



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

North Korea

North Korea – PRK37019 – North Korea
– PRK37019 – North Korean ID cards –
Drivers Licence – Education – School
children – Hyesan – False names

20 July 2010

- 1. Some purported North Koreans state that they have never held a travel document in their hands, and does not know the identity recorded in their passport. If true, this implies that such passengers and their escorts are confident that Immigration officials accept documents that are handled exclusively by their escorts, and that the officials do not engage directly with the passenger. Can the Department indicate whether or not this is usual practice? (The incoming passengers may well be part of tour groups from China.)**

On 22 July 2010 the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) was contacted in relation to this matter.¹ On 29 July 2010 the Airport Policy Section of DIAC responded and provided the following advice:

Do Australian Immigration officials allow escorts or tour guides to submit and exclusively handle the travel documents of people travelling with them upon entry to Australia?

The Approved Destination Status (ADS) scheme, facilitates and promotes the travel to Australia for genuine Chinese citizens participating in tour groups organised by travel agencies approved by the Australian and the PRC authorities. ADS participants hold a Tourist (subclass 676) visa with a condition that requires them to remain with their tour group and tour group leader.

On arrival at an Australian airport, the entire ADS tour group should present for immigration clearance together, where they will be processed by a primary line officer (PLO). PLOs are employees of the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, who are delegated under the Migration Act 1958 to undertake the primary immigration clearance function on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Passengers are only seen by a DIAC officer where there is an issue preventing them from being immigration cleared by the PLO – for example, their identity cannot be confirmed, or they do not present the required documentation.

ADS participants must present a valid travel document and incoming passenger card (IPC) to the PLO, who will scan the travel document to determine that the passenger holds a visa. It is only once the travel document is scanned that the PLO can identify as passenger as being an ADS participant, by way of a prompt in the PACE system. PLOs are trained to respond to this prompt by confirming whether the passenger is travelling with the tour group and tour leader. If the passenger is not with the group/leader, the PLO will refer the passenger to DIAC for further checking.

In terms of handling the travel document, there is no specific requirement that each individual passenger hand their travel document to the PLO separately. It is acceptable for tour group leaders to hand all travel documents for the group to the PLO. However, the PLO must ensure

¹RRT Country Advice Service 2010, Email to DIAC 'Request for assistance from Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT ref: PRK37019)', 22 July - Attachment 1.

that they check the documentation for each passenger, including checking for possible fraud, and performing a face to travel document check, to ensure each person is adequately documented to enter Australia.

Do Australian Immigration officials engage directly with individuals who enter Australia with an escort or travel guide?

As outlined above, PLOs must check the documentation for every individual passenger presenting for immigration clearance, including checking for possible fraud and performing a face to travel document check. Depending on the circumstances, they may or may not need to further engage with a passenger, such as questioning them about their intended travel. Depending on an ADS participant's English language ability, the PLO may require assistance from the tour leader, however, PLOs are trained to exercise caution when using third party travelers as translators.

Should a passenger be referred to DIAC for further checking, DIAC would engage directly with that individual in relation to any concerns they might have. Depending on the circumstances, they might also speak to an ADS tour guide to obtain further information. Should a passenger have difficulty communicating in English, DIAC may engage an accredited TIS translator to assist.

Are individuals who enter Australia with a tour group from China processed individually, or do Australian Immigration officials deal exclusively with the escort or travel guide upon entry to Australia?

