NGOs unite against religious freedom oppression in China

A review of 2018 UPR submissions related to The Church of Almighty God in China

Human Rights Without Frontiers & Bitter Winter
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Foreword

The Church of Almighty God (CAG), also known as Eastern Lightning, is a Chinese Christian new religious movement, founded in 1991, whose core teaching is that Jesus has returned among humans incarnated as Almighty God, a Chinese woman currently working and leading the Church in the U.S. It is a peaceful religious movement, now spread across every continent, but with its main constituency in China.

The CAG believes that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which has consistently persecuted Christians, is a manifestation of the evil Great Red Dragon from the Book of Revelation, and that the Dragon will fall under the weight of its errors. However, the CAG does not participate in politics or advocate any revolution.

Because of the difference between its beliefs and the CCP’s atheistic ideology and its phenomenal expansion (in 2014, CCP sources credited it with four million members), the CAG has been persecuted since the 1990s and on the official list of xie jiao as of 1995.

Xie jiao (normally translated as “evil cults,” but in fact meaning “heterodox teachings”) are movements the Chinese government does not approve of. What teachings were “heterodox” was determined by the atheistic authorities, and lists of xie jiao were based on political grounds. Belonging to a xie jiao is a crime punishable under Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code, with a jail penalty of 3 to 7 years or “more.”

The CAG claims that more than 300,000 of its members have been arrested, more than 40,000 have been tortured, thousands are being held in the dreaded “transformation through education” camps, and more than 30 have died in jail under highly suspicious circumstances. Bodies seen by the families in several cases had organs missing, evidence that the infamous “organ harvesting” practice has been extended to CAG prisoners. Scholars cannot confirm precise figures but regard these claims as believable, as Chinese media and documents report weekly that hundreds of CAG members have been arrested. The documentation presented in this brochure proves that extensive persecution and torture of The Church of Almighty God members is part of the Chinese daily routine to suppress religious liberty.

A confidential CCP document leaked to Western media indicates that a massive new campaign aimed at “eradicating” the CAG was launched in 2018,
thousands of members have been arrested and the number of arrests is still increasing.

The CCP does not deny the repression but claims it is justified by crimes committed by the CAG, and, in 2017, invited Western scholars to seminars in China to share their knowledge of the CAG. Stories of these crimes were disseminated internationally by the CCP through an extensive fake news campaign that unfortunately was taken at face value by various respected Western media outlets. However, the scholars who studied documents that were provided to them or published by the Chinese authorities concluded that these accusations are unfounded.

Thousands of CAG members have escaped abroad, seeking refugee status. In some countries, asylum is typically granted, although there are problems in proving their identity (they often destroy their ID in China and some travel with false passports). In other countries, CAG members have their applications denied and lawyers file appeals with supporting documents prepared by scholars and NGOs. For instance, more than 600 asylum applications from CAG members in South Korea have been denied. NGOs have denounced the heavy Chinese political pressure to do so, and scholars have noted that China has invested more in its fake news campaign against the CAG in South Korea than in other countries. Asylum seekers deported to China face the certainty of arrest and, in the case of CAG leaders, serious risk of execution.

The case of the CAG is one of the largest examples of religious persecution in China, and is, so far, largely unreported likely due to the anti-CAG fake news that is widespread on the internet and easily believable.
Introduction

This report compiles numerous United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) submissions that reference The Church of Almighty God in China. These submissions reveal a dark picture of the reality that The Church of Almighty God members face in the country.

The NGO submissions recounted in this report, come from the following NGOs:

Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)
Canaan Human Rights
Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC)
Center for Studies on New Religions (CESNUR)
Citizens’ Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees (CHNK)
Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (CAP LC)
European Federation for Freedom of Belief (FOB)
European Interreligious Forum for Religious Freedom (EIFRF)
Human Rights Without Frontiers (HRWF)
International Observatory of Religious Liberty of Refugees (ORLIR)
Omnium des Libertés
Soteria International
The Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR)

Please note that there are only sections of each of the submissions. To view full submissions, please visit the UPR website: https://www.upr-info.org/en/review/China/Session-31---November-2018.

The Universal Periodic Review

A mechanism of the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) works to ensure the respect of human rights in United Nations Member States.

Every five years, each of the UN Member States is reviewed under the UPR. Topics covered in this review are those that are discussed in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights
instruments to which the state is party, voluntary pledges and commitments made by the state, and other applicable international humanitarian laws.

During the review, a Member State meets with the Human Rights Council. During this meeting, the Human Rights Council addresses its concerns regarding any non-compliance with the above-mentioned international standards in that particular Member State. The Member State has the opportunity to respond. In the end, a series of recommendations are made to the Member State. During their next UPR session, the Member State needs to explain the progress or lack of it made on implementing the suggestions.

The concerns that the Human Rights Council addresses are based on three sets of documents. The first set is a national report, in which the Member State being reviewed presents its accomplishments and challenges in implementing the recommendations from their previous UPR cycle. The second set of documents is a compilation of UN information. This is information that The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) receives from UN agencies, special procedures, and treaty bodies. The third set of documents is referred to as the “Stakeholder Summary.” The documents are a summary of reports submitted to the United Nations by national human rights institutions and civil society organizations.1

Any civil society organization is free to submit a stakeholder submission to the UPR via the UN’s website: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx.

China’s UPR 2018: The Church of Almighty God

China’s UPR is planned on 6 November 2018. As previously noted, multiple NGO submissions addressed the situation of The Church of Almighty God in China. As apparent in these submissions, The Church of Almighty God members in China have been facing grave human rights abuses for years.

The Church of Almighty God (CAG)

As Holly Folk of Western Washington University explains in Protestant Continuities in The Church of Almighty God, The Church of Almighty God is a peaceful, non-threatening religious group. According to Folk, the CAG believes that Jesus Christ has returned to the world as Almighty God in the shape of a Chinese woman and regards Almighty God’s messages as an authoritative Christian scripture and Almighty God’s work as fulfillment of

the prophecies in the Bible.² Folk explains that the CAG beliefs strongly resonate with the doctrines of Protestantism, but differences do exist. For example, the CAG believes that both Jesus and the living person it worships as Almighty God originate from the Spirit of God and are one and the same God. It recognizes the importance of both the Bible as well as a book entitled “The Word Appears in the Flesh,” which includes most of the utterances of Almighty God. However, “understanding continuities with teachings of traditional Christianity supports the conclusion that CAG is indeed ‘Christian.’”³

It is important to highlight that religious scholars around the world have examined this religious group and its teachings and have concluded that they are peaceful and non-threatening. For more information about The Church of Almighty God’s theology, see the report by Holly Folk.

**China’s Persecution of The Church of Almighty God**

The People’s Republic of China is a one-party state, ruled by a single authority, the all-pervasive Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

There is no freedom of religion or belief in China. Officially, the CCP in China is atheist. While some religious groups have been granted some level of tolerance from the government, most have not.

This anti-religious freedom stance paired with an abysmal human rights record leaves many in China in grave danger. The most recently known victims of this have been the members of The Church of Almighty God.

Chinese authorities identify, target, imprison, torture and sometimes kill members of religious groups that the government has labeled as *xie jiao* (which is popularly translated as “evil cult,” but more accurately ascribed as meaning “heterodox religions”). Groups that do not align themselves with the Chinese Communist Party are often given this label.

To be labeled as *xie jiao* is lethal, as it means any individual associated with the group is subject to severe state coercion and persecution.

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³ Ibid.
The Church of Almighty God was labeled *xie jiao* in 1995\(^4\) and has more recently faced increasing oppression. In 2017, China’s State Council launched its anti-*xie jiao* website encouraging the public to take a stand against cults, setting off a new wave of persecution against the “dangerous” group regarded by the CCP.

As previously done to other groups, Chinese authorities coupled the persecution with a national and international fake news campaign designed to discredit The Church of Almighty God and justify its suppression, both in China and abroad.

In 2018, secret CCP documents published by *Bitter Winter* revealed that, as the persecution intensifies, the propaganda abroad should also intensify.\(^5\) The main accusation against the CAG is that members of the Church were responsible for the homicide of a woman in a McDonald’s diner in Zhaoyuan, Shandong, in 2014. However, when this accusation was investigated by Western scholars (some of whom had been invited to China by the CCP for seminars about the CAG) using documents supplied or published by the Chinese authorities themselves, it became clear that the crime had been committed by a different religious movement, unrelated to The Church of Almighty God, but with a similar name.\(^6\)

Other accusations of violence and kidnapping leaders of another Christian group have been proved equally unfounded by Western scholars on the basis of studies of available original documents.\(^7\) In fact, the CCP’s campaign against the CAG has been deemed by scholars as one of the largest and most

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egregious examples of fake news fabricated to discredit a religious movement.\(^8\)

This review of UPR Stakeholder submissions found that many NGOs reiterated that CAG members in China are often arbitrarily detained, denied fair trials and right to privacy, are often tortured, subject to forced conversions, extrajudicial killings, social and economic discrimination, and denied their asylum rights. Moreover, the Chinese authorities responsible for these serious human rights violations are treated with total impunity.

**Human Rights Violations of The Church of Almighty God Members**

**Arbitrary Detention**

Article 9 of the ICCPR provides that “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.”\(^9\)

Members of the Church of Almighty God have been systematically subject to arbitrary detention across China. CAG members have been arrested and sentenced without due process, fair trials, access to legal representation, and without their family members being notified of arrest or trial process.\(^10\)

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**Submission by Soteria International & The Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR)**

3.1 CAG Christians have encountered arbitrary detention and imprisonment on a large scale during 2014-2018. As mentioned earlier, in 2014, the CCP falsely attributed the May 28 McDonald’s Murder in Zhaoyuan, Shandong to CAG,

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\(^8\) See the special issue on fake news and anti-cult movements of *The Journal of CESNUR*: volume 2, issue 4, July - August 2018, in particular the leading article by Massimo Introvigne, “Fake News! Chinese Mobilization of Resources Against The Church of Almighty God as a Global Phenomenon”.

NB: We will publish no. 4 at the end of August, we do not have a link yet.


and thus openly began massive arrests of CAG members throughout the country. According to CCP’s official media outlet Xinhuanet, during June 16, 2014 to August 19, 2014, nearly 1,000 CAG Christians were arrested (China News 2014). Freedom House, an International NGO, reported that eighty percent of those arrested and persecuted between 2014 and early 2016 as members of “heterodox religions” (xie jiao) were members of CAG (Cook 2017). They were sentenced and imprisoned not because they had committed any crimes, but because they had peacefully exercised their rights to freedom of belief, and freedom of expression.

3.2 In 2017, the CCP carried out its “Door-knocking Operation” (The Office of the CCP Henan Provincial Committee 2017). From early 2017 to the end of September of the same year alone, at least 1,674 CAG Christians encountered arbitrary detention and imprisonment for their belief.

3.3 In March 2018, Human Rights Without Frontiers, an international NGO from Belgium, published 377 cases of detainees of CAG Christians in the 19-77 age range, among which 250 members were sentenced to three to seven years of imprisonment, and 73 to more than seven years. The investigation showed that those 377 CAG Christians were identified as “sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations,” and sentenced because of practicing the rights to freedom of religion and expression. The provision of Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code was commonly applied (HRWF 2018).

Some examples may be useful to understand the situation of these CAG Christians.

a. Ms. Luo Yanping, a CAG Christian, was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 2 years on November 21, 2013, due to her printing books of CAG (See Criminal Verdict from the official website of Judicial Opinions of China: http://bit.ly/2ExtkKx).

b. Ms. Sun Cuiqin, a CAG Christian, was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in April 2014, for helping and revising articles by other CAG Christians (https://goo.gl/S61RD8).

c. Mr. Li Xiaodong, a CAG Christian, 19 at that time, was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment on October 25, 2016, for using computer software to make videos for CAG (http://bit.ly/2EDtD4c).

d. Mr. Xie Guangsheng, a CAG Christian, 77 years old at that time, was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment on June 30, 2017, due to believing in
Almighty God and spreading the gospel, and fined 5,000 RMB (about 650 Euro) as well. From 2013 to 2017, he was administratively detained for 4 times due to his insisting on his belief in Almighty God (http://bit.ly/2EDtD4c).

e. Ms. Zheng Shihong, a CAG Christian, was arrested for organizing Church meetings for Church members and copying materials such as videos and articles of CAG, and sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in August 2017 (http://bit.ly/2BRjHW1).11

Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)

7.1 CAG Christians were continuously subject to arbitrary detention and imprisonment without due process from 2014 to 2018.

7.2 CAG Christians were detained on charges like “endangering social order,” or “sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations,” only because they peacefully participated in religious activities. Many of them were sentenced to long-term imprisonment, i.e. to the maximum term of 14 years as recorded. Hundreds of judicial documents published by the Chinese State prove this fact (See the official website of Judicial Opinions of China http://wenshu.court.gov.cn/).

7.3 Some examples may be useful to understand the situation of these CAG Christians.

Case 1: Mr. He Zhexun, a CAG Christian, was sentenced to 14 years in prison due to organizing meetings and doing work for the Church, and now he is still in custody (Introigne 2017b).

Case 2: In August 2014, Ms. Li Huaxian, another CAG Christian, was arrested due to spreading the Gospel and keeping on her home over 2,000 pieces of Gospel materials. In December 2014, she was sentenced to 8 years in prison. [See Criminal Verdict of Li Huaxian: https://goo.gl/y3XwGQ]

Since the McDonald’s Murder Case in 2014, the numbers of CAG Christians

being arrested arbitrarily surged upwards…

7.4 In 2017, the persecutions were further intensified, and the CCP arrested CAG Christians simultaneously in different provinces (see Huzhou Government Network 2017). At least 583 CAG Christians were arrested in Zhejiang Province alone from July 2 to 10 in 2017, and the number amounted to 638 as of early October 2017. At present, the overwhelming majority are still imprisoned, their family members are not allowed to visit them, and the details of their detention are unknown.12

Submission by Human Rights Without Frontiers

Four cases of being arbitrarily detained because of his or her belief in Almighty God are listed below, which seriously breach article 9, 18, 19, and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Case of YAO Maigui

Mr. Yao Maigui was born on 10th January 1937 in Ru’nan County, Henan Province. On 12th March 2014, he was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of “using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement.” This charge was pressed after he was accused of distributing books, keeping church materials in his home, and preaching the teachings of The Church of Almighty God. [See the criminal verdict from the official website of the judicial opinions of china: http://bit.ly/2H7wh2K ]

6. Case of REN Guixia

Ms. Ren Guixia, born on 7th October 1966, was arrested in April 2015 on the charge of “using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement” because of distributing books on believing in God to other Christians. On 31st July 2017, she was sentenced to nine years in prison. [See http://bit.ly/2stzBSX ]

7. Case of YANG Xia

Ms. Yang Xia was arrested on 17th October 2016 in Kuiwen District, Weifang City, Shandong Province, on the charge of “organizing and using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement” after she arranged gatherings and distributed materials about The Church of Almighty God.

