west side of the facility was an open area enclosed by a tall fence with an entrance used for gardening. No guard towers were present in the image. Immediately north of Detainee Division No. 4 was a small collection of housing units, presumably for facility officials and guards. While the facility appears to be primarily focused on agricultural work, a former prisoner states that people detained here were assigned to harvest salt from the saltern 730 meters to the southwest.³⁶ This work is apparently dangerous as this in-

dividual also states that it was not unusual "that people die from the water in the West Sea" here.³⁷

By February 3, 2008, a guard tower was added along the fence line of the garden area, the agricultural support area had been reconfigured with the razing of a building and a threshing facility. The area, encompassing about 3,110 square meters (3,700 square yards), was built 70 meters to the east.

Sometime about June 13, 2011, a major reconfiguration of Detainee Division No. 4 began that would take approximately five years to complete. The first stages witnessed the reconfiguration of the agricultural support area, which now had only three structures, the

construction of a security wall with two guard towers around the administration and prisoner housing, general support and gardening areas, and rearrangement of the entrances. These changes resulted in a slight reduction to size of the area encompassed by the detainee division, including the agricultural support area, to approximately 16,330 square meters (19,530 square yards).

Reconfiguration of the administration, prisoner housing, and agricultural support areas continued. An October 21, 2013 image shows that buildings in both areas were razed and new ones built, and a security wall was built around the agricultural support area. These changes resulted in further reduc-

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

tion in the overall area of Detainee Division No. 4 to approximately 15,280 square meters (18,275 square yards). Additionally, the size of the threshing house facility east of the facility increased, and this suggests an increase in agricultural output around 2012–2013. The status of Detainee Division No. 4 remained essentially the same through 2015 with continued changes within the administration, prisoner housing, and agricultural support areas. The latter now appears to have been reconfigured into a general

support area for the detainee division area.

By December 7, 2017, however, the development work of the past two years had resulted in significant changes. The general support area now appeared to serve as the main entrance and administration area for the facility consisting of three buildings and two entrances. One entrance was to the outside and the second was an internal entrance into the detainee division area. The administration and prisoner housing area

were being converted into a larger and more capable prisoner housing area with a housing building and new support buildings under construction. The perimeter security wall was reconfigured. The two guard towers moved to different locations. And the removal of two entrances left only one entrance into the new administration area. The threshing facility remained active and a new water tank was installed nearby.

The net result of all the changes during the previous years was a

more secure facility encompassing approximately 15,690 square meters (18,693 square yards) that was capable of housing a larger number of prisoners.

Except for the addition of a third guard tower on the southeast corner of the security wall and some minor ongoing construction activity within the detention area, an image collected on November 9, 2019 shows no significant changes from the 2017 image.



Figure 39: Detainee Division No. 4, as it appeared on March 15, 2002 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

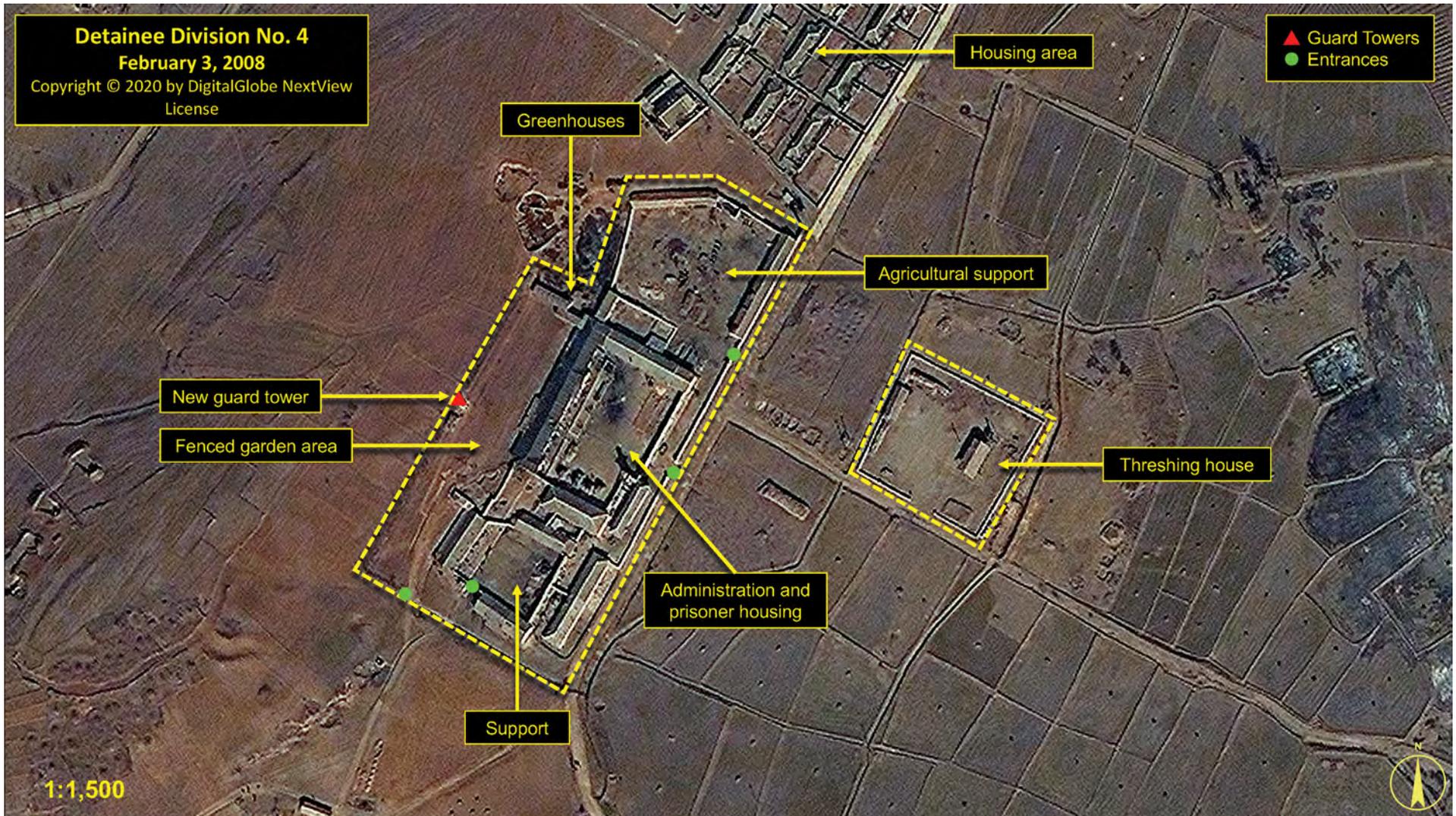


Figure 40: Changes at Detainee Division No. 4, as it appeared on February 3, 2008 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)

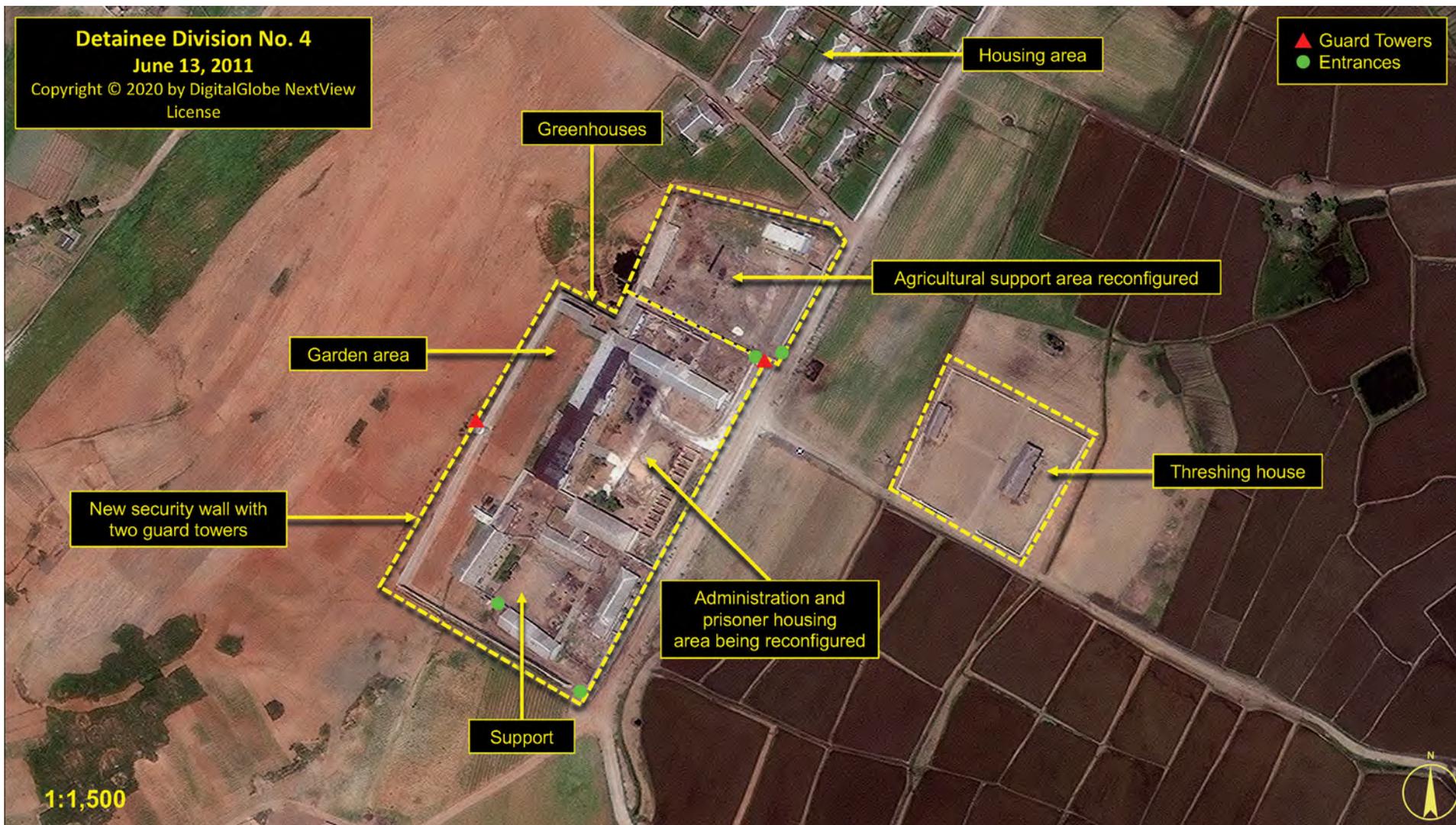


Figure 41: Reconfiguration of the administration and prisoner housing area as seen on June 13, 2011 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHÜNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 42: Ongoing activity at Detainee Division No. 4, October 31, 2013 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

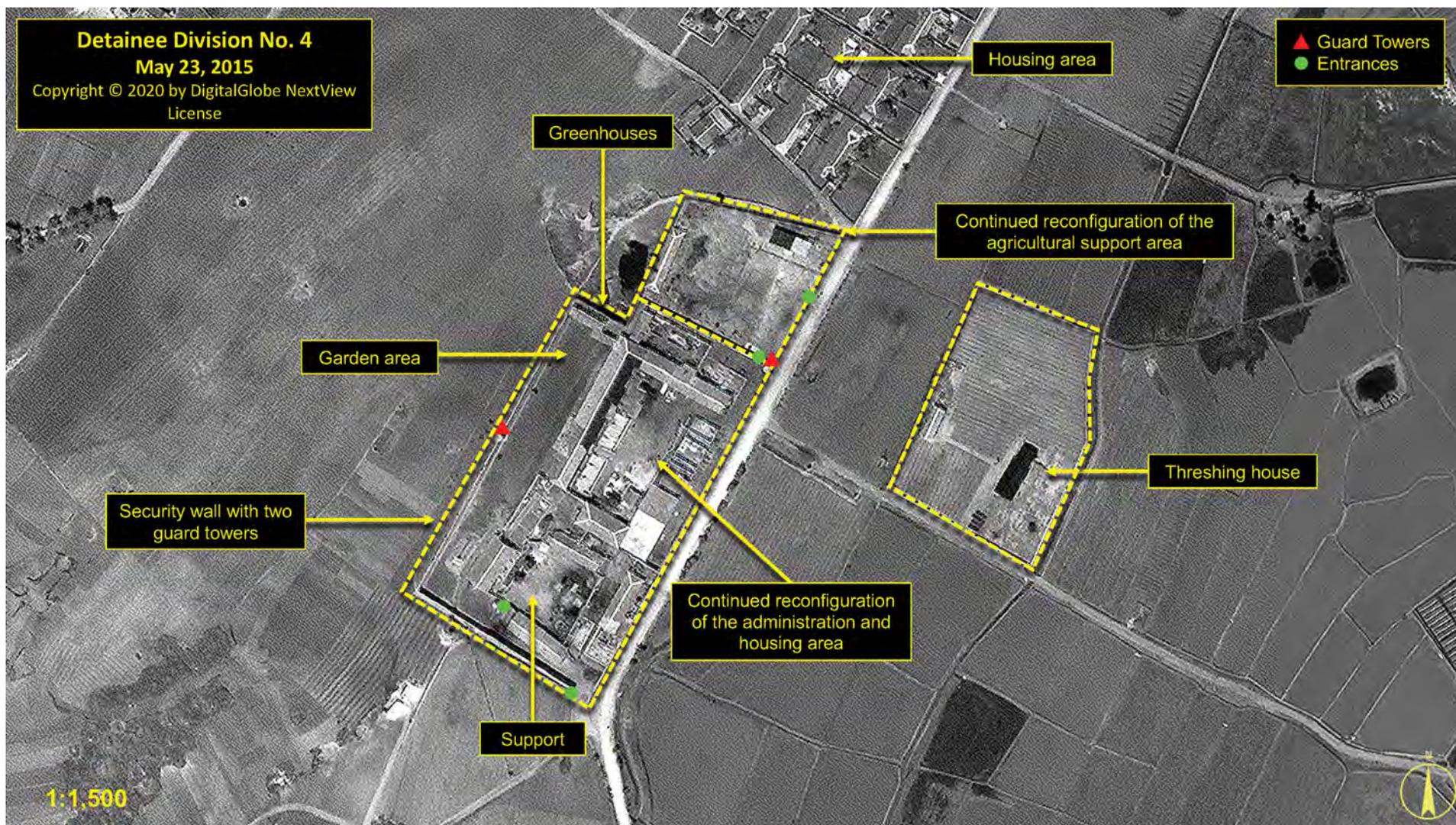


Figure 43: Ongoing activity at Detainee Division No. 4, May 23, 2015 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 44: Significant changes to the administration and detention areas of Detainee Division No. 4 are seen in this December 7, 2017 image (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 45: An overview of Detainee Division No. 4 as seen on November 9, 2019 (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Detainee Division No. 5

Detainee Division No. 5 is located between the main headquarters area and Detainee Division No. 6.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a walled facility where today's Detainee Division No. 5 is located. However, its outline was somewhat different. The first high-resolution image of the facility was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows a facility encompassing about 26,550 square meters (31,760 square yards) consisting of approximately 20 structures of various sizes partially enclosed within a security wall with an entrance/checkpoint—the northeast section of the wall appears to be under construction. The overall facility was divided into three func-

tional components—headquarters and support with three buildings and gardens, and livestock activity with twelve structures that appear to be involved with rearing livestock (e.g., goats, pigs, rabbits, etc.).

A former prisoner states that the primary activity undertaken here by prisoners is agricultural work, and this is likely. Satellite imagery, however, shows that it was also a livestock breeding facility.³⁸ The same individual describes the facility as being separated into a prison facility and a guard/administrative area. The satellite imagery corroborates this and shows that the guard/administrative area consisted of three buildings and the main entrance was enclosed within a low wall. A small section along the southeast security wall is separated from the

remainder of the facility by a security wall, guard post, and guard tower. This inner section contains five buildings, one of which is for housing and one appears to be a greenhouse. Attached to the northern wall of the facility is an unidentified walled livestock facility encompassing about 23,330 square meters (27,920 square yards) and consisting of approximately five structures that are in the process of being razed.

Imagery from February 3, 2008 shows that the unidentified livestock facility attached to the north security wall has been razed and the northeast security wall completed. The latter might explain why the interior guard position and security wall separating the small section along the southeast security wall were also razed. An

existing building in the support area was also enlarged.

Three years later, a June 13, 2011 image shows that the security wall around the facility was reconfigured expanding its area to approximately 27,960 square meters (33,440 square yards). The newly acquired area was used for gardens.

An image acquired two years later, on October 31, 2013, shows that several livestock sheds had been added to the facility. Only minor changes have been observed at Detainee Division No. 5 in imagery from 2013 through 2019.



Figure 46: Overview of Detainee Divisions No. 5 and No. 6, as they appeared on March 15, 2002. Also visible is an unidentified walled facility that can be seen attached to the northern wall and a portion of the main headquarters facility is visible to the southeast. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

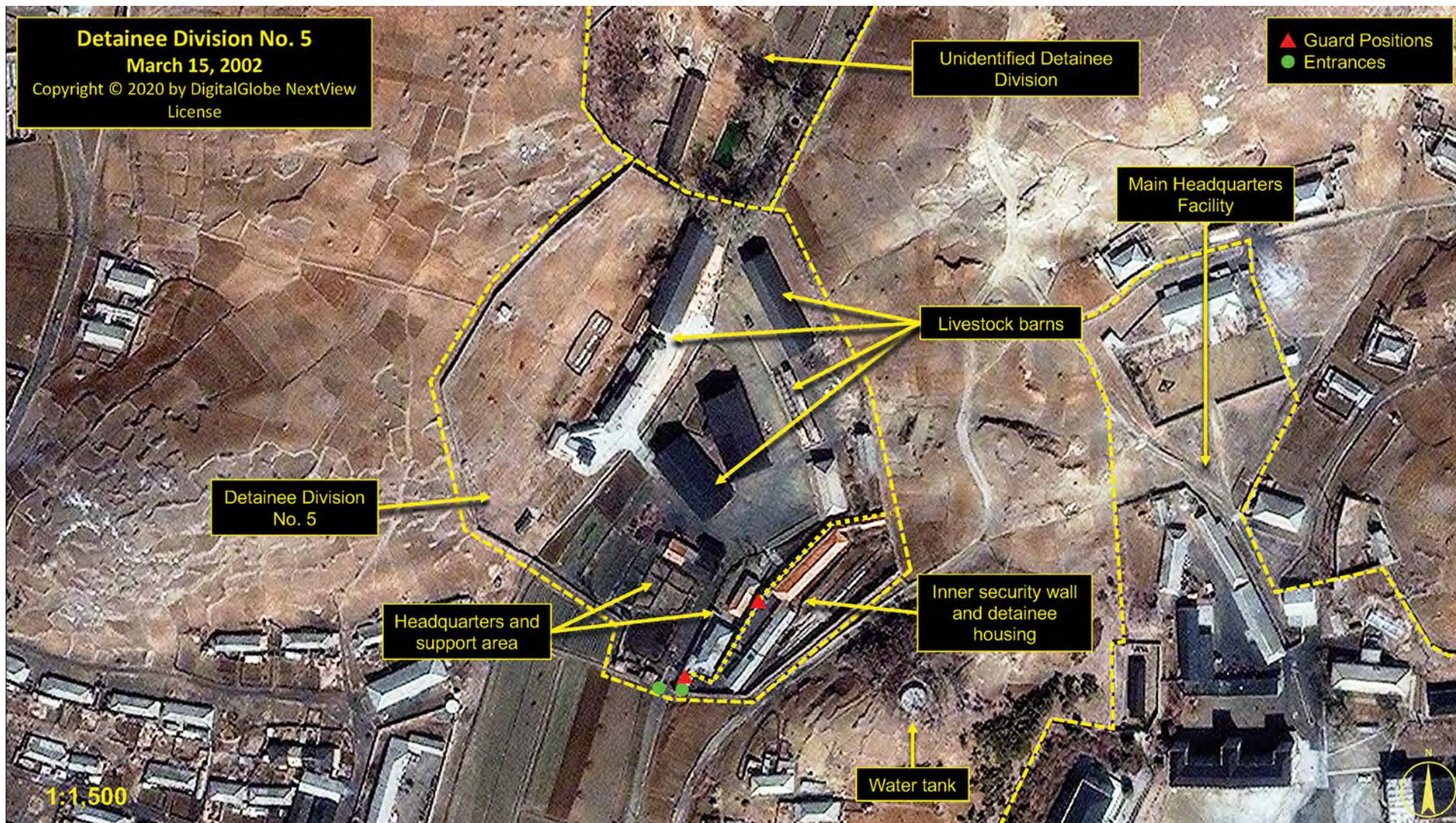


Figure 47: A closer view of Detainee Division No. 5, March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 48: An image showing the changes that occurred during the previous six years, February 3, 2008. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

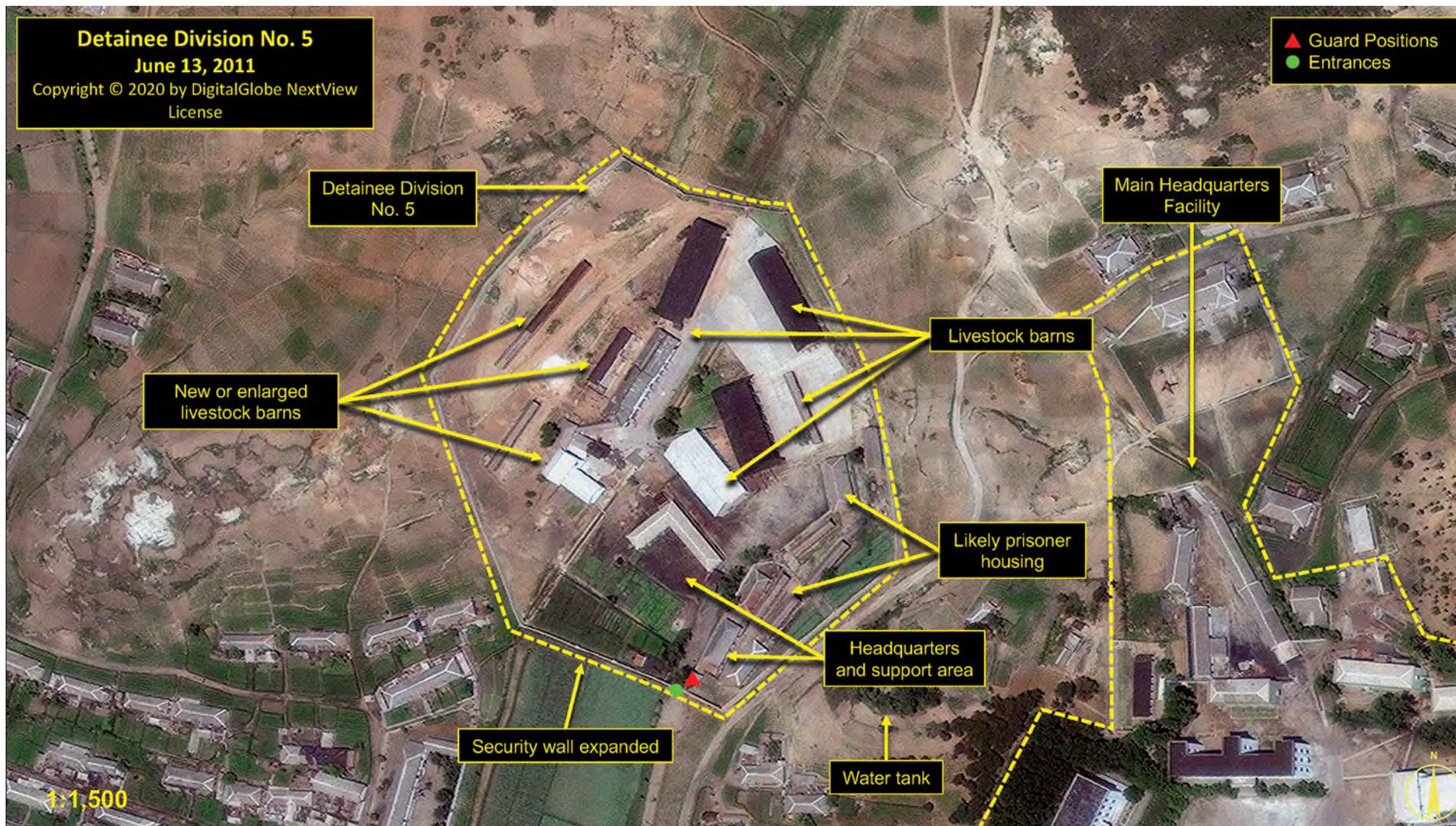


Figure 49: New livestock sheds are visible in this June 13, 2011 image. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 50: An October 31, 2013 image of Detainee Division No. 5 showing the recently added livestock barns. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 51: A recent image of Detainee Division No. 5 acquired on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)

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Detainee Division No. 6

Detainee Division No. 6 is a small facility located 670 meters northwest of the main headquarters area.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be several small buildings where today's Detainee Division No. 6 is located. However, its outline was somewhat different. The high-resolution image acquired on March 15, 2002 shows a small livestock facility encompassing approximately 12,660 square meters (15,140 square yards) with approximately nine structures that are surrounded by a low wall with a single entrance/checkpoint. According to a former prisoner, the primary activity

undertaken by prisoners at this location is "pig breeding."³⁹ While satellite imagery shows what appears to be a small livestock shed, it is likely that prisoners are also engaged in some agricultural work in the surrounding fields. Within this area is a smaller facility formed by three buildings and a security wall with a small guard tower. Prisoners held here are likely engaged in agricultural work in the surrounding cultivated fields as there are no livestock sheds or pens. Also visible in the 2002 imagery are a string of eight revetments northwest of the detainee division. Given typical KPA operating procedures, these were created for a KPA or paramilitary reserve artillery or air defense unit tasked with a

coastal defense mission during previous annual training exercises. It is conceivable that the KPA unit based at the barracks (see below) 1.3 kilometers to the east northeast used the revetments. These revetments are visible in all subsequent imagery. They, however, do not appear to have been subsequently used heavily. It is highly unlikely that prisoners have anything to do with the revetments or training exercises.

An image acquired six years later, on February 3, 2008, shows that the facility underwent a significant restructuring during which it was reduced in size to 7,410 square meters (8,860 square yards) and a security wall was built enclosing it. On top of the wall was a single

guard tower on the east wall adjacent to a new entrance. On the north corner of the wall, a second guard tower appears to be under construction. Visible in the 2008 imagery are a string of four new revetments east of the facility. Like the previously identified revetments, these were likely created for a KPA or paramilitary reserve artillery or air defense unit during annual training exercises.

Except for a new guard tower first observed under construction in a November 2019 image, no significant infrastructure changes have been observed at Detainee Division No. 6 since 2008.