As outlined above, all passengers arriving at Australian airports, and presenting for immigration clearance, must present to a PLO at the primary line. ADS participants should present to a PLO with their tour group and leader. However, the PLO must verify that each passenger individually meets the requirements for immigration clearance, by checking their travel document and incoming passenger card, and performing a face to travel document check.²

2. What do North Korean ID cards look like and in what circumstances must a person carry one?

On 12 May 2010, *The Daily NK* reported that a new version of the national identification card will begin to be issued from 17 May 2010. According to the report "the new ID card is plastic, and contains a picture and personal information such as name, gender, race, birthplace and residence". The card will first be issued in the capital and then the provinces. The report states that the project to issue new identification cards "is the culmination of a project begun in 2004, when the North Korean authorities tried to computerize citizen databases and issue a new form of ID card but were apparently not able to complete the project due to a lack of funds". According to the report "now, they have resumed the project for those who did not receive the new ID card in 2004 and those who turned 17, the legal age for receiving the card, between 2004 and 2010".³

A 2010 report published by *The Daily NK* provides the following two examples of North Korean identification cards. The identification card on the left was issued in 2004. The identification card on the right is an undated older card⁴:

² DIAC 2010, Email to RRT Country Advice Service 'Fw: Request for assistance from Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT ref: PRK37019)', 29 July - Attachment 25.

³ Hee, Y.G. 2010, 'New ID Card Project Ready for Launch', *The Daily NK*, 12 May <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=6360> - Accessed 22 July 2010 - Attachment 2.

⁴ 'North Korea Changes ID Cards' 2010, *The Daily NK*, 5 March <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=6087> - Accessed 22 July 2010 - Attachment 3.



Limited information was found in the sources consulted regarding the use of North Korean Identification cards. A 2000 journal article from the *Refugee Survey Quarterly* states that it is a criminal offence for North Koreans to travel without carrying a citizen identification card or a “travel pass”. The journal article provided the following information on the incarceration of individuals found to be travelling without citizen identification cards or travel cards:

...anyone caught without a travel pass and citizen ID card (most of the IDPs fall into this category) is handed over to the police and then is sent to a temporary labour camp (following the order of Kim Jungil, the North Korean government has transformed the motels at the station of each city into concentration/labour camps for displaced people caught on the spot including unaccompanied children), and before his/her identification is screened and sentence determined, he/she is sent to indoctrination camps near his/her hometown.⁵

No other information was located in the sources consulted regarding the circumstances in which a person must carry an identification card.

3. (a) Is there any information on DPRK (truck) driver licences? (b) Is there any information on the age or other requirements to undertake such work?

Reports indicate that there are four grades of automobile driver’s licence in North Korea. A 2007 book by Andrei Lankov, titled *North of the DMZ: Essays on Daily Life in North Korea* states that the fourth level of the licence, the lowest grade qualifies its holder to drive trucks. According to the publication “only a tiny minority of people” in North Korea obtain a driver’s licence. The publication also indicates that high school students and “young men” can study to acquire a driver’s license. The book provides the following information regarding gaining a drivers licence in North Korea:

There are a few ways to gain a license. It appears that the most common method is to study at one of the special driving schools which are operated in every province and some major cities. In order to be admitted into such a school, candidates must produce recommendations from their superiors. It is also common for high school students to be sent there. This is a part of their military training; the army need drivers, and the state ensures that some young men learn driving schools before they are drafted. At the end of the course the driving school students must pass an exam.

The school is an all-day institution. During the course, students must reside in the school’s dormitory. They spend six months studying traffic rules, learning practical driving skills and training in vehicle maintenance.

...Another way to earn a license is through practical work. The low level of reliability of antiquated North Korean trucks means they often carry onboard mechanics, also known as driver’s assistants. Is someone works as such as assistant for two years, he (but never she) is eligible to apply to take a driving exam and, if successful, be granted a licence.⁶

⁵ Kang, E. 2002, ‘Relief without Protection’, *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 2

<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/19/2/110.pdf> - Accessed 22 July 2010 - Attachment 4.