On 9th August 2017, she was sentenced to eight years in prison and was fined 50,000 RMB (approximately 6,500 euro). [See http://bit.ly/2EMQAVe]

8. Case of FANG Ronghua

Born on 1st November 1969, Mr. Fang Ronghua was arrested in November 2015 in Dongtai City, Jiangsu Province on the charge of “organizing and using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement” after transferring reading materials of the church and arranging meetings for The Church of Almighty God members. On 7th December 2016, he was sentenced to eight years in prison. [See http://bit.ly/2EgDhso]

Fair Trials & Legal Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Articles 6-11 guarantee the right to a fair trial. They read as follows:

**Article 6**

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

**Article 7**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**Article 8**

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.


**Article 9**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11**

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.\(^\text{13}\)

The Church of Almighty God members in China have been deprived of their right to a fair trial. NGOs have reported that nearly all of the above international laws have been violated by Chinese authorities.

*Submission by Soteria International & The Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR)*

The Chinese authorities have not respected the principle of due judicial process nor arrested CAG Christians based on the standard of fair trials. In much of the cases, when arresting CAG Christians, the police officers have not told them the place where they would be taken to, and have forbidden them to contact their families as soon as possible to assure their families knowledge of their condition and timely contact the lawyers for legal remedy.

The judiciary in China insists on confessions and gives less weight to evidence, and the circumstance of using torture to extract confessions is common,

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although it violates the principles of Criminal Procedure Law, we receive continuous reports that confessions by CAG Christians were extracted under torture and coercion. The lawyers of CAG Christians are not given sufficient opportunities to make legal defense.

For example: Ms. **Jiang Xuelian**, a CAG Christian, was arrested on July 16, 2014 for believing in Almighty God. Convicted of “sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations,” she was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment. Her family was not informed and could not attend the trial process, nor has it received the verdict until now (see Report on Anhui Legal System News: [http://bit.ly/2BSJoRI](http://bit.ly/2BSJoRI)).**

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**Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)**

6.1 CAG Christians were systematically sentenced without fair trials. Vague definitions of “evil cults” (*xie jiao*) are provided by the CCP, and the CCP convicts and determines the prison term on CAG Christians by using the judicial interpretation of Article 300 of the Criminal Code from the “Two Supreme.” Such a vague legal rule makes any legal defense impossible (The Supreme People’s Court and Supreme People’s Procuratorate of the People’s Republic of China 2017).

6.2 The Chinese judicial system also assists the CCP to persecute CAG. The trial of the CAG Christians in court exists in name only, because CAG Christians are deprived of their rights to conduct their own defense. In some cases, when CAG Christians insisted on conducting their own defense, the judges turned a blind eye on the police officers’ beating the CAG Christians before them. Most family members of CAG Christians were not notified of the trial process and forbidden to attend the hearings. CAG Christians who were injured after suffering the torture were refused parole. Most CAG Christians were threatened to be imposed with supplementary imprisonment for appealing against the previous judgment. Some CAG Christians were sentenced without parole.

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Right to Privacy

The right to privacy is ensured in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 12. It reads: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation… Everyone has the right to protection of the law against such interference or attacks”.16

This clause was also adopted by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.17

The United Nations General Assembly adopted an additional Resolution in 2013, guaranteeing that the same privacy rights that people have offline must also be protected online.18

In China, the information of The Church of Almighty God members is recorded in the National Data Systems. They are often under constant surveillance and subject to phone taps, GPS tracking, permanent monitoring and arbitrary search. They are arrested upon any religious activity that is discovered.

Joint Submission by CAP LC, CESNUR, EIFRF, FOB & ORLIR

9.1 Members of the CAG throughout China continue to be subjected to systematic surveillance of their movements, arbitrary searches of their homes,
and monitoring of private communications. Local “610 Offices,” whose mandate is to repress xie jiao, routinely order 24-hour surveillance of devotees’ homes, try to maintain databases of members of the CAG, and make harassing visits to practitioners recently released from custody. These practices appear to be widespread.¹⁹

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**Joint Submission by Soteria International & The Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR)**

All CAG Christians must be accompanied and monitored by police officers when their family members visit them and are commanded to speak Mandarin instead of their usual dialects so that the police could get the content of their conversations. Generally, CAG Christians are forbidden to make calls or write letters to their families. Even when CAG Christians are allowed to do so in special circumstances, their letters must be opened and read and checked by the police before mailing.²⁰

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**Submission by Omnium des Libertes & Canaan Human Rights**

8.1 The State Security Force of the Public Security Bureau have united with the Household Registration Office, Network Security Department, Intelligence Agency, etc. to gather information about the CAG Christians in Mainland China and have set up an “Information Control System on Cult Members” (“database”). They have managed to unite the networks of 610 Office and the Public Security Organs to make preparations for arresting CAG Christians in unison. They have monitored CAG Christians’ phone calls and set sensitive words on the Internet to track CAG Christians. They have assigned plainclothes police officers and undercover agents, and incited neighbors and idle people to secretly monitor, shadow, and report CAG Christians, and established award mechanism for reporting information. Surveillance cameras and tapping devices are forcibly installed inside or outside of CAG Christians’ houses, where they are monitored 24 hours a day. CAG Christians are required

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to show up at a certain time, write reports, and come clean about their whereabouts. They are harassed, interrogated and arrested frequently. Many CAG Christians are found missing (Donghe Sub-Bureau of Baotou City Public Security Bureau 2017). Many CAG Christians (including those who have been released) and their family members live under the CCP’s long-term surveillance, and their normal life is completely obstructed.

8.2 From early 2017 to the end of September the same year, at least 2,122 CAG members had lived under the CCP’s surveillance and 204 CAG members’ houses were raided for extrajudicial searches.21

Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)

9.1 The police, without producing any credentials, has repeatedly broken into and raided CAG Christians’ families, monitored and tracked Christians and their families arbitrarily. CAG Christians’ telephone calls, cell phones calls, networks were monitored, and their private mails and parcels were opened and checked. Their houses were put on monitors and taps. All these methods seem to be commonly used.

9.2 The situation has gotten worse especially in 2017. The CCP conducted special household investigation (“Door-knocking Operation”). The anti-xie-jiao unit known as the 610 Office started sharing the information of CAG Christians with Public Security Bureau through Information Management System (“database”), in order to “be able to discover, control, and dispose [of them].” These methods severely abuse the CAG Christians’ privacy, subjecting them to being arrested any moment (The Office of the CCP Henan Provincial Committee 2017).22

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that no one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.\(^\text{23}\)

The 1987 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment serves as the main framework for defining and addressing the issue of torture. The Convention declares that each State is required to take legislative, administrative, and judicial measures to prevent acts of torture within its borders. It further notes that Member States must deem acts of torture illegal under criminal law. It continues by mentioning that any person who may have committed acts of torture should be investigated, and if legal measures rule, taken into custody.\(^\text{24}\)

Submission by CAP LC, CESNUR, EIFRF, FOB & ORLIR

5.0.1 The use of torture against members of the CAG in China remains widespread and systematic. Reports of abuse, including photographs and first-hand accounts, continue to be received from contacts in China daily. Torture is used to force religious conversion, as well as to extract information on the whereabouts and activities of other individuals.

5.0.2 Torture also happens in cases where members of the Church are not formally committed to trial. For example, on 24 October 2016, two members of the CAG from the Pukou District in Jiangsu Province, 46-year-old Chen Qicai and his wife, 47-year-old Zhou Youxia, were arrested by the Chinese police. During their detention, police put drugs into their food and tortured them, leaving them unconscious repeatedly. Both Chen Qicai and Zhou Youxia suffered serious mental and physical scars because of the torture (See Affidavit B by Song Qingqing, who heard Chen and Zhou telling their experience of persecution personally in China.)

5.1.1 The widespread use of torture against members of the CAG is a direct violation of numerous articles of Chinese and international law. These include Articles 43 of the PRC Criminal Procedural Law, which prohibits collecting evidence or extorting a confession through torture or threat, enticement or deceit; and Article 247 of the Criminal Law, and the Convention Against


\(^{24}\) [https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Professionalinterest/Pages/CAT.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Professionalinterest/Pages/CAT.aspx)
Torture, ratified by the PRC in 1988. Although the use of torture against members of the CAG is a violation of Chinese law, it is consistent with CCP security forces’ manner of handling of groups deemed as the Party’s ideological enemies. This status is indicated by Party propaganda calling for the “eradication like a tumor” of the CAG from Chinese society (Gu 2014), and the use of various forms of ideological justification to tacitly or explicitly encourage the use of torture against members of the CAG. All levels of the CCP hierarchy, including the Politburo Standing Committee, have engaged in such calls to eradication of xie jiao by any judicial and extra-judicial means. As the CCP is above all legal restraint in China, anti-torture provisions do not effectively constrain its security forces’ treatment of members of the CAG.

5.2.1 The CAG has reported in 2017 that 43,640 of its members were subjected to various methods of torture (The Church of Almighty God 2017). A substantial number of cases have been documented on the Church’s Web site (The Church of Almighty God n.d.). We personally interviewed members of the Church who escaped China and reported to have been tortured, and others who claimed that their relatives or friends were tortured or died in custody. Obviously, the Chinese authorities did not confirm to the scholars invited to the 2017 conferences against the CAG that tortures happen in their jails, but the virulence of the language they used when they spoke of CAG as a “tumor” to be eradicated by any means, is a clue that should induce to take these reports very seriously.

5.2.2 One tragic case concerns Ms. Zhang Ruixia, born in 1961, a native of Qingfeng County, Puyang City, Henan Province. On June 25, 2014, more than ten policemen under Captain Ma Zhihong of the Linzhou City Public Security Bureau’s State Security Brigade in the Anyang District, Henan Province, arrested Zhang and another Christian (without showing any credentials) and took them to the Linzhou City Public Security Bureau’s Criminal Investigation Brigade. Zhang was tortured to death during detention at age 53. After Zhang died, the police concealed the news of her death. It was not until half a year later that Zhang’s family heard the news from another Christian. When her family finally saw Zhang, she was already a desiccated, bony and unrecognizable corpse. (See Affidavit C by Liu Yangkun, who was personally familiar with Zhang’s family in China.)

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Submission by Soteria International & The Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR)

Arbitrarily perpetrating violence against CAG Christians is a common occurrence during the arbitrary detention. The aim is to extract the information about other CAG Christians and the church’s financial resources, and force CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs.

Torture is perpetrated by police officers, State Security Force members, prison guards, and local administrative officers. Due to the fact that secret interrogation was mainly conducted in basements, hotels, resorts, and the interrogation chamber with closed detectors in the public security bureaus and police stations, as well as other strictly controlled premises, it is very difficult to collect evidence concerning these crimes. Abuses include beatings, intended deprivation of food and sleep, long-time forced painful postures, etc., which led to injuries, disability and even death.

One example: on July 24, 2014, Mr. Jiao Fuqun, a CAG Christian, was arrested in Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province. The police officers kicked and stamped mercilessly on his body, and ruthlessly beat his ankles with a wooden stick. Then the police drilled the broken stick with thorn into his calf back and forth, and the blood bled immediately. The police officers also handcuffed him behind his back, put bricks under the handcuffs on his back, and fiercely lifted the handcuffs up several times. The teeth of the handcuffs had cut deeply into his flesh, and one hour later, Jiao fainted in great pain. (See First Affidavit by his friend Xu Rong, who later escaped to New Zealand.) [ANNEX B]

The majority of CAG Christians we interviewed accused the prison authorities of not providing enough food to maintain healthy and physical strength as stipulated, and most food was out-of-date or consisting of deteriorated vegetables. Due to long-term forced overload labor and serious nutritional deficiency, CAG Christians’ health condition aggravated rapidly, and they suffered various diseases. Some even died of overwork.

Numerous detainees cannot receive medical care when getting ill in prison. According to several testimonies, doctors in prison are unavailable, or they just provide painkillers. The majority of CAG Christians were also forbidden to receive medical care in external medical centers, which resulted in serious illnesses and even death. Mr. Nan Xiangming, a CAG Christian, was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in 2015 at the age of 73 due to believing in Almighty God and keeping gospel CDs of the CAG in his home (Report on
Kaiwind.net 2015). The long time in prison with high-intensity labour coupled with insufficient nutrition led to an aggravation of his diabetes, which was stable at first. The authorities of the prison refused his family’s requirement of having treatment out of jail, and said, “The Chinese Communist Party’s policy is: treatment out of custody for diabetes will only be given in the case of blindness or foot rot!” At last, Nan died in 2016. (See Second affidavit by Xu Rong)26 [ANNEX C]

Nothing has been improved in the last few years. The detained CAG Christians remain in cells that violate the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Information was received from direct sources that each cell was about 10 square meters, where 20 prisoners (or even more) had to live together and problems such as eating, sleeping and nature calls had to be resolved in the same cell; the light was dim, the air was turbid, and the cell was always damp and cold. CAG Christians were asked to sleep on the cold cement floor. No heating facilities and hot water were provided in winter, and each prisoner was just given a mangy and stinky thin quilt.

During the arbitrary detention and imprisonment, the basic rights of CAG Christians are wantonly trampled, for instance, through frequent violent mistreatment and torture; deprivation of food and sleep; deprivation of the right to fair trials; discrimination and degradation; slavery; deprivation of medical care; deprivation of right to privacy, etc.

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Submission by Omnium des Libertés & Canaan Human Rights

4.1 The CCP authorities and government agents are using cruel forms of torture to force CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs and extract from them information about other CAG Christians and the church’s financial resources. Due to the fact that secret detention and private torture were mainly conducted in hotels, basements and other strictly controlled premises, it is very difficult to collect evidence concerning the crimes of torture.

4.2 The Chinese authorities torture the CAG Christians with dozens of cruel methods. Some of them are listed as follows:

a. beating/whipping torture: punches, kicks, striking with electric batons,

sticks, iron rods, and rubber truncheons; whippings with V-belts, rubber tubes, and electric wires;

b. electricity shocks;

c. burning/scalding torture: scalding victims with hot water, burning them with cigarette ends or a lighter, and so on;

d. freezing torture: stripping off their cotton-padded clothes and freezing them in the environments with the temperature below zero, pouring cold water over them, freezing them in the snow, and so on;

e. handcuffing torture: handcuffing them behind the back, wrist handcuffing, feet shackling, death penalty shackling (hands and feet shackled together), suspending and hanging, and so on;

f. stabbing torture: stabbing them into the fingertips with bamboo sticks, toothpicks, and needles;

g. sitting torture: forced sitting on a hard board, tiger bench, iron chair, small stool, and so on;

h. sexual abuses;

i. direct bright light into eyes;

j. long-time forced painful postures;

k. other types of torture: forced feeding; long-time deprivation of sleep, water and food; poisoning; injection of psychotropic drugs; forced feeding of chili oil and mustard oil; spraying poisonous liquid into eyes; using chuan xin bars, board torture, stretching torture, and shocking until numb, and so on.