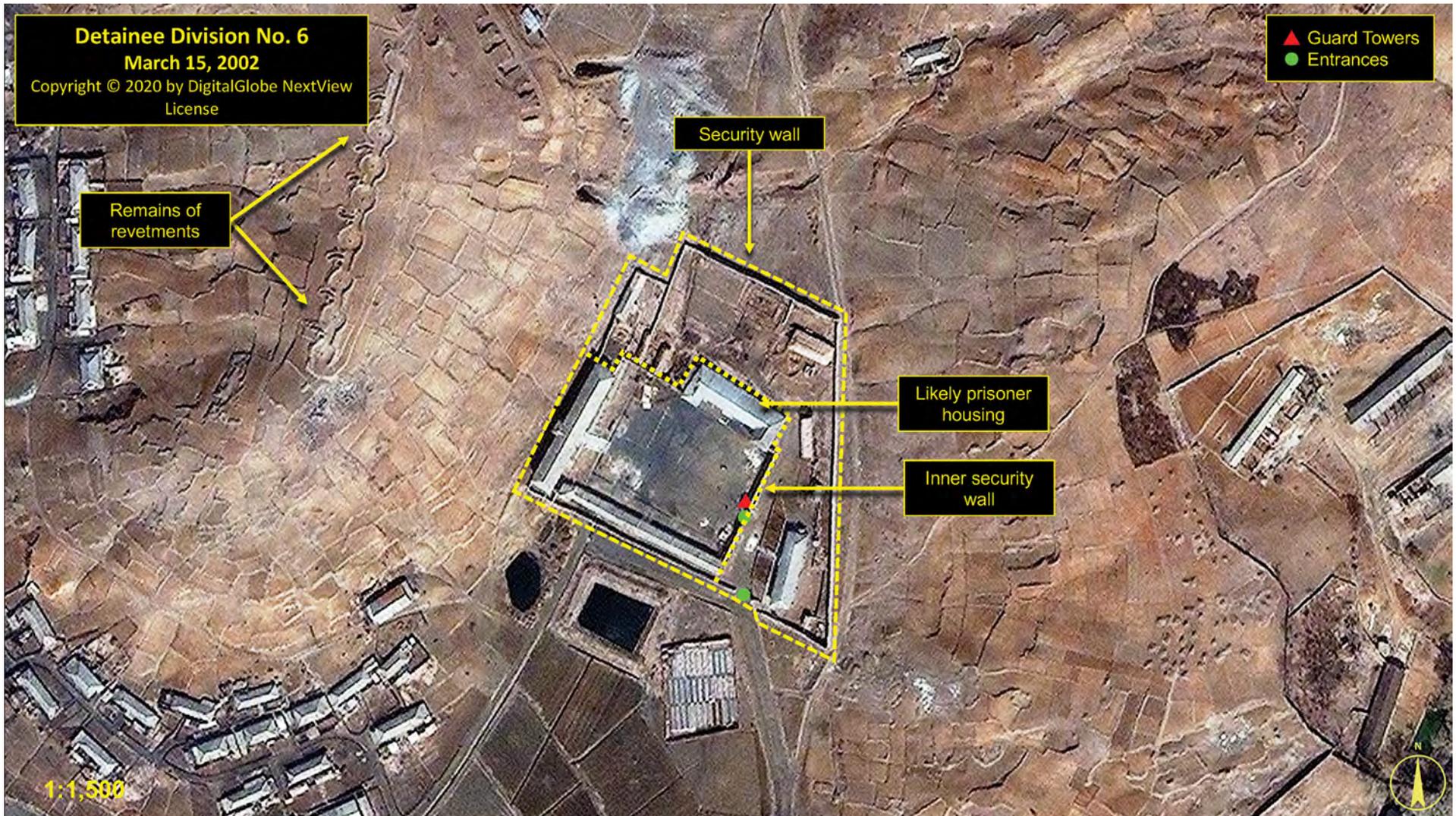


Figure 52: Overview of Detainee Division No. 6 as it appeared on March 15, 2002 and showing the outer and inner security walls and artillery or air defense revetments. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

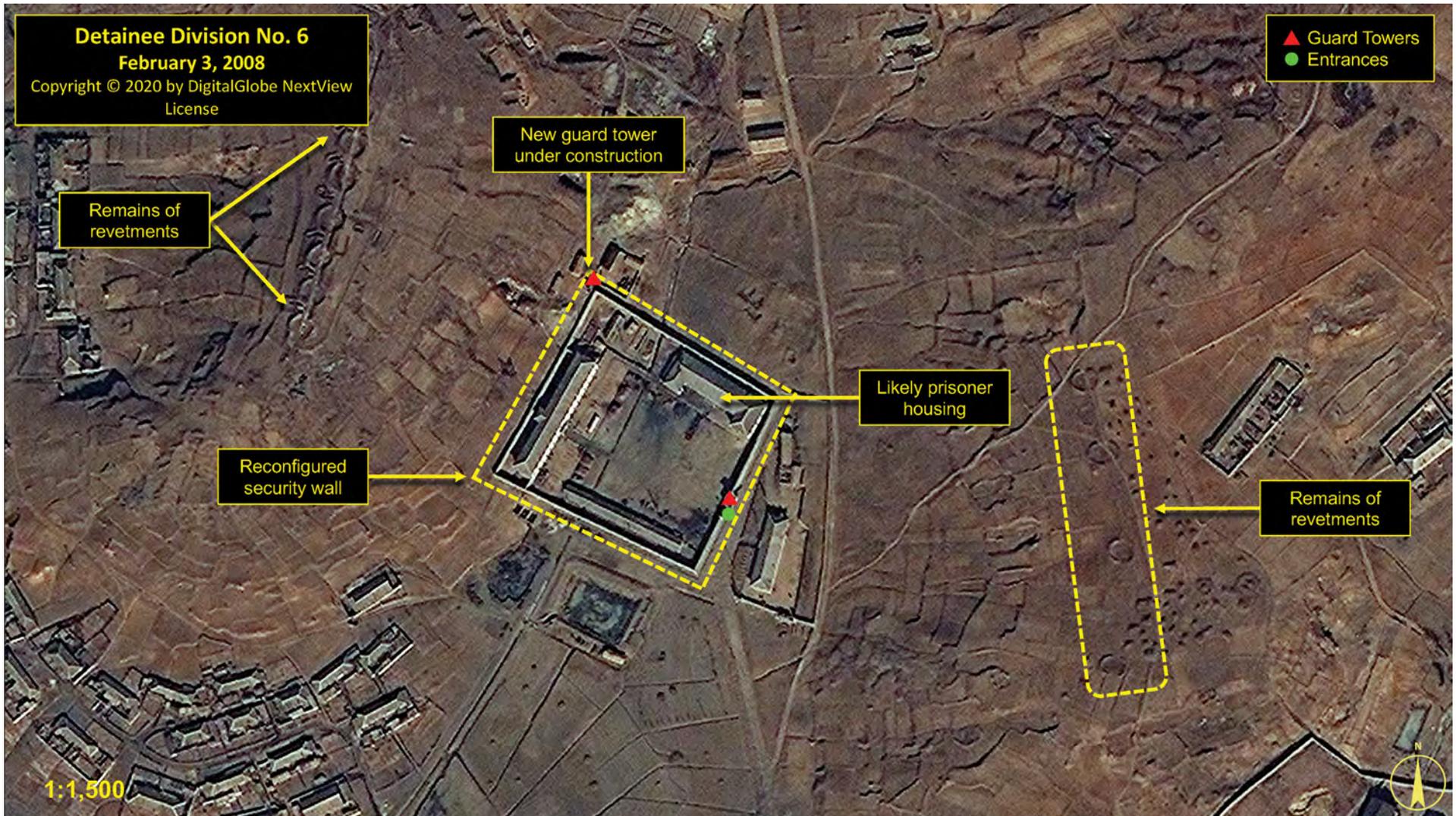


Figure 53: An overview of Detainee Division No. 6 after it had undergone a major reconfiguration, February 3, 2008. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Detainee Division No. 7 [Unlocated]

A former prisoner has identified the existence of Detainee Division No. 7 and states that it was involved in “pig breeding,” but the former prisoner is unable to provide location information.⁴⁰ It may be one of the unidentified detainee divisions (provisionally labelled A-E) identified during our analysis of satellite imagery.

Detainee Division No. 8

Detainee Division No. 8 is a small facility located approximately 1 kilometer south/southwest of the main headquarters area where the small village of Kosŏk-tong was formerly located.

Like many of the other facilities, the 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a small walled facility where today's Detainee Division No. 8 is located. The first readily available high-resolution image was acquired on

March 15, 2002 and shows a small facility encompassing approximately 20,000 square meters (24,460 square yards) and consisting of approximately eleven structures that are surrounded by a security wall and two entrances/checkpoints. The eleven structures include eight livestock sheds/pens, two support buildings, and a water tank. While there may have been a small guard tower on the southeast corner of the security wall, the resolution of the imagery is insufficient to confirm this. Immediately outside the main entrance on the north is a small building likely for guards. Along the outside of the eastern security wall are a series of fish ponds. A former prisoner states that the prisoners held here were primarily involved in “logging” activities. This would appear to be at least partially incorrect as indicated by the eight large livestock sheds.⁴¹ If prisoners are somehow involved in logging, they would likely be transported outside of

the confines of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility as there are no suitably forested areas within the facility.

Imagery from February 3, 2008 shows that, except for a single building having been razed and construction having been started on a small threshing building approximately 250 meters to the northwest, nothing of significance had changed. Three years later, however, imagery acquired on June 13, 2011 shows that the security wall around the facility and the main entrance had been reconfigured, reducing the area occupied by the facility to 16,890 square meters (20,199 square yards). No guard towers were observed along the wall. The interior arrangement of the livestock sheds/pens had also been rearranged.

Between 2011 and December 2019, several small developments occurred within Detainee Division No. 8. Construction of a guard

tower on the northeast corner of the security wall began sometime around October 31, 2013. By December 7, 2017 a small greenhouse had been built near the main entrance, the guard tower was complete, and a small section, including the guard tower, in the northeast corner of the facility was closed in within an internal security wall to form a secure sub-facility. Finally, in imagery collected on November 9, 2019, a new guard tower was erected on the southwest security wall—this appears to be in addition to the position adjacent to the entrance on the southeast corner of the facility. These changes have resulted in a more secure facility with what appears to be a small internal sub-facility to house prisoners.

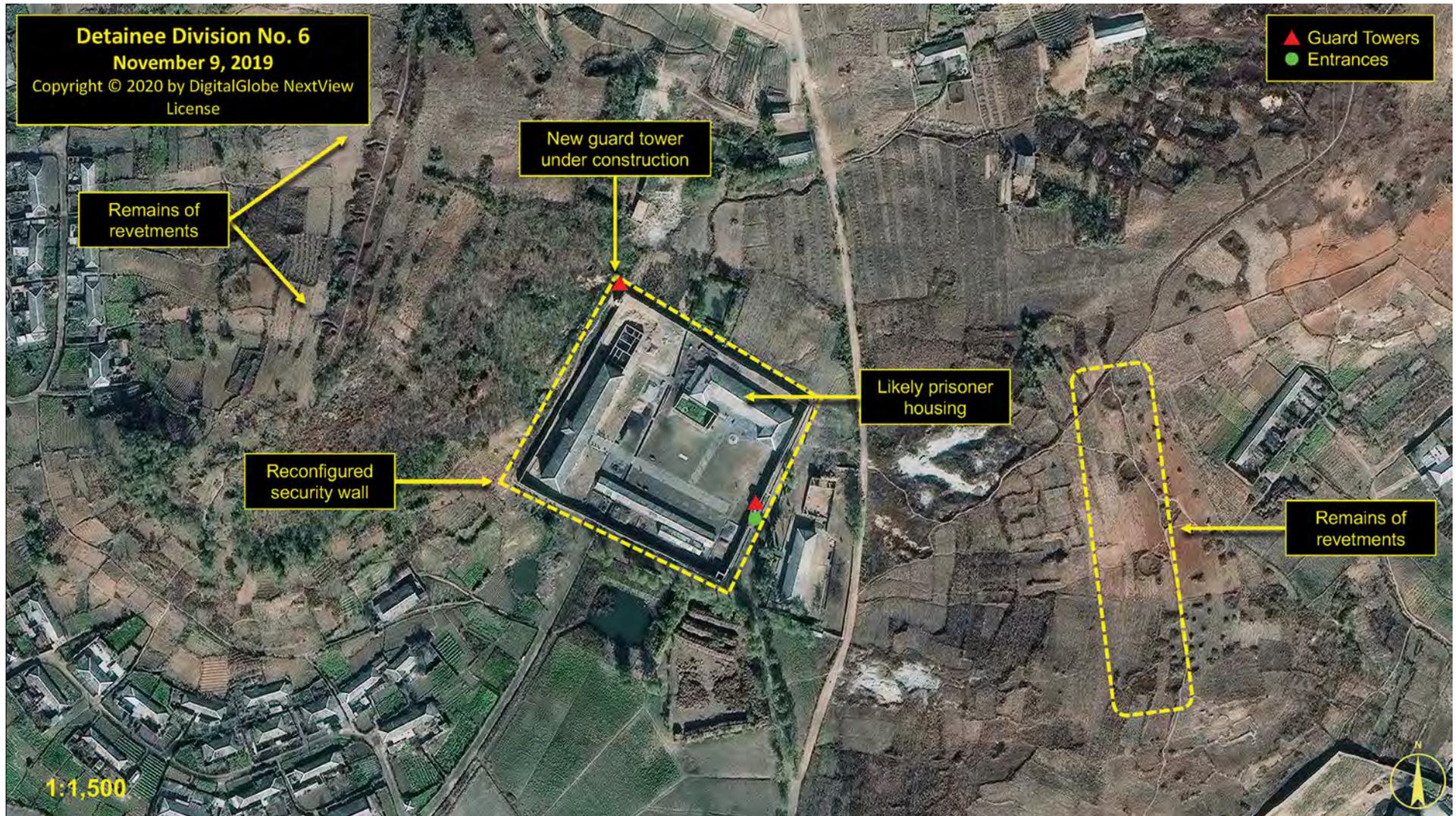


Figure 54: An overview of Detainee Division No. 6 showing the new guard tower under construction on the southeast corner, November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

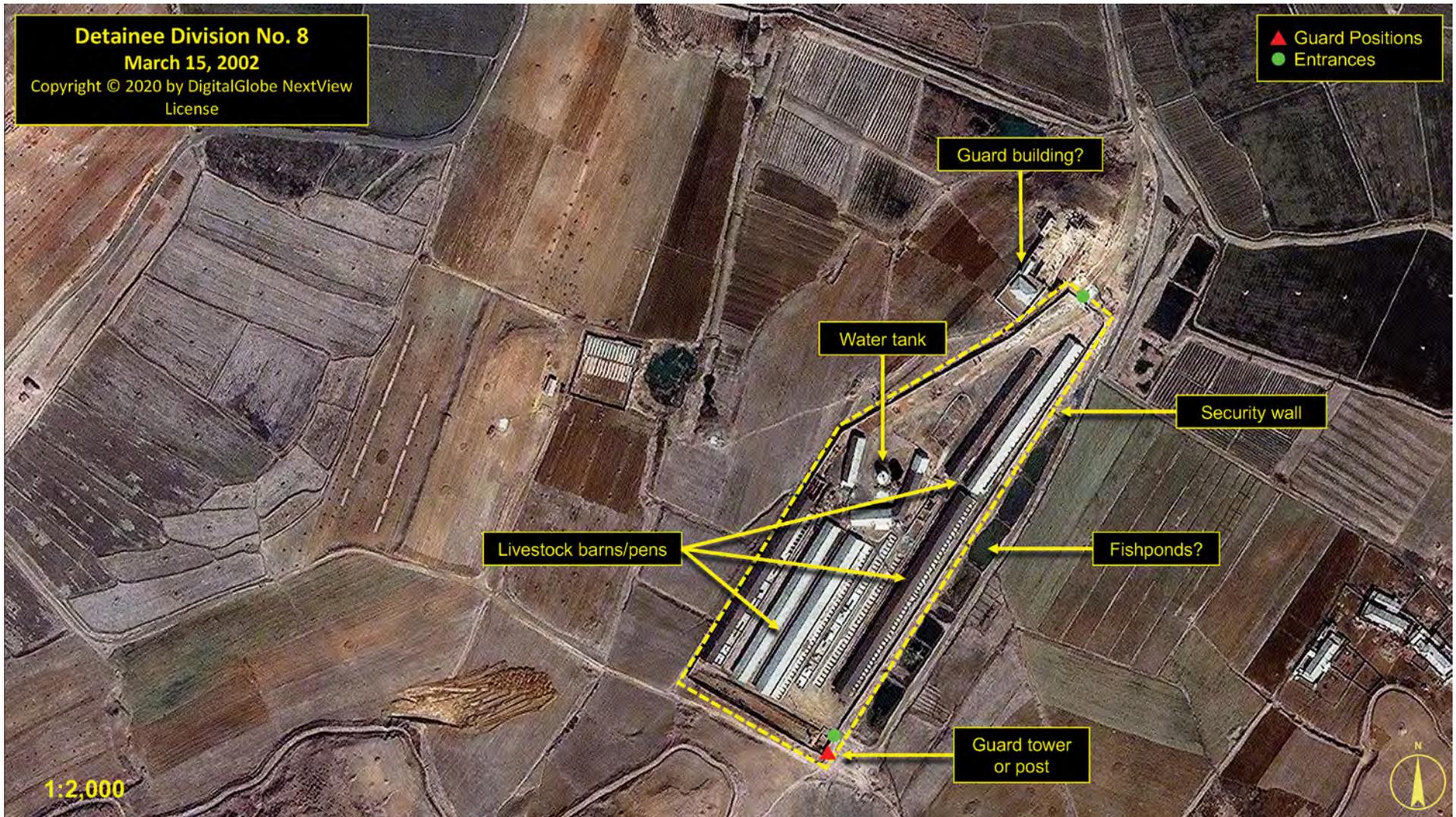


Figure 55: Overview of Detainee Division No. 8 as it appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)

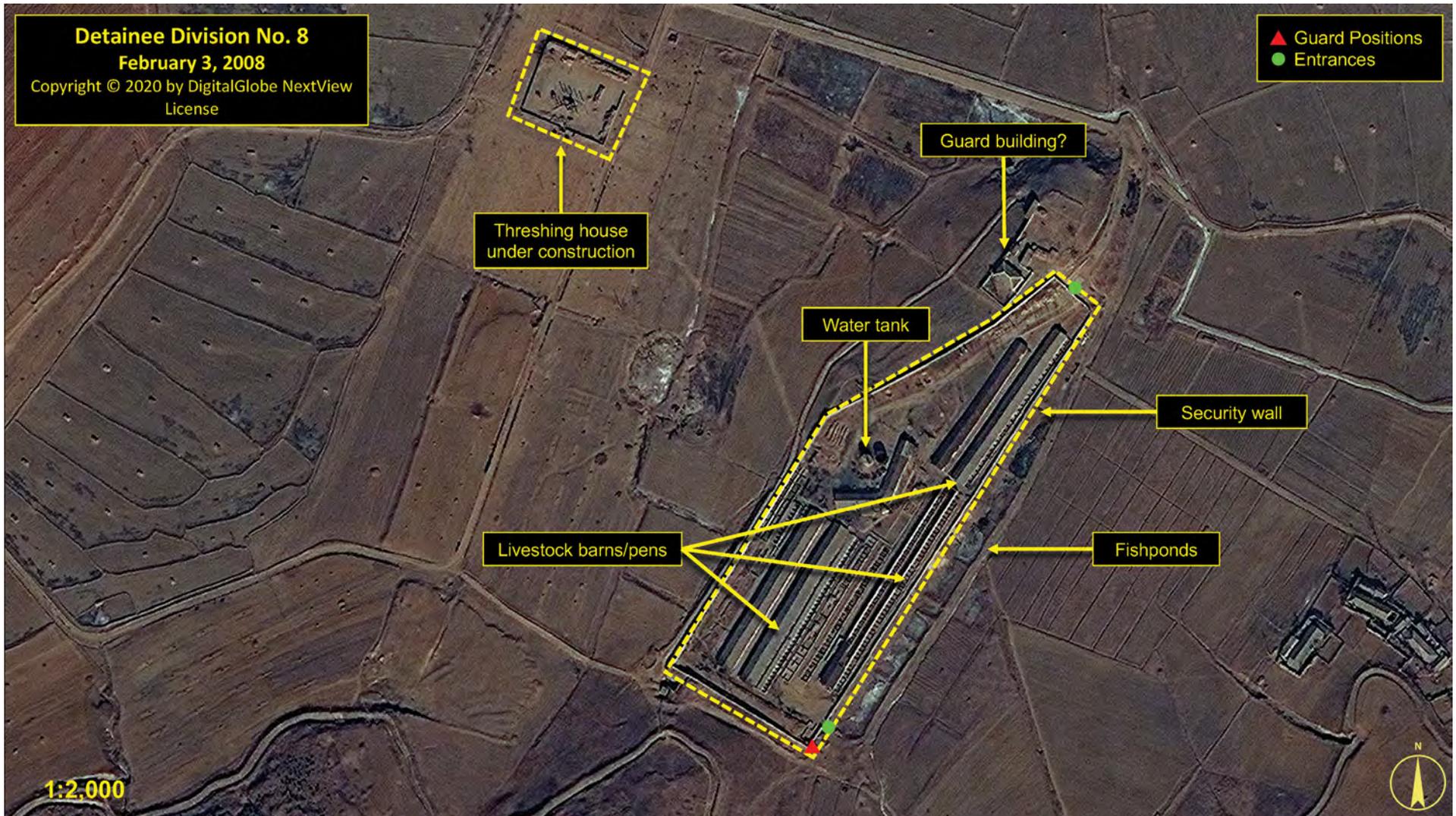


Figure 56: Detainee Division No. 8 as seen six years later with a threshing house under construction to the northwest, February 3, 2008. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

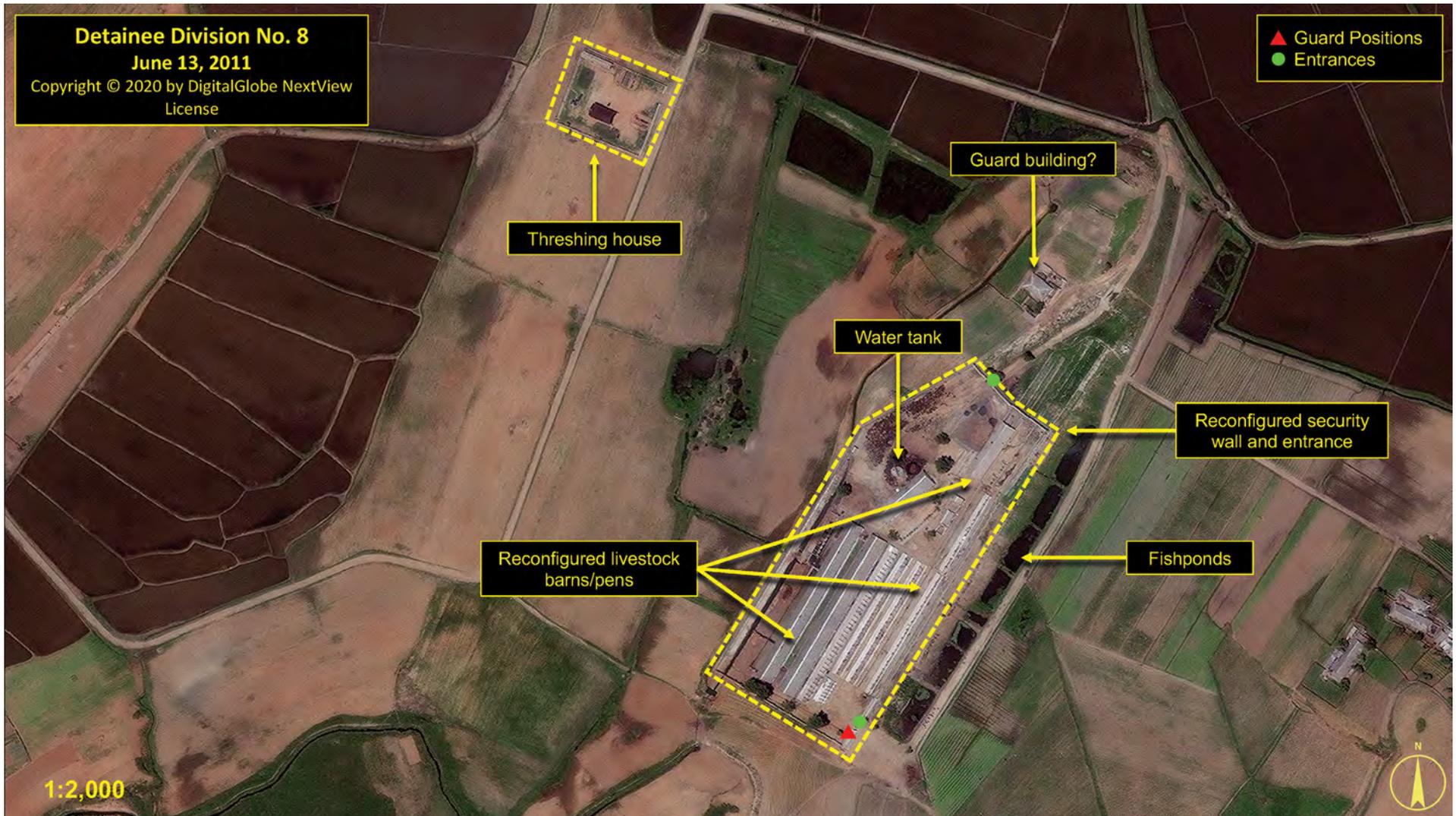


Figure 57: By 2011 the security wall and entrance of Detainee Division No. 8 was reconfigured reducing the overall size of the facility, June 13, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