⁶ Lankov, A. 2007, *North of the DMZ: Essays on Daily Life in North Korea*, Google Books website

http://books.google.com.au/books?id=hmKiUKUE_p8C&pg=PA152&dq=%22north+korea'+%22driver's+licenc

A report dated 3 August 2007, published by *The Daily NK* provides information as to how to acquire a grade four driver's licence in North Korea. The report also states that an individual is required to study and pass an exam to gain a grade four licence. However, the report states that students are required to study for one year. The report states that upon completion of one years education on motor vehicles and the passing of a test students receive a diploma. Upon receiving a diploma, a grade four drivers licence is issued but the licence holder reportedly cant start driving immediately. According to the report most grade four licence holders work as 'assistant drivers' for at least three to five years and then must bribe an "affiliated company (factory)" to gain their own car and drive. Upon receiving their own car an individual's driver's licence is reportedly raised a grade every three to five years if they are not in any accidents. In order to gain a drivers licence at a grade three or higher the requirements become more onerous, including passing a National Public Official Exam.⁷

4. Do young men undertake military training or camps whilst at school? Were there any periods where famine required them in practice to work instead on farms?

Reports indicate that in 2000 compulsory military training was conducted in North Korean schools. Available information also indicates that during 2000 school children in North Korea were required to undertake work in fields and farms.⁸

A 2001 report by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers states that high school children aged between 14 and 16 undertake mandatory military training with the Red Guard Youth. According to the report the Red Guard Youth "has units in every high school". The report also states that "it has been reported that North Korean students spend two months each summer in camps that combine military training with ideological studies."⁹

Similarly, a US Department of State (USDOS) report on North Korea for the year 2000 states that "foreign visitors and academic sources report that children from an early age are subjected to several hours a week of mandatory military training and indoctrination at their schools." The report also states that "school children sometimes are sent to work in factories or in the fields for short periods to assist in completing special projects or in meeting production goals".¹⁰

The 2005 publication, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood* provides information on life in North Korea. The author, Hyok Kang escaped North Korea in 1998 at the age of 12. Hyok Kang notes that primary school children were required to do agricultural work after school and on the weekends. Kang states that secondary school children were required to camp and work in fields for periods of a month and half during harvests. Students were also reportedly required to do field work during winter holidays which went from mid November to March.¹¹

[e%22&hl=en&ei=JgxJTKPbAYjcvQOVjsCwDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=driver's&f=false](http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk00100&num=2463) - Accessed 23 July 2010 - Attachment 5

⁷ See, K.M 2007, 'North Korean Grade 1 Driver's License Near Impossible to Obtain', *The Daily NK*, 3 August <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk00100&num=2463> - Accessed 23 July 2010 - Attachment 6.

⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers 2001, *Global Report on Child Soldiers 2001*, April http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=215 - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 7; US Department of State 2001 *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2000 – North Korea*, February, Section 4 - Attachment 8; Kang, H. 2004, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood*, Little Brown, London, pp. 52 -57 - Attachment 9.

⁹ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers 2001, *Global Report on Child Soldiers 2001*, April http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=215 - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 7

¹⁰ US Department of State 2001 *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2000 – North Korea*, February, Section 4 - Attachment 8.

¹¹ Kang, H. 2004, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood*, Little Brown, London, pp. 52 -57 - Attachment 9.

5. What foreign languages are taught in DPRK schools? (Chinese?)

Limited information was found in the sources consulted regarding which foreign languages are taught in North Korean schools. The following reports suggests that English and Chinese have been the primary foreign languages taught in North Korean schools:

- In the abovementioned 2005 publication, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood*, Hyok Kang notes that Chinese and English were subjects taught at his school. However, the date and grade level in which Hyok Kang refers to in relation to his education in North Korea is unclear.¹²
- A 2005 publication titled *Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning* states that “in 1992 following the collapse of the USSR, Russian was completely removed from the curriculum, and English became the only mandated foreign language taught”. The book also states that “knowledge of 3,000 Chinese characters is required of all students through foreign language courses taught by North Korean teachers”. According to the publication “Aside from English and Chinese, it is possible to study French, German or Japanese”.¹³

No other reports were found in the sources consulted regarding the removal of Russian language studies from the North Korean education curriculum.