4.3 Two typical examples:

On June 19, 2015, Mr. Cui Shuya, a CAG Christian, was arrested in Beijing for his spreading Gospel. The police officers tortured him with various means including slapping his face, delivering a heavy blow on his chest, using a police pepper spray against his mouth and nose, hitting his back of hands, teeth and private parts with an electrified baton, etc. (See Affidavit A) [ANNEX D]

On March 28, 2017, a CAG Christian whose name cannot be revealed
because of fears of retaliation on his family, was arrested in Zhoukou City, Henan Province. The police agents tortured him by grinding his toes, slapping his face, whipping his back with a belt, pinching his mouth and face with pliers, shocking him with electricity, and so on.

4.4 The Chinese authorities encourage and justify the use of torture against CAG Christians tacitly or explicitly, and the persecutors are not subjected to any due punishment for their crimes. On the contrary, those who succeeded in “converting” the believers and getting more information on the CAG would get promotions and bonuses. The impunity of the persecutors seriously violates Article 247 of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China.27

5.1 China submitted the sixth report on implementing the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment after the last Review. However, China has not passed laws to regulate the definition of torture up to now, so that no effective mechanisms of supervision or measures against torture have been enforced yet. Furthermore, extralegal directives from the CCP have instead implicitly encouraged the police officers to continue the use of torture. Criteria for promotions and bonuses for prison guards are established to create an incentive to torture Christians, which has continued the unabated use of torture on Christians. The use of torture against CAG Christians by the CCP remains widespread and systematic as of 2018.

5.2 The use of torture is aimed at forcing CAG Christians to renounce their faith, sign “Statements of Pledge,” “Statements of Confession,” “Statements of Break-up,” “Statements of Denouncement and Criticism,” etc., as well as to extract information on other CAG Christians and the whereabouts of both CAG Christians and church money. Reports of abuse, including photographs and first-hand accounts, continue to be received from contacts in China every day.

5.3 Two examples are given below for understanding of the ill treatment CAG

Christians have gone through.

Case 1: Ms. Rao Jianxing, born in 1996 in Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, joined CAG in 2003. On August 21, 2015, she was forcefully escorted to Ningzhou Police Station because of believing in Almighty God. The police officers slapped her viciously across the face for more than 500 times, which resulted in the teeth in her upper jaw loosening (later, she began to lose her teeth gradually and installed 13 dentures). The police officers also had her arms wrenched behind her back in the “airplane cuffs,” and tied one end of rope to the links of her handcuffs, another to the rail under the “tiger bench”, then the policemen ruthlessly trampled the middle of rope. The pain made her pass out several times. The police woke her up using water and continued to interrogate her. Two pieces of flesh were torn off from her wrists due to the teeth of the cuffs. The police officers also slapped her face with the sole of a slipper and stamped on her toes with their leather shoes. They had been interrogating her for three days and ended up with no results. On April 15, 2016, Rao was sentenced to 22 months in prison on the charge of “sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations” by the local court. (See Affidavit C)

Case 2: Mr. He Linbo, age 42, native of Henan Province, was a top leader of CAG when he was wanted online in October 2017 for believing in Almighty God and being active in CAG. On November 26, 2017, he was arrested by the police during a security check at the Shihezi City Train Station in Xinjiang Autonomous Region. After being arrested, he was escorted to the local police station for interrogation and subject to brutal torture. The police officers whipped Him on his hands, back, legs, chest, tops and bottoms of his feet, with a finger-sized electric cable and a thinner copper wire. Then they fed him mustard oil and forced him to do half squats. Later, he was transferred to a hotel for secret interrogation. The police handcuffed him to a tiger bench and deprived him of sleep for seven days and nights to forcibly convert him. In the early hours of December 18, he escaped from the hotel while the guarding police were asleep. (See Affidavit D)

Submission by Human Rights Without Frontiers

Two cases of death due to the CCP’s persecution because of his or her belief in Almighty God are listed below, which seriously breach article 1, 3, 9, and 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1. Case of ZHANG Mengling (Affidavit A by Liu Ruihua)

2. Case of LIU Limei (Affidavit B by Feng Rui, Liu Limei’s Release on Bail Written Decision and Resident’s Certificate of Death) [ANNEX E]

Two cases of being cruelly tortured by the CCP because of his or her belief in Almighty God are listed below, which seriously breach article 5 and 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. Case of WANG Chunying (Affidavit C by Gao Huifang)

4. Case of DENG Liaomei (Affidavit D by Ruan Xiaoling)

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These cases illustrate the typical treatment of CAG members in China.

1. Case of ZHANG Mengling

Mr. Zhang Mengling, a native of Zhoukou City, Henan Province, joined The Church of Almighty God in 1999. In 2013, Zhang preached in Huaying City, Sichuan Province.

On 2nd April 2013, Zhang was taken away by police of the Huaying City Public Security Bureau. On 3rd April, he was escorted to the Wusheng County Forced Study Base. There, he was subject to torture. He was repeatedly slapped, deprived of sleep, with chains on his feet. The police pulled one of his hands back over the shoulder and the other hand up along the back before cuffing them together, and made him sit on the “tiger bench” for weeks. On 10th May, Zhang was escorted to the Huaying City Detention Center, where he was starved and forced to work until he was unable to stand it. At that time, he developed persistent hypertension. There was one time that he fell unconscious and did not come to until four hours later. The detention center did not allow him to receive treatment in a timely manner.
On 18th November 2013, Zhang was sentenced to three years in prison. One month later, he was sent to Jiazhou Prison in Leshan City, Sichuan Province to serve his prison term. There, he was subject to forced labor. Zhang’s health severely deteriorated. Due to an increase in blood pressure, he once fell into unconsciousness and did not wake up until 24 hours later. But the prison authorities refused to provide him any treatment and forced him to continue to do physical labor. On 9th May 2016, Zhang was released upon completion of his sentence. His blood pressure was so high that he was not able to walk, and he felt dizzy and threw up three times on his way home. After returning home, his hypertensive conditions became critical.

On 22nd September 2016, he was rushed to the emergency room after his high blood pressure led to cerebral vascular rupture (cerebral aneurysm). Zhang Mengling died on 5th October 2016 at the age of 53.

2. Case of LIU Limei

Ms. Liu Limei, a native of Shuozhou City, Shanxi Province, was a professional medical worker who joined The Church of Almighty God in 2006. On 17th July 2009, police officers from the National Security Brigade of Shuozhou City Public Security Bureau arrested her and ransacked her house, charging her for “using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement.” After her arrest, she was escorted to an underground interrogation room in the Shuozhou City Public Security Bureau.

While in custody, she was interrogated for two days and three nights. She was deprived of sleep and forced to remain in a squatting position. Liu, who suffered from various physical conditions, collapsed to the ground several times. On 26th July 2009, her family had her released on bail pending trial. During this time, however, she had to report to the police on a monthly basis.

Over the next five years, Liu was harassed by the police. She was tracked and monitored, and police frequently broke into her home. Due to the prolonged period of stress and depression, Liu suffered from severe insomnia and her health conditions worsened.

After a government crackdown against The Church of Almighty God in June 2014, Liu went into hiding. She dared not leave her hideout during the day and dared not turn her lights on at night. The police were searching for her during this period.

On 16th November 2014, Liu committed suicide by jumping into a river in Luliang City, Shanxi Province, at the age of 44.
3. Case of WANG Chunying

Ms. Wang Chunying was arrested by the police at a Christian’s home on 19th March 2015.

Following her arrest, Wang Chunying was subject to interrogation and torture. When she arrived at the police station, a group of policemen took turns slapping her across the face, resulting in oral bleeding and blistering. Later on, the police forced Wang to remain in a half-squatting position, as they kicked her and whipped the backs of her feet with a bamboo stick. The police continued on, poking her swollen feet with bamboo spikes.

Around 9 a.m. the following day, the police took Wang to a hotel located in Feng County, Xuzhou City. While questioning her, they wrapped her arms and legs with tape. Two policemen pressed her arms against her back and forced her legs forward, causing severe pain. By noon, the police twisted her arms behind her back and handcuffed her to the back of the torture rack, causing her unable to stand or squat down. She was hung upside down on a torture rack while pulling on her legs. First for five minutes, then fifteen, and then twenty-five minutes of being inverted.

On the morning of 21st March 2015, police handcuffed her and hung her up in the air for an hour. They continuously tortured her, placing a lit cigarette under her nose, and the smoke made her shed tears and cough, unable to breathe normally. Wang Chunying was tortured for three days and nights.

Wang was detained in Sanbao Detention Center in Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province from 3rd April 2015 to 7th May 2015.

4. Case of DENG Liaomei

Ms. Deng Liaomei, female, born in 1970, a native of Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, joined The Church of Almighty God (CAG) in 2007. Around 2 p.m. on 13th August 2014, when having a meeting in a Christian’s home in Diankou Town, Zhuji City, Deng was arrested by the CCP Police and detained for 14 days on the charge of “disrupting social order.” On the day that the required term was over, Deng was forcibly escorted to New Century Hotel to be forcefully converted by the police officers. The conversion instructor forced her to see various videos of denying God and framing and slandering CAG. To force her to renounce her belief, they even tortured her using violent abuses, physical punishment, deprivation of sleep, degradations and ridicules, etc. But they failed to convert her. In the morning of 9th October 2014, Deng was sent
to the Ruihe Resort in Xinchang County, a base of forced conversion, and they continually tried to convert her for 46 days. During that period, she was punished to stand straight for 2 days and nights by the conversion instructor; she was exposed to the blows of the cold air-conditioner in the daytime and stood on the cold open ground at night. They also forbade her to eat, drink, sleep and move. Eventually, she was frozen and collapsed on the ground, and her whole body was black and blue.

On 24th November 2014, Deng was released. However, the policemen still asked her to report to the police station every month, and deployed persons to monitor her. As a result, Deng couldn’t practice her belief.

**Forced Conversions**

In Article 18, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. It notes that this right includes “freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also acknowledges the right to convert and the right to not be forced to convert. Article 18(2) reads: “No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.”

The Human Rights Committee further explained in General Comment No. 22, that: “…the freedom to ‘have or adopt’ a religion or belief necessarily entails the freedom to choose a religion or belief, including the right to replace one’s current religion or belief with another…as well as the right to retain one’s religion or belief”.

Members of the CAG who are arrested by the CCP are often sentenced to spend years in “labor camps” or detained in “transformation through education” camps, where dissidents can be sent without a previous court decision. In both types of camps, they are forced to work and live in

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inhumane conditions. While in these camps, they are often subjected to “re-education”; a process meant to force them to renounce their faith. This practice is a clear violation of human rights and has been repeatedly reported on in UPR submissions. UPR submissions contained the following information on this subject:

**Submission by CAP LC, CESNUR, EIFRF, FOB & ORLIR**

4.2.1. …Scholars who participated in the 2017 conferences against the CAG in China were offered testimonies by some ex-members who claimed to have been successfully ‘re-educated.’ Members of the CAG who managed to escape China report all sort of pressures in the ‘labour camps’ (including torture) to induce them to sign declarations repudiating their religious faith.

4.2.2. A typical case concerns Ban Rongge. He was arrested for being active in the CAG and sentenced to four years on July 25, 2013. As stated in the affidavit sworn by his co-religionist Cao Liming, who was detained with him in the same Henan Prison No. 1 Ban was routinely beaten and tortured in the attempt to compel him to evidence or extorting a confession through torture or threat, enticement or deceit; and article 247 of the Criminal Law, and the Convention Against Torture, ratified by the PRC in 1998. Although the use of torture against members of the CAG is a violation of Chinese law, it is consistent with CCP security forces’ manner of handling of groups deemed as the Party’s ideological enemies. This status is indicated by Party propaganda calling for the “eradication like a tumor” of the CAG from Chinese society (Gu 2014), and the use of various forms of ideological justification to tacitly or explicitly encourage the use of torture against members of the CAG. All levels of the CCP hierarchy, including the Politburo Standing Committee, have engaged in such calls to eradication of xie jiao by any judicial and extra-judicial means. As the CCP is above all legal restraint in China, anti-torture provisions do not effectively constrain its security forces’ treatment of members of the CAG.31

**Submission by Omnium des Libertés & Canaan Human Rights**

7.1 The CCP emphasizes in many documents the need to strengthen the “conversion” of the CAG Christians. In 2017, Chinese President Xi Jinping

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personally instructed to achieve these “conversions” by strengthening the use of special spaces, special teaching materials, and special working groups (The Office of the CCP Henan Provincial Committee 2017). The CCP commands its members of the 610 Office to enter the houses of those CAG Christians who are kept under control and to conduct forced conversion face to face. At the same time, the bureaucrats threaten and incite their family members to participate in the “conversion,” claiming to realize the conversion to the utmost (610 Office, Rizhao City 2016).

7.2 CAG Christians are also forced, extrajudicially, to participate in “study groups of legal education,” yet another attempt at forced conversion. CAG Christians are monitored 24 hours a day, and prayers are prohibited. They are forced to repeat words of blasphemy against Almighty God and tear up and trample upon the scriptures including Almighty God’s words. One CAG Christian who was submitted to forced conversion attempts stated, “It’s better to sentence me to imprisonment than be instilled with those atheistic fallacies. The process of forced conversion is really a mental breakdown.”

7.3 After CAG Christians are sentenced to prison, the prison guards use methods including torture, forced overloaded labor, and incitement of inmates to abuse and discriminate against CAG Christians, to force them to sign the Three Statements (Statement of Repentance, Statement of Break-up, Statement of Guarantee) to renounce their beliefs.

7.4 For example, Mr. Zheng Yang, a CAG Christian, was 23 years old when arrested. He was forced to write monthly “thought reports.” Due to his refusal of “converting,” the prison guards tortured him with multiple highvoltage electric batons and confined him for one month. After being released upon completion of his sentence in December 2015, Zheng was diagnosed with schizophrenia. (See Affidavit B by Zhang Yaguo, with enclosures, Zheng’s Certificate of Release and Certificate of Diagnosis.)

Ms. Xiong Changzhen, a CAG Christian, was arrested and sentenced to three and a half years of imprisonment because of her belief in Almighty God. During her imprisonment, in order to make her sign the Three Statements, the authorities of the prison forced her to take psychotropic drugs. Afterwards, they forced her to watch propaganda videos of forced conversion. When she refused, they handcuffed and suspended her, and instigated prisoners to beat her up. They also deprived her of sleep for several days and forced her to do intensive labor. Released from prison in June 2016, she turned dull and obtuse from a
person of intelligence and capability. (See Affidavit C and Certificate of Release)\textsuperscript{32}

**Extrajudicial Killings**

Extrajudicial killings, also sometimes referred to as summary or arbitrary executions, are the deliberate killing of an individual by a State agent without previous judicial judgement.