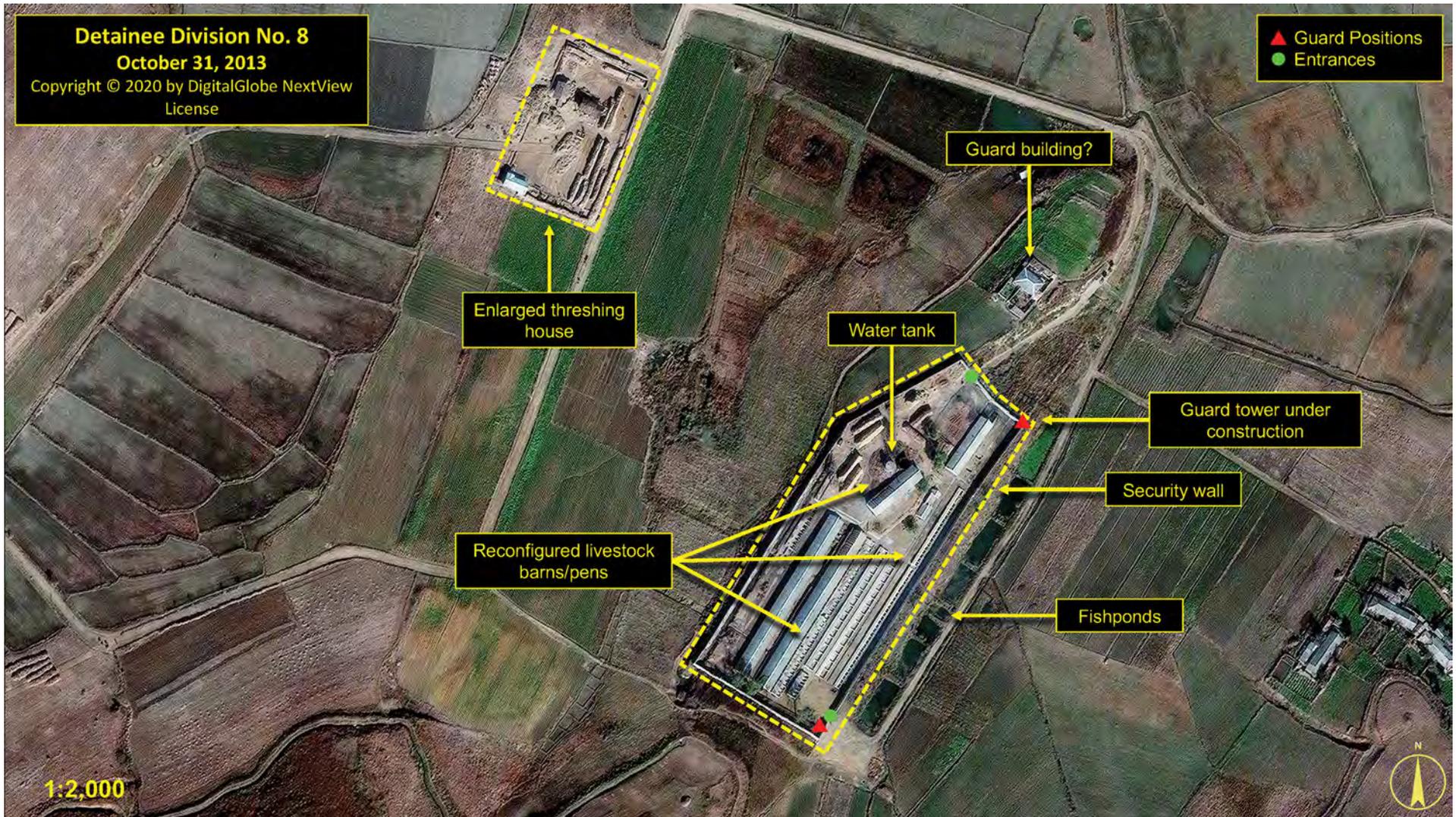


Figure 58: Sometime between October 31, 2013 and December 7, 2017, a small section in the northeast corner of the facility was separated by an inner security wall creating a secure facility, October 31, 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 59: The new internal secure facility as seen on December 7, 2017. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

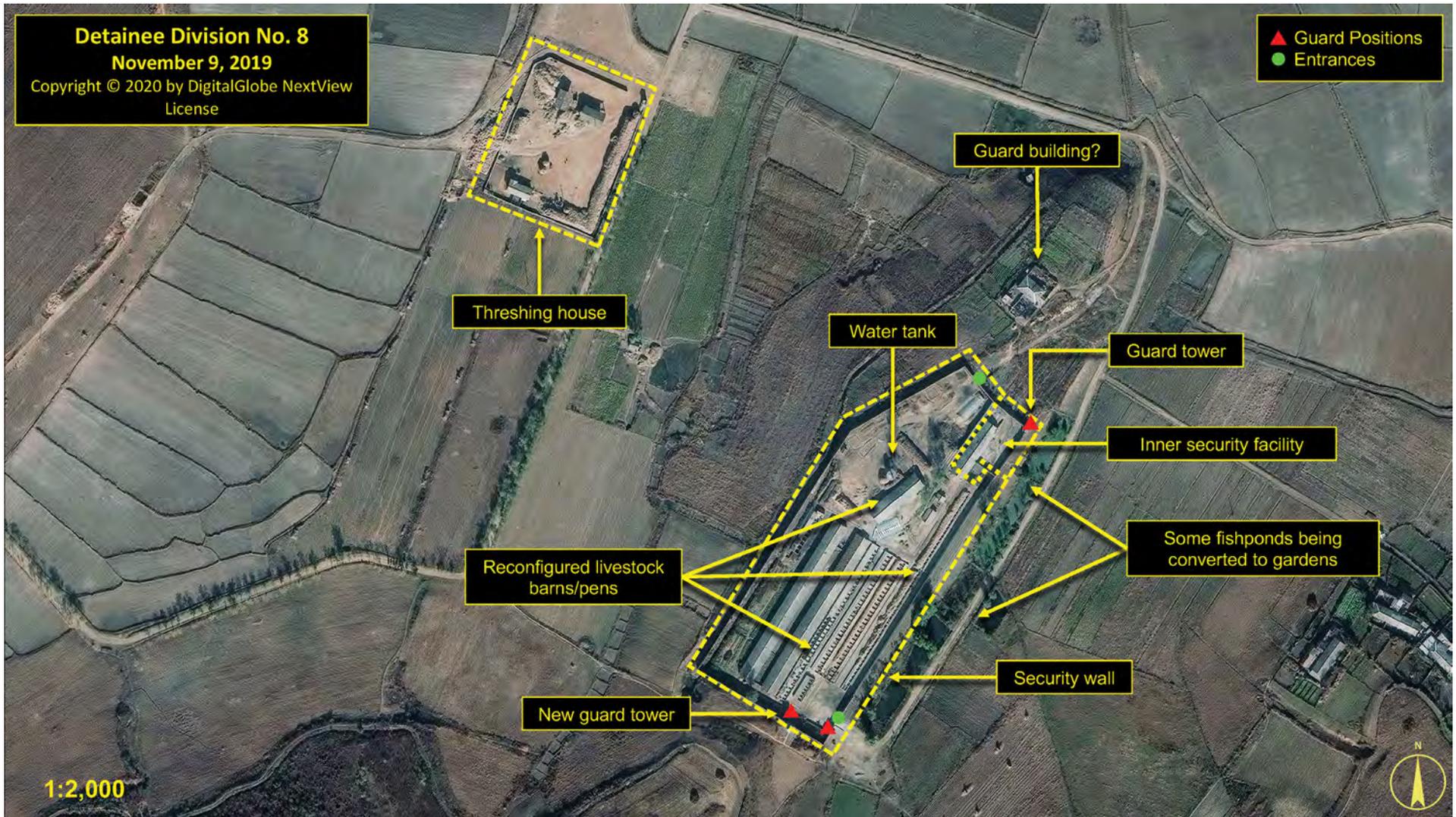


Figure 60: A November 9, 2019 image of Detainee Division No. 8 showing the recently reconfigured livestock barns. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Detainee Division No. 9

Located on the very east side of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, 1.3 kilometers east of the main headquarters area, is Detainee Division No. 9.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a single long building, where today's Detainee Division No. 9 is located. There may not be a connection with today's facility. The first high-resolution image of the facility was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows a collection of three small facilities running up a shallow valley. Interviews with officials, former prisoners, and open source information identifies only the largest of the three facilities as being Detainee Division No. 9 and provides no information about the other two.⁴²

A former prisoner states that the primary activity undertaken by prisoners at this location is mining. However, satellite imagery clearly shows that this is a livestock facility (probably pigs).⁴³

It is conceivable that the prisoner was referring to activities undertaken before the 2002 image was acquired or that prisoners in Detainee Divisions 9b or 9c (provisional designations) were transported to mining locations outside the generally accepted boundaries of the camp as there is only a small rock/sand quarry within the camp. While the use of prisoners for mining is common within North Korea's political prison system, the reports that Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility prisoners are forced to labor in mines require further investigation.

The same individual describes the facility as being separated into a prison facility and a guard/administrative area. Satellite imagery corroborates this and shows that the guard/administrative area consisted of three buildings and the main entrance was enclosed within a low wall.

The early image does not show guard towers along the walls enclosing Detainee Division No. 9, but does show what appear to

be guard towers along the walls of the two smaller facilities (Detainee Division Nos. 9b and 9c). Because of this, and the fact that they are all within 100-150 meters of each other, these facilities will be discussed together in this section. They may, in fact, all be components of Detainee Division No. 9. Moving from west to east these facilities are:

- » On the west side is a small walled facility (provisionally identified in this report as Detainee Division No. 9b) that encompasses approximately 2,070 square meters (2,470 square yards). It has one entrance and one guard tower
- » Next, in the center, is what has been identified as Detainee Division No. 9 that has a security wall and encompasses approximately 9,500 square meters (11,360 square yards) with two entrances, but no guard tower
- » On the east side is a small walled facility (provisionally identified in this report as

Detainee Division No. 9c) that encompasses approximately 2,060 square meters (2,470 square yards) and has one entrance and a sub-facility with one guard tower

While Detainee Division No. 9b appears to be strictly for housing prisoners, Detainee Division Nos. 9 and 9c appear to be involved in agricultural or livestock activity. All would undergo significant changes during the next seventeen years.

Imagery from February 3, 2008 shows that the security wall of Detainee Division No. 9b was reconfigured, increasing the area it encompassed to approximately 2,550 square meters (3,050 square yards). What appears to be a new guard tower was under construction on the northeast corner of the security wall. The security wall of Detainee Division No. 9 was also reconfigured, increasing the area encompassed by the facility to approximately 9,730 square meters (11,640 square yards), and the arrangement of the livestock sheds/pens

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

was reconfigured. At Detainee Division No. 9c, the internal sub-facility, eastern section of the security wall, and tower were razed.

Three years later, an image acquired on June 13, 2011 shows that, once again, the security wall of Detainee Division No. 9b was reconfigured, slightly increasing the area encompassed by the facility to approximately 2,660 square meters (3,180 square yards). At Detainee Division No. 9, work was underway to expand the north security wall with the size of the camp having been slightly increased by this ongoing work. While at first glance the partial security wall and single building remaining of Detainee Division No. 9c appeared to be abandoned,

they were likely used by the local farmers to grow crops or gardens. Two years later, imagery from October 31, 2013 shows that construction activity on Detainee Division No. 9's north security wall was continuing, and roof repairs were being undertaken within Detainee Division No. 9b. By May 23, 2015, both the construction activity on Detainee Division No. 9's north security wall, increasing the area of the facility to 10,210 square meters (12,210 square yards), and the roof repair work on Detainee Division No. 9b were finished.

Following the completion of the new security wall around Detainee Division No. 9, sometime between May 2015 and December 2017, work on razing Detainee Division

No. 9b was undertaken. An image collected on December 7, 2017 shows that the security wall had been razed and some of the buildings removed. At Detainee Division No. 9, the southwest section of the security wall was reconfigured, the existing guard tower moved, a new guard tower added on the northeast corner, and an interior security wall was added. This wall separated the prisoner/livestock section of the facility from an area now being used as a garden—likely for guards. An additional internal security wall was added between May 2015 and December 2017; an internal security wall was also added to Division No. 9 between October 31, 2013 and December 7, 2017.

More recently, an image collected on November 9, 2019 shows the remains of Detainee Divisions No. 9b and 9c being used as housing or gardens, while the security wall of Detainee Division No. 9 has once again been reconfigured and a second entrance added. The facility now encompassed approximately 10,510 square meters (12,570 square yards).

The underlying causes for all the changes at the facilities in this area and the extended time it has taken to complete them are unknown. They have, however, resulted in a consolidation of prisoner housing and the livestock activities performed by them into a single updated facility.

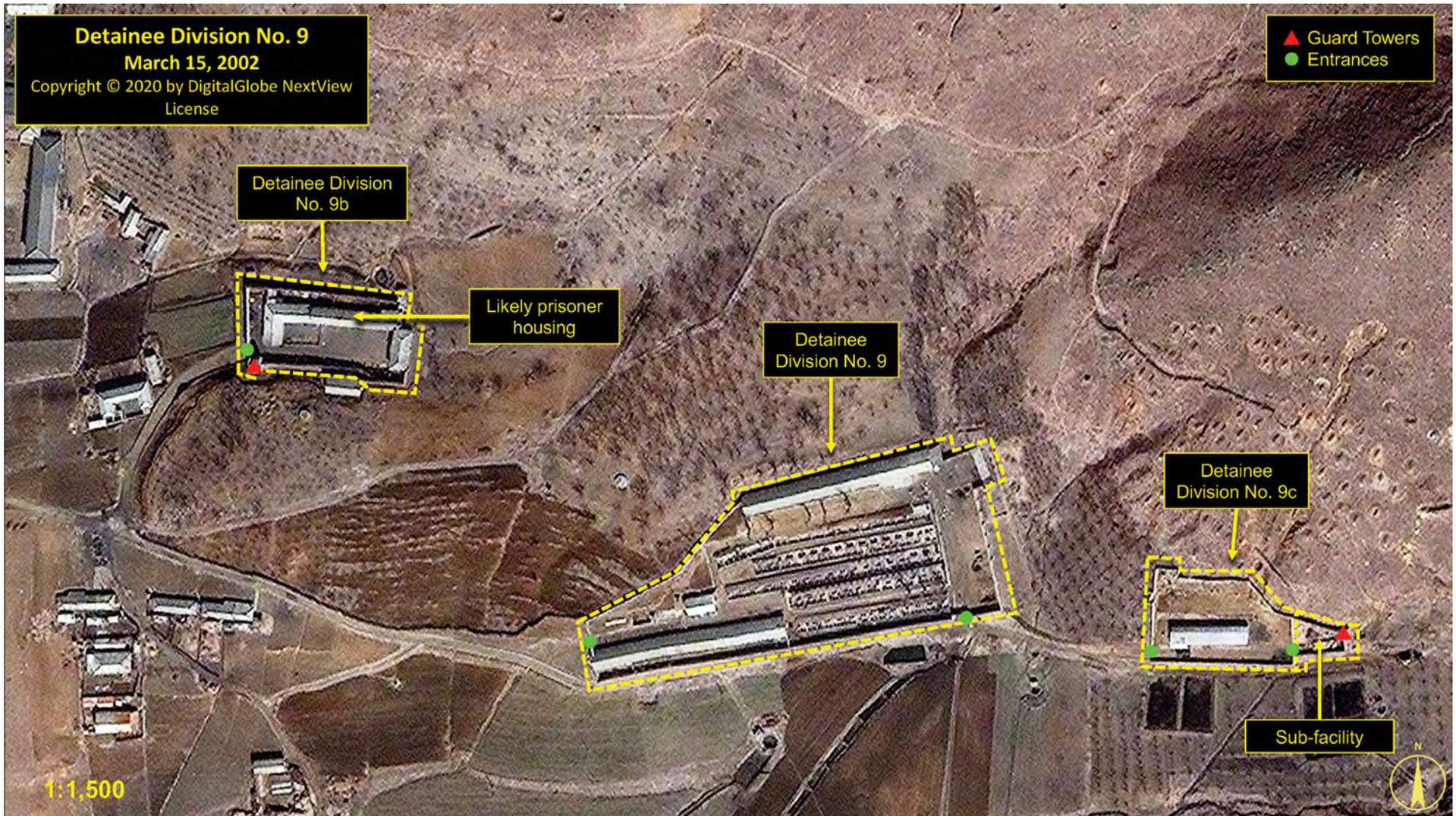


Figure 61: Overview of Detainee Division No. 9 and other facilities as they appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

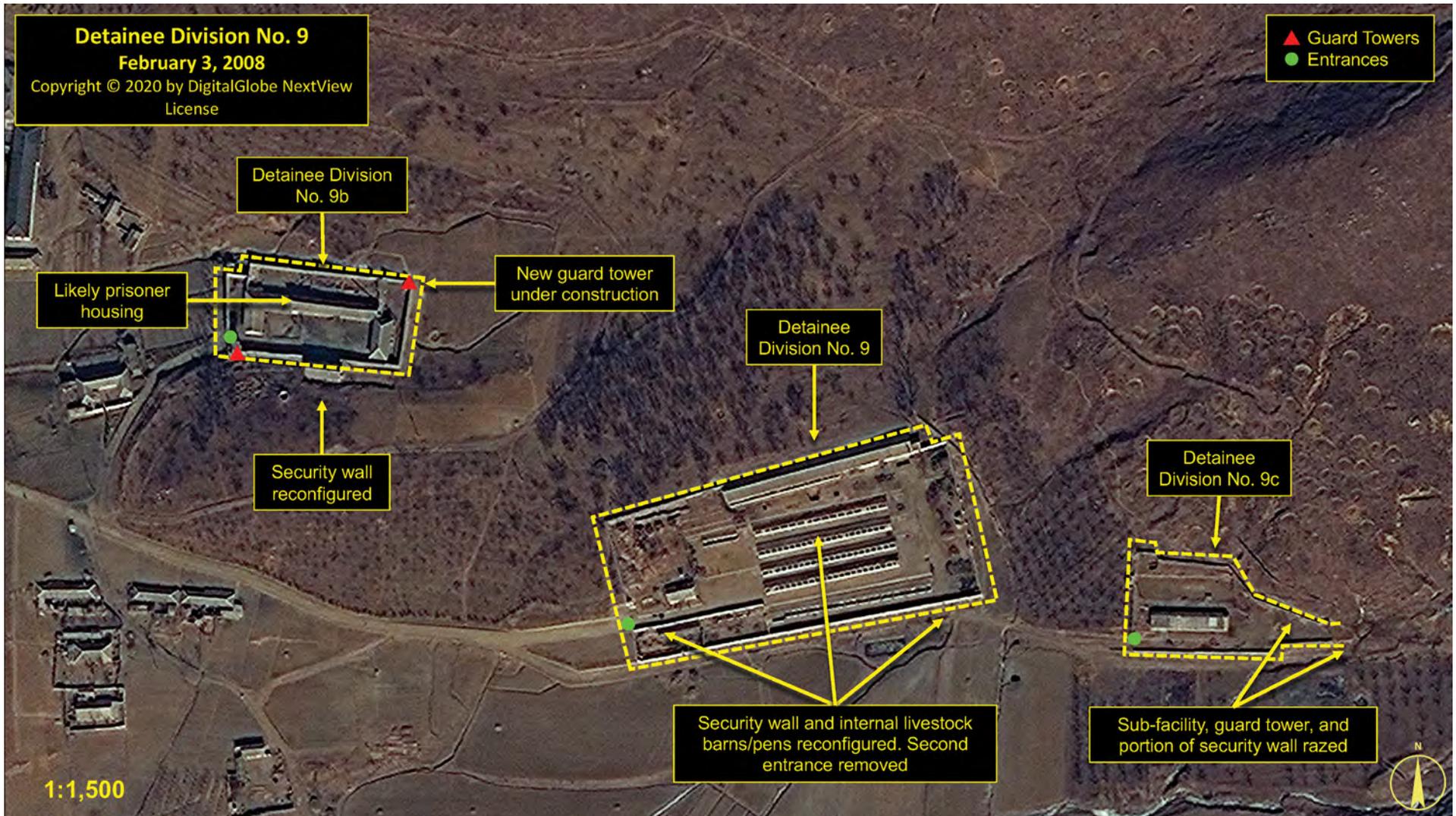


Figure 62: Reconfiguration activity at the three detainee divisions as they appeared on February 3, 2008. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

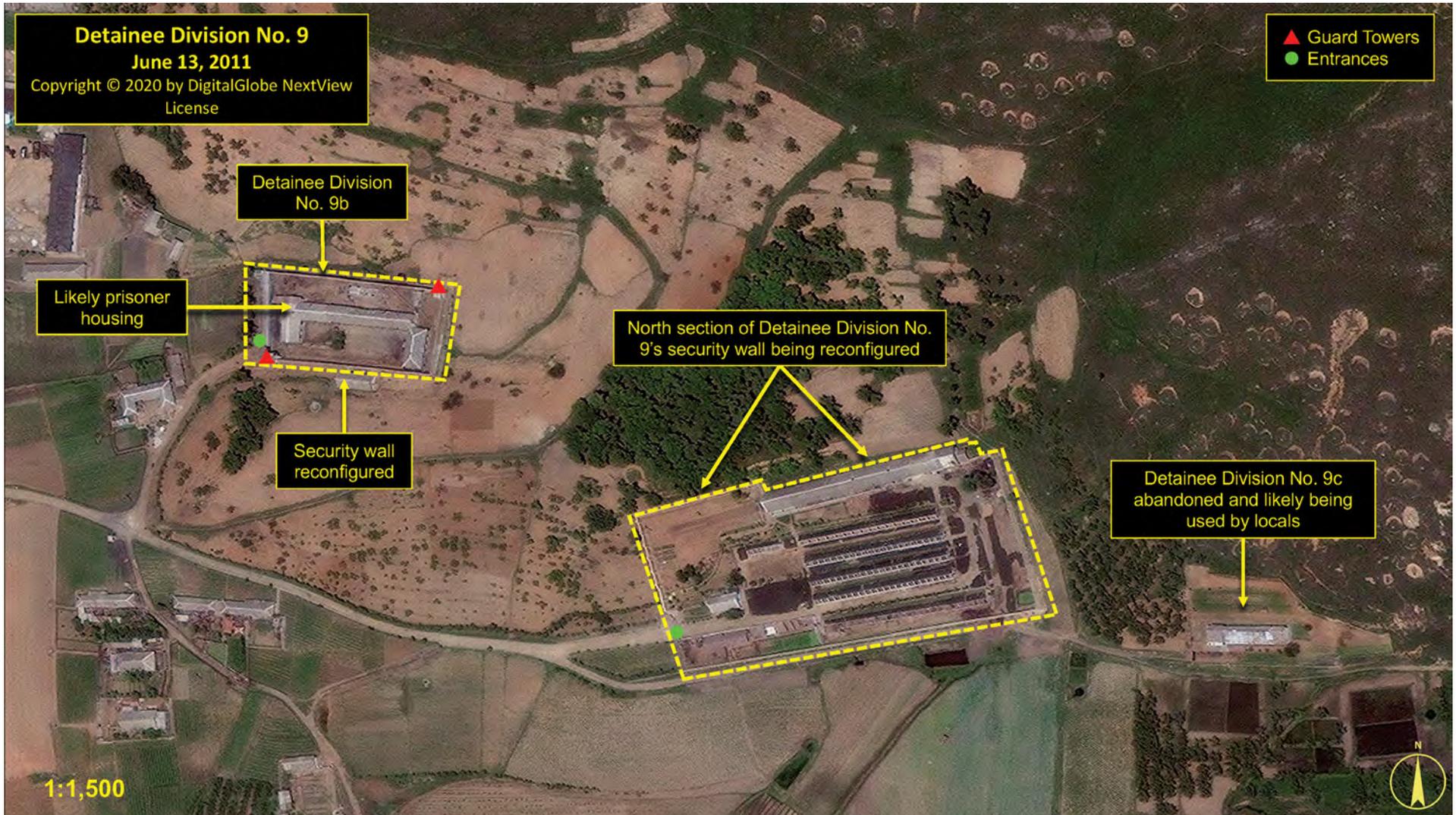


Figure 63: Changes to the security walls at Detainee Divisions No. 9 and No. 9b, June 13, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 64: Detainee Division No. 9's north security wall continuing to be expanded and roof repairs being undertaken within Detainee Division No. 9b, October 31, 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

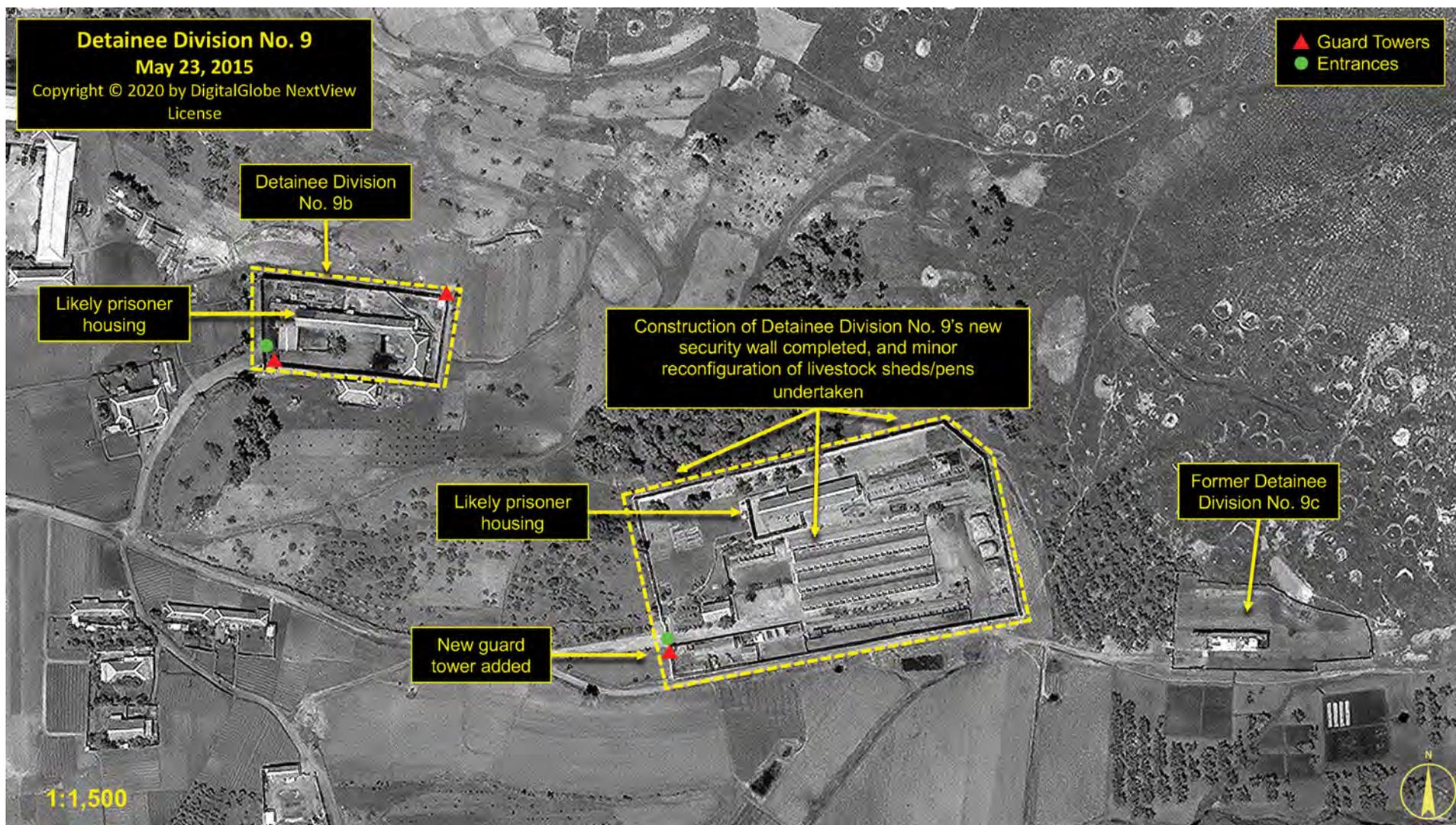


Figure 65: Detainee Division No. 9's new north security wall has been completed as has the roof repair work within Detainee Divisions 9b, May 23, 2015. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

