





# The gulags of Kim Jong-un

An estimated 180,000 people suspected of political wrong-doing or wrong-thinking – including family members “guilty by association” – are incarcerated in North Korea’s *kwanliso* penal camp system

▲ Kwanliso hard labour camps       Type of hard labour       Estimated population, offenders and families

**1 Kwanliso 14:** Officials perceived to have performed poorly, criticized regime or conducted “anti-government” activities.

**Total control zone – prisoners work until death**

 Coal mines, factories producing military uniforms, tyres, cement, agriculture  
 50,000

CHINA

NORTH KOREA

Hwaseong ▲ 4

Chongjin ▲ 5

Hoeryong ▲ 6

**2 Kwanliso 18:** Oldest North Korean prison camp, opened in 1958

**Total control zone**

 Coal, cement, pottery, roof tiles, alcohol  
 10,000



1 Kaechon  
2  
3 Yodok  
Pukchang

Pyongyang

Seoul

Demilitarized Zone



SOUTH KOREA

100km



62 miles

**3 Kwanliso 15: Total control zone**



Four in 10 deaths from malnutrition

 Coal and limestone mining, sweets, alcohol, cigarettes, noodles, sheep/duck farms  
 45,000, including up to 6,000 Christians

**4 Kwanliso 16:** At 550 sq km, camp is country’s largest



 Labour types unknown  
 20,000

**5 Kwanliso 25:** Single building prison complex

 Kalmaegi bicycles  
 5,000

**6 Kwanliso 22: Total control zone**

Reports that up to 30,000 prisoners died of starvation in 2012

 Corn, water melons, potatoes, cooking oil, soy bean paste, cigarettes  
 50,000