Legal protection against extrajudicial killings is broadly covered by Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”.\textsuperscript{33}

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights articles 6, 14 and 15 provide protection. Article 14 and 15 reaffirm the right to a fair trial, due process, assumption of innocence, and access to legal aid. Article 6 reiterates the right to life and determines standards for the death penalty:

**Article 6**

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.

3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation


4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.

5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.34

In China, NGOs have noted that CAG members have been victims of extrajudicial killings.

Submission by CAP LC, CESNUR, EIFRF, FOB & ORLIR

6.1.1 Reports continue to be received of Church members dying in custody. CAG has documented 44 cases of Church members who died in custody or shortly after their release (The Church of Almighty God n.d.). Given the CCP’s efforts to obstruct the investigation of Church members’ untimely deaths, the actual death tolls are likely significantly higher.35

Submission by Omnium des Libertés & Canaan Human Rights

5.1 In order to force the CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs, the CCP has arrested them, set kangaroo courts, tormented them wantonly, and even tortured some to death, depriving them of their right to life. The cases we have received and examined reveal that from 2014 to 2018, at least 15 CAG Christians died in abnormal circumstances due to the CCP’s arrests and imprisonment; six victims died because of cruel torture and mistreatment in custody; five victims returned home and died after being mistreated during

34 https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/ccpr.pdf
their imprisonment; four victims died by succumbing to the pressure from the CCP’s constant harassment and threat. There is no evidence showing that the Chinese authorities have investigated the CAG members’ deaths in custody, or the persecutors have been subjected to due punishment.36

Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)

3.2 Here we mention only one case among those who died in abnormal circumstances:
Ms. Gao Cuiqin, a CAG Christian, age 53, was a resident of Huantai County in Zibo, Shandong Province. In the early hours of 15 July 2014, Gao was arrested by police officers from the State Security brigade of Public Security Bureau in Huantai County due to her belief in Almighty God, and later transferred to the Detention Center in Huantai County for interrogation. On 17 July, Gao’s family was informed by the local Public Security Bureau that she had died of a sudden heart attack. But Gao’s family reported that she had no history of heart disease. On 18 July, Gao’s family went to prepare her remains for her funeral. They reported that Gao’s face was purple, her back was dotted with red spots, and her armpits were black and blue. Gao’s family requested to see the video recording of the interrogation, but the police refused. A man, who claimed to have been in the Public Security Bureau for many years, analyzed the body and concluded that the circumstances of her death corresponded with being jabbed with an electric baton with extremely strong electric currents. [See Affidavit A]

Impunity

Impunity is one of the worst diseases affecting violations of human rights as it encourages the perpetrators to pursue their nefarious activity.

5.3.1 Legal reform efforts have failed to address the use of torture against members of the CAG, while extralegal directives from the CCP have instead implicitly encouraged its continued use. Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law purport to strictly forbid torture and incorporate the goal of “protecting human rights.” However, the amendments do not specify mechanisms of supervision or enforcement of discipline for violations of its provisions. Rather, it may obfuscate the ongoing widespread use of torture, which has continued unabated in the cases of members of the CAG.

5.3.2 Impunity is routine for acts of torture against members of the CAG. Instead, claiming that members of the Church have been “re-educated” and have signed declarations renouncing their faith is a criterion for promotions and bonuses for prison and labor camp guards, creating an incentive to torture believers.

6.2.1 Authorities rarely investigate deaths in custody of members of CAG and perpetrators enjoy impunity. Instead, authorities often attempt to thwart investigations into the cause of death and punish requests for legal redress. Family members who have pressed for investigations have suffered retribution, including detentions, beatings, and imprisonment.37

Economic, Social and Cultural Discrimination

Articles 22, 23 and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantee non-discrimination in social and economic settings:

**Article 22**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

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Article 23

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests…

Article 25

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.38

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights strengthens and details these rights. It codifies the following rights to be implemented without discrimination: the right to self-determination, the right to freely pursue economic and social development, the right to dispose of natural wealth and resources, the right to own land, the right to work, the right to be remunerated with at least the minimum wage, safe and healthy working conditions, holidays, as well as equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in their employment. In addition, it lists the right to education, and free education, for all.39

The 1969 Declaration on Social Progress and Development affirms that the family is the basic unit of society and that it should be assisted and protected. Since then, a number of resolutions have been passed to reaffirm this


In China, CAG members have had their economic, social, and family rights violated.

Submission by CAP LC, CESNUR, EIFRF, FOB & ORLIR

10.1 Since 1995, members of the CAG and their family members have faced discrimination at work, discrimination in education, denial of pensions, pay reductions, or dismissal based on their religious beliefs.

10.2 CCP authorities continue to stigmatize and incite hate against the CAG. Aggressive campaigns were launched in several Chinese provinces. In addition, the CCP has exported these campaigns abroad. Western media were manipulated into publishing fake news accusing the CAG of crimes of which it was innocent, including the 2014 murder in the Zhaoyuan McDonald’s. Individual members of the CAG who fled China have been harassed in multiple ways. In a typical case, in April 2015, Zhang Fu escaped persecution by moving to South Korea. In May 2016, the CCP incited Zhang’s wife, surnamed Tian, into coming to South Korea with an agent of the Chinese Security. They ensnared Zhang Fu into visiting a hotel, and while he was asleep they took the opportunity to steal his passport and cell phones. They wanted to force Zhang Fu to return to China, but at the last minute he succeeded in a thrilling escape at the airport. In August 2016 and November 2017, the CCP incited Ms. Tian twice into returning to South Korea to create trouble for the CAG together with some people of unknown identity. They made use of foreign media to manufacture public opinion and try to force Zhang Fu to return to China, and they spread disparaging rumors about the CAG. (See Affidavit D, by Zhang Fu) [ANNEX F]


Submission by Omnium des Libertés & Canaan Human Rights

9.1 The CCP police has arbitrarily plundered the church money, searched, confiscated, and extorted CAG Christians’ personal property. They have tried to force CAG Christians to renounce their beliefs by depriving them of personal property, and some elderly CAG Christians’ lifetime savings were plundered. On July 2, 2017, 128 CAG Christians in Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province were arrested; more than 800,000 RMB and 2,000 grams of gold were confiscated and never returned to them (Huzhou Government Network 2017).

9.2 CAG Christians and their family members are discriminated in their employment (see e.g. Maoming City Public Security Bureau 2017). They are even deprived of their jobs, pension payments, subsistence allowances, and many have lost their sources of income. CAG Christians’ offspring and relatives are deprived of their opportunities to attend higher education, apply for civil servant posts, study and work abroad.42

Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)

10.1 During 2014-2018, the CCP’s monitoring, arrest, and persecution has caused at least 500,000 CAG Christians to flee their home, and several hundred thousand families have been torn apart. Many children have been separated from their parents and deprived of their schooling. Husbands and wives have to live in different places. The CCP has fabricated many fake news to discredit, frame, defame CAG, so some of CAG Christians’ families or spouses bar them from following their faith, and their marriages have been led to disharmony or broken.

10.2 The CCP threatens CAG Christians’ families with the loss of career, education opportunity, pension payments, subsistence allowances, etc., which intensifies the conflicts of and results in the breakage of their families. Many CAG Christian women have been, while in custody, forced to have an

abortion, and some mothers in lactation were separated from their newly-born babies.

13.1 From 2014-2018, Chinese authorities have continued to confiscate the businesses and properties of CAG Christians and their families. Their properties have often been pocketed by the police officers. For example, on March 10, 2017, five Christians in Heze City, Shandong Province were blackmailed by police officers for RMB 155,000.

13.2 CAG Christians and their families have been fired at will, and thus lost their source of living. Their endowment insurance and basic living security have been deprived of. They have been discriminated by their companies or institutes. Their rights to educational opportunities, career promotion, further education have been denied.43

Right to Asylum & Related Issues

Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights grants everyone the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries. In addition, Article 13 declares that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state, and the freedom to leave any country, including their own, and to return to their own country.44

Submission by the Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC) & Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF)

11.1 In order to prevent the released CAG Christians from practicing their belief, Chinese authorities have forbidden them from leaving their cities. They are asked to report to the local Public Security Bureaus every week or month. They are required to report to the local Police if they want to leave their cities. (See Affidavit B and C)

11.2 Because the persecution of the CCP has intensified since 2014, many

CAG Christians have fled to seek asylum abroad. In many of the documents issued by the CCP, persecution of CAG Christians overseas is set as one of its main tasks. In 2015, the CCP has ordered to confiscate or revoke the exit-entry certificates of CAG Christians living in China. They are forbidden to leave the country (although some managed to escape anyway). The CCP have started investigating CAG Christians, put those identified into the black list, and set up effective control system (The CCP Xiangkou Town Commission Office 2015). Many CAG Christians have been investigated and arrested just because of applying for a passport.

11.3 The CCP has deployed all kinds of methods to investigate and harass CAG Christians who have fled overseas. The CCP has developed precise strike plans according to their domestic relationships. It has coaxed and coerced their families to give interviews and orchestrated demonstrations in the countries where they are seeking asylum, manipulated the overseas medias to discredit CAG, and blocked their asylum applications through all sorts of interference.45

Submission by Citizens’ Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees (CHNK)

In the process of implementation of a series of documents issued by the Chinese authorities during the span between 2014 and 2018, as for CAG Christians in Mainland China, the documents demand surveillance and arrests; as for CAG Christians who have fled overseas, the documents demand individual analysis, research and determination, in order to develop individualized plans for accurate crackdown on them.

2.3.1 Once identified as CAG members fleeing overseas, they are under immediate arrest when they go back to China. One example is: Mr. Li Zhenyuan, age 48, Korean Chinese, is a native of Hunchun City, Jilin Province, China. On May 18 of 2015, he was arrested by the Chinese police when he returned to Yanji, China from South Korea. The police showed him some photos of performers and audience in the movies and choir videos produced by CAG, and asked him to identify them. But Mr. Li refused, and the Chinese police began to torture him, giving him heavy punches and kicks.

stripping him naked, handcuffing him to the window rails and depriving him of sleep, for six days and nights. Later, the police threatened him with his family and forced him to infiltrate into CAG in South Korea to act as their undercover agent to provide them with intelligence. Eventually, Mr. Li Zhenyuan pretended to follow their request and seized the opportunity to return to South Korea. (See Affidavit A by Li Zhenyuan) [ANNEX G]

2.3.2 The Chinese authorities have ensnared family members of CAG Christians to protest against the South Korea government for hosting CAG refugees. Ms. Liu Jingxiu, age 29, a former resident of Xi’an, China, fled to South Korea in March 2015 due to her faith in Almighty God. In November 2017, the Chinese authorities ensnared her husband into coming to South Korea for Liu. Unexpectedly, he was asked to cooperate with the Chinese authorities to organize a press conference defaming CAG and protesting against the South Korean authorities for hosting CAG refugees\textsuperscript{10}. Having a sense of being deceived, Liu’s husband turned to the Korean police for help, with whose help he was able to meet Liu. He told his wife, “At the time, I just wanted to come find you, so I followed along with their demonstrations and made a statement at the press conference. I never imagined that would turn you into a public figure. I didn’t imagine that things would turn out this way.” (See Affidavit B by Liu Jingxiu)\textsuperscript{46}

Recommendations

*Human Rights Without Frontiers and Bitter Winter* recommend that:

- China immediately end its campaign to eradicate the CAG, stop its fake news campaign against the CAG, free all prisoners of conscience, and seriously investigate allegations of torture and extra-judicial killings;

- Reports on China and religious liberty published by international organizations at all levels should include references to the extensive persecution of the CAG;

- South Korea grant asylum to CAG members who face arrest, detention, and, in the case of the leaders, execution if sent back to China;

- Refugee authorities in all countries seek reliable information about the CAG from scholarly sources, rather than relying on fake news spread through the internet and outdated country of origin information (COI), and facilitate the asylum-granting process;

- Cases of CAG members detained abroad due to problems proving their identity and status as CAG devotees or leaders should be addressed, and no CAG member or leader should be deported back to China.
Annexes

[ANNEX A]

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE
2F Samsung Bldg. 181, Simin-daero,
Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea
AFFIDAVIT

1. LIU YANGKUN, currently living in Seoul City, South Republic of Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is LIU YANGKUN, born on November 22, 1954, in Qingfeng County, Henan Province, Chinese passport number ES0034195. I currently live in Seoul City, Republic of Korea, having escaped from China in the year 2015.

2. I have been, since the year 1991, a member of The Church of Almighty God, a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of The Church of Almighty God Christian whose name is Zhang Ruixia, born in 1961, in Qingfeng County, Henan Province, China. We are from the same county, but we are in different towns. I attended the same local church’s meeting with Zhang before 1991. In 1991, many brothers and sisters including Zhang followed Almighty God after reading Almighty God’s word. We have been together for meeting and preaching gospel for years since 1990. Later on, she went to a church in another place, so we seldom met. I met Zhang in the street during the Spring Festival in 2013. At that time, she looked healthy with good mood, and we parted after talking for a while. I didn’t imagine that it would be our last meeting.

4. On June 25, 2014, Mrs. Zhang Ruixia was arrested in the city of Linyi, Henan Province, China for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God and proselytizing on its behalf. The police arrested her without showing any warrants, and also did not notify her family any information about her arrest and sentence.

5. In February 2015, Zhang’s junior brother-in-law cried to me, “My sister-in-law was persecuted to death by the CCP in the prison!” (I’m familiar with Zhang’s junior brother-in-law also.) He cried to me that Zhang was arrested due to her belief in God, and told me about Zhang’s pitiable condition he had seen during his several visits to the morgue of Linyi Public Security Bureau. Then I also learned about some information about the persecution of Zhang from other Christians. After I fled overseas, I saw the materials by Sister Xiaoping (alias) who were arrested together with Zhang. The conditions about Zhang’s arrest and persecution to death because of believing in Almighty God are as below:
In the middle of July 2014, four policemen from a town police station, went to Zhang’s for house-ransacking. There was no one at home, then the policemen went to Zhang’s junior brother-in-law’s house. Zhang’s family learned that the policemen came for house-ransacking because Zhang had been detained, so they inquired from the village cadres many times where Zhang was detained, but the village cadre refused to tell. Later, Zhang’s families tried many ways but eventually failed.

When it came to the end of January 2015, half a year since her missing, CAG Christian Xiaoqing was released. She wrote to Zhang’s families that Zhang was arrested by Captain Ma Zhilong of the State Security Brigade of Linzhou Public Security Bureau, because of her belief in Almighty God. In the Public Security Bureau, she saw Zhang was handcuffed to a tiger bench, and misery cries came from Zhang’s room. About 2 months later, in a detention center, Xiaoqing, another Christian captured together with Zhang, told Xiaoqing that Zhang had been murdered by the police.