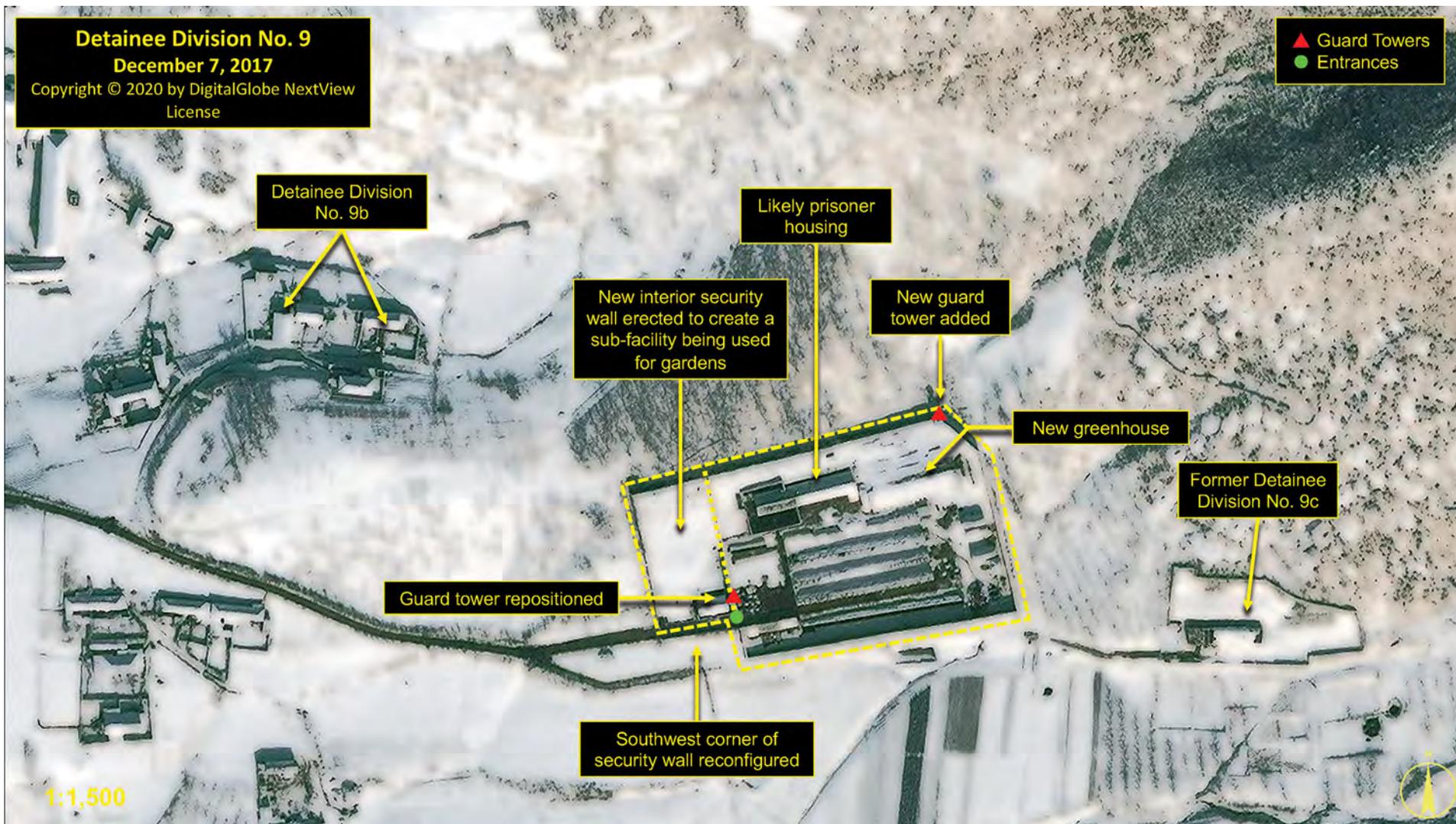
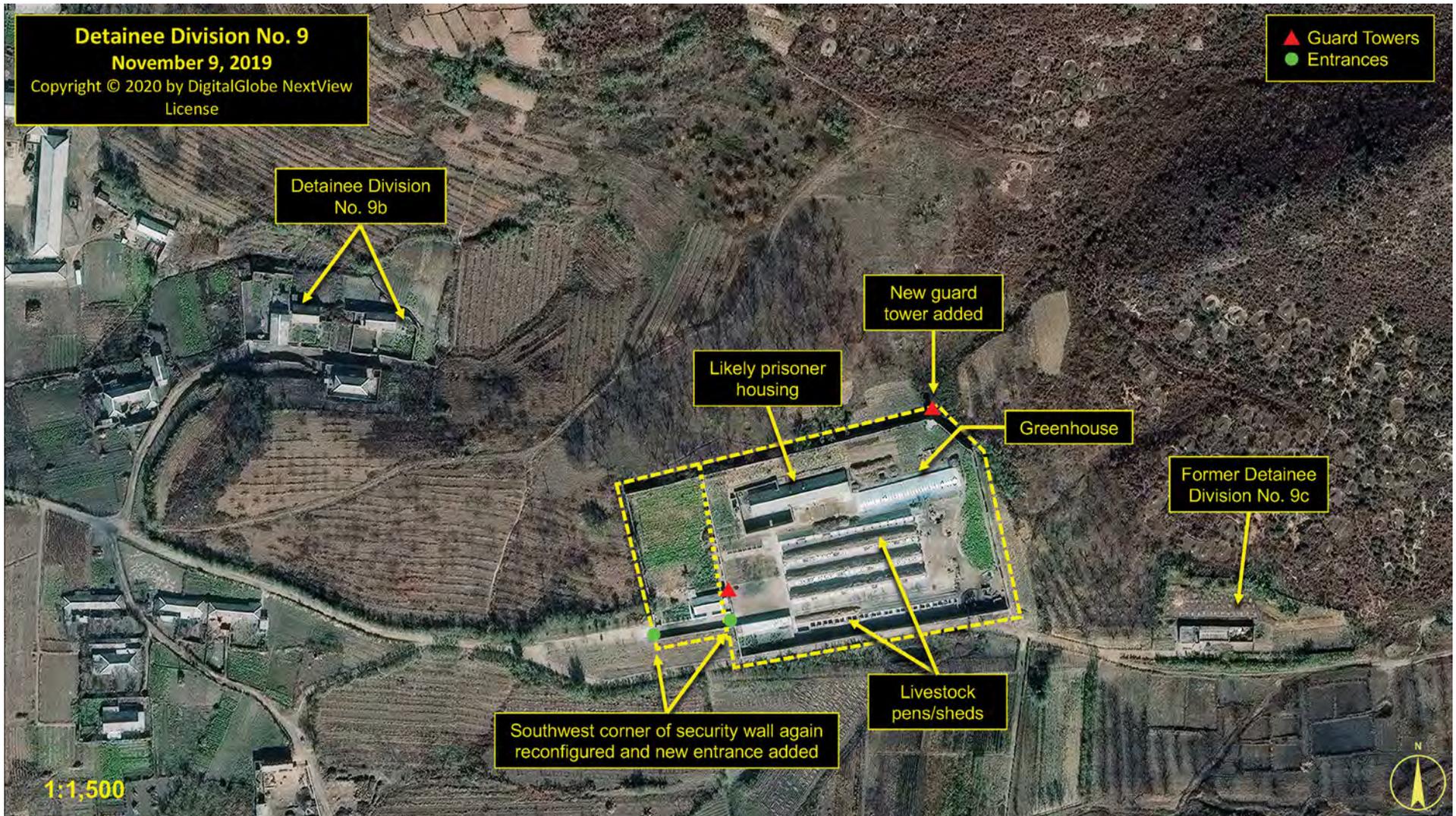


Figure 66: Detainee Division No. 9b being razed and the southwest section of Detainee Division No. 9's security has been reconfigured, December 7, 2017. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY



[Figure 67: Overview of Detainee Division No. 9 as it looked on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)]

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Detainee Division No. 10 [Unlocated]

As noted with Detainee Division No. 7 above, a former prisoner has identified the existence of a Detainee Division No. 10 that was engaged in “pig breeding.” The former prisoner, however, has been unable to provide location information.⁴⁴ It may be one of the unidentified detainee divisions (provisionally labelled A-E) iden-

tified during our analysis of satellite imagery. However, we have yet to obtain positive identification of its location.

Unlocated Prisoner Housing Facility

A former prisoner has stated that there was a prisoner housing facility in the southern portion of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility—in the area on the south side of the Yongtok Reservoir.⁴⁵

The prisoner, however, was unable to provide any further details concerning its location or period of operation. While the 1975 medium-resolution image does show the dam and Yongtok Reservoir, there do not appear to be any structures or remains of structures in this area. Likewise, high-resolution imagery from March 15, 2002 and November 9, 2019 show no structures of significance on the southern side of the dam and

reservoir. This suggests that if this location is correct, the prisoner housing facility was constructed after the 1975 image and then razed prior to the 2003 image.

**Reported Location of a Former
Prisoner Housing Facility**

March 15, 2002

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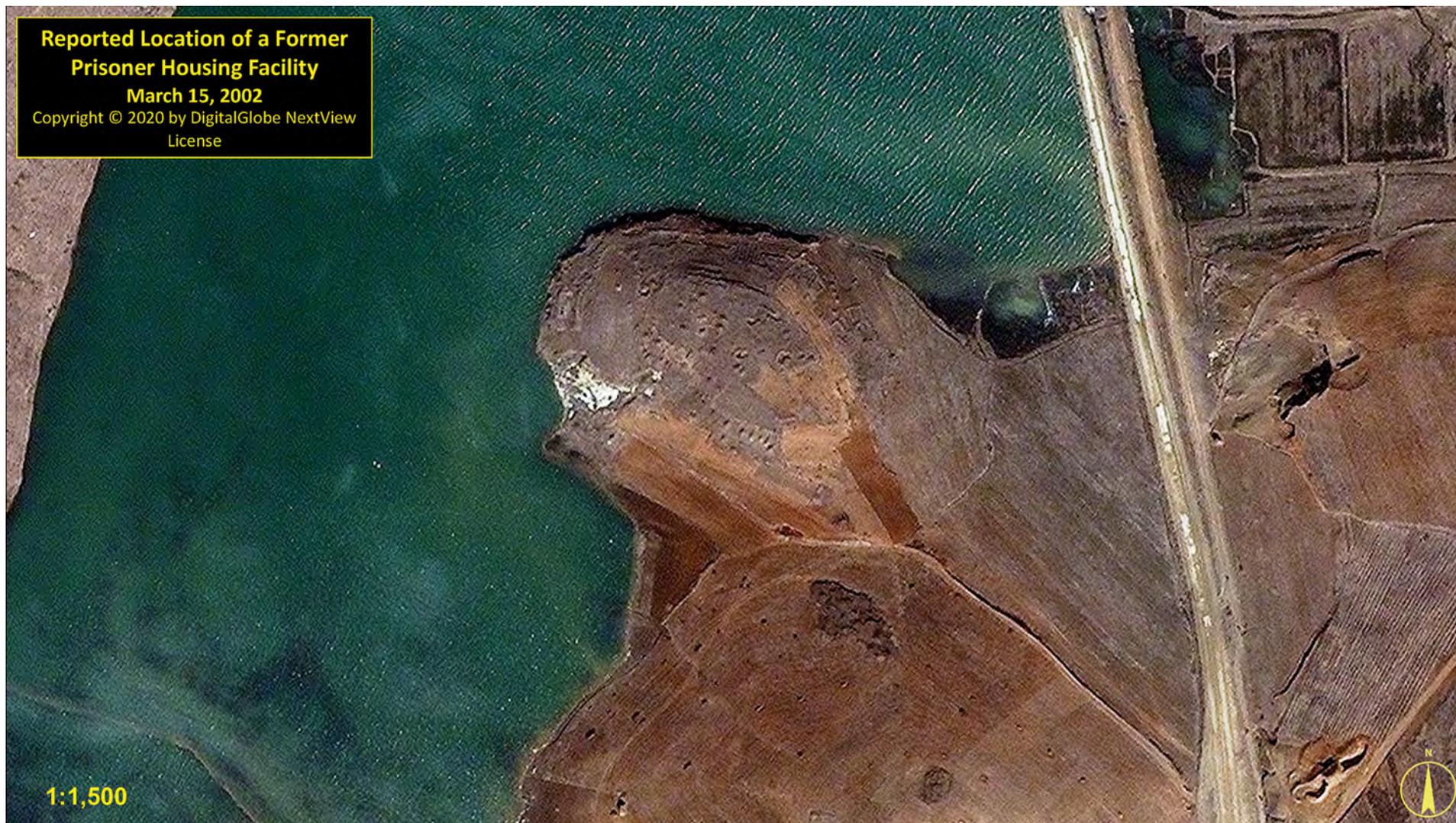


Figure 68: Overview of area where a prisoner housing facility was located sometime prior to 2000, March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

**Reported Location of a Former
Prisoner Housing Facility**
November 9, 2019
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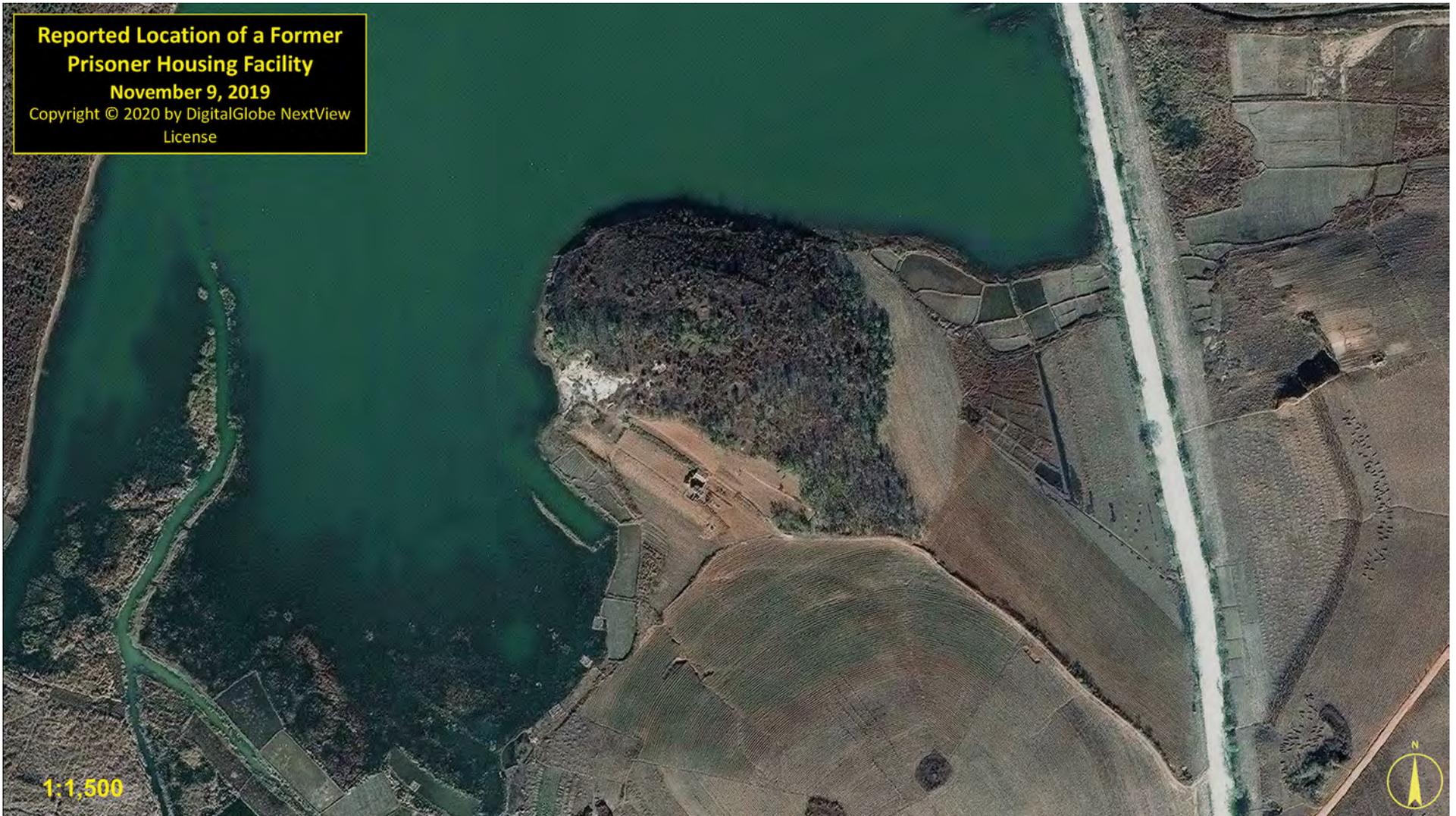


Figure 69: Overview of area where a prisoner housing facility was located sometime prior to 2000, November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Unidentified Detainee Divisions and Other Activities

Aside from the above detainee divisions and activities, analysis of satellite imagery has located five unidentified facilities within the assessed boundaries of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. All these facilities are unknown to former prisoners interviewed for this report. These facilities, however, show evidence of agricultural or livestock activities and exhibit many of the characteristics of the confirmed detainee divisions. Two of these divisions, Detainee Division No. 7 and No. 10 remain difficult to locate. The identities of these and other detainee divisions remain to be con-

firmed. For ease of reading, these facilities are provisionally identified in this report as Unidentified Detainee Divisions A-E.

This same imagery analysis has also identified several additional activities within the confines of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

Unidentified Detainee Division A

Unidentified Detainee Division A is located approximately 2.9 kilometers northwest of the headquarters area and 275 meters south of the small village of Sukkotchi.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a small collection of buildings or a

walled facility, where today's Detainee Division A is located. The high-resolution March 15, 2002 image shows a somewhat unusually shaped facility. The main facility is rectangular in shape with an enclosing security wall with two openings and no guard towers. An extension comes off the southeast corner of the security wall extending south and east to encompass a smaller facility, likely for administration or guards. This facility has an entrance, but does not come back to connect to the security wall of the main facility. Thus, a large opening is left. Additionally, this extension also has an entrance on its south side. This suggests that there may have previously been a plan

to enlarge the facility or that the facility previously encompassed a larger area and had been reduced in size. Overall, Detainee Division A encompassed approximately 34,700 square meters (41,500 square yards), while the main facility alone encompassed 24,230 square meters (28,980 square yards). Located within the main facility were five livestock sheds/pens and two small probable support buildings. The small building to the south was likely being used for guards or administration. Immediately west of the facility is a coastal defense position that appears to be a component of the KPA Coastal Defense Base (South) further to the south.

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By February 3, 2008, portions of the security wall extension to the south and around the small building were being razed and there was some reconfiguration of the livestock sheds/pens. Three years later, on June 13, 2011, a satellite image shows that the security wall around the main facility was reconfigured, eliminating one entrance, a new guard tower was under construction on the northeast corner of the security wall, and the security wall extension extending to the south was completely razed. The latter was replaced by a new security

wall around the small guard or administration building previously encompassed by the extension. This wall now had a single entrance and two guard towers on the north and south corners, suggesting that it was being used for prisoner housing. Its small size, layout, and detached location suggest that it might have been for a separate class of prisoners. This, however, remains to be confirmed. Finally, a new access road was built. Imagery collected on October 31, 2013 shows that two small guard towers had been built on the northeast and south-

west corners of the main facility and that the roof of the small housing building to the south was being replaced.

Although there were no major changes over the next two years, the May 23, 2015 image shows that the small building within the southwest corner of the main facility had been walled in, creating a sub-facility that was likely being used to house prisoners. By December 7, 2017, the small prisoner housing/guard facility south of the main facility was razed. The reasons for the short lifespan of

this facility are unknown. As of November 9, 2019, Detainee Division A remains unchanged.

Aside from the developments within Detainee Division A between 2003 and 2019, there was some unrelated minor development of the KPA coastal defense position adjacent to the facility.



Figure 70: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division A and adjacent KPA coastal defense position as they appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

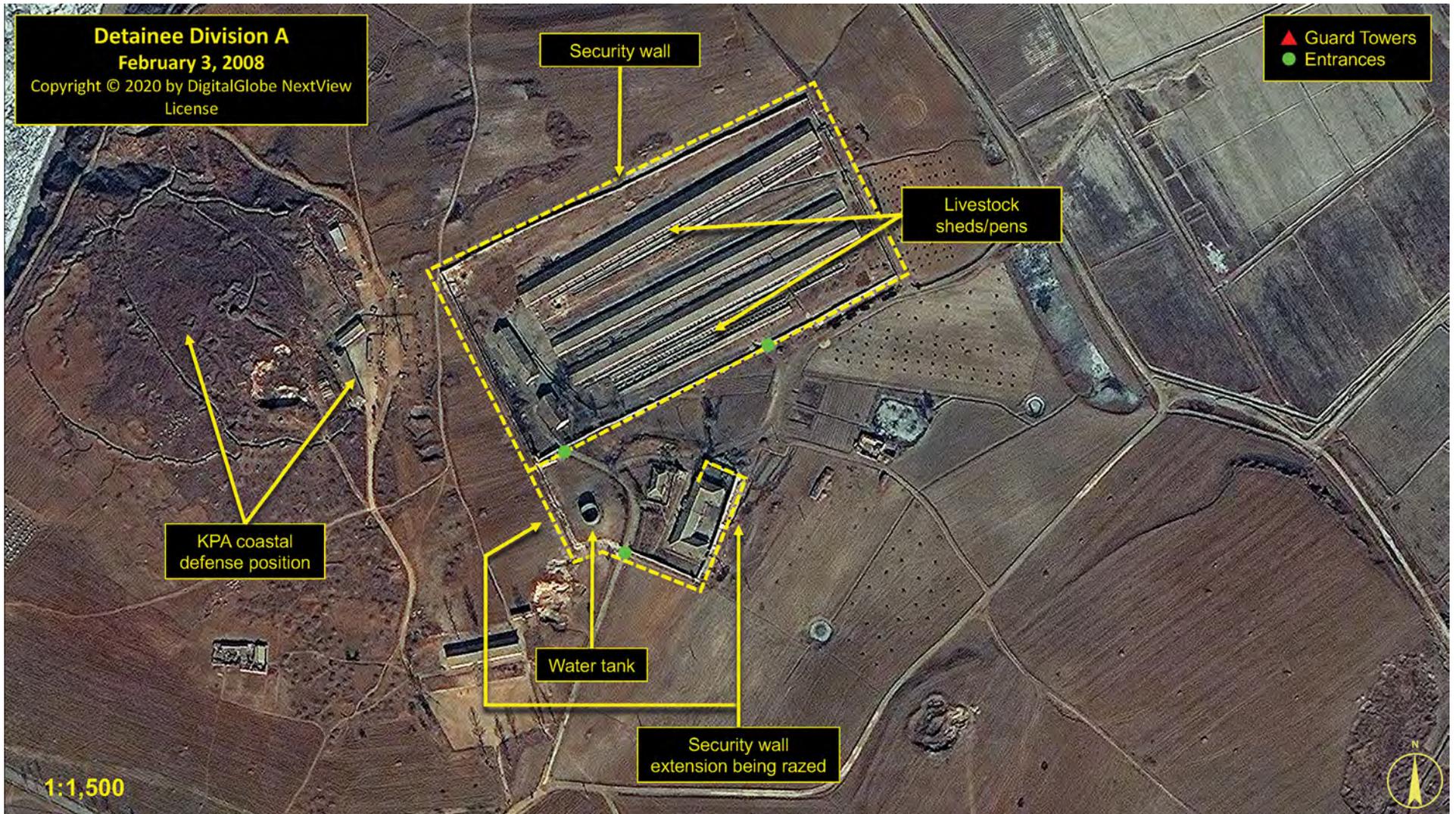


Figure 71: Reconfiguration of the livestock sheds/pens and portions of the security wall extension to the south and around the small building being razed, February 3, 2008. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

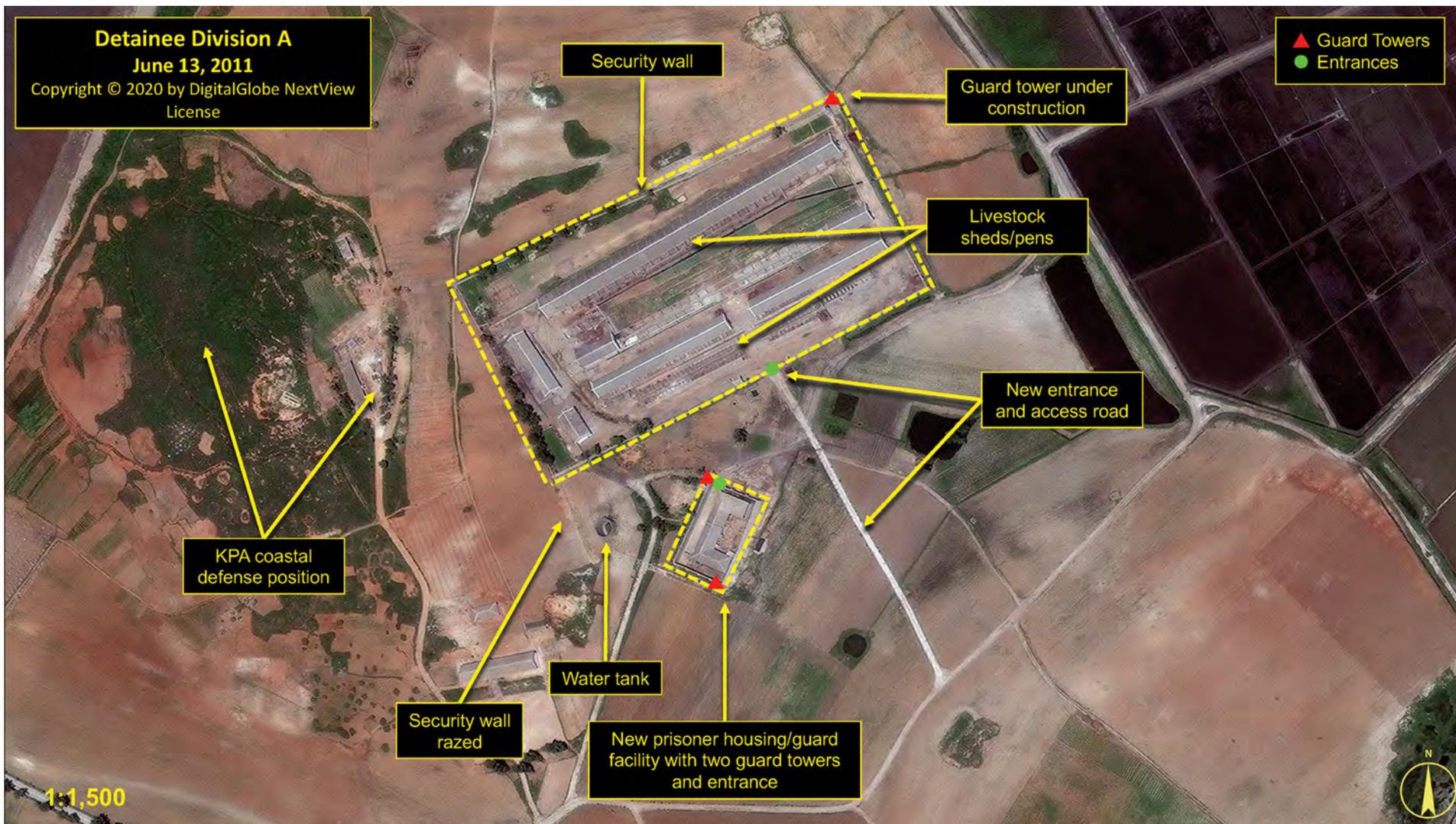


Figure 72: Reconfigured main facility security wall and new security wall with guard towers around the small prisoner housing facility, June 13, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 73: New guard towers visible on the security wall of Unidentified Detainee Division A, October 31, 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