6. (a) Where is Sunghu-Dong? (b) Please, provide, if available, a map and details of landmarks, etc. for Hyesan City. (c) Is there cross-border traffic between Hyesan and the neighbouring PRC localities?

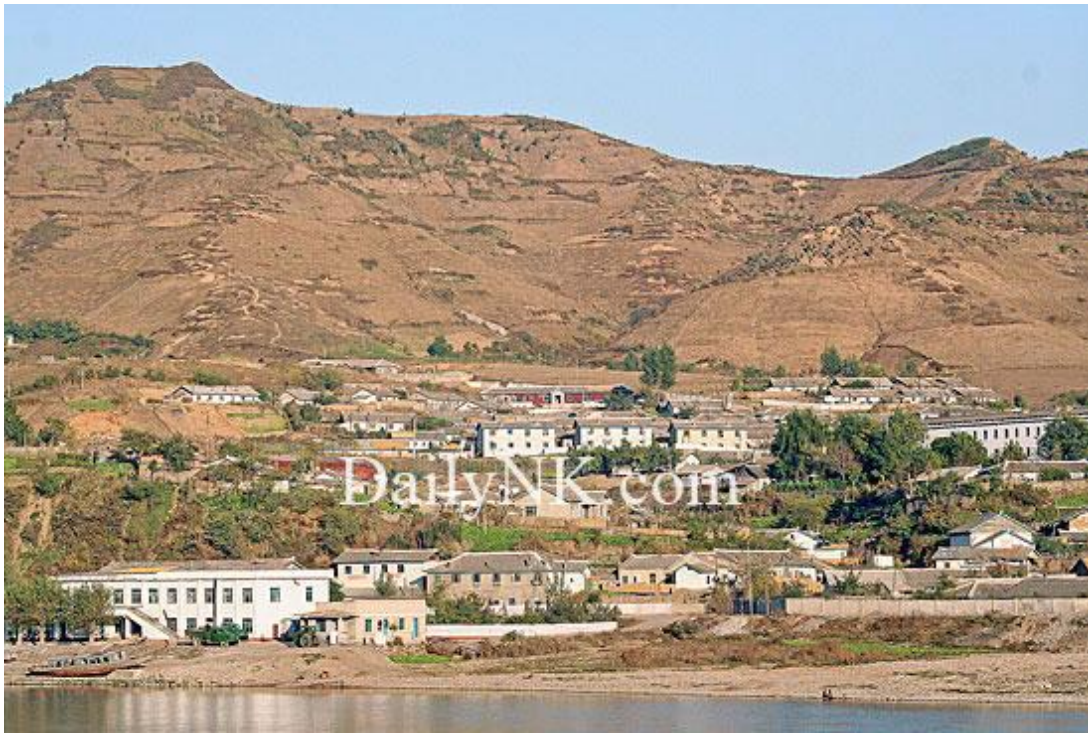
Sunghu-Dong

Only one reference was found in the sources consulted regarding Sunghu-Dong. A 2009 report by *The Daily NK* states that Mr Im Jung Gun wielded a sickle against a forestry guard “while descending from a mountain in the Sunghu-dong of Hyesan”. According to the report the guard who had scattered the grass that Mr Gun had collected and then issued him with a fine. The report states that North Korean authorities were conducting a crackdown on people cutting down trees from the mountainside. The report contains the following picture which may be of Sunghu-dong as it is titled “degraded North Korean mountainside, the latest setting for social conflict”¹⁴:

¹² Kang, H. 2004, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood*, Little Brown, London, p.45 - Attachment 9.

¹³ Hinkel, E. 2005, *Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning*, Google Books website, p.1031
http://books.google.com.au/books?id=aaTzWwZ87tUC&pg=PA1031&lpg=PA1031&dq=%22north+korea%22+school+%22foreign+languages%22&source=bl&ots=ox2saBZVi2&sig=axpOtZsMcoS6nawrMBsR3KqzYrY&hl=en&ei=wx9NTPHAN4bevOOIwKC7Cg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCOO6AEwATgK#v=onepage&q=%22north%20korea%22%20school%20%22foreign%20languages%22&f=false - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 10.