Later, Zhang’s junior brother-in-law, together with other 5 people, including the village cadres, went to the State Security Brigade of Linzhou Public Security Bureau. They found Ma Zhilong there, but Ma only allowed Zhang’s brother-in-law to see Zhang’s remains.

Zhang’s brother-in-law said, “My sister-in-law was a plump person, but when I went into the morgue, I saw her skinny remains. She often worked in the field and her feet were big, but they were turned to smaller ones, like teenager’s. There was a long sew-up slit down the abdomen, which looked empty with internal organs pulled out and removed. Her remains were not recognizable, and only the jaw and teeth showed that she might be Zhang. The body was later identified as Zhang through a DNA test.”

When Zhang’s brother-in-law and son questioned how she died and why the police did not notify them of her death in half a year, Ma Zhilong lied that he did not know Zhang’s home address. He argued that Zhang had been sick. He also said, “Her belief in Almighty God simulates to engagement in counter-revolution and law breaking. We had been hunting for her for two years so she was a band.”

In March 2015, over twenty people of Zhang’s family and neighbors went to the public security bureau to demand justice for Zhang, holding banners and wreaths. The policemen torn the banners and gave Zhang’s younger sister and nephew some punches and kicks and threatened them, “You leave or be arrested for disturbing the social order!”
Zhang's family wanted to take her remains home but were refused by the authorities of Linshou Public Security Bureau. Eventually, Zhang's remains were cremated in Linshou City.

Zhang's brother-in-law cried to me, "Our whole families counted on my sister-in-law. How could my brother live without her? Since she married to my brother, she never had a quarrel with my mother. However, such a filial daughter-in-law was killed by the CCP, and my mother was nearly angry to death. The whole families were harmonious, who could know that today we're torn apart by the CCP? We just believe in God, and act as a good person. What wrong did we do on earth?" Zhang's brother-in-law moaned and cried with sob.

I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from direct contacts with the person concerned and other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, on the

_____________ day of ________

__________________________
Signature

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission expires:
宣言书

我，刘振华，现住在141，Gangnam-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Korea。本人宣告如下：

1. 我名叫刘振华，于1954年11月22日在河南省清丰县出生。我的中国护照号码是E58034196，现住141，Gangnam-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Korea。于2015年离开中国。

2. 从1991年开始，我就成为一名基督徒，基督徒教会是一个基督教教会，信徒在中国遭到严重的迫害。


4. 张瑞霞女士知道我是基督徒教会的一名信徒，并以基督徒教会的名义教导，于2014年6月25日在中国河南省林州市被逮捕，被抓时警察没有出示任何证件，之后也没有通知家人任何逮捕、审判的消息。

5. 2015年2月，张瑞霞的弟弟到我这里说：“我妹妹被公安局抓死在地里了！”（我和张瑞霞的弟弟也很熟悉。）他哭着向我说了他妹妹被刑讯逼供的事，我几次到林州市公安局大院去见他妹妹的悲伤情景。后来我们从其他基督徒那里了解到有关张瑞霞被害死的事。我们在林州市公安局大院内看见张瑞霞的照片，给我们提供了据理材料。我了解到的张瑞霞因基督徒教会的基督徒被捕后被害死的情况是这样的：

2014年7月10日，公安部在4名警察在张瑞霞家搜查，因家人不在，警察就去张瑞霞的弟弟家搜查。张瑞霞的家人得知警察是因张瑞霞被拘留未回家的。他们多次到村干服问张瑞霞关押在哪里，村干始终不说，后来张的家人多方打听也无果。

直到张被失踪的半年后，2015年1月底，CAG基督徒小董被释放后，她曾告诉我张瑞霞被捕的原因是基督徒张瑞霞被逼才来信的。她多次到村干服询问张瑞霞关押在哪里，村干始终不说，后来张的家人多方打听也无果。

直到张被失踪的半年后，2015年1月底，CAG基督徒小董被释放后，她曾告诉我张瑞霞被捕的原因是基督徒张瑞霞被逼才来信的。她多次到村干服询问张瑞霞关押在哪里，村干始终不说，后来张的家人多方打听也无果。

之后，张瑞霞的弟弟与当地村干服一起6人去林州市公安局向大队找张瑞霞。
马志红，马志红只允许张瑞霞的弟弟一人去见张瑞霞的尸体。

张瑞霞的弟弟说：“我嫂子是一个瘦弱身材的人。在太平间见到她的遗体时，
成了这副骨瘦如柴的瘦小人，经过几小时的清洗，成了十几岁小孩的脚丫一样，宽
大的手臂连一道长长的疤痕，好像被中共抓去阉割了。当时看到这根下巴和牙齿
像张瑞霞以外，其他已经无法辨认是否是张瑞霞，后来通过DNA鉴定才确定是张
瑞霞本人。”

当时，张瑞霞的弟弟、儿子等人请求张瑞霞的死因，张瑞霞已经死亡半年为
什么不通知家人的原因，马志红透露不知道家人的住址，并辩解说有内情，
又说“她被全部控制就是反革命，就是犯法，她是头儿，我们给她两年了。”

2015年3月，张瑞霞的家人、邻居等20多人手持花圈，打着横幅，去公安局
讨公道，警察将他们拦下，对张瑞霞的妹妹与外甥女打扮成，并威胁说：“你们
要是不走，就按扰乱社会治安逮捕你们。”

张瑞霞的家人想把她的遗体带回家，遭到林州市公安局拒绝。最终，张瑞霞
的遗体在林州市被火化。

张瑞霞的弟弟笑着对我说：“我家的小少爷子在外地陪，我嫂子死了以后
我们怎么说呢？我哥、我嫂结婚这么多年从没有给我说过话，一向乖巧的儿媳
子被中共害死了，我嫂也气得半死。想起我们一个大家庭和和睦睦的，没想到中
共把我家嫁得家破人亡。我们只是想让一个好人，我们到底做错了什么？！

张瑞霞的弟弟沉默，泣不成声。

6. 1986年以后，以上所发生的事情都是真实的。我是在与当事人直接接触过
程中以及从其他可靠的人那里得到的。我这样做目的，只是想让相关方面都
能够了解她这个案情的真相。

韩首尔市

本人于 年 月 日同委托并宣
意

签名

公证人

我的委托书失效日期
I swear that the attached translation is true to the original.

Mar. 15, 2018

Notarial Certificate

Chinese LIU YANGKUN personally appeared before me, confirmed that the attached translation is true to the original and subscribed his/her name.

This is hereby attested on this 15th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

Suwon District Prosecutor’s Office

2F Samsung Bldg. 181, Simin-dae-ro, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

Signature of the Notary Public

JÜN, YOUNG SHIK

This office has been authorized by the Minister of Justice, the Republic of Korea, to act as Notary Public since 13 Jan. 1993 Under Law No.3790.
AFFIDAVIT

I, Rong Xu, currently living in 4 Sharon Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North, New Zealand, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Rong Xu, born on July 11, 1979, in Yulin City, Shaanxi Province, Chinese passport number E39233930. I currently living in 4 Sharon Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North, New Zealand, having escaped from China in August 2017.

2. I have been, since the year 2000, a member of the Church of Almighty God, a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of a CAG Christian whose name is Mr. Jiao Faquan (alias Li Qi), born on May 12, 1971, in Xianyi County, Shaanxi Province, China. I first met him in July 2010.

4. On July 24, 2014, Mr. Li Qi was arrested by CCP police in the basement of Christian Nan Xiangming’s house, in Junna Township, Liquan County, Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province, China, for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and burning CDs titled “Sermons and Fellowship on Entry Into Life” for CAG members. At that time, he was hiding there with two CAG Christians for escaping CCP’s persecution.

5. He has been sentenced by the People’s Court of Liquan County, Shaanxi Province, China, to 1-year imprisonment, on May 14, 2015, for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God and burning CDs titled “Sermons and Fellowship on Entry Into Life” for CAG members. He was detained in Liquan Detention Center in Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province. From the date July 25, 2014 to the date July 24, 2015. His crime was described as “sabotaging the implementation of the laws by utilizing evil religious organizations,” and the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 300, Articles 25, 27, 64 of the Chinese Criminal Code were applied. The news report about the arrest and sentence of him and other brothers and sisters were published on many Chinese websites. (see http://bit.ly/2DITfla)

6. After his arrest and during his detention, he was subjected to cruel and inhuman practices.

After Mr. Li having been arrested by the CCP police, I received a letter from Sister Xiaoxi (alias), who performed duty with Brother Li and me. She told me that Brother Li
was arrested by the CCP police, and fearing that the police would catch us, she asked me
to be careful. In June 2017, I knew from the Church leader that Brother Li was released
in July 2015, for the term was over. Later on, I read the testimony of Brother Li about his
being persecuted by the CCP. Here is the detail after his arrest:

In order to force the information of the Church out of him, the police officers tortured
him, and locked his hands behind his back, kicked and stamped mercilessly on his body
with leather shoes’ head. The police beat his ankles with a wooden stick, and the stick
was broken into two pieces. The police drilled the broken stick with thorn into his calf
back and forth, and the blood bled immediately. The pain made him scream out loudly
and ceaselessly and beads of sweat rolled down from his head (The injured low leg
continued to bleed. The wounds were bruises and the leg was insensible. Even one of his
feet couldn’t step on the earth. He hobbled for more than one month before he could walk
as usual). The police officer turned a blind eye on this condition, and continued to
ruthlessly beat his ankles for about 40 minutes before he stopped.

Seeing that he refused to speak all along, the police took several bricks and put them
under the handcuff on his back, stepped on his back and fiercely lifted the handcuff up for
three times, and his arms were full of pain like being torn apart. After being handcuffed
on the back for over one hour, the police officer unlocked his handcuff, fearing that he
might die. Since the teeth of handcuffs had been inserted deeply in his wrists, so it took
several minutes to open the handcuffs. He was faint from pain. The police took him and
dragged him to the faucet, pouring cold water down his head and wounds. He was awake
and found that his bruised hands and right wrist were full of blood, which was too painful
for him to bear. His right foot was so swollen that he could not stand up. The police
officer threatened, “I’ll nail all your fingers with needles if you don’t speak it out, and let
blood drip from your fingers!”

The second day, on July 25, the police confined him in Liquan County Detention Center.
In order to extract the information of the Church, the guard beat his face and chest with
fists, and incited the inmates to torture and abuse him. He suffered inhuman torture in
prison. He was forced to squat and work for 13 hours per day, which caused wound
dehiscence on his right leg. He endured the severe pains as the wounds inflated and
discharged. After the Spring Festival in 2015, the police bound his hands behind his back,
and escorted him on tag to the Liquan County to parade with the felons.
After being released, he was not let go by the police. Instead, the police assigned people to monitor and track him at his house or around his neighbor. Facing this, he had to flee home.

7. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from direct contacts with the person concerned and other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.
[ANNEX C]

AFFIDAVIT

1. Rong Xu, currently living in 4 Sharon Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North, New Zealand, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Rong Xu, born on July 11, 1979, in Yulin City, Shaanxi Province, Chinese passport number E39233930 I currently living in 4 Sharon Place, Awapuni, Palmerston North, New Zealand, having escaped from China in August 2017.

2. I have been since year 2000, a member of the Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of a CAG member Nan Xiangming who was arrested by CCP police in China on July 24, 2014 for the sole reasons of being members of the Church, burning CDs of hymns and sermons, and housing Church books. The news report about the arrest and sentence of him and other brothers and sisters were published on many Chinese websites. (see http://bit.ly/2EZT15U)

4. Mr. Nan Xiangming, born in 1942, resided at Liqian County, Xianyang City, Shaanxi. All the details of Nan’s arrest and persecution were known to me personally through the files such as his verdict, and the interaction with his families, friends, or his relatives and friends. Nan was innocent yet sentenced to three years’ imprisonment for believing in Almighty God. The long time in prison without enough to eat coupled with high-intensity labor led to aggravated diabetes. Treatment was delayed due to police refusal for Nan to receive treatment out of custody and in February 2016, Nan died in prison, at 74 years of age. The following are the facts of Nan’s being arrested, detained, and brutalized to death by the CCP.

On July 24, 2014, the police forced entry and without showing any documents, starting to search the home. He was arrested, and his properties were confiscated.

That evening at around 8 o’clock, the local police conducted interrogations of Nan and the others successively. The police forced them to answer what the source of the faith items at his home was and who the top leaders of the Church were. Nan refused to answer and the trial lasted until past midnight. Police intimidation coupled with a long time without food resulted in Nan, who already suffered from diabetes, becoming weak all over, paralysed sat in the corner, holding strong until dawn.

Around 8:00 a.m. on July 25, Nan was transferred to a public security bureau. After that, Nan was detained in a detention center.
On August 2, Nan and the others, wearing prison uniform and handcuffs and shackles, were escorted to the village where Nan lived and paraded in public. On August 29, Nan was officially arrested.

At 3pm on May 14, 2015, Nan Xiangming was sentenced to three years in prison by the People’s Court of Liquan County, Shaanxi Province, for the “crime of using a cult organization to undermine the law enforcement.” He was 73 years old at that time.

In July 2015, Nan Xiangming was transferred to Weinan Prison in Shaanxi Province to serve his sentence. Three days later after he got imprisoned, the prison authorities called his daughter and asked her to buy drugs to treat his diabetes. Since then, the prison officers refused visits by Nan’s family and only allowed monthly payments to his bank card; no other items were allowed to be sent.

On February 1, 2016, the prison once again called Nan’s daughter and asked her to send 20,000RMB. The next day, his daughter went to the prison and learned that he was in a critical condition and had been sent to a prison hospital in Xi’an, Shaanxi Province.

In the hospital visitation room, Nan secretly said to his daughter that the long period of not eating enough in hospital had resulted in a deterioration of his diabetes. Through checks, his blood sugar level had reached 14-15mmol/L (at home Nan’s blood sugar remained in normal range of 3.5mmol/L). Moreover, recently when he ate something, he vomited whatever he ate, and his throat was also very uncomfortable. His daughter’s successive requests to prison guards for her father to be transferred for treatment and to be treated out of custody were all rejected. The prison said: “The Chinese Communist Party’s policy is: treatment out of custody for diabetes will only be given in the case of blindness or foot rot!”

At 9:00 p.m. on February 7, Nan’s family received a call from the prison. The prison authorities said that all rescue measures had proved ineffective and that Nan had died.

Afterwards, a relative of Nan’s learned from the hospital that all rescue measures had proved ineffective, and that he had died because diabetic syndrome triggered by high blood sugar had led to coronary heart disease.

Only at the strong demand of Nan’s family did the authorities of the prison pay the 8,000RMB cremation fee.

6. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from direct contacts with the persons concerned and other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.
CITY OF WELLINGTON

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE
ME, on the 17th day of
March, 2018

Signature
(Seal)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Rong Xu
(Signature)
Registered No. 2018 - 367

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE
2F Samsung Bldg. 181, Simin-daero,
Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea
AFFIDAVIT

I, MENG Chiheng, currently living in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, South Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is MENG Chiheng, born on August 8, 1993 in Chengdu City, China, Chinese passport number is E063203012, I currently live in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, South Korea, having escaped from China in the year 2016.

2. I have been, since the year 2012, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of my close friend whose name is CUI Shuya, 25 years old at that time, born in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, China. In the end of January 2016, I met Cui in a church member’s home located in Mentougou District, Beijing. I asked about the scars around his mouth and I was informed that he was persecuted by the CCP.

4. On June 19, 2015, Mr. Cui was arrested by Chinese authorities in the city of Beijing, China, for the sole reason of being a CAG member and having meetings with other CAG Christians.

5. During his detention, he was subjected to cruel and inhuman practices. The details are as below: In order to extract information about the Church, the police officers dragged Cui to the toilet of the police station and slapped fiercely on his face and delivered a heavy blow on his chest. A police officer hit his back of hands and teeth with an electrified baton, and Cui’s head and face were tingling and aching. His mouth was pried open and a police pepper spray (with a strong stimulus) was used against his mouth. Cui immediately felt suffocated, and snot and tears couldn’t help running out. He was then pulled out of the corner, and thrown to the floor, and with his pants stripped, he got electrical shocks on his legs, chest, and private parts. The Police officer even threatened to disable him. Cui felt that his private parts were as if penetrated by a long nail, and he cried aloud. Seeing he refused to tell, a police officer stepped
on his head, and another police officer kicked his mouth, and he got electronic shocks on his private parts again. A burnt smell was noticed. Later the police sprayed pepper water into his nostrils, and blisters later came out on his face. He was pulled outside, and a police dog was sent to bite him, but it didn’t. Reluctantly, the police officers took him back to the interrogation room and forcibly inculcated the theory of atheism into him to deny and betray God. Seeing there was no result again, they locked him on an iron chair for that whole night.

6. He has been arrested and detained by the CCP authorities, for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God and having meetings with other CAG Christians. He was detained in a police station of Daxin District, from the date June 20, 2015 to the date July 20, 2015. His crime was described as “suspected sabotage of the implement of the laws by organizing and utilizing evil religious organizations” and the provision of Article 300 of the Chinese Criminal Code was applied.

7. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from direct contacts with the person concerned, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.

Print Name: MENG Chiheng

Signature:

Date:
宣誓书

我，孟某某，现住韩国首尔市，本人宣誓：

1. 我名叫孟某某，于1963年8月8日在中国成都市出生，我的中国护照号是E5203012，现住韩国首尔市，于2016年逃离中国。

2. 从2012年开始，我被成为中国教会在成都的一名基督徒，我宣誓在成都受到中国教会的严重迫害。

3. 我在此申明，我了解我的朋友崔某某，他叫崔某某，同年26岁，在中国黑龙江省大庆市出生，2016年1月访，我在中国黑龙江省大庆市某村认识了崔某某的家人。当时我看见崔某某的家人非常善良，便问其情况，了解到了崔某某受迫害的事实。

4. 崔某某只因为是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和其他基督徒参加全能神教会的聚会，于2015年6月19日在中国北京被中共当局抓捕。

5. 审讯期间，他遭受了残酷、冷血的对待，情况如下：在派出所内，警察逼他交代教友情况，将他拖到厕所用脚踩，又拿电击他胸口；一警察拿着电棍击昏他手臂，牙齿，崔某某整个腹部和脸部电得又麻又痛，警察又对他他的嘴，拿手电碰水（强酸、强碱、刺激性特别大）往他嘴里喷，崔某某立刻感觉快要窒息，鼻涕、眼泪不停地流。接着警察把他从墙角拉出来，将他推倒在地上，抓下他的裤子，拿电棍在他的脸上、脚上电了几下，又电其下体，扬言要废了他！崔某某感到下体就像一把长长的钉子穿透身体一样，疼得大声惨叫，见崔某某不说，一警察踹着他的腿，另一警察用手抓他的嘴，再对它的下体，崔某某不停地惨叫，闻到一股酸味，后来警察又继续往他鼻子里喷酸水（过久脸上起了很多泡泡），并把他拖到外面，放出去一条警犬，让狗咬住他，但狗不敢咬，警察无奈，又将崔某某拖回审讯室，继续审问，并强行给他注射无神论思想，让他否认神，无果后，警察将他锁在铁笼子上一顿揍。

6. 崔某某只因为是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和其他基督徒参加全能神教会的聚会，被捕中共当局抓捕，以“结组织、利用邪教组织破坏法律实施”为罪名，从2015年6月20日到2015年7月20日被北京市大兴区某派出所拘留。
判断有罪的适用法律条文是中国刑法第300条的规定。

7. 我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，都是在我与当事人直接接触过程中得知的，我这样做目的，只是想让各方都能了解案件的真相。

打印名：孟驰衡

签 名：MENG CHIHENG 孟驰衡

日 期：2018.3.20
I swear that the attached translation is true to the original.

Mar. 20, 2018

Signature: MENG CHIHENG

Registered No. 2018-367

Notarial Certificate

Chinese MENG CHIHENG personally appeared before me, confirmed that the attached translation is true to the original and subscribed his/her name.

This is hereby attested on this 20th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.
CARTA DE DECLARACIÓN JURADA

Yo, RUI FENG, actualmente vivo en la calle Puebla de Sanabria, 16 5ª B, 28021, Madrid, España, hago la siguiente declaración jurada:


2.- En enero de 2012, me convertí en un miembro de la Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso. La Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso es una iglesia cristiana donde los cristianos sufrimos una severa persecución en China.

3.- Por la presente declaro que yo conozco bien a mi suegra Liu Limei. Su nombre era Liu Limei y nació el 24 de abril de 1970 en Datong, provincia de Shanxi, China.

4.- Liu Limei solamente por ser una cristiana de la Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso y que recibía a los cristianos y se reunía con ellos en casa, fue arrestada por la comisaría de policía de la ciudad de Shuozhou, provincia de Shanxi, y registraron su casa en el 17 de julio de 2009. La condenaron culpable por el artículo 300 de la Ley penal china.

5.- Después de ser arrestada, fue sometida a un trato cruel e inhumano. Los detalles son los siguientes:

Para obtener información interna sobre la Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso por la declaración de mi suegra, el jefe de la Equipo Estatal de Seguridad Pública de la comisaría de policía de Shuozhou, Qiao Riwen, junto con las agentes de policía Gao Rihua y Zhang Lingjuan, la interrogaron durante dos días y tres noches consecutivos. Durante ese período, no se le permitía dormir y fue castigada físicamente sentada sin silla con el trasero en el aire (en chino llamado Ma bu) durante mucho tiempo. Debido a que mi suegra sufría de arritmia, hernia de disco lumbar entre otras enfermedades, se caía al suelo varias veces. La policía lo ignoraba e insultaron a la dignidad personal de mi suegra, también decían difamaciones y blasfemias contra Dios Todopoderoso y la Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso para lavarle el cerebro. Posteriormente la amenazaron con el futuro.
de mi marido (su hijo) y los padres ancianos de mi suegra con el fin de sacarle información de la iglesia, pero la interrogación fue en vano después nueve días.

6.- El 26 de julio de 2009, mi suegro le consiguió a mi suegra una libertad provisional bajo fianza antes del juicio. En los siguientes cinco años, la policía enviaba a personas a seguir y vigilar a mi suegra y también allanaron la casa a menudo para interrogarla y advertir a alguien de algo. Debido a un largo período de alta tensión y depresión, mi suegra sufría de insomnio severo y su salud se empeoraba. En junio de 2014, el gobierno comunista chino implementó otra ronda de arrestos unificados contra los cristianos de la Iglesia de Dios Todopoderoso. Cuando mi suegra supo las noticias, se vio obligada a esconderse en una casa pequeña, no se atrevía a salir durante el día y no se atrevía a encender las luces por la noche. La policía no paraba de buscar su paradero. El 16 de noviembre de 2014, mi suegra no pudo soportar esa presión psicológica tremenda y desesperadamente se tiró al río para acabar con su vida en la ciudad de Luliang, provincia de Shanxi. Tenía solo 44 años. Hasta antes de su muerte, la sucursal de la comisaría de policía del distrito Xinkai de la ciudad de Shaozou todavía quería encontrarla para que se presentase personalmente en la comisaría y que escribiera un informe ideológico para obligarla a renunciar a su fe.

7.- Declaro que todos los acontecimientos mencionados anteriormente son ciertos y que todo fue conocido durante mi contacto directo con las partes interesadas. El propósito de esta declaración jurada es hacer que todas las partes involucradas conozcan la verdad de este caso.
AFFIDAVIT

I, ZHANG Fu, currently living in 141, Gamsan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is ZHANG Fu, born on June 18, 1982, in Zhangye City, Gansu Province, China, Chinese passport number E43939708. I currently live in 141, Gamsan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

2. In 2003, I started investigating the work of Almighty God. But because of busy work, I didn't attend the meetings. Since 2008, I formally joined The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. For the sole reason of being a member of the Church and spreading gospel for the Church, I'm subject to the danger of being arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned at any time. In order to keep myself from the danger, I escaped from China to Korea on April 6, 2015.

4. After my exile to Korea, the CCP police took my wife to Korea four times, and my passport, cellphones and cash were stolen by them, and I was nearly kidnapped and sent back to China by them. The CCP police coerced my wife to stir up affairs for the branch CAG in Korea and use the media outlets to discredit CAG. The details are as below:

My wife Tian Pin is from Xingtai City, Hebei Province. She is an ordinary staff of a company engaging in the business of server renting & hosting. She knew my belief in Almighty God when we married. I even preached the gospel to her, but she neither accept it nor oppose my belief. She even told me to be careful and come home earlier when I was about to have meetings. At the end of 2012, the CCP government fabricated rumors to discredit and condemn CAG wantonly in newspapers, on TV and the Internet, and delivered orders to persecute and crack down on the CAG. Ever since then, my wife has been deceived by the rumors fabricated by the CCP. She began to oppose my belief in God and watch me closely. I was not allowed to have meetings and required to keep my cell phone on 24 hours for her monitoring purpose. She even threatened to commit to suicide and call the police, so as to force me to quit my belief. Her persecution against me escalated every time when she watched the CCP’s fake news for discrediting and defaming CAG.
In 2014, the CCP government plotted the May 28 Zhaozuan Murder to frame the CAG. Rumors in newspapers, on TV and the Internet were in flood to slander and discredit the CAG, then a nationwide arrest was proceeded openly. Since then, my wife often made quarrel with me about my belief, and even tracked me when I went out to have meetings, and I could not practice my belief, and felt extremely painful, and depressed.

In December 2014, Brother Xiaolin (alias) of our church was arrested by the police at a church meeting. Many brothers and sisters of my church were arrested one after another. Because I often had meetings with him, and he also knew my personal identification information, I was at the risk of being arrested. Later I knew Xiaolin was sentenced and I was forced to flee to Jeju-do to seek political asylum On April 5, 2015.

A Narrow Escape From the Kidnap

Tian Pin’s first trip to South Korea:

On January 24, 2016, I got an information transferred by the local CAG that my wife had arrived in South Korea for me, which was via the call from the Ministry of Justice of Jeju-do. Our conversation lasted for several hours. “You know the CCP government arrests the believers in Almighty God everywhere. If I go back and am arrested by the police, they will surely beat me half to death and put me in jail. I know it’s not easy for you to raise the boy alone. But I have no choice. I will go back after hiding for a longer period of time,” I told her. My wife showed me her understanding and agreed to keep in touch with me via Email. On January 28, Tian Pin went back to China.

Tian Pin’s second trip to South Korea:

On May 18, 2016, I received a call from the Ministry of Justice. I was told that my wife, my son and my elder sister arrived in Jeju-do on May 17, and they wanted to meet me in person. Actually my wife tried to hide the fact that a male stranger was accompanying them to South Korea. At 7:30 p.m. on May 22, I met my wife, my son and my sister in Jeju-do. My son was three and a half years old then. When we met, he called me daddy happily and performed the dances that he learned from the kindergarten. I clutched my son to weep. “How would I bear to leave my son and have him live without his father’s love at his age if the CCP government did not persecute me? Who would be willing to leave his happy family if the CCP government did not suppress the
believers? How would my wife quarrel with me all the time if the CCP did not fabricate rumors to defame the CAG? My happy family was broken. Isn’t it the CCP government who caused it?” I said to myself.

On the morning of May 23, my sister said she would go out, but returned before long and said she wanted to switch the hotel. The new hotel we went to was named Maple Hotel, and we moved into Room 207 on the second floor. I went out for a walk that afternoon. As I was back and entered the room, I saw a man’s figure dodged into the toilet swiftly. My sister saw I had noticed him, so she called, “Xiaohan! You don’t have to hide. He saw you.” Then the stranger came out and sat down, but he dared not look into my eyes. His behavior was abnormal. So I asked him who he was. He furtively that he was one of the colleagues of my wife. Then he went out quickly. At that moment, I suddenly noticed my passport was missing and my cell phones had been opened and operated.

“Who took away my passport?” I asked. Tian Pin urgently explained that she called the police for she thought I had run away, and it was the policeman who took away my passport. I said, “How could it be possible for me to run since my luggage, my passport and my cell phones were left in the hotel?” I felt disgusted with this explanation. Tian Pin kept apologizing to me, later she said, “A friend of mine would like to have a talk with you via WeChat.” I asked who it was and Tian Pin answered, “A policeman, Mr. Cheng.” Then she contacted that policeman through WeChat.

“What’s your concern, Zhang? I am a police instructor and have been engaging in police education. Anything I can do for you?” Officer Cheng asked.

“Do you know what I do, Mr. Cheng?” I asked in reply.

“You’re a believer in Almighty God, aren’t you? There is nothing to worry about. Just come back. You have no case on file, and you are not an associate or a commander at all. Please rest assured that you won’t be arrested. We won’t arrest you unless we got vital evidence of you.” he said. His answer made me believe that he knew my situation very well.
“Zhang, you don’t have to worry about anything and you’re absolutely safe if you go back to China! I have already dealt with over 2000 cases like yours,” he said.

After I had talked with Officer Cheng for about one hour, the stranger Xiaohan came into our room again.

“Officer Cheng is very kind. It’s good for you to talk with him. He knows a lot,” he persuaded me.

“How did you get to know Officer Cheng?” I asked.

“He is my teacher,” Xiaohan said subconsciously, and then he quickly changed and said, “Oh, I had learned from him for several months.”