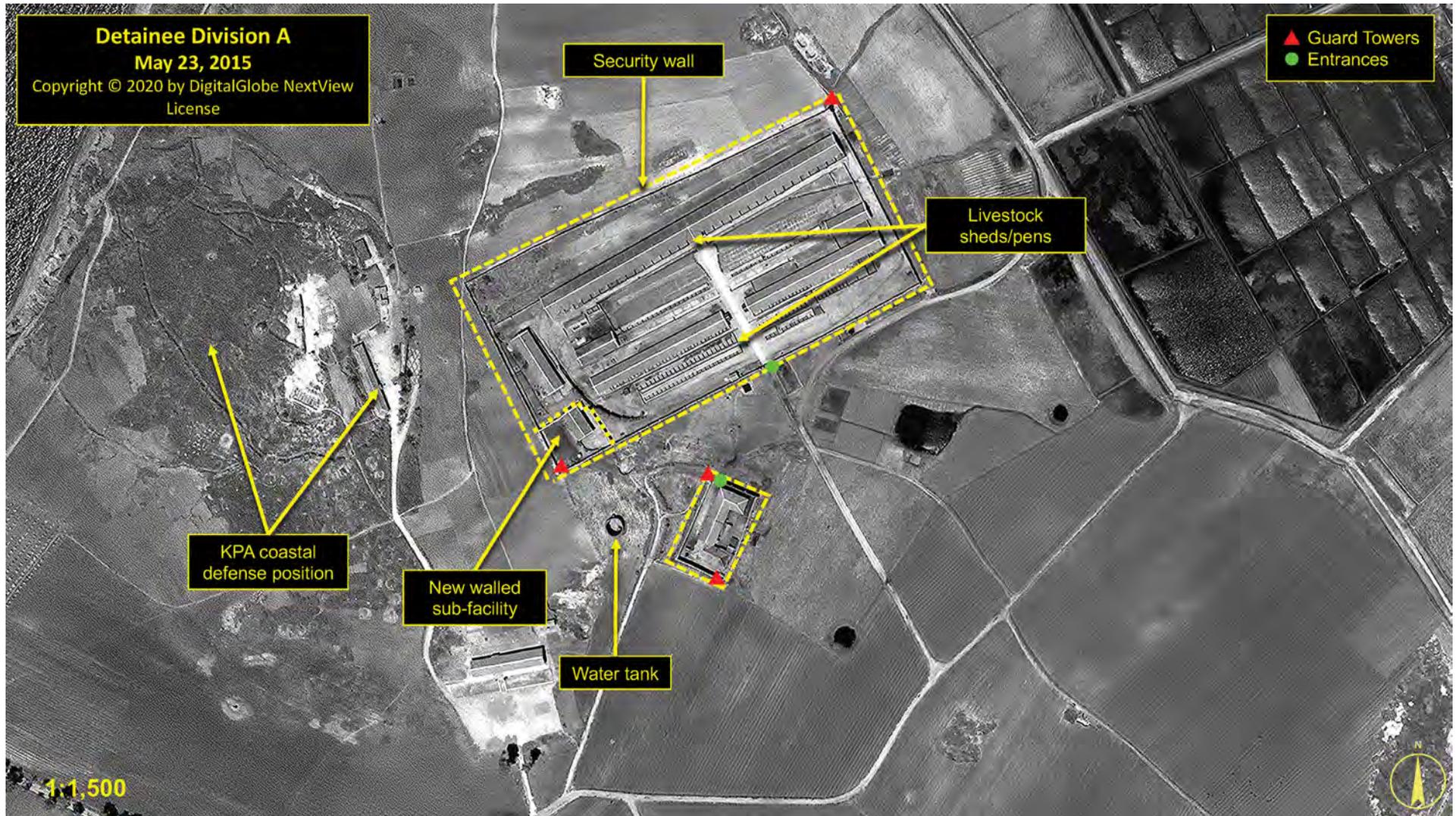


Figure 74: The new sub-facility is visible in the southwest corner of the main facility, May 23, 2015. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

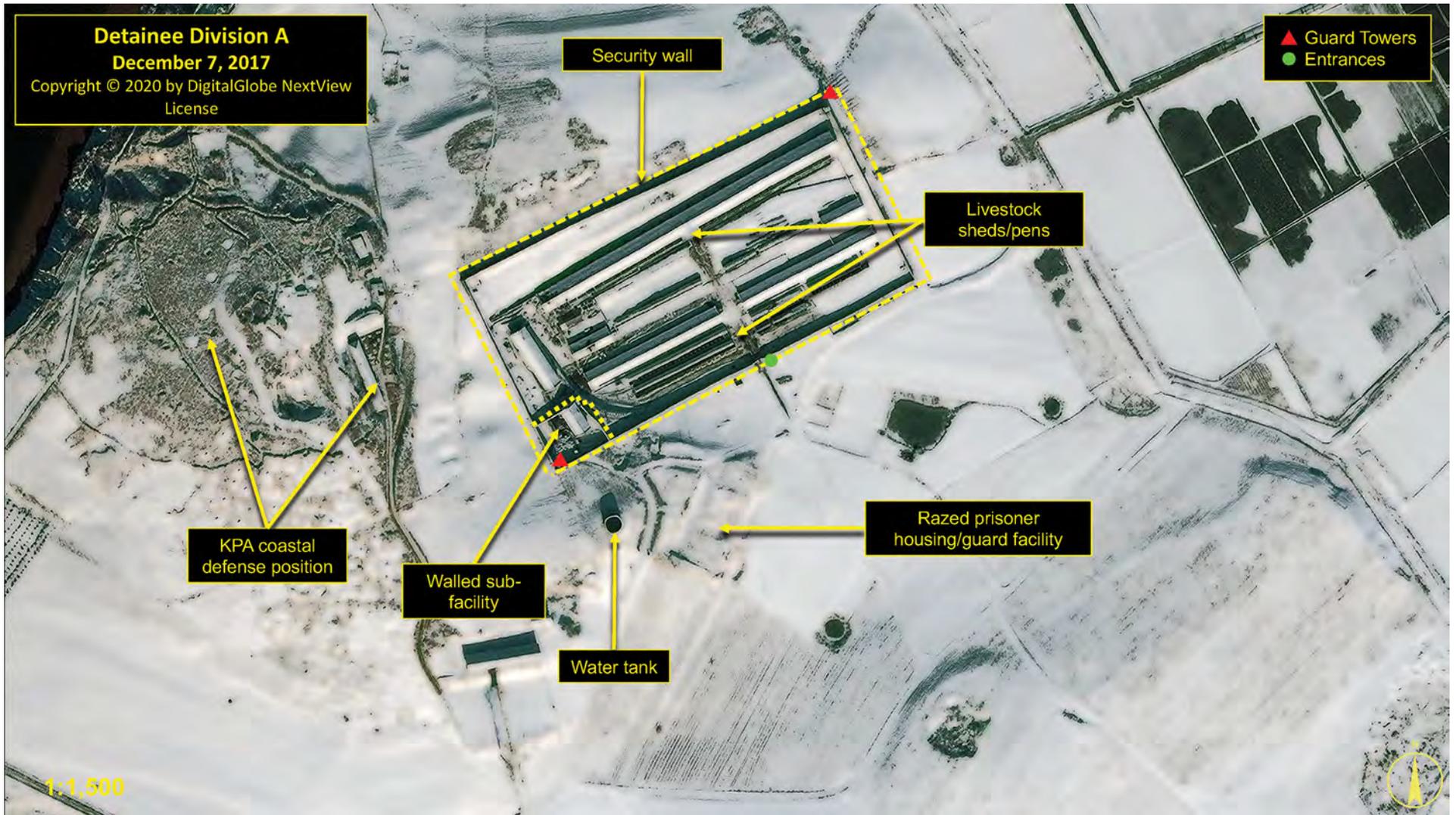


Figure 75: The small prisoner housing facility has been razed, December 7, 2017. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 76: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division A and adjacent KPA coastal defense position as they appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Unidentified Detainee Divisions B and C

Unidentified Detainee Divisions B and C are located approximately 1.2 kilometers north of the headquarters area.

The 1975 medium-resolution image does not show any structures at the locations for either facility. The first available high-resolution image from March 15, 2002 shows Unidentified Detainee Division B and what appears to be a small guard and administration facility adjacent to it. As with Unidentified Detainee Division A (above), the security wall around the main facility extends towards and around the small guard and administration facility, but does not return to the

main facility. The main facility encompasses approximately 16,660 square meters (19,930 square yards), has guard towers on the southwest corner and on the northeast wall adjacent to the entrance, has two entrances, is divided into three sub-facilities, and has about eight structures. Also observed in the image are what appear to be the remains of a section of a security wall on the northwest and southeast corners of the main facility, suggesting that it has recently been reduced in overall size. The small guard and administration facility was enclosed within a security wall, encompassed approximately 2,060 square meters (2,470 square yards), and has four structures and a single entrance. Prisoners held here are likely

engaged in agricultural work in the surrounding cultivated fields, although there appears to be some small livestock sheds in the center sub-facility.

Visible in the 2002 image is a string of eight revetments southwest of the facility. Given typical KPA operating procedures, these were created for a KPA or paramilitary reserve artillery or air defense unit tasked with a coastal defense mission during previous annual training exercises. It is conceivable that the unit based at the nearby KPA Barracks B (see below) used these revetments.

No significant changes were noted at Detainee Division B until 2011, when an image, collected on June 13, 2011, showed that the

main facility had been reconfigured sometime after February 3, 2008. This reconfiguration witnessed the elimination of one entrance and reduced the size of the facility to approximately 13,280 square meters (15,880 square yards). Additionally, two new facilities had recently been built. The first, 90 meters northeast of the guard and administration facility, was Detainee Division C in the first stages of construction. It consisted of a walled facility with a single entrance, six livestock sheds/pens, and a large housing/administration building. At this time, the facility encompassed approximately 3,400 square meters (4,070 square yards). The second, 340 meters northeast of the guard and administration facility, was a walled-in threshing

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house with two structures and a single entrance. At this time, the facility encompassed approximately 3,370 square meters (4,030 square yards). The addition of Detainee Division C and the threshing house facility indicates an effort to increase agricultural and livestock output. It also corresponds to similar efforts at that time and elsewhere within the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

An image collected on October 31, 2013 shows that construction of Detainee Division C had been

completed and resulted in an expanded livestock facility encompassing approximately 9,760 square meters (11,630 square yards) with 20 livestock sheds/pens, three support buildings, two entrances, and two guard towers (one still under construction) on the northeast and southwest corners of the security wall. Other than the razing of the security wall extension from Detainee Division C to the guard and administration facility (the wall around this facility remained), no significant changes were observed at

Detainee Division B or the threshing facility.

Two years later, an image collected on May 23, 2015 shows that the security wall around Detainee Division B was reconfigured, reducing the size of the facility to approximately 10,870 square meters (12,850 square yards), a greenhouse was added, the southwest guard tower was moved, and all sub-facilities were removed. Additionally, one building in the guard and administration facility was razed. There was also some

reorganization of the livestock pens and buildings in Unidentified Detainee Division C.

Only very minor changes have been observed at Unidentified Detainee Divisions B and C, and their associated guard and administration facility since 2015.

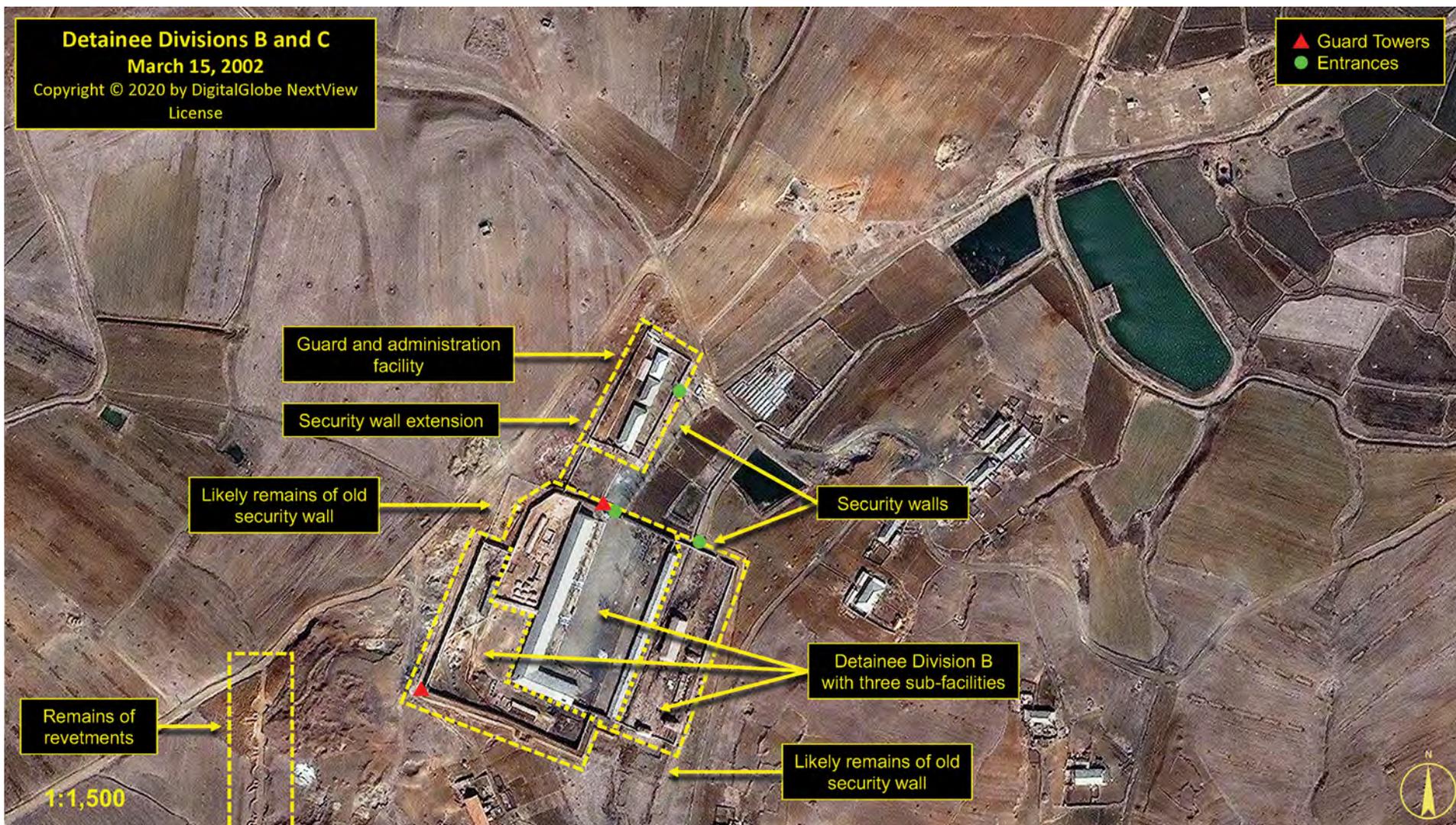


Figure 77: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Divisions B and C (not present yet) as they appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

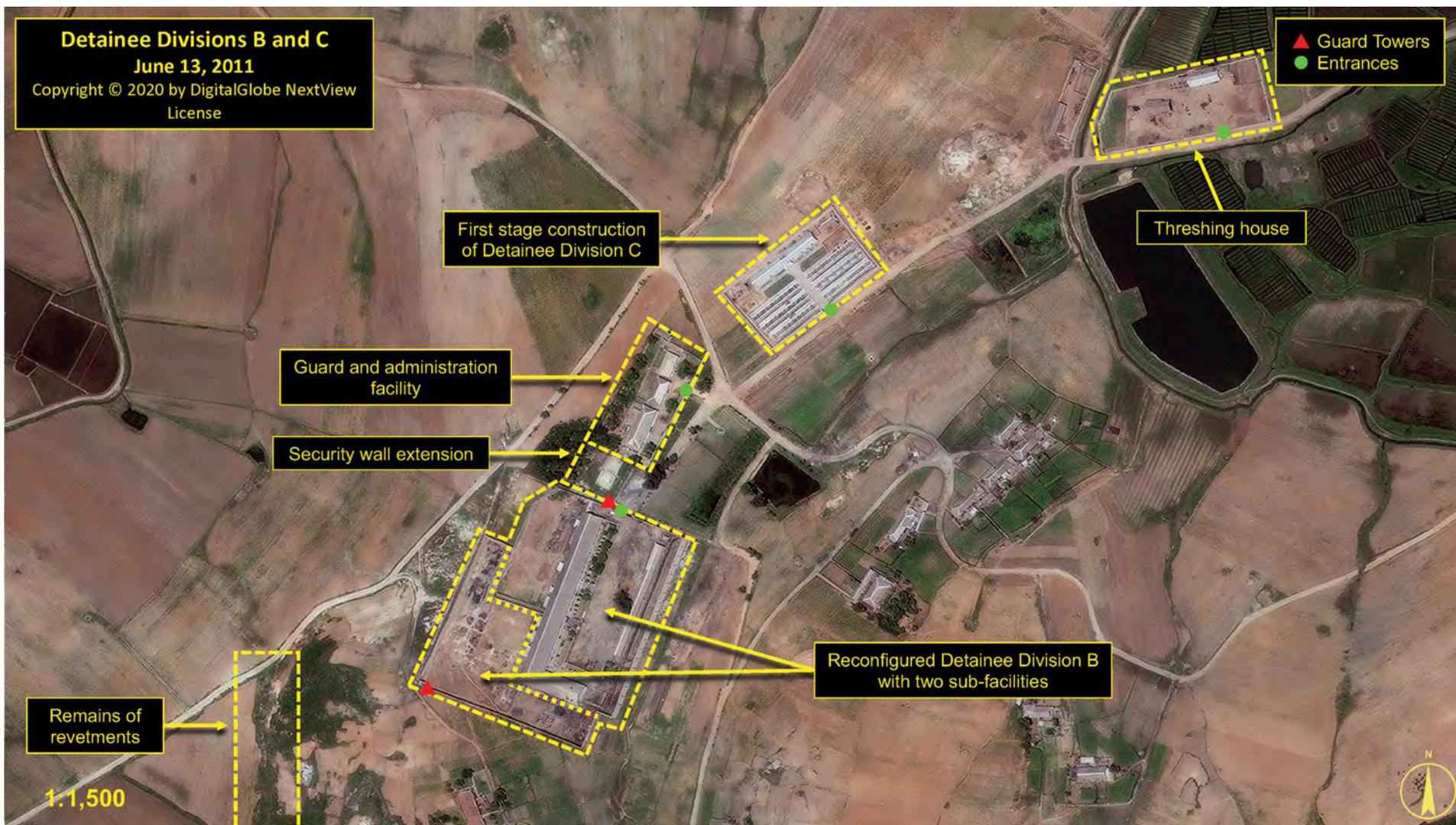


Figure 78: The recently reconfigured Unidentified Detainee Division B, first stage construction of Detainee Division C, and recently built threshing house, June 13, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

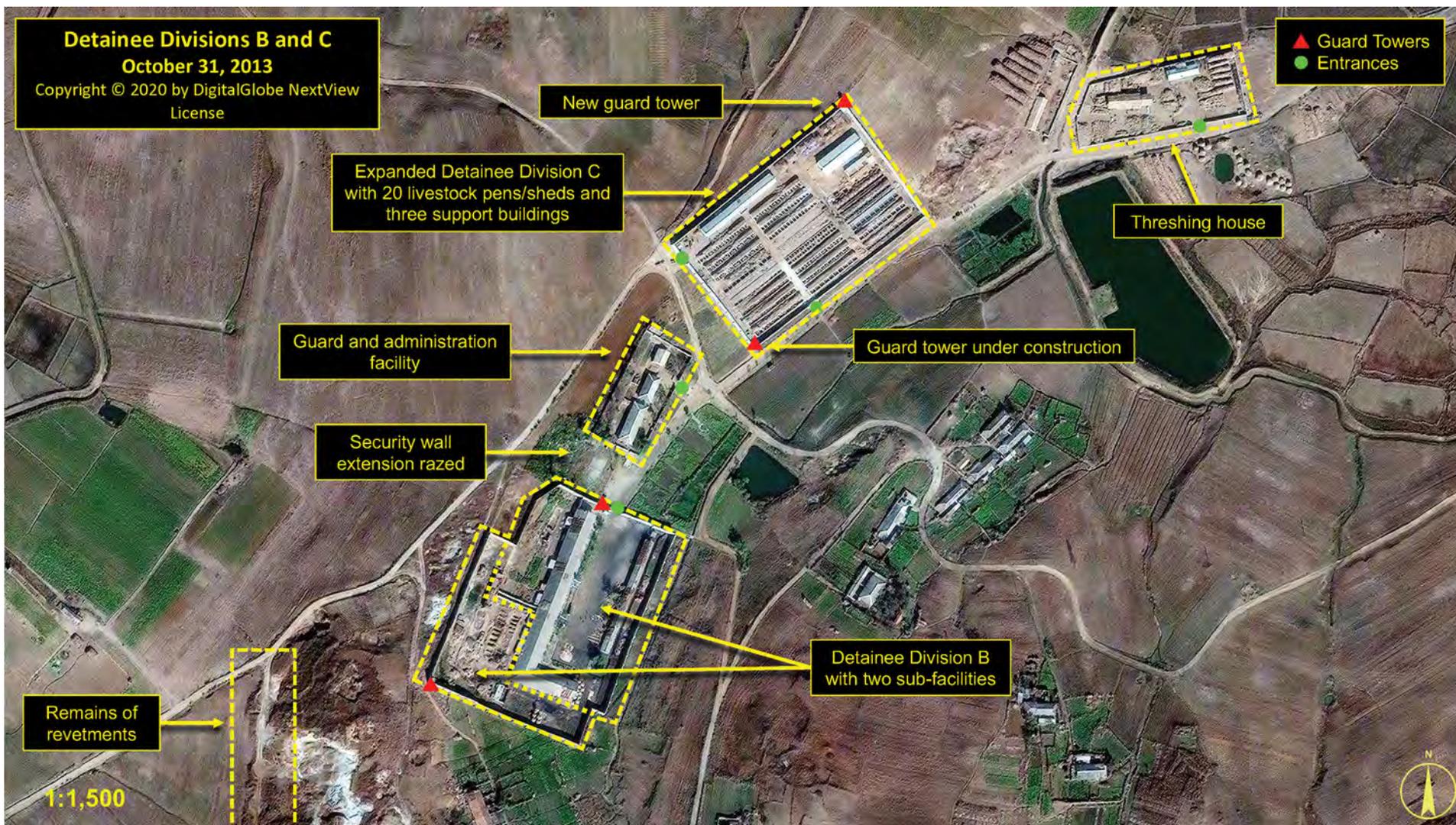


Figure 79: The recently expanded Unidentified Detainee Division C, October 31, 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)

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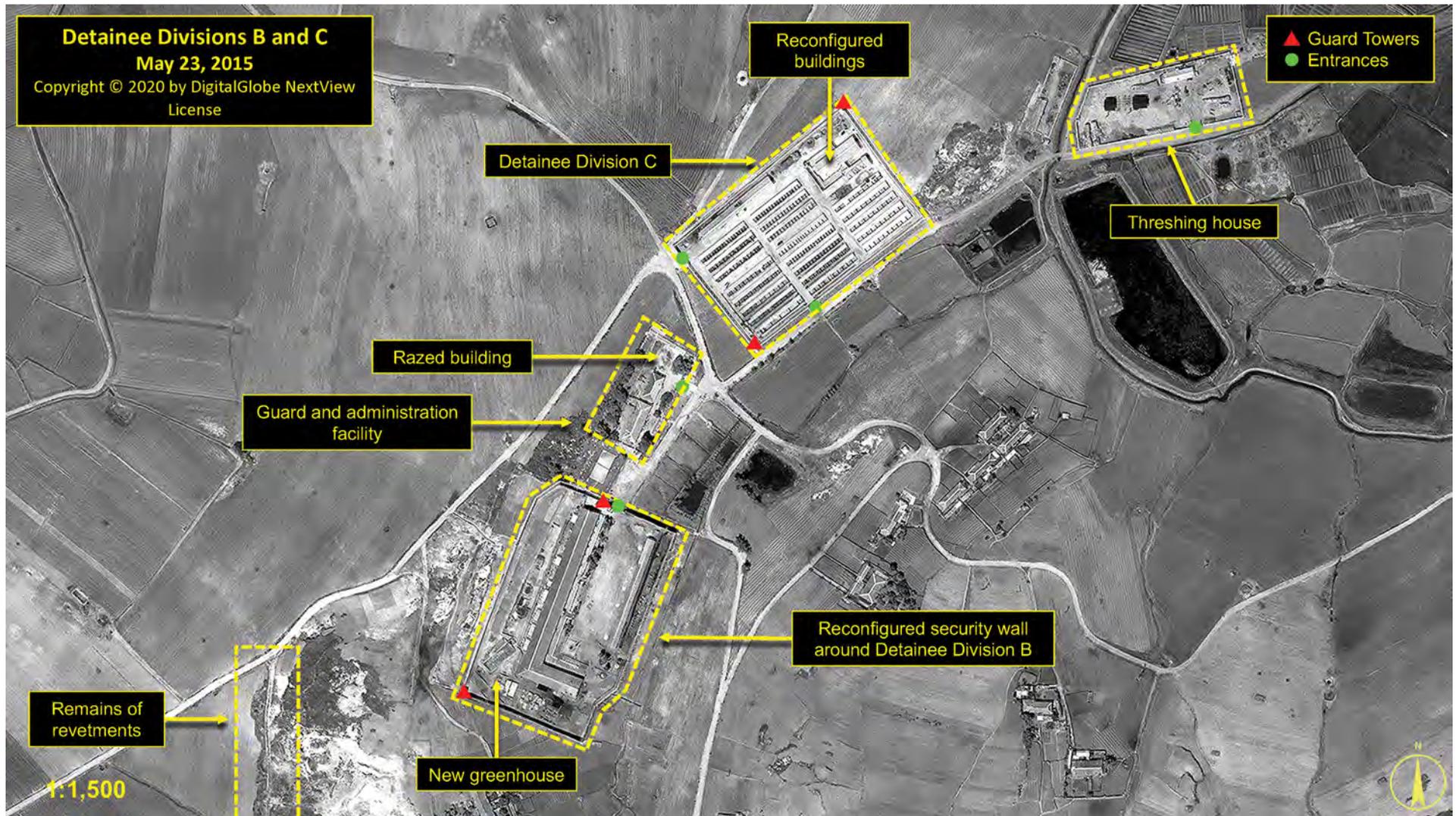


Figure 80: An image from May 23, 2015 showing the changes made to Unidentified Detainee Division B and the guard and administration facility. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 81: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Divisions B and C as they appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Unidentified Detainee Division D

Unidentified Detainee Division D is located approximately 490 meters southeast of the headquarters area.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appear to be two small buildings on the north shore of the Yongtok Reservoir, where today's Detainee Division D is located. The first available high-resolution image of the location dates to March 15, 2002 and shows that Detainee Division D consisted of four structures enclosed within a low security wall with two entrances and encompassing approximately 2,960 square meters (3,540 square yards)—making it one of the smallest facilities within the

Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. As there are no visible guard towers or positions, it is unclear if the facility was being used to house prisoners at this time. Interestingly, there is a low wall that extends south from the facility's security wall and along the shore for approximately 65 meters. This suggests that at one point, this facility may have been larger or planned to be expanded. There is a small collection of buildings immediately to the east of the facility that include a large livestock barn. It is likely that any prisoners at Detainee Division D are not only used for agricultural labor, but also to assist with the care of the livestock.