¹⁴ Jin, L.S. 2009, ‘Afforestation Causing Social Conflict’, *The Daily NK*, 3 November
<http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=5602> - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 11.



No other information was found in the sources consulted regarding Sunghu-dong.

Hyesan

Attachment 12 and Attachment 13 show the location of Hyesan city within North Korea¹⁵. The following Google map provides some landmarks surrounding Hyesan city (Hyesan is marked as 'A')¹⁶.



¹⁵ 'Google Maps of Hyesan, Yanggang-do', Google Maps website <http://maps.google.com/> - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 12; 'Hysean' 2000, *Microsoft Encarta Interactive Atlas 2000* - Attachment 13.

¹⁶ 'Google Maps of Hyesan, Yanggang-do', Google Maps website <http://maps.google.com/> - Accessed 26 July 2010 - Attachment 12.

The North Korea Online Travel Guide website provides the following further information on landmarks within Hyesan city:

Hyesan City is located in the Paektu Mountains and on the border with China by the Amnok River. There used to be a castle here. The average temperature is low, around 3 oC. Frost starts in the end of September and lasts until May.

Kwaegong Pavilion

The Kwaegong Pavilion used to be on top of the South Gate of Hyesan Jin Castle. This castle was rebuilt in 1421 and used until the end of the Ri Dynasty. The pavilion has two stories of which the second one is made of wood. From the pavilion there is a nice view on the Amnok River.

Pochonbo Battle Monument

On the hill of Kwaegong Pavilion is the 38.7 meters high Monument to the Victorious Pochonbo Battle. It was built in 1967 to memorize the battle which took place here on June 4, 1937.

Pochonbo

The mountainous city Pochonbo is located 21 km from Hyesan. Here the KPRA fought the Pochonbo Battle in 1937. Preserved are the commanding site and some other buildings associated with the battle. On the place where he delivered a speech a statue of Kim Il Sung was erected. Also a museum and a monument were built.

Naegok Spa

On the shore of Karim Stream near Pochonbo there is the Naegok Spa. The water has a temperature of 46 oC and is reputed to be effective in women's diseases, high blood pressure, arthritis and other diseases. There is also a sanatorium.¹⁷

Cross-border traffic between Hyesan and the PRC

Reports indicate some legal and illegal cross border traffic from Hyesan city to China:

- On 6 November 2009, *UPI Asia Online* reported that a Chinese company was purchased the right to mine copper in Hyesan for a 25 year period.¹⁸
- On 31 August 2009, *The Daily NK* reported on the exposure of an organised prostitution ring in Hyesan. The prostitution ring had reportedly been running since 2005 in Hyesan hotels frequented by Chinese and North Korean officials. The report states that the head of the ring "has good connections in China, so some of his women crossed the border and went as far as Changbai in China to work."¹⁹
- A report dated April 2009, published by The Nixon Centre reports that the Hyesan border has been "declared a 'heavy disaster area' for criminal activity by Chinese officials and another possible route for North Koreans attempting illegal entry into Chinese territory".²⁰

¹⁷ Hyesan' (undated), North Korea Online Travel Guide website

http://www.vnc.nl/korea/?City_Guide:Paektu:Hyesan - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 14.

¹⁸ Chang, A. 2009, 'China's bonds with North Korea', *UPI Asia Online*, 6 November http://www.upiasia.com/Economics/2009/11/06/chinas_bonds_with_north_korea/7515/ - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 15

¹⁹ Jin, L.S. 2009, 'Middle School Prostitutes Exposed in Hyesan', *The Daily NK*, 31 August <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=5354> - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 16

²⁰ Thompson, D & Freeman, C. 2009, *Flood Across the Border: China's Disaster Relief Operations and Potential Response to a North Korean Refugee Crisis*, The Nixon Center website, 1 April, p.12 <http://www.nixoncenter.org/USKI-Flood-Across-the-Border.pdf> - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 17.