What Xiaohan said startled me. Xiaohan was also a policeman! At that time I was sure that Xiaohan was not Tian Pin’s colleague, he and Officer Cheng were both policemen, and they wanted to take me back to China.

On the evening of 23, after supper, we went back to the hotel together. When we got into the elevator, Xiaohan pressed the button for the third floor and the second floor. I got to know he was living on the third floor and the reason why my sister hurried to move to Maple Hotel that day. Tian Pin and my sister went out in turns after we moved to this hotel. It turned out that they went to the third floor for Xiaohan to discuss how to deal with me. That was why they forced me to return to China in different ways every time they came back from Xiaohan.

After I went back to the room for a while, my sister went back and asked me for money. I told her there was only 700,000 KRW on me. When I took out my wallet, she grabbed it immediately and took it away. There was a credit card of mine and a South Korea public transportation card. I implored her for some transportation fees, but she paid no attention to me. She threatened, “If you really don’t want to go back, I will have your affair hit the headline of the Facebook and Google!” She was so tough. I knew there must be a mastermind behind her because she knew nothing about these information platforms at all. She could never say anything like that without someone’s teaching.
After awakening at 9:00 a.m., June 24, I found two of my cell phones (I had three in total) had gone as well as my sister and her luggage.

The missing cellphone contained a great number of phone numbers and photos of brothers and sisters, which would bring danger to them and their families if they fell into the hands of the CCP police. While I was anxious, Tian Pin came back and told me that my sister left at past 6 a.m. on May 24. “Go back with me, I'll wait for you if you are arrested. If you are beaten to disability, I will take care of you after you are released as long as you go back.” she said.

I said, “Tian Pin, why you would rather me go back to China and be arrested and beaten to disability? You can leave our child to me if you feel too tired to raise him. I'll raise him myself. Or you can live here as well and our family can stay together in Korea.” She threatened instead of answering me, “I'll have you hit the headline of Facebook and Google if you don't go back!” She then went out with her bag and possibly went to the third floor for discussing with Police Officer Xiaohan.

I took the chance and went away. When I ran to a place with free WiFi, I sent a message through the third cellphone to a church sister in Jeju-do. I asked her to pick me up since I had no money or passport on me.

Just after I sent out the message at the airport, my sister suddenly appeared behind me to snatch my cell phone. I grabbed back my cell phone and turned around to run away. I saw Tian Pin was in front of me and Xiaohan was at my right hand. They three had surrounded me. At that point, a thought flashed in my mind, “Run quickly! Run to the crowd.”

Xiaohan shouted at me, “Stop, Zhang Fu stop!” He was saying the idiom what the police usually used when they were arresting people. Then he rushed to me. I was in such a panic that I kept running and even jumped off the stairs in quick steps. I got into Terminal 1 and then ran to Terminal 4, then made a detour to the parking area. The sudden presence of my sister made me believe that my cell phone had been installed with a tracker. So I turned off my cell phone and took out the battery. I had been running from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Later I was able to connect the sister in the church, and I threw away the cell phone.
About 3:30 p.m. on May 24, the policeman Xiaohan made a phone call though my missing phone to a sister in the church. He required me to come to get my passport, or else he would publish on the internet the phone numbers and photos of brothers and sisters in the cell phone.

**Tian Pin’s third trip to South Korea:**

In August 2016, the CCP police instigated Tian Pin again to come to Korea with my son. She went together with some unidentified individuals to cause trouble to CAG. She spread a rumor that I was kidnapped by the Church and couldn’t go back to China. This rumor was spread to discredit and defame CAG. Some of them even demonstrated with boards at the Immigration Office, trying to interfere our claims of the refugee status and stop the Korean government from granting us asylum.

**Tian Pin’s fourth trip to South Korea:**

On October 23, 2017, the conference on “Religious Persecution and the Human Rights of Refugees” was held in Seoul, Korea. At that conference, I presented my personal account of how my wife was coerced by the CCP to harass me in Korea after my exile. No long after that meeting, on November 8, the CCP abetted and arranged for my wife to come to Korea again. During November 8-12, some unidentified individuals, under the CCP’s command, held press conference, demonstrated and protested in front of the buildings of Seju District Court, Seoul News Center, Seoul Immigration Office, and CAG. News media outlets and my wife were also brought there by them under the CCP’s incitement. By doing this, they tried to force me back to China. They also swayed public opinion in Korea, protested against CAG Christians’ application of the refugee status and demanded Korean government to refuse the admission of CAG Christian refugees.

I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that my only aim is to make the truth of the case known to all the interested parties.
CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME, on the
________________ day of
______________

Signature

______________________________
(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

______________________________
宣誓书

我，张福，现住在141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Korea。本人宣誓：

1. 我名叫张福，于1982年6月30日在中国山东省张静市出生。我的中国护照号是D49399708，现住在141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Korea。

2. 从2005年开始，我开始考察全能神的教义。因工作原因，没有聚会。2008年开始，我正式加入全能神教会。全能神教会是一个基督教教会，信徒在中国遭受严重的迫害。

3. 因为我是全能神教会的一名信徒，并以全能神教会的名义传播全能神教义时，随时都会被拘留、判刑入狱，为逃避危险，于2015年4月6日从中国逃到韩国。

4. 逃亡韩国后，中共警察4次来韩国，期间我的护照、手机、钱财被偷走，并要求我回中国。中共警察和我妻子在韩国全能神教会闹事，并利用媒体抹黑全能神教会。详情如下：

我的妻子叫田莉，中国河北省邢台人，是一家微服务器租赁托管业务公司的普通职员。我们结婚时就知道我信全能神，我给她传过福音，她不听，但也不反对。有时我去聚会，她还嘱咐我路上小心，早点回来。自从2012年中共政府在电视、报纸、网络上大肆宣传、抹黑、定罪全能神教会，并下令严厉打压迫害全能神教会后，妻子被中共谎言的迷惑，开始反对我信神。她不允许我去聚会，还要求我24小时手机开机，随时监控我，甚至威胁和我妻子能来威胁我，逼我放弃信仰。妻子每隔一次中共警察、媒体抹黑全能神教会的新闻以后，对我的迫害就更加严重。

2014年中共政府一手炮制了“5. 28山东假案”整肃全能神教会。在报纸、电视台、网络上纷纷大张旗鼓地报道，抹黑全能神教会，然后公开进行全国大抓捕，从此，妻子常因信全能神的事跟我吵闹，甚至我出去聚会她还跟踪我，使我无法进行信仰生活，我感到特别痛苦、压抑。

2014年12月，我们教会的小林弟兄（化名）在聚会时被警察抓走，随后我所在的教会多个弟兄姊妹陆续被捕。由于我和小林经常一起聚会，小林也知道我的身份信息，所以我也存在被抓捕的危险，后来我知道小林被抓。我被迫于2015年4月6日从韩国逃到韩国。我逃到韩国后，因担心我的身份，我妻子田莉也来找我了。我们逃到韩国以后，我告诉她：“现在中共政府到处抓全能神的人，我回来

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去一次被他们抓住得被打个半残，还得坐牢，我知道你自己拿着孩子不容易，
但是我在没有办法，我只能帮你，一会儿时间肯定能回去。”男子表示理解。
”最后他同意我们用电子邮箱联系，1月28号田某回国。

田某第二次来华。

2016年5月18日，我再次接到法院的电话，得知妻子、儿子和我三人于
5月18日到达济州岛，并要求与我见面。原来还有一陌生男子，与家婆向我
隐瞒了此事。5月22日中午19:30我到达济州岛见到了二嫂、岳子和儿子。
儿子已经三岁多了，高兴地喊“爸爸”，我给儿子在幼儿园学习的妈妈。
看着儿子笑了起来。

心感：

“这难道是中共政府逼迫我离开儿子的，让我怎么向儿子交代呢？要不是中共政府逼迫我离开儿子，他怎么会离开儿子的，是不是中共政府害的呢？

5月23日早上，又某说不去了，要看儿子，就去老店。新店的这家
店名字是：枫叶酒店。当地住在二楼307。下午我被关回来，一开始我问，我
看到一个男人的身影

“啊”他把卫生间的门

（23日中午5点）。二嫂对我已经看

见了，就喊了一句：“小李怎么了，他看你干什么。”

这个陌生男人出来后坐下，

却不敢正视我，这个举动非常反常。

我问是不是，他支支吾吾地说是买鱼的同学。之后很快出门去了，这时我突然发现我的护照不见了，我的手机也被人打开发

动过去了。

我问：”谁抢走了我的护照？
田某忙解释说以为我跑掉了，就报警了。警察来
拿走的。我的行李都在酒店，我的护照、手机都没事。怎么会跑掉了呢？我
被吓到，田某一直给我道歉，后来她说她的一个朋友想跟我通话聊一聊，我问
是谁？她说：“是一个警察，姓程。”田某用微信连线了那个警察。

程某回答：“小张，你的有什么顾虑？我是警察，一直做警务教育。看我
能帮你吗？”

我反问：“程老师，你知道我是干什么的吗？”

程某回答：“你不是在法庭的吗？其实你只要不要有意识，你就问我问
什么事，你又没有犯案，又不是什么参与犯罪者，没有人要抓你，你就放心吧！
要抓你也是有证据才能抓你。”程的回答让我知道他对我的情况已经非常了解了。

程某警察：“小张啊，你不安心有什么顾虑，你就回绝对没有事！像你这
样的情况我已经处理了2000多人了……”

就在我和程某警察聊了一个小时的时候，那个叫小韩的陌生男子再次进入我
们的房间。

小韩劝我：“程老师，你不是在做些什么吗？你再和程老师聊聊挺好，你懂得多！”

我问：“你跟程老师是怎么认识的？”

小韩回答：“他还是我老师。”但马上又改口说：“哦，我跟他学过几个月。”

小韩的话让我心里一惊，原来小韩也是警察！这时我更加确定了自己的想法：
这个小韩根本不是田某的同事，他和程某的都是警察，他们是想带我回国。
23日晚上，我们吃完晚饭后一起回到酒店，在华中校时小郭家吃了3楼和2楼，我这才知道原来他一直住在3楼，这也让我明白了小郭那天在电话中问了我些什么。到了酒店后，我找到了小郭，我们坐在一起聊天，聊了很多，包括学校里的事情，我们聊得非常开心。小郭还给我讲了一些他的经历，让我感到非常震撼。我也给小郭讲了一些我的事情，我们聊了很久，直到很晚才分开。小郭还邀请我下次一起去他的家乡看看，我很乐意接受这个邀请，期待下次的旅行。
些人还申请入境口岸示威。企图干扰我们申请难民身份，让韩国政府不给我们庇护。

注释第四次来韩

2017 年 10 月 23 日我在韩国首尔召开“宗教迫害和难民人权”会议上，谈及了自己逃离海外后，中共多次指使妻女来韩搅扰我的经历。紧接着，11 月 8 日，中共两次指使、指使妻女来到韩国，从 11 月 8 日到 12 日，一些身份不明的人受中共指使假扮媒体，带着妻女在首府法院、首尔新闻中心大楼、首尔出入境、全盛神教会的几处教会门口举行记者会或者抗议示威，企图迫使我回国。他们还在韩国大部分大学、反对全盛神教会的基督徒申请难民，要求韩国拒绝在寻找庇护的全盛神教会基督徒。

5，我声明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各方都能了解这个案子的真相。

韩国首尔市

本人于 X 年 X 月 X 日因委托非宣誓

签名

[签名]

章

公证人

我的委托书失效日期
I swear that the attached translation is true to the original.
Mar. 15, 2018

Notarial Certificate

Chinese ZHANG FU ---- personal appearance before me, confirmed that the attached translation is true to the original and subscribed his/her name.

This is hereby attested on this 15th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE
Suwon District Prosecutor's Office
2F Samsung Bldg. 181, Simin-daero, Dang-an-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

JUN, YOUNG SHIK

This office has been authorized by the Minister of Justice, the Republic of Korea, to act as Notary Public since 13, Jan. 1993 Under Law No.3790.
Registered No. 2018 - 344

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

2F Samsung Bldg. 181, Simin-daero,
Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea
AFFIDAVIT

I, Li Zhenyu, currently living in Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Li Zhenyu, born on February 1, 1970 in Huichun City, Jilin Province, Korean Alien Registration Card number 700201-5920037. I currently live in Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, having escaped from China in the year 2015.
2. I have been since the year 2004, a member of the Church of Almighty God, a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. For the sole reason of being a member of the Church and preaching the gospel for the Church, and without being aware of having committed any other crime, I was arrested by the Public Security Bureau of Huichun City, China, in January 2013.
4. May 18, 2015, I fled from South Korea to Yanji, China. When I passed the Chinese Customs, I was arrested and escorted to Yanji Public Security Bureau.
5. When I was in Yanji Public Security Bureau, I have been subjected to cruel and inhuman practices. In June 12, 2015, the CCP police forced me to agree to its assignment about collecting the information about the CAG in South Korea and fled to South Korea. Please refer to the Appendix for more details.
6. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, and that my only aim is to make the truth of my case known to all the interested parties.

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, on the ____________ day of
__________

__________________________
Signature
(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission expires:
__________________________
(Signature)
My Statement of Persecution

The Fact That I Was Arrested and Persecuted
After Returning to China Due to My Belief in Almighty God

I am Li Zhenyu, a native of Hulun, Jilin, China with the birthdate of February 1, 1970. In the Spring of 2004, I accepted the end-time work of Almighty God, then shared my duty with other Christians of the Church of Almighty God (hereinafter referred to as the CAG).

In January 2013, I was reported while spreading the gospel in Jingxin Town, Hulun City, and arrested by police officers from Hulun Public Security Bureau, then kept under custody for fifteen days. At the time, the mass media and the newspaper, recklessly slandered and discredited the CAG, viciously describing the CAG Christians' being arrested by the CCP authorities due to gospel spreading. The CCP government even threatened to increase the crackdown and suppression on the CAG, which led to the severe situation of tension and terror at the time. After I was released from the detention house, the local public security bureau put my case on file and began to follow and spy on me to “stretch the rod to hook the big fish”, seeking chance to catch more brothers and sisters. I dared not attend church gatherings, or preach the gospel, or greet brothers and sisters for fear of bringing disasters to other CAG believers. I had to stay home alone, and began my life of “imprisonment” without physical freedom. Every day I worried about being arrested by the Chinese Communist police. The life of loneliness, oppression and horror after losing freedom made me trudge along. This situation lasted over a year, and I could hardly hold out. To break through the CCP government’s cruel torture, I finally decided to leave my hometown for South Korea and seek help from my elder sister. Then I had the C3-8 visitor visa issued with my passport, which was issued in 2011. I arrived in South Korea on May 19, 2014. But I had to go back and forth to China once three months under the specification of the C3-8 visa. I dared not go back to Yanji, so I followed the rules and went straight to Qingdao four times when I returned to China. Every time I went back to China, I always felt upset and scared for fear of being arrested by the police. So I thought of applying for the H2 visa after living in South Korea for a period of time. In that case, I might remain in South Korea for three years and didn’t have to return to China within the period of validity of H2 visa. To apply for H2 visa, I had to return to China for the formalities of Certificate of Good Conduct. On May 18, 2015, I flew from South Korea back to Yanji, China. Unfortunately, the thing what I feared most occurred finally. When I went through security at Yanji airport customs, I showed the crew my passport as usual. The crew looked at it and said, “You cannot go for the time being. Someone will pick you up soon.” Subsequently, several security crew took me to an office and kept watch on me. I felt very scared at that moment, and my heart began to thump constantly. I knew I was caught again. Policemen came very soon. They rushed in and began to search my body forcibly without giving me a chance to explain. From my suitcase they searched out a small notebook in which I copied the word of Almighty God manually. They raised the notebook up, and said to me fiercely. “Now you know why we arrest you!” Immediately afterwards, the policemen escorted me into a police car and took me to Yanji Public Security Bureau.