Except for the adjustment to an entrance, the razing of the secu-

urity wall extension around 2008, and the replacement of a building around 2011, no significant changes were observed until 2015. An image from May 23, 2015 shows that much of the south and east security wall had been razed, a new greenhouse was under construction between the facility and nearby buildings, and major sections of the nearby livestock barn were being razed. It is still not clear, however, from the imagery alone whether or not this facility was being used to house prisoners at this time.

By December 7, 2017 the facility had changed dramatically. A new security wall replaced much of the older wall and the overall size of the facility increased so that it now encompassed approximate-

ly 3,760 square meters (4,490 square yards). A new entrance with a guard tower above it was built on the south side, a large building was erected for housing prisoners, and an administration and guard building was erected.

As of November 9, 2011, the only significant change was a reconfiguration of the security wall on the north corner, expanding the facility to approximately 3,950 square meters (4,720 square yards).

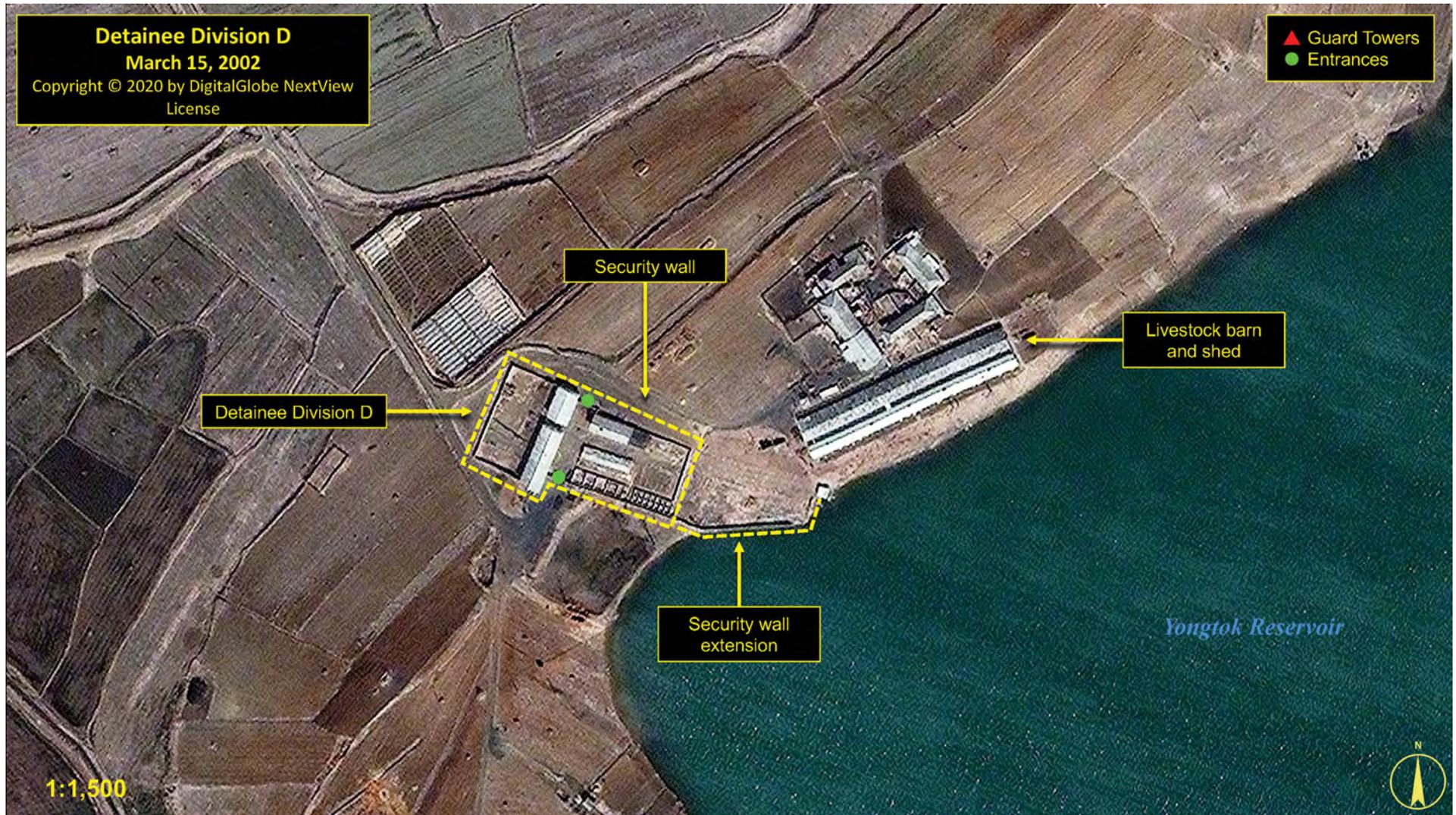


Figure 82: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division D (not present yet) as it appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

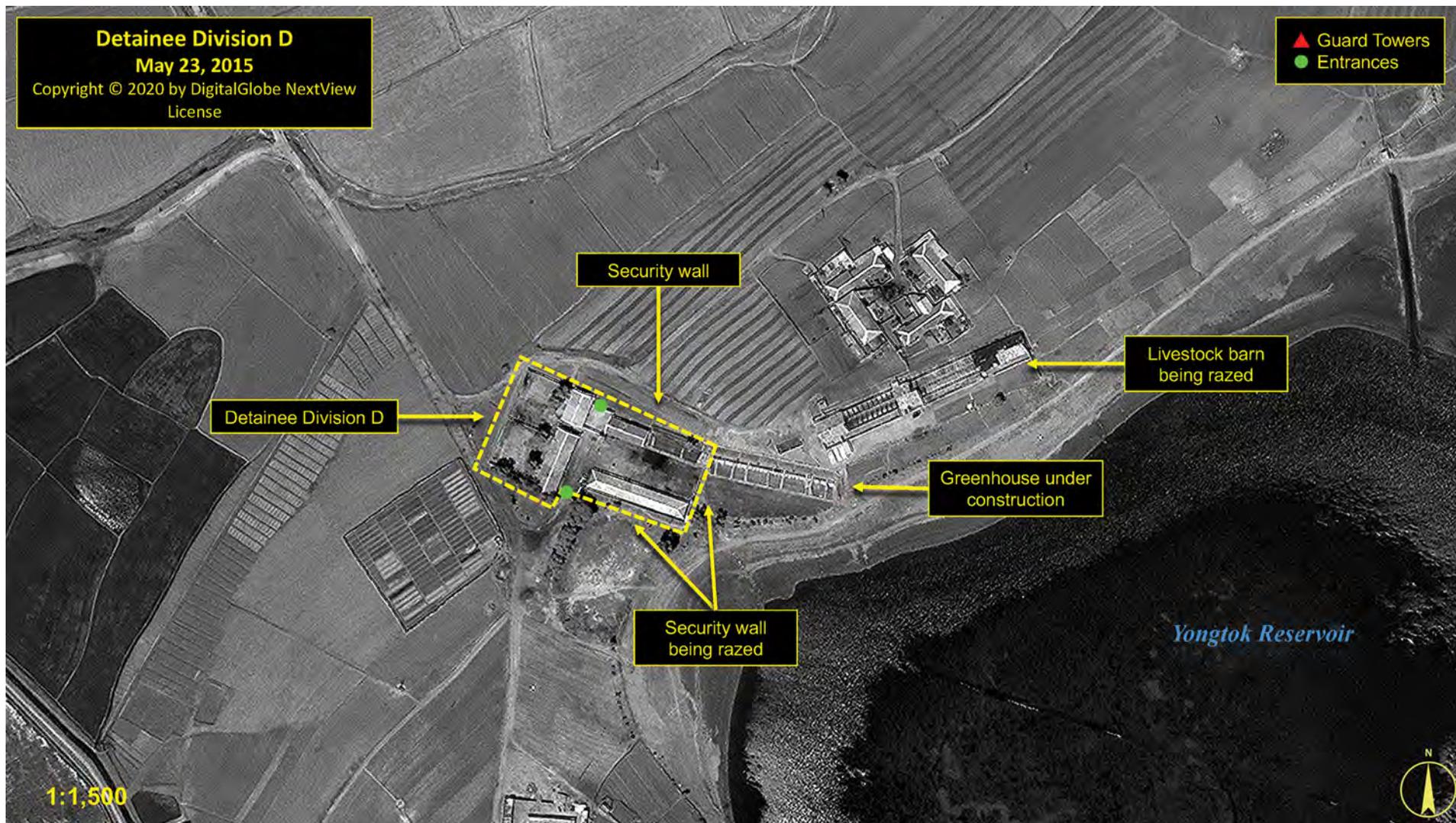


Figure 83: A May 23, 2015 image showing the recently razed security wall, greenhouse under construction, and the razing of the nearby livestock barn. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŪNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

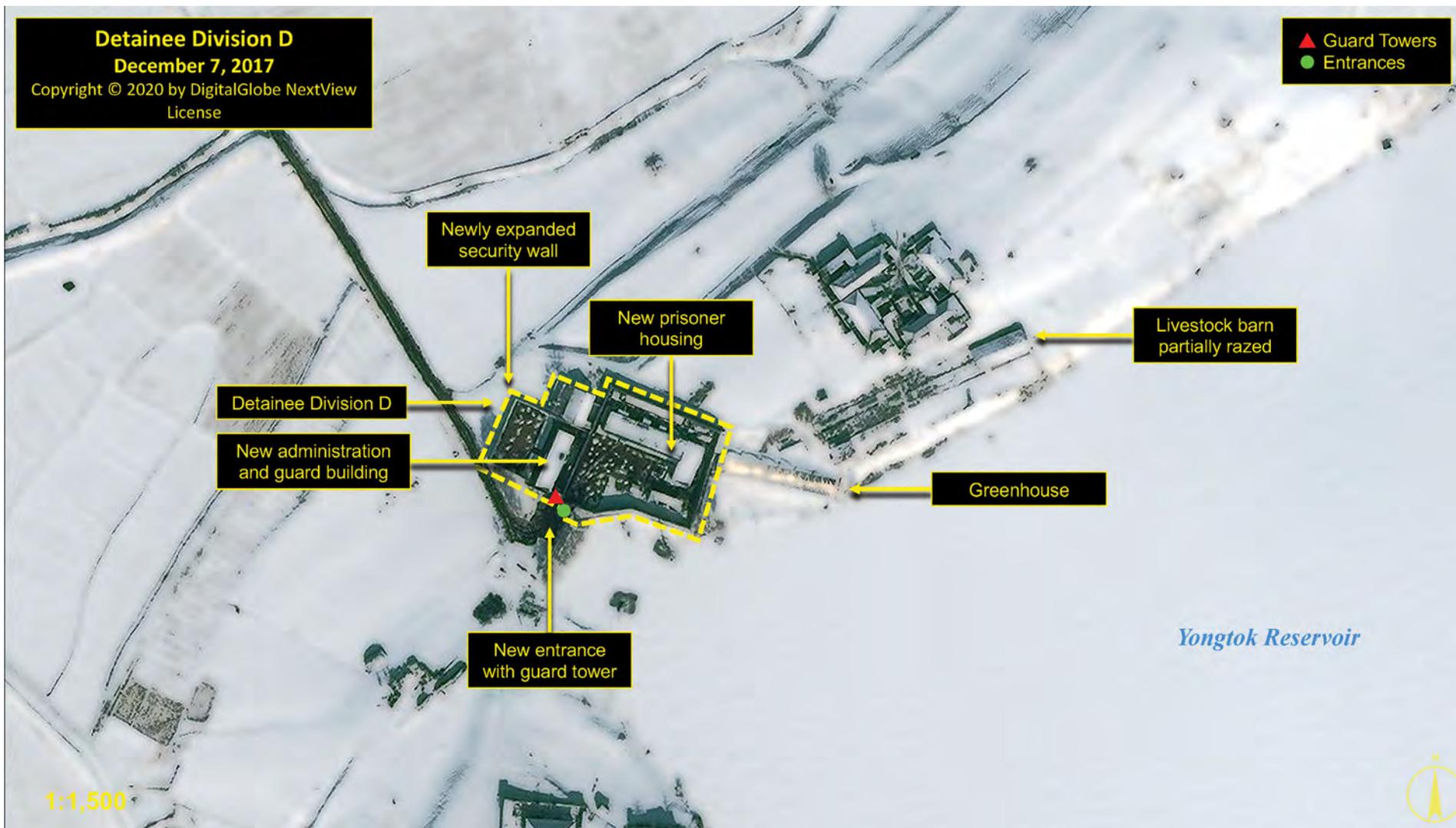


Figure 84: Detainee Division D after the expansion and reconfiguration as seen on December 7, 2017. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 85: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division D as it appeared on November 9, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Unidentified Detainee Division E and KPA Coastal Defense Base (South)

Unidentified Detainee Division E is located on the shore of the Korea Bay, approximately 2.3 kilometers west of the headquarters area and the KPA Coastal Defense Base (south), a further 200 meters west.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be a small facility with four small buildings, where today's Detainee Division D is located. The image also shows a single building, coastal patrol road, and some cleared land, where today's KPA Coastal Defense Base (South) is located. The first high-resolution

image of the facility was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows Detainee Division E in the process of being reconfigured. At that time, it consisted of a main facility and a walled-in support facility. The main facility was contained within a security wall encompassing approximately 6,070 square meters (7,260 square yards) with one entrance, one guard tower, and approximately five structures that appear to be for prisoner housing and administration. Attached to the north security wall was a smaller support facility encompassing approximately 1,550 square meters (1,860 square yards) with three structures, that was likely being used for administration and guards. The facility's security wall was in the process of

being reconfigured. On the north side, the foundations of razed structures are visible and the area had been cleared for expansion.

The small coastal defense base encompassed approximately 18,850 square meters (22,540 square yards) and contained approximately eleven structures of various sizes, a trench system, and a parade ground with basketball and volleyball courts. Running along the shoreline was a security fence, trench system, and patrol road—all operated and maintained by the base. The water itself was accessible via a road with concrete obstacles and a guard post. This small base and the one on the north side of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility are part of a

coastal defense system along the west coast of North Korea. It is unlikely that this base is involved in day-to-day operations of Detainee Division E.

Elsewhere in the area, a small threshing house was being built 300 meters northeast of Detainee Division E, and 150 meters to the north of this was a string of old revetments. Given typical KPA operating procedures, these were created for a KPA or paramilitary reserve artillery or air defense unit tasked with a coastal defense mission during previous annual training exercises.

By February 3, 2008, progress had been made on both reconfiguring the support facility and security

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

wall and building a new guard tower on the southwest corner of the facility.

Three years later, an image collected on June 12, 2011 shows that the major work to reconfigure the support facility and security wall had been completed. Detainee Division E now encompassed approximately 11,290 square meters (13,500 square yards) and had two

guard towers and two entrances. Elsewhere in the area, the threshing house to the northeast was being razed.

Except for the razing or construction of a few small buildings (e.g., a greenhouse) within the support facility and a new threshing house 260 meters to the southeast, nothing of significance was observed in the imagery of

Detainee Division E until 2019. An image collected on November 9, 2019 shows that within the main facility, an existing building, likely used for prisoner housing, was razed and replaced by two large multistory buildings. In the support facility, a building was being razed and the security was reconfigured. Detainee Division E now encompassed approximately 9,730 square meters (11,640

square yards) and had two guard towers and three entrances.

With regards to the KPA Coastal Defense Base, only minor changes, such as the razing or construction of small buildings—typical of those observed at small KPA bases throughout North Korea—were overserved in imagery from 2003 to 2019.

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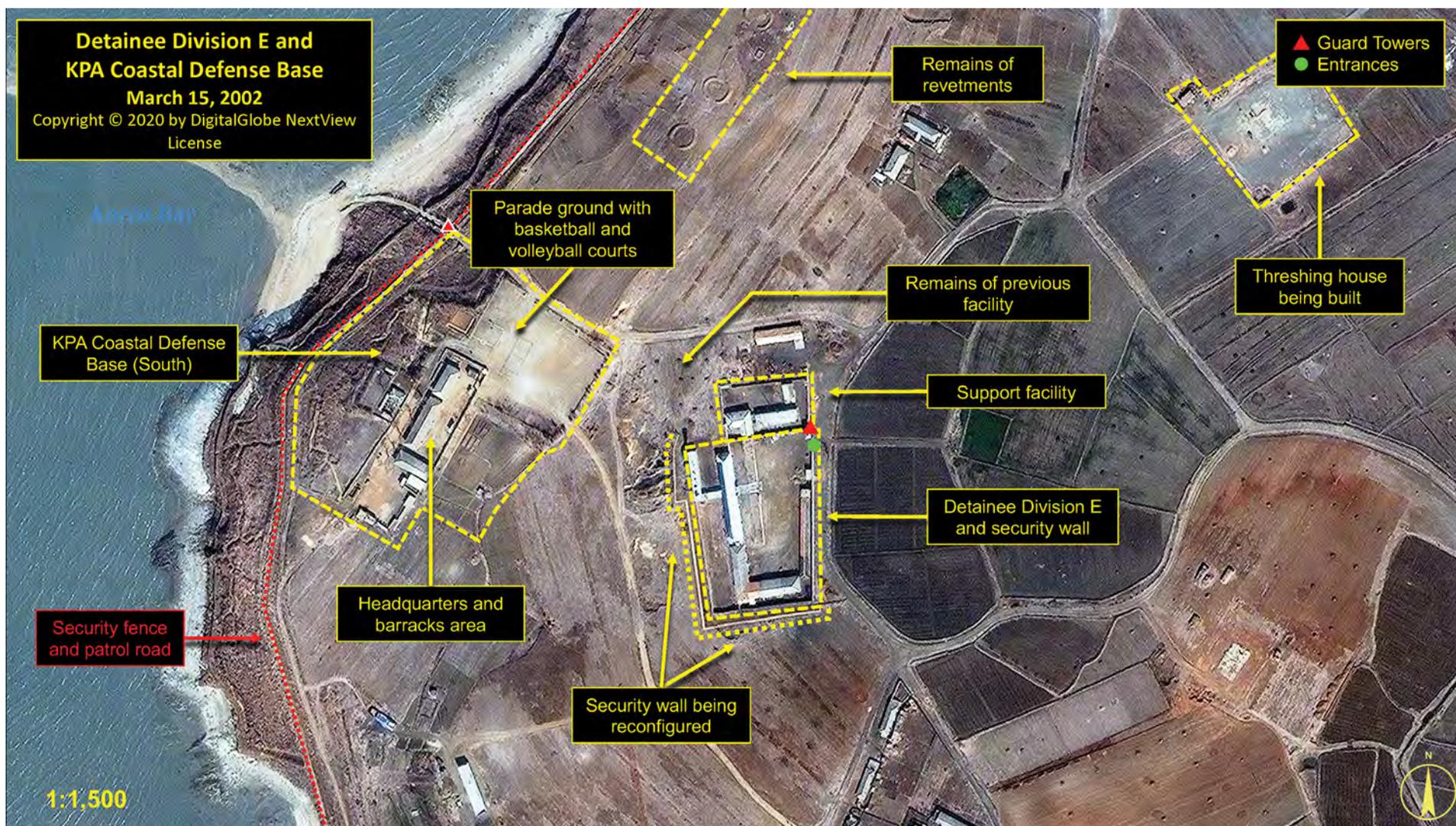


Figure 86: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division E and the KPA Coastal Defense Base (South) as they appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

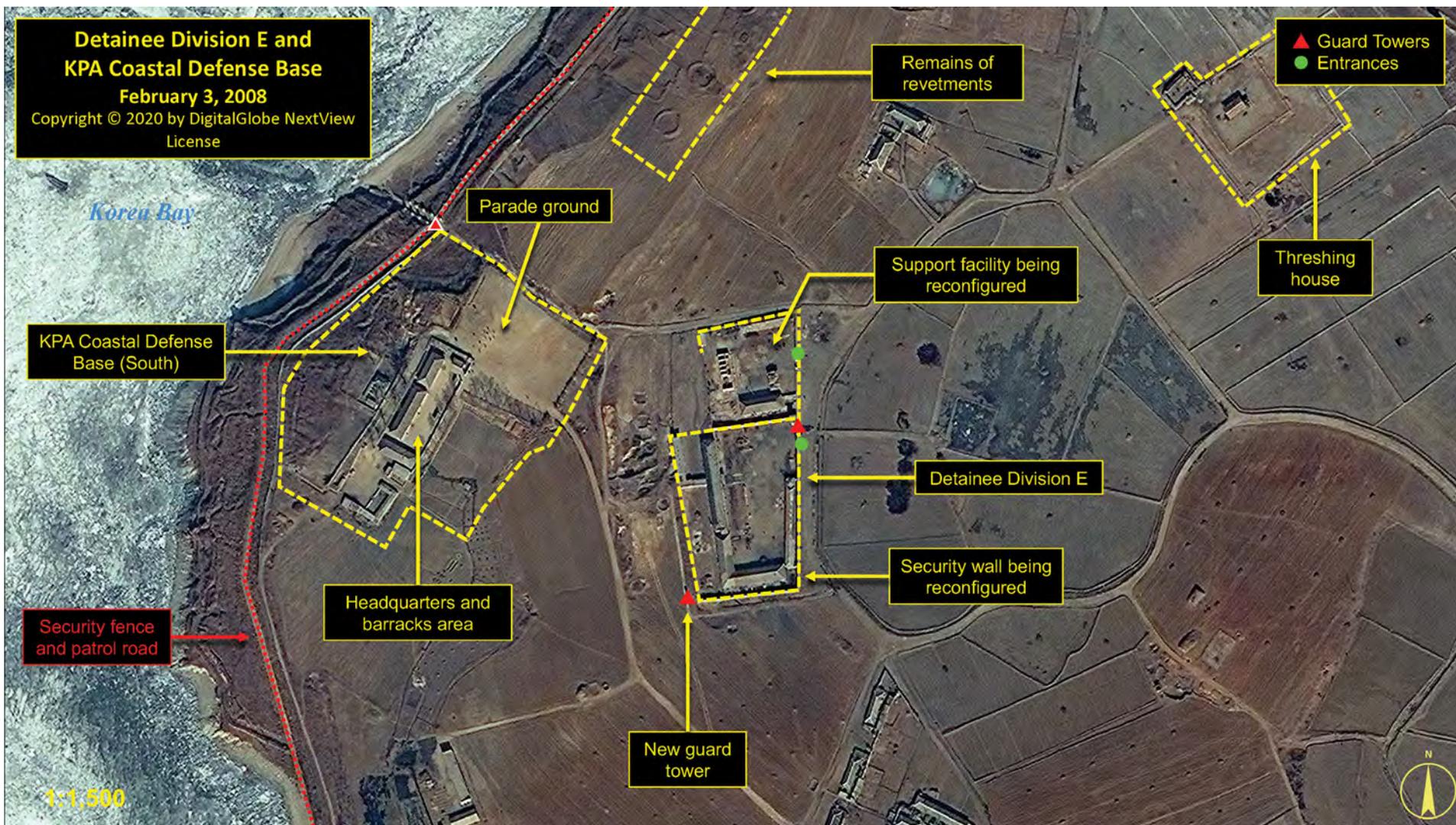


Figure 87: A February 3, 2008 image showing the progress on reconfiguring the support facility and security wall and the new guard tower on the southwest corner of the facility. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

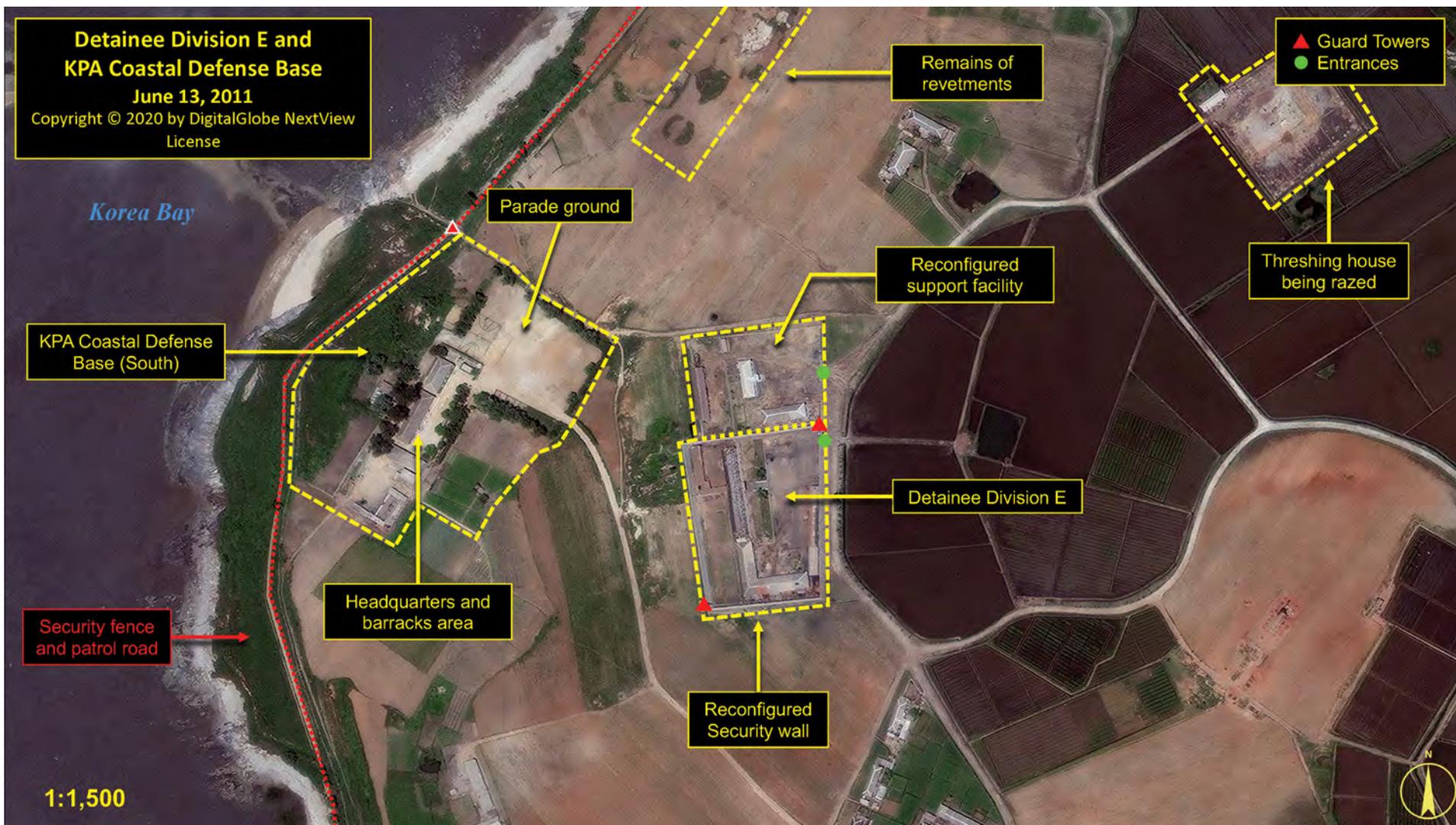


Figure 88: An overview of Detainee Division E showing the reconfigured security wall and support facility, June 13, 2011. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