- Reports indicate that scrap metal has been illegally smuggled from the Hyesan to Jangbaek border region to China. Reports indicate that this practice has been occurring from 1997.²¹

Reports also indicate that the Hyesan border has operated as one of the common cross border routes into China:

- A December 2009 journal article titled ‘Cross border North Korean women trafficking and victimization between North Korea and China’ states that Hyesan is one of the geographical “hot spots” for the trafficking of North Korean women into China.²²
- A 2002 report by Dr Hazel Smith states that Hyesan provides a “regular exit point into China from the DPRK”.²³
- A November 2003 report by *Time* states that thousands of North Koreans have crossed from the Hyesan border into China. The report states that the vast majority are women, although men also cross over for short periods of work or begging. According to the report thousands of North Korean women are sold by traffickers as wives for Chinese men.²⁴

7. Is there any information on DPRK medical exemptions to military service?

No information was found in the sources consulted regarding medical exemptions to military service in North Korea.

8. Do reports indicate or suggest the extent to which North Koreans in China adopt false names or take other measures to avoid PRC authorities?

Limited information was found in the sources consulted regarding the extent to which North Koreans assume false names in China. A report dated 5 July 2009 published by *The Los Angeles Times* provides information from interviewed North Korean refugees living in China. The report states that “North Koreans outside their country often give fake names because speaking to foreigners can be considered treason under North Korean law”.²⁵ On 5 August 2007, *The Telegraph* reported on the situation for Miss Ban, a North Korean refugee in China. Miss Ban had assumed a false identity in order to hide from Chinese authorities.²⁶ No other reports were found in the sources consulted regarding North Korean refugees assuming false identities in China.

²¹ ‘Scrap metal smuggling rampant in North Korea’ 2008, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars website http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/apr_1.pdf - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 18; Kuo, C.S. 1997, ‘The Mineral Industry of North Korea’, US Geological Survey website

<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/1997/9315097.pdf> - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 19.

²² Lim, E., Yun, M., Park, M. & Williams, H. 2009, ‘Cross border North Korean women trafficking and victimization between North Korea and China: An ethnographic case study’, *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, vol. 37, no. 4, December 2009, p. 162 - Attachment 20.

²³ Smith, H. 2002, *North Koreans in China; Defining the problems and offering some solutions*, 1 December, Korean American Sharing Movement website, 1 December, p. 3

http://kasm.org/PDFs/NorthKoreansinChina_HS.pdf - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 21

²⁴ Beech, H. 2003, ‘Buy Freedom’, *Time*, 17 November

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,543843,00.html> - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 22

²⁵ Demick, B. 2009, ‘North Korea moves against a tiny pocket of capitalism’, *Los Angeles Times*, 5 July

<http://articles.latimes.com/2009/jul/05/world/fg-north-korea-economy> - Accessed 27 July 2010 - Attachment 23.

²⁶ Soukhorukov, S. 2007, ‘I escaped North Korea after famine, violence’, *Telegraph*, 5 August

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/1559519/I-escaped-North-Korea-after-famine-violence.html> - Accessed 27 July 2010- Attachment 24