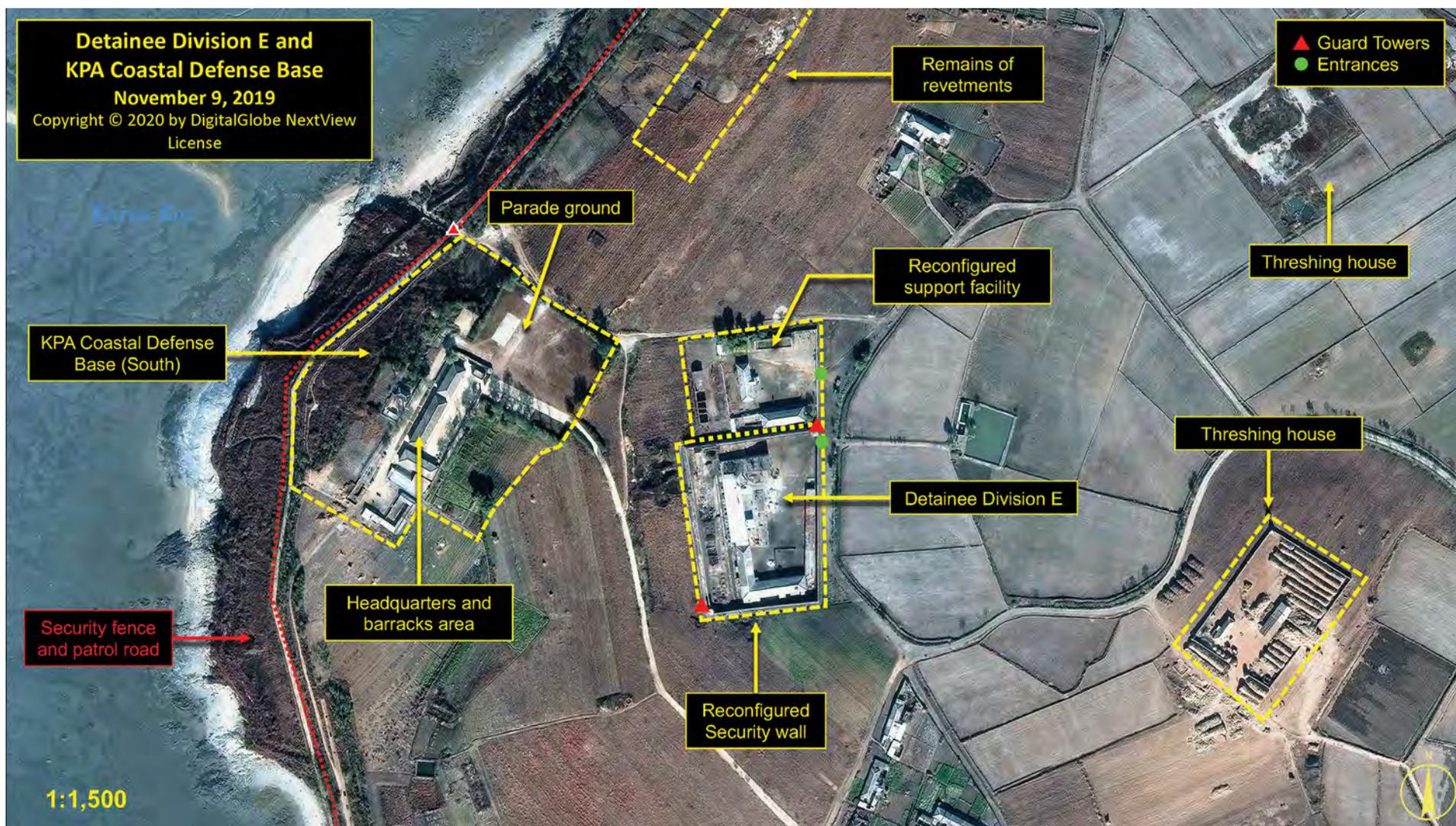


Figure 89: Overview of Unidentified Detainee Division E and the KPA Coastal Defense Base (South) as they appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

KPA Coastal Defense Base (North)

Located on the shore of the Korea Bay, approximately 3.2 kilometers northwest of the headquarters area, is a KPA Coastal Defense Base (North)—the counterpart to the one located further south within the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows several buildings, entrenchments, a coastal patrol road, and some cleared land—all distributed on the shore of the Korea Bay, where today's KPA

Coastal Defense Base (North) is located. The first available high-resolution image of the base was acquired on March 15, 2002. At that time, it was seen spread out on a promontory directly on the coast encompassing approximately 115,020 square meters (137,570 square yards). It was organized into two fortified trench systems with the southern position having small headquarters, support, and barracks facilities—the latter has three buildings and a parade ground with a basketball court—and a hardened coastal defense artillery site. Immediately to the east is the Sinsŏng-ri

fishery station that likely serves local requirements. Like its counterpart, this base is part of a coastal defense system along the west coast of North Korea. Aside from the overarching mission of coastal defense, this base is clearly tasked with defense of the long sandy beach immediately south of the base that has been laid with rows of concrete "dragon teeth" to impede any amphibious landings. Within the base on the southeast side, there are four revetments. Since no subsequent imagery shows them being reused, it is likely they were created for a KPA or paramilitary

reserve artillery unit tasked with a coastal defense mission during previous annual training exercises. It is unlikely that the base is involved in day-to-day operations of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

As with the coastal defense base to the south, except for the razing or construction of a few small buildings—all of which are typical of other small KPA coastal defense bases in rear areas—there have been no significant changes observed at this base since 2002.

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Figure 90: Overview of the KPA Coastal Defense Base (North) as it appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by Digital-Globe, NextView License)



Figure 91: Overview of the KPA Coastal Defense Base (North) as it appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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KPA Barracks A

Located in the low hills 820 meters northwest of the main headquarters area—and centered among Detainee Divisions No. 1, No. 6 and the hospital—is a KPA barracks complex (provisionally identified as KPA Barracks A in this report for readability).⁴⁶

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows several buildings where this barracks complex is currently located. The first high-resolu-

tion image of the barracks was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows a central collection of approximately six buildings in a shallow valley, two sets of four artillery revetments on the ridgelines to the west and southwest, and several trench systems. Taken as a whole, this facility encompasses approximately 119,000 square meters (142,330 square yards).

Sometime between 2011 and 2013, the main barracks area was expanded with several buildings

being razed and a number of new structures built. A satellite image collected on October 31, 2013 shows that the main barracks area now consisted of approximately ten structures in various stages of construction—including one greenhouse.

Except for minor changes (e.g., the razing or building of small structures, etc.), typical of those observed at KPA barracks facilities throughout North Korea, only minor changes were observed

at this facility since 2013. As no equipment has been conclusively identified at this facility, it could be equipped with either conventional artillery or air defense artillery. Due to its current mission, it is unlikely that the base is involved in day-to-day operations of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.



Figure 92: Overview of KPA Military Barracks A as it appeared on March 15, 2002. While the operational revetments are clearly visible on the ridgeline the abandoned ones to the southeast are barely discernible. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)

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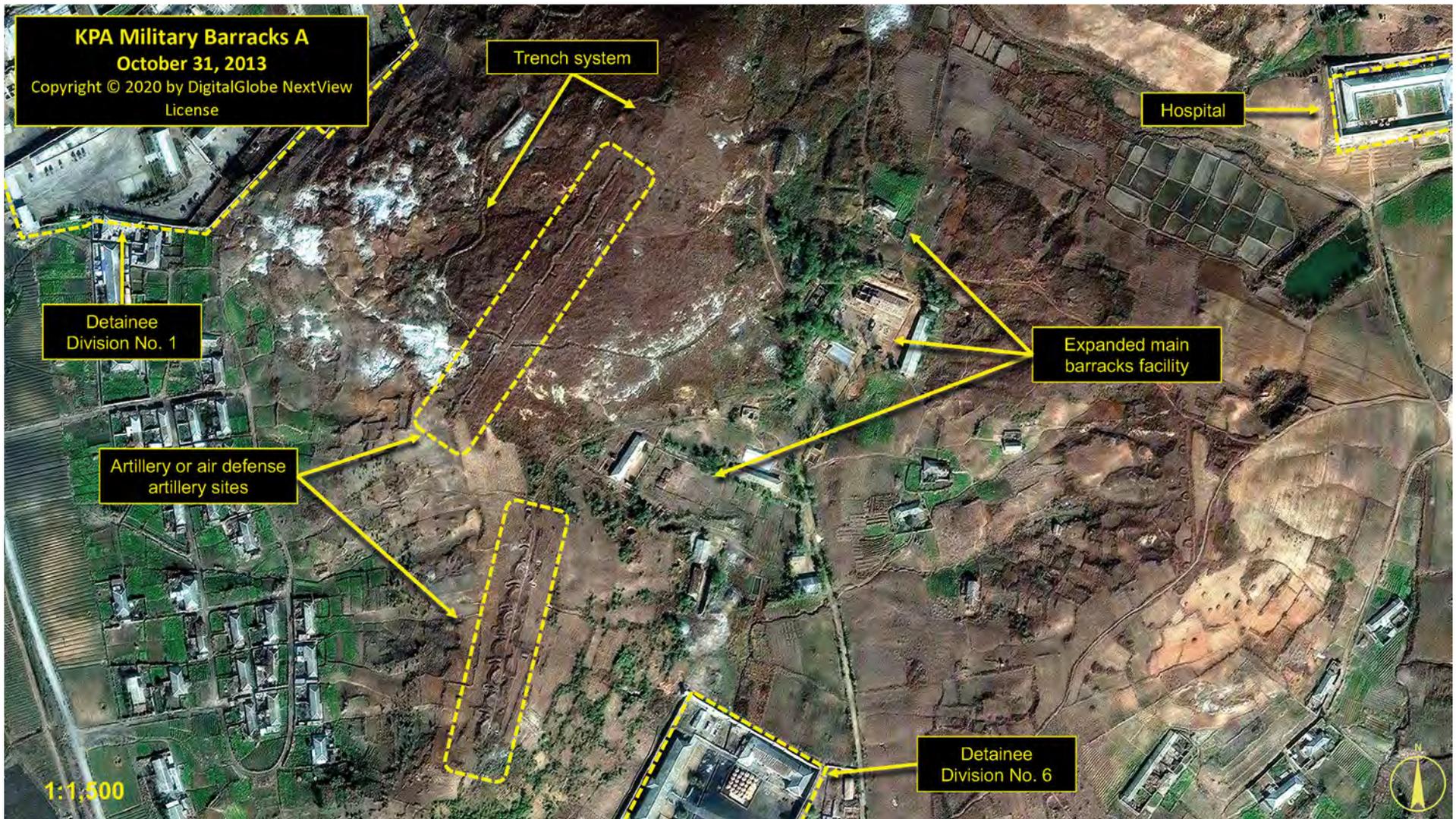


Figure 93: KPA Barracks A as seen on October 31, 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Figure 94: Overview of the KPA Military Barracks A as it appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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KPA Barracks B

Located in the low hills 1.1 kilometers northeast of the main headquarters area is a KPA barracks complex (provisionally identified as KPA Barracks B in this report for readability).⁴⁷

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows what appears to be several buildings where today's

KPA Barracks B is located. The first high-resolution image of the barracks was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows a central collection of approximately twelve buildings in a shallow valley, two sets of four hardened artillery sites (revetments backed by small bunkers) on the ridgeline above the valley, another set of four revetments that had been abandoned, and several trench

systems. Taken as a whole, this facility encompasses approximately 221,150 square meters (264,930 square yards).

Except for minor changes, typical of those observed at KPA barracks facilities throughout North Korea, there have been no significant changes observed at this facility since 2002. As with KPA Barracks A, no equipment has

been conclusively identified at this facility. It could be equipped with either conventional or air defense artillery. Due to its current mission, it is unlikely that the base is involved in day-to-day operations of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

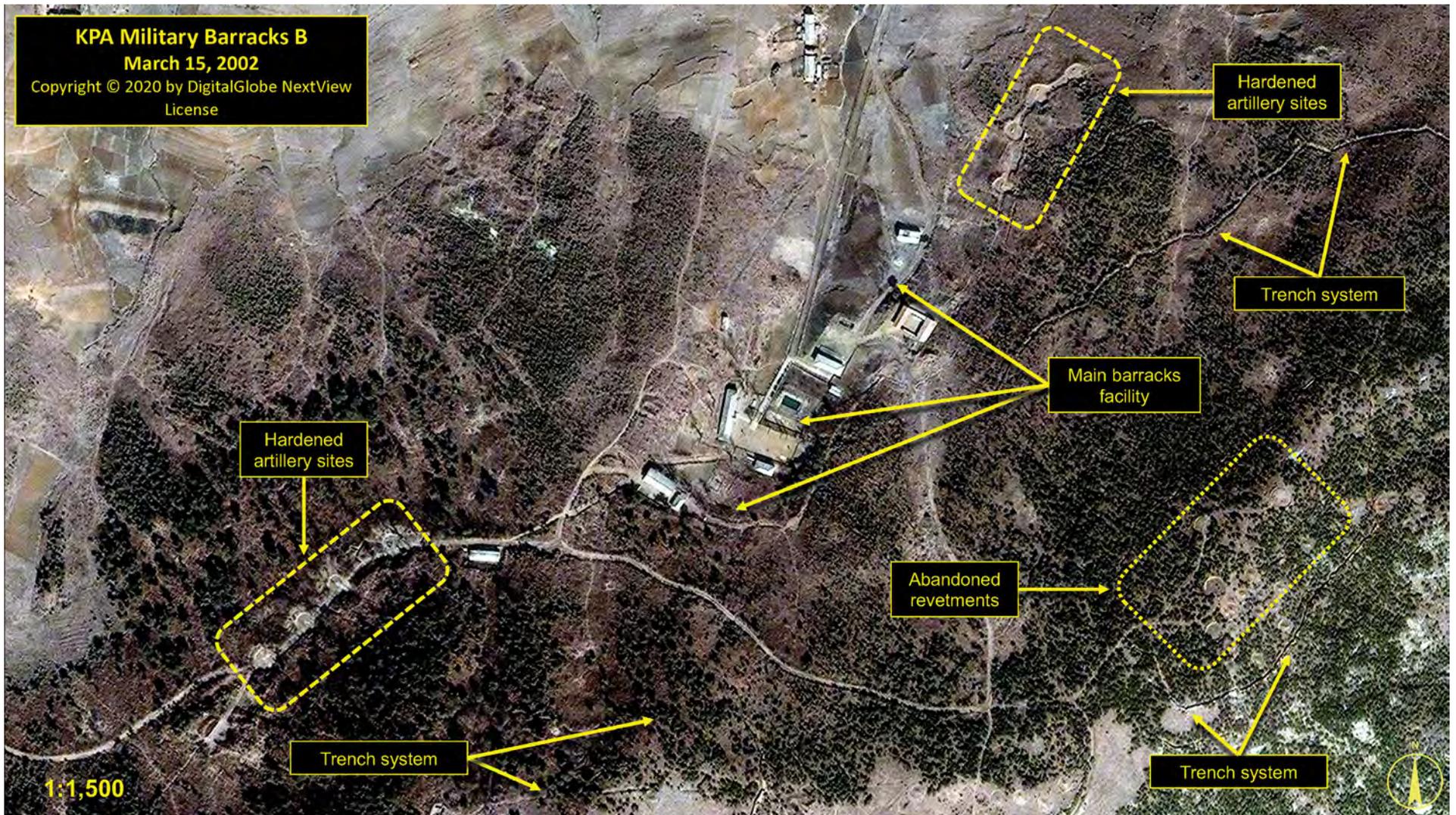


Figure 95: Overview of KPA Barracks B as it appeared on March 15, 2002. While the operational revetments are clearly visible on the ridgeline the abandoned ones to the southeast are barely discernable. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

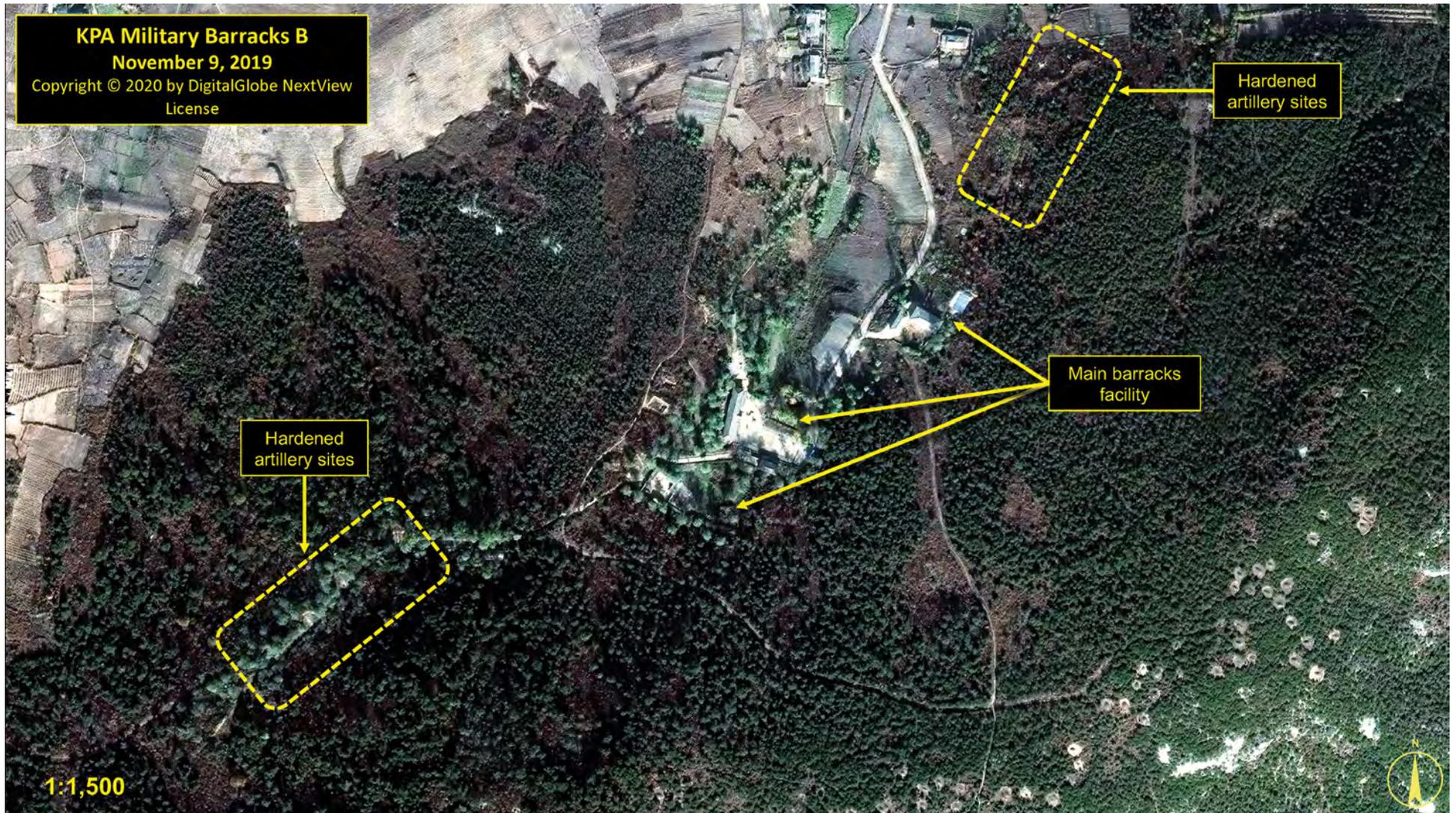


Figure 96: Overview of the KPA Barracks B as it appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Unidentified Support Facility

Located in the low hills 1.2 kilometers east northeast of the main headquarters area and 500 meters south of KPA Barracks B is what appears to be an unidentified storage or support facility.

The 1975 medium-resolution image does not show any activity

at the location, where today's facility is located. The first high-resolution image of the facility was acquired on March 15, 2002 and shows a small collection of approximately four storage-type buildings and several trench systems.

By 2019, the four small buildings had been razed and replaced by

a facility with twelve structures, including one barracks/housing, ten small support/storage buildings, and a greenhouse. There is a parade ground and what appear to be a collection of small storage tanks, encompassing approximately 37,600 square meters (45,000 square yards). It is unclear whether this facility is associated with KPA Barracks B

to the northwest or other activity within the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

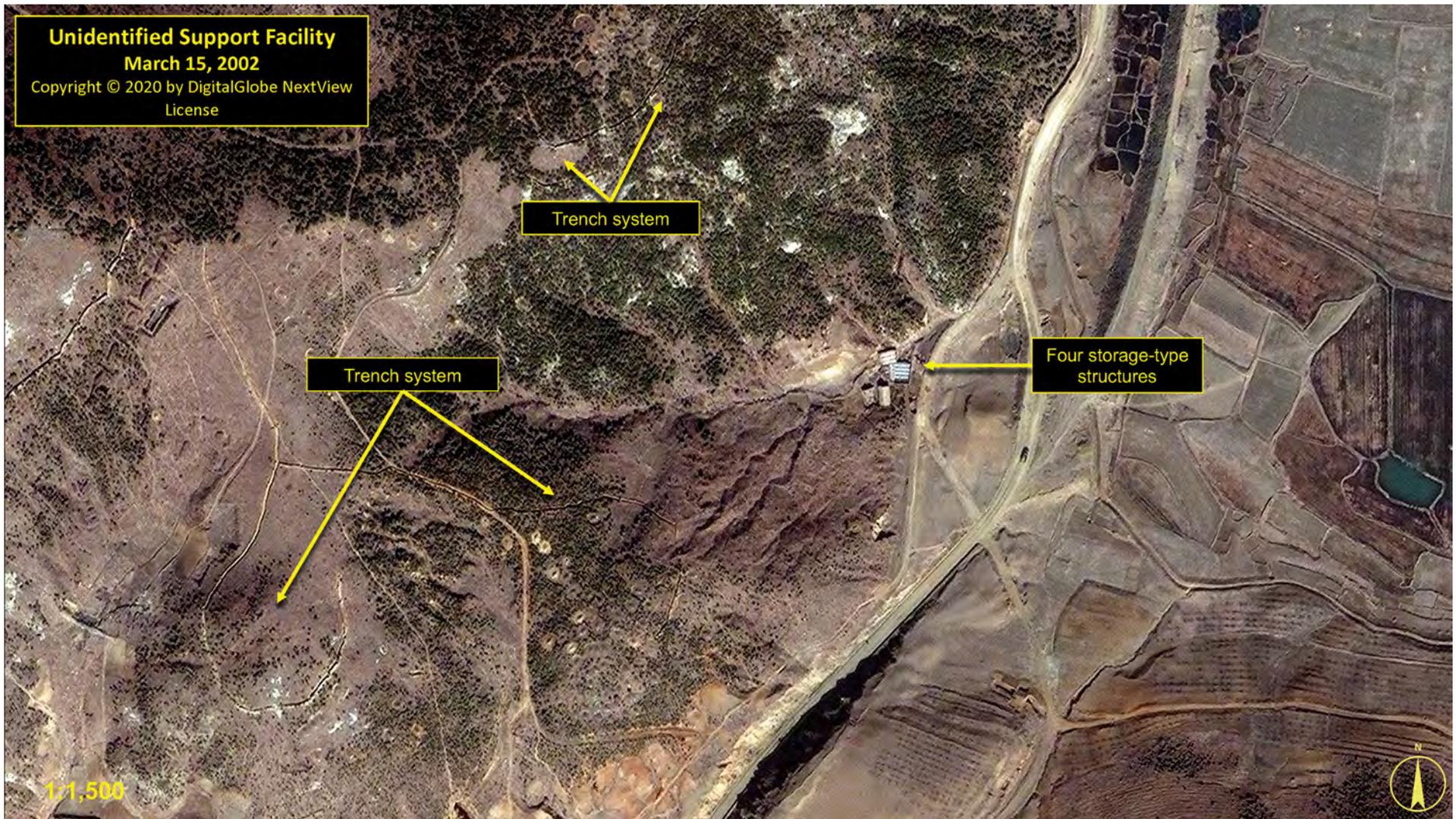


Figure 97: Overview of the unidentified support facility as it appeared on March 15, 2002 with a small collection of four storage type structures. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

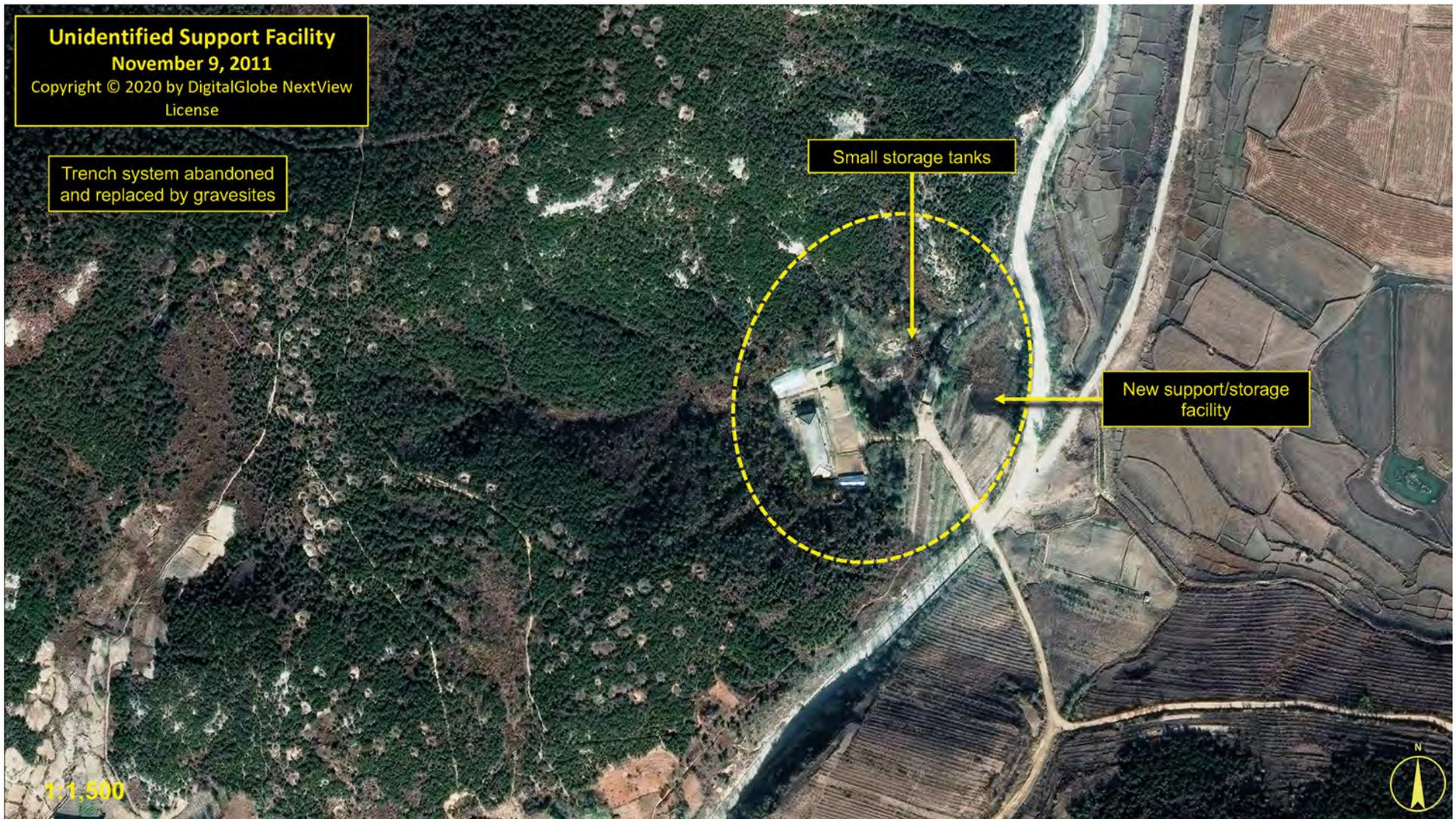


Figure 98: Overview of the unidentified support facility as it appeared on November 9, 2011 with a collection of twelve structures. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

NORTH KOREA'S CHŬNGSAN NO. 11 DETENTION FACILITY

Sinsŏng-ri Fishery Station

Located on the shore of the Korea Bay approximately 3.1 kilometers northwest of the headquarters area and adjacent to the KPA Coastal Defense Base (North) is the small Sinsŏng-ri fishery station.

The 1975 medium-resolution image shows smaller versions of both the fishery station and village of Sinsŏng-ri. The first available high-resolution image of the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station was acquired on March 15, 2002. At that time, it consisted of ap-

proximately six structures, two monuments, a boat yard, and a boat ramp all enclosed within a security wall encompassing approximately 9,480 square meters (11,330 square yards). Located along the shoreline north of the fishery station and to its rear are rows of concrete "dragon teeth" to impede any amphibious landings.

Sometime between 2011 and 2103 the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station was reconfigured. An image collected on October 31, 2013 shows that the security wall was enlarged, several buildings were added or reroofed,

and the boat yard was enlarged. The station now encompassed approximately 11,830 square meters (14,150 square yards).

More recently, a November 9, 2019 image shows that the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station was enlarged again with the security wall expanded, several buildings added or replaced, and a new building with a monument built outside the main entrance. The station now encompassed approximately 13,810 square meters (16,520 square yards). It is unlikely that the Sinsŏng-ri fishery

station is involved in day-to-day operations of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, although prisoners may be used for manual labor when required.

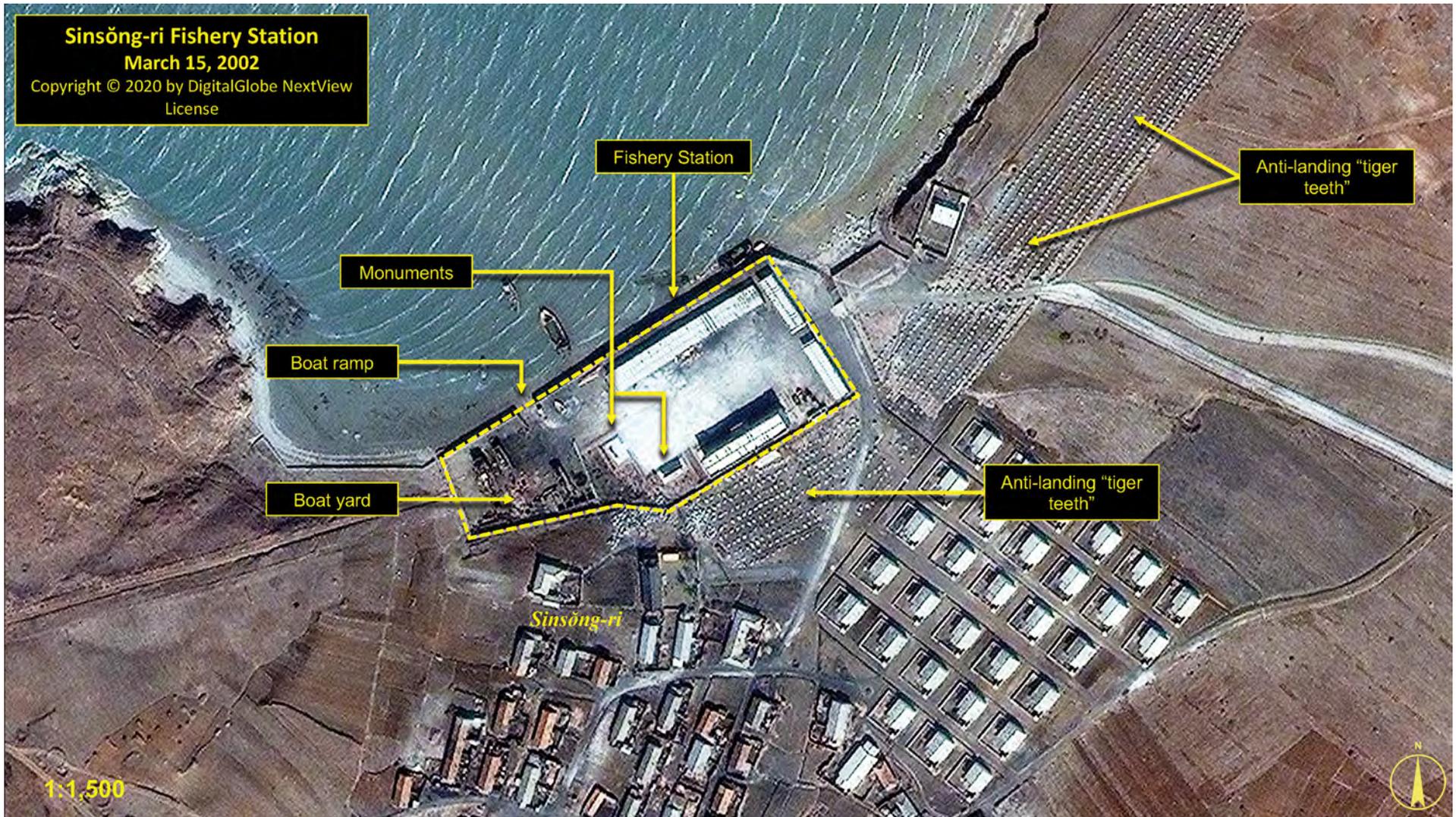


Figure 99: Overview of the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station as it appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, Next-View License)



Figure 100: An October 31, 2013 image of the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station showing the improvements made between 2011 and 2013. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)



Figure 101: Overview of the Sinsŏng-ri fishery station as it appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Mining and Logging

As noted above, former prisoners state that some camp prisoners are involved in logging and mining operations.⁴⁸ If this is correct, these activities are likely outside the generally accepted boundaries of the camp as there are minimal woodlands and only a small rock/sand quarry within the camp.

Death, Burial, and Graves

Almost all open sources and interviews describe, in some manner, the harsh conditions, poor nutrition, and brutality endured by prisoners at the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and the resulting high death rate.⁴⁹ For example, a published report states that during the early 2000s, the

Detainee Division No. 1 was being used to house female escapees caught attempting to escape to China due to economic collapse and famine. These female prisoners reportedly suffered severe malnutrition and harsh working conditions resulting in the death of "two or three ... every day."⁵⁰

A former Ministry of Public Security official stated that the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility was "notorious because many more inmates die there than at any other concentration camp due to the unbearably hard labor and malnutrition."⁵¹

A former prisoner states that, as a result of the extremely harsh conditions within the camp, an estimated 2,000 prisoners died or were executed each year during

the early 2000s.⁵² The former prisoner goes on to state that:

Bodies are usually buried without tombstones or signs. They would just put a paper with the name of the deceased and the date of the death in a medicine bottle ... When someone dies, they are temporarily buried in a small mountain right behind the hospital. Authorities of the camp chose this mountain to bury the bodies. Approximately 2,000 people die in the penitentiary every year. They now ran out of land to bury the bodies because so many people die. People call this mountain the

*'flower mountain' (꽃동산) [identified in satellite imagery as the hill west and northwest of the hospital] because azalea blooms every spring and covers the entire mountain. The buried bodies act as natural fertilizers and help the flower trees to bloom. The flowers are especially red and the trees are green.*⁵³

Another former prisoner indicated that:

Many people also died from diseases including diarrhea, since no medicine other than a few [medicinal] herbs [were] available. Her job was to carry the bodies to the

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“flower hill” mass grave which was said to already be the burying ground for 5,000 bodies. They had to dig holes for the dead that were so small and shallow that the bodies had to be bent to fit. On some occasions the deceased person’s knees stuck out of the ground.⁵⁴

These reports are very similar to statements made by former prisoners from other detention facilities within North Korea who

have described how the bodies of deceased prisoners are cremated or buried in shallow graves with no markers.⁵⁵

While there is little doubt of their presence, satellite imagery has yet to confirm the precise locations of these burial sites. Among the reasons for this, these graves were likely shallow and the resolution of available commercial satellite imagery is only able to detect such small changes under ideal conditions. In addition, the overall satellite imagery coverage

of the facility is very limited. For similar reasons, no crematory has yet been positively identified within the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

Located throughout the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, however, are numerous traditional Korean burial grounds. The areas occupied by these graves have grown considerably from 2002 to 2019. However, no direct linkage has yet been established between these and the detention facility. Traditional Korean gravesites are

constructed and maintained so that relatives can make annual visits to them. It is unlikely, given the North Korean government’s appalling record of human rights abuses, that it would allow for such monuments for deceased prisoners. They would be neither established nor maintained.⁵⁶



Figure 102: Small number of scattered gravesites northeast of the school as they appeared on March 15, 2002. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

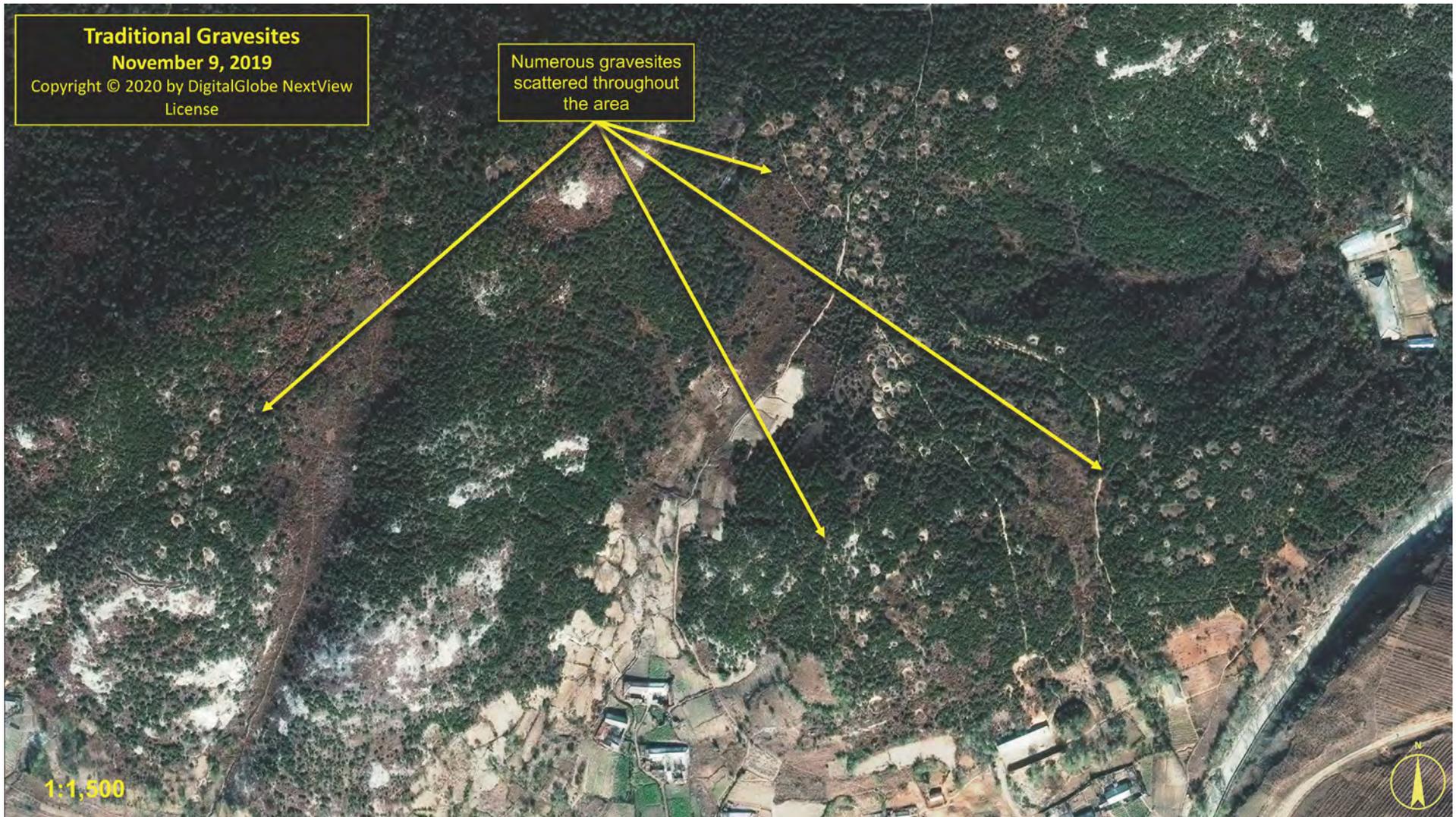


Figure 103: The dramatically increased number of gravesites at the same site northeast of the school as they appeared on November 9, 2019. (Copyright © 2020 by DigitalGlobe, NextView License)

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Miscellaneous

Excluding the KPA facilities within the generally accepted borders of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, there are a KPA training base, coastal defense artillery battalion base, air defense artillery base, SA-2 surface-to-air missile site, and at least a dozen military garrisons (for either active or paramilitary reserve forces) observed within five kilometers of the detention facility. The closest air facility is the Korean People's Air Force's Onch'ŏn-up Airbase located 27 kilometers south southwest. This is an operational fighter base. Due to its mission, organization, and location, it almost certainly provides no support to the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility.

The Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is likely connected to the regional telephone network via buried service as no evidence of overhead service has been identified in satellite imagery. Although the detention facility may be connected to the national

power grid, no readily identifiable electrical substation has been observed within the immediate environs of the facility. While a railroad line was planned during the early 2000s to pass along the east side of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and work began on the right-of-way, this was halted years ago. It appears that the nearest rail facility is at Sam-dong, approximately 26 kilometers to the east of the facility.

Assessment

Analysis of limited publicly available information, former prisoner testimony, and high-resolution satellite imagery of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and its environs collected during 2002–2019 indicate that:

- » Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility is an operational detention facility, consisting of numerous dispersed detainee divisions, that has likely been operational since sometime prior to 1975

- » It is, by North Korean standards, a very mature and well-maintained detention facility
- » There do not appear to have been any significant changes to the overall physical size of the facility. However, many individual detainee divisions have seen significant ongoing updates or expansion during 2002–2019
- » All detainee facilities appear to be well maintained and in good repair
- » Headquarters, administrative, barracks, housing, support buildings, and grounds are well maintained and in good repair
- » The grounds and buildings for prisoner housing (e.g., "detainee divisions") appear to be well maintained and in a good state of repair
- » The primary activities of the prisoners appear to be a combination of livestock and agricultural production, with a much smaller-scale production of sea salt. Reports of mining and log-

ging activities, while likely, remain to be confirmed.

- » Construction activity within the facility since 2002 suggests that the combined prisoner population has continued to increase
- » There are no reliable estimates available of the prisoner population at the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility. However, imagery analysis suggests that a lower range is between 1,500-2,500, while the upper range is likely much higher.

Recommendations

To All Concerned Parties

Continued background investigation and ongoing monitoring of the Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility and its numerous walled facilities are needed in order to provide a more detailed accounting of its previous operations back to at least 1975, and likely before then. This is also recommended in order to develop an objective baseline understanding of

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its continuing activities, maintain an evidentiary catalog of physical changes at the facility, update its status, develop accurate evidence of prisoner population size, assess the health of prisoners, assist with the identification and documentation of human rights abuses, and identify any evidence of prisoners used as forced labor for mining or logging operations.

It is strongly recommended that any investigation also include examination of the reported deaths due to hard labor and the reported mass burial of deceased prisoners on the hills north and northwest of the main headquarters facility.

To International and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Based on HRNK research, we believe there is or has recently been United Nations (UN) and international organization (IO) presence on the ground in the Chŭngsan

area. These organizations include the following:

- » United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- » World Food Programme (WFP)
- » United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- » International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).

We ask that the UN and any IOs or CSOs operating near Chŭngsan No. 11 Detention Facility consider the vulnerability of prisoners inside this facility and incorporate a Human Rights Up Front approach when delivering humanitarian aid to North Koreans in need. Prisoners inside this facility should be treated as one of the most vulnerable populations under humanitarian law.

To the DPRK

HRNK calls on the DPRK to abide by the United Nations Standard

Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Female Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

HRNK requests that the DPRK "[g]rant immediate, free and unimpeded access to international humanitarian organizations to provide assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including prisoners" as per Ireland's May 2019 Universal Periodic Review recommendation, which the DPRK supported.⁵⁷

Gazetteer

Location	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
Chabong-ri (자복리)	39.133056°	125.309722°
Chayŏl-ri (차열리)	39.140278°	125.295278°
Ilmae-gol (일매골)	39.136944°	125.305833°
Kosŏk-tong (고석동)	39.134167°	125.316944°
Sinsŏng-ri (신성리)	39.160556°	125.301667°
Sukkotchi (숙곳치)	39.168611°	125.305556°
Yongdŏng-ri (용동리)	39.142297°	125.322117°

Note

HRNK would like to extend a special note of thanks to Allen Anderson for his gracious support of HRNK's efforts to document North Korea's political prison system and the tragic conditions present within that system. HRNK would also like to express sincere gratitude to the following individuals for their assistance with this report: Tim Peters of Helping Hands Korea, Huiwon Yun, Hayne Park, Julie Kim, and Elaina Kim of HRNK, Steve Tharp, and Now Action and Unity for Human Rights (NAUH).

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Endnotes

- 1 Declassified KH-9 mapping camera imagery has a best ground resolution of approximately 6-9 meters.
- 2 UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Commission of Inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, A/HRC/25/63, para. 77, February 7, 2014, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/ColDPRK/Pages/CommissionInquiryonHRinDPRK.aspx>, http://hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/A_HRC_25_63.pdf (hereafter "A/HRC/25/63").
- 3 A/HRC/25/63, para. 60.
- 4 David Hawk with Amanda Mortwedt Oh, *The Parallel Gulag: North Korea's "An-jeon-bu" Prison Camps*, (Washington, D.C.: Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), 2017), Foreword by Michael Kirby, https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/Hawk_The_Parallel_Gulag_Web.pdf.
- 5 Previous reports in this project can be found at <https://www.hrnk.org/publications/hrnk-publications.php>.
- 6 The following sources were used throughout the preparation of this report, Author interview data; *Interview of former Chüngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, Detainee ii* by HRNK, Seoul, June 10, 2019 and February 12, 2020 (hereafter "Interviews ii"); Interview of former Chüngsan No. 11 Detention Facility, Detainee iii by HRNK, Seoul, February 13, 2020 (hereafter "Interview iii"); "Cheungsan Labor Training Camp No. 11," Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB): Visual Atlas, www.nkdb.org:8080/atlas/eng.do, accessed February 27, 2020 and September 18, 2020; David Hawk and Amanda Mortwedt Oh, *The Parallel Gulag, North Korea's "An-jeon-bu" Prison Camps*, (Washington, D.C.: Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), 2017) https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/Hawk_The_Parallel_Gulag_Web.pdf (hereafter: HG3); UN Human Rights Council, *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, February 7, 2014, paragraphs 72, 247, 249-250, 255, 256, 257-258 and 813 (hereafter "UN Crp 1"), https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_hrc_25_crp_1.pdf; and "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010, http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2010/03/23/2010032300364.html.
 To make the matter of the name of the facility even more challenging is that it is sometimes transliterated into English as the "Jeungsan Reeducation Center," or "Cheungsan Labor Training Camp No. 11." See: "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010; and
 Several translations of the term *ro-dong-dan-ryeon-dae* are seen in published reports, however, in this report it should be understood as meaning "Mobile labor brigade." While most detainees work outside their housing facilities (e.g., in the agricultural fields, livestock facilities, salterns, etc.) during the day, at night they return to secured facilities—there is no real "training" undertaken other than to ensure they can perform menial manual labor. So, the oft used term "labor-training center" doesn't accurately convey reality and makes it more challenging to differentiate between a *ro-dong-dan-ryeon-dae* and a *kyo-hwa-so* (reeducation through labor camp) facility.
- 7 *Interview iii*; and *The Parallel Gulag, North Korea's "An-jeon-bu" Prison Camps*.
- 8 *Interviews ii*; and *Interview iii*.
- 9 *Interviews ii*.
- 10 *UN Crp 1, para 813*; *Interviews ii*; *Interview iii*; and *HG3*.
- 11 "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010.
- 12 *Interviews ii*.
- 13 "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010.
- 14 Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., Greg Scarlatoiu, Amanda Mortwedt Oh, and Rosa Park. *North Korea's Long-term Prison-Labor Facility Kyo-hwa-so No. 1, Kaech'ŏn*, (Washington,

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D.C.: Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), 2020), https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/Bermudez_Kaechon_FINAL.pdf; Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., Greg Scarlatoiu, Amanda Mortwedt Oh, and Rosa Park. *North Korea's Long-term Prison-Labor Facility Kyo-hwa-so No. 12, Jöngö-ri - Update 3*, (Washington, D.C.: Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), 2020), https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/KHS12_FINALFINAL.pdf.

- 15 According to one report during early 2020, North Korea has likely changed the name of the Ministry of People's Security back to its older name of Ministry of Social Security (사회보장부, *Sa-hoe Bo-jang-bu*). This, however, remains to be confirmed. <https://www.nknews.org/2020/06/north-korea-likely-renames-ministry-of-peoples-security/?t=1591178315505>.
- 16 Central Intelligence Agency, *Chungsan Military Area: Ground Forces Facilities*, North Korea, February 1970 [Declassified].
- 17 Author interview data; *Interviews ii*; and *Interview iii*. The timing of these transitions remains to be further refined and additional transitions may have occurred. To confuse this matter even further this detention facility may have additional official and cover designations. *Ibid.*; author interview data; and "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010.
- 18 *Ibid.*
- 19 Author interview data; *Interviews ii*; *Interview iii*; *HG3*; and Central Intelligence Agency, *Chungsan Military Area: Ground Forces Facilities*, North Korea, February 1970 [Declassified].
- 20 The term "high resolution" in this report refers to digital satellite images with a ground sample distance (GSD) of less than .7 meters. The GSD is the distance between pixel centers when measured on the ground. Analog (film) satellite imagery is measured in ground resolution (see note #1 above).
- 21 *Interview ii*; *Interview iii*; and "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010
- 22 See footnote 4; and *UN Crp 1*.
- 23 Author interview data and *Interview ii*.
- 24 *Ibid.*; and *Interview iii*.
- 25 *Interview iii*.
- 26 *Interviews ii*; and *Interview iii*.
- 27 *Interview iii*.
- 28 *Interview ii*.
- 29 *UN Crp 1*, para 813; and *Interview iii*.
- 30 *Interviews ii*; and *Interview iii*.
- 31 *Interview ii*.
- 32 *Ibid.*
- 33 *Ibid.*
- 34 Gardens are common features at military, government, and industrial facilities throughout North Korea. This is both a component of Korean culture and a response to a general level of food insecurity throughout the nation. Former detainees report that among the vegetables grown for guards and their families are "All kinds of vegetables, especially cabbages, cucumbers, eggplants." *Interview iii*.
- 35 *Interviews ii*; and *Interview iii*.

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- 36 *Interview ii.*
- 37 Ibid. Hypothermia, combined with malnutrition and abuse, were likely the cause of a majority of these reported deaths.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Ibid. and author interview information.
- 41 *Interviews ii;* and *Interview iii.*
- 42 Ibid.
- 43 *Interview ii.*
- 44 Ibid. and author interview information.
- 45 *Interview iii.*
- 46 There is an even chance that this could be either a KPA or paramilitary reserve facility.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 *Interviews ii;* and *Interview iii.*
- 49 *UN Crp 1*, para. 813.
- 50 "N.Korea's Worst Concentration Camp Exposed," *Chosunilbo*, March 23, 2010.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 *Interview ii.*
- 53 Ibid.
- 54 *UN Crp 1*, para. 813.
- 55 For example, see Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., Greg Scarlatoiu, Amanda Mortwedt Oh, and Rosa Park. *North Korea's Long-term Prison-Labor Facility Kyo-hwa-so No. 12, Jöngö-ri - Update 3*, (Washington, D.C.: Committee for Human Rights in North Korea (HRNK), 2020), https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/KHS12_FINALFINAL.pdf.
- 56 *UN Crp 1*, para. 813.
- 57 Recommendation 126.58. *List of all recommendations made to Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its responses*, Session 33 - May 2019, https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/korea_dpr/session_33_-_may_2019/2rps_dprk.pdf.

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All satellite imagery in this document: DigitalGlobe, NextView License and declassified CIA KH-9.