Attachments

1. RRT Country Advice Service 2010, Email to DIAC 'Request for assistance from Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT ref: PRK37019)', 22 July.
2. Hee, Y.G. 2010, 'New ID Card Project Ready for Launch', *The Daily NK*, 12 May <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=6360> – Accessed 22 July 2010.
3. 'North Korea Changes ID Cards' 2010, *The Daily NK*, 5 March <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=6087> – Accessed 22 July 2010.
4. Kang, E. 2002, 'Relief without Protection', *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 2 <http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/19/2/110.pdf> – Accessed 22 July 2010.
5. Lankov, A. 2007, *North of the DMZ: Essays on Daily Life in North Korea*, Google Books website http://books.google.com.au/books?id=hmKiUkUE_p8C&pg=PA152&dq=%22north+korea'+%22driver's+licence%22&hl=en&ei=JgxJTKPbAYjcvQOVjsCwDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAA#v=snippet&q=driver's&f=false – Accessed 23 July 2010.
6. See, K.M 2007, 'North Korean Grade 1 Driver's License Near Impossible to Obtain', *The Daily NK*, 3 August <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk00100&num=2463> – Accessed 23 July 2010.
7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers 2001, *Global Report on Child Soldiers 2001*, April http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=215- Accessed 26 July 2010.
8. US Department of State 2001 *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2000 – North Korea*, February.
9. Kang, H. 2004, *This is Paradise: My North Korean Childhood*, Little Brown, London, pp. 45 -57.
10. Hinkel, E. 2005, *Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning*, Google Books website http://books.google.com.au/books?id=aaTzWwZ87tUC&pg=PA1031&lpg=PA1031&dq=%22north+korea%22+school+%22foreign+languages%22&source=bl&ots=ox2saBZVi2&sig=apxOtZsMcoS6nawrMBsR3KqzYrY&hl=en&ei=wx9NTPHAN4bevQOIwKC7Cg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCQO6AEwATgK#v=onepage&q=%22north%20korea%22%20school%20%22foreign%20languages%22&f=false – Accessed 26 July 2010.
11. Jin, L.S. 2009, 'Afforestation Causing Social Conflict', *The Daily NK*, 3 November <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=5602> – Accessed 26 July 2010.
12. 'Google Maps of Hyesan, Yanggang-do', Google Maps website <http://maps.google.com/> – Accessed 26 July 2010.
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14. Hyesan' (undated), North Korea Online Travel Guide website http://www.vnc.nl/korea/?City_Guide:Paektu:Hyesan – Accessed 27 July 2010.

15. Chang, A. 2009, 'China's bonds with North Korea', *UPI Asia Online*, 6 November http://www.upiasia.com/Economics/2009/11/06/chinas_bonds_with_north_korea/7515/ – Accessed 27 July 2010.
16. Jin, L.S. 2009, 'Middle School Prostitutes Exposed in Hyesan', *The Daily NK*, 31 August <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk01500&num=5354> – Accessed 27 July 2010.
17. Thompson, D & Freeman, C. 2009, *Flood Across the Border: China's Disaster Relief Operations and Potential Response to a North Korean Refugee Crisis*, The Nixon Center website, 1 April <http://www.nixoncenter.org/USKI-Flood-Across-the-Border.pdf> – Accessed 27 July 2010.
18. 'Scrap metal smuggling rampant in North Korea' 2008, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars website http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/apr_1.pdf – Accessed 27 July 2010.
19. Kuo, C.S. 1997, 'The Mineral Industry of North Korea', US Geological Survey website <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/1997/9315097.pdf> – Accessed 27 July 2010.
20. Lim, E., Yun, M., Park, M. & Williams, H. 2009, 'Cross border North Korean women trafficking and victimization between North Korea and China: An ethnographic case study', *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, vol. 37, no. 4, December 2009.
21. Smith, H. 2002, *North Koreans in China; Defining the problems and offering some solutions*, 1 December, Korean American Sharing Movement website, 1 December, p. 3 http://kasm.org/PDFs/NorthKoreansinChina_HS.pdf – Accessed 27 July 2010.
22. Beech, H. 2003, 'Buy Freedom', *Time*, 17 November <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,543843,00.html> – Accessed 27 July 2010.
23. Demick, B. 2009, 'North Korea moves against a tiny pocket of capitalism', *Los Angeles Times*, 5 July <http://articles.latimes.com/2009/jul/05/world/fg-north-korea-economy> – Accessed 27 July 2010.
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25. DIAC 2010, Email to RRT Country Advice Service 'Fw: Request for assistance from Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT ref: PRK37019)', 29 July.