While being interrogated at Yanji Public Security Bureau, I learned from the police that five days before I returned to Yanji, the local public security bureau forwarded the file with the record of my
being kept under custody due to my belief in God to Yanji customs, and told them to arrest me as long as I returned to China. Since the very day when I was arrested, they had started to punish me. They asked me to keep the position of standing at attention for the whole night, restraining me from moving. The next morning, the policemen took me to a building, where the policemen specially detained and interrogated CAG Christians and Fahn Gong practitioners. Furthermore, I saw the policemen in that building were in plain clothes instead of uniforms. I was taken to a room and there were four policemen in there. They were all looking at me viciously. One of them turned on the computer, and played the videos of the CAG choir and movie episodes, then took out some photos of some performers and audience to the choir and let me identify. I said, “I don’t know any of them.” No sooner had I finished these words than four policemen pounced on me, pressed me down, then gave me punches and kicks. They kicked me hard all over, then stripped me naked and locked my hands to the window rails to impel me to sell out brothers and sisters of the Church. “I know nothing about it.” I insisted. Seeing that I would not cooperate with them, the evil policemen began to torture me with more cruel means. They deprived me of sleep for six days and nights. Whenever I felt sleepy and couldn’t help closing my eyes, they slapped me heavily in the face, or ferociously beat my head and face with slippers. After beating me up, they fetched some ice water to pour over my head, then opened the windows and let cold wind in to blow me. I trembled with cold, but the police kept pouring the ice water over me all over, and the water streamed down, which made the place where I was being hung full of water. In this way, the policemen kept torturing me for six days and nights. During the six days and nights, they deprived me of meals and water. Eventually, I could not stand the torture any longer, and had to submit to them, and signed a “repentance”. When they put me down to the ground, I felt my arms swollen without sensation because of being hung. Being deprived of drinks and meals, I felt exhausted, groggy and muddled. I could not see things clearly, feeling that the room was full of fog and the earth was shaking.

Later, two plain-clothes policemen took me to another room. One looked old and the other was fat, with a slit of sewed scar under his nose. They said they would have an important talk with me. I wondered whether they would apply some torture to me. I was very nervous and scared at that time. The fat plain-clothes said that he would give me an important task. They wanted me to become their informer and return to South Korea to try comprehensive information about the CAG in South Korea for them. They also wanted me to cooperate with them and fulfill the task well, and try to be a church leader later on so that I could get more information about the CAG. The fat plain-clothes policeman gave me a telephone number, and asked me to keep in touch with him after I returned to South Korea. He made me call him “Boss Yang” on the phone. (Boss Yang’s phone number is 180-433-90339.) To make me do what they wanted me to do in South Korea, those two policemen conducted a “carrot-stick” policy on me. They tempted me and spread rumors on their faces, and said, “If you can provide the government with the information of the names of leaders, number of church members, church addresses, church structure, etc. after going back to South Korea, we’ll pay you monthly. All your expenses in South Korea will be paid by us. We can also start a shop for you in South Korea, and you can get all the money from the business. If you obtain the accurate home addresses of upper leaders in South Korea, the government will reward you with several million RMB!!!” After a while, they set their faces against me, threatening and frightening me, “But, if you return to South Korea and won’t come back again, you’d better think it over. Your two elder brothers are your guarantors now. Your mother also remains domestic. Think it over before you do things.” I knew what they meant. They were threatening me with my family. If I would not return to China, they would harass my family. At the time, what I thought about was to live on and escape from China as soon as possible.
I didn't want to die in their hands. In that case, there would be no more chance given to me to believe in God and pursue the truth. So I pretended to promise to do what they requested. Seeing this, the policemen specified the assignments to me, and said, "Some Koreans provided us with several addresses of the CAG, but we are not sure of the information since we are in China. Guro-gu in Seoul, Choji in Ansan-si, Paldal-gu in Suwon-si, Six Cheongunhyoja-dong in Incheon. Go to the above four branch churches and take photos of their outlook, and collect as much information about these churches as possible."

On May 28, 2015, I flew to Seoul from Yanji. After I returned to South Korea, I kept in one-way touch with that policeman "Boss Yang". Thinking that my visa was C3-8 visa, and I must go back and forth to China, I had to go to Six Cheongunhyoja-dong in Incheon and took photos. Then I gave "Boss Yang" a phone call and told him that I had gone and taken photos, but the address he gave me was not correct because there was no church there at all. A dozen days after I arrived in South Korea, "Boss Yang" informed me to return to China unexpectedly. He threatened me that if I refused to go back to China, he would expose the video of me they took at Yanji Public Security Bureau, and tell people in public that I had sold out the Church so that all the CAG members would reject me. Hearing what "Boss Yang" said, I felt very scared. I was afraid that they would fabricate rumors to frame me. In that case, what a shame it would be if brothers and sisters saw the video! Then "Boss Yang" tried to be nice, and promised that he would provide me with the Certificate of Good Conduct. During the period of time, I've been think about apply for H2 visa to escape from China, so I took the risk to return to Yanji again on June 10, 2015. After going back to China, I found that they never think of giving me the Certificate of Good Conduct. They just put me to test, and spoke without honesty. "Boss Yang" told me, "We asked you to come back this time to test whether you are obedient or not, and to want you to bring back what you photographed to us." So I showed them the photos I took in Incheon. He got very angry at the sight of the photos, and said, "Who are you fooling with these photos? You're not taking our cooperation serious at all. How could you give me all this trash?" To make them release me again, I said, "I cannot find so many places in such a short time. You must give me more time. In addition, the addresses you gave me are wrong. There is no church at that address at all." But "Boss Yang" answered, "Go home! Let's think it over. We'll contact you later." I stayed home for two days, then gave a call to "Boss Yang", "Can I return to South Korea?" And he said, "We'll let you go this time and give you another chance. You must grab the chance and send more information back to us." On June 12, 2015, I returned to South Korea from Yanji again. I personally experienced the CCP's arrest and persecution, and saw through the fact that the CCP not only persecuted brothers and sisters in Mainland China, but also stretched out its evil hands towards other countries in an attempt to ban the CAG. That was really poisonous. Thanks to God's keeping, I survived the CCP government's inhuman persecution. When I returned to South Korea again, I dumped the SIM card which I used to contact "Boss Yang", and never contacted the CCP Public Security Bureau again.

During the period of dealing with the police, to go through the formalities of H2 visa, I asked my elder brother to turn to some references to get the Certificate of Good Conduct for me, and mail it to South Korea. Thank God for His mercy, keeping, and making a way for me! In August 2015, I completed the formalities of H2 visa. So I was able to remain in South Korea for three years without going back and forth to China.

To protect my family and avoid the CCP's persecution, I asked my elder sister, also a believer in Almighty God, to give my mother a phone call to tell her that I had been dead from a car accident in
South Korea, and ask her to cancel my household registration in China. In that case, the police would stop harassing my family. I showed my sister the bruises and scars around my wrists, which were left by the Chinese police while being tortured and persecuted. After hearing my experience of being persecuted by the Chinese authorities, my sister burst into tears sadly. Thinking of my being displaced and homeless in a foreign country due to the CCP’s persecution, thinking of my being unable to be with my elderly mother who is in her 80s, thinking of my kinfolks’ being harassed and punished by the police endlessly because of me… I couldn’t help bursting into tears, too.

Later, I telephoned my older brother, and got to know that policemen from Yanji Public Security Bureau went to his place exasperatedly to impel him for my whereabouts. They kept my brother in the bedroom and secluded him for hours. My brother berated me angrily on the phone, complaining that I left such a mess to them after I escaped from China, and that the whole family were implicated because of me. I felt very sorry at his words, but whom could I voice my grievance to? I have done nothing wrong, but I suffered all that persecution due to my believing in God and spreading the gospel. In May 2016, my mother died. But I dared not go back to China to see my mother for the last time because of the CCP government’s haunt and arrest. My mother raised me up and had suffered many hardships since my childhood, but I couldn’t see her off when she passed away. I became an unqualified son because of the CCP government’s persecution. I was in agony, but I had to stay in a foreign country and look into the distance at the direction my hometown with tears, bidding farewell to my mother in silence.

It was the CCP government who brought me so much persecution and misfortune.

The above testimony is of hard facts. I’m willing to shoulder the subsequent legal responsibility, and wait for the summon from the local court to make the testimony in court at any time.

CAG Christian in South Korea: Li ZhenYuan

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME, on the
________ day of ________,

__________________________
Signature

__________________________
(Seal)
NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission expires:

4
宣誓书

我，李锦元，现住Genunchon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 本人宣誓：

1. 我名叫李锦元，于1970年2月1日在中国广西省博白县出生，我的韩国护照号是700201-0920037，现住址Genunchon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea，于2015年逃离中国。

2. 从2004年开始，我就成为全能神教会的一员。全能神教会是一个基督教教会，信徒在中国受到严重的迫害。

3. 因为我是全能神教会的一名信徒，并以全能神教会的名义传福音，我无法忍受这种辱骂和歧视，在2013年1月被珲春市公安局抓捕。

4. 2015年5月18日我从珲春飞回中国延吉，在出海关时被阻止，被遣返至珲春公安局。

5. 在珲春公安局，我遭受了残酷、无人道的待遇。2015年6月21日我被送至延吉州公安局，具体细节请参阅“添加附述”。

6. 我承认，以上所发生的事情都是真实的。我这样做的目的，只是想让各方了解我这个案件的真相。

韩国首尔市

本人于__年__月__日同意委托并宣誓

签名：
公证人：
我的委托书失效日期：

20/I/1

81
我因信全能神被中共抓捕及迫害的事实

我叫李锁元，朝鲜族人，1970年2月1日出生于中国吉林省珲春市。2001年，我接受全能神的末世工作，之后曾在教会中尽到教会的义务。

2013年1月，我在珲春市敬信镇敬信村被中共抓捕并被羁押十五天。期间，我被审讯、被罚、被剥夺人权，被强迫信仰信仰教会。中共政府还强迫我接受大法神神教的经典教义，当时我身体虚弱、脸色苍白，不知所措。

2014年5月19日我来到珲春。但是，政府要求我必须在三个月后回国一次（期间我往回次数都是去中国青岛，不回中国延吉），而我每次回中国都感到非常不安，心里极度恐惧。做为一个警察，我明白自己的行为是违法行为，他们在警察站住了，我已经处于危险境地。因此，在警察站住了，我做了在中国的决定，这样，我可以在韩国生活。中间可以不回中国。在办理03签证时，我在韩国生活了两年。中间可以不回中国。

在回延吉的当天，我从警察口中得知，在我回延吉的第二天，珲春公安局的领导和教徒一起到了延吉公安局，告诉他们，我要回国。我被羁押的当天，我被带到公安局，让我在公安局站了一夜。第二天早上我又被警察带到一个大会议室，警察说这是一个专门用于审讯全能神教徒的会议室。我没有穿警服，我被带到一个房间。我看到房间内有四个警察，他们说：你必须告诉我，你叫什么名字。我回答：我不认识你，我不认识你。

我被带到一个警察办公室，我坐在一个办公桌前，我被带到一个房间。我看到房间内有四个警察，他们说：你必须告诉我，你叫什么名字。我回答：我不认识你，我不认识你。
水，都是警察不断地用冷水浇我到水池里……就这样警察折磨了我六天六夜，在这六天的时间里他们不让我吃饭，不让我喝水，最后，我实在无法忍受这种断水断粮。我写信告诉他们，我签了“悔过书”，当我被放出来的时候，我的脸部被烧得已经麻木隐隐。失去了知觉，又因为一直没有喝水吃饭，我整个人都虚脱了，感到一阵阵地虚晕，肚子也是虚迷迷的，瘀黄着东西都是虚晕的，感觉头里子都是气雾。地面都在动。

之后，延吉市公安局的两个便衣警察把我带到一个房间里，其中一个看上去年龄比较大，另一个比较年轻，身子左边有一条缝的疤痕……他们说要我讲几件很重要的事情。我不知他们又要我用什么方法取我，所以只好答应他们，要我给他们一份重要的任务：让我在朝鲜期间发现并报公安机关在朝鲜的各处放信，就是他们所说的信纸，还让我要侦查好好表现。争取以后做领导，或者去朝鲜领导教会更多的工作。于是他们给了我一个电话号码，让我回到韩国后与他保持联系，他让我在电话里被他“杨老二”（“杨老二”电话号码是：190-438-092370），这两个警察为我介绍这两个罪犯的地址，告诉我他们，他们总是引诱我，硬逼我决绝地对我说：“只要你到了韩国以后把公安全全部领导写好领导的姓名、教会人数、教会地址和教会机密这些信息，我每月给你1000美元，而且你在我处的所有费用也由你承担，到时你们可以在我处给你个金器，钱也够你用的。如果他们发现你没有给我提供这些信息，他们会把你的全部信息公布，而且你在我处的所有费用也会被扣除。而且我还要你每个月给我2000美元。”我一会儿，他们又把脸色一变，威胁我。怕我说：“但是，如果你不出卖我就不回来，你可要考虑清楚，你要是我，你就会被他们说谎，而且你会很快在监狱里服刑，而你自己的孩子会受到来历不明的警察的威胁。但当时我一心想为王国服务，只想尽力出出力，而不想去他们那里，那样我就再也没有机会报公安机关的了。我便很快答应了他的要求。警察现场答应了，他就给我预备了具体的任务。说：“韩国人给我们提供了几处公安全全部的地址，但我们在国内无法确认。你去韩国探亲的九里，锦州的草芸，水原的三楼，仁川六洞新四处教会，教会的地址和教工的地址。”

2010年5月23日，我和延吉公安局飞往首尔的航班，回到了韩国。到了韩国后，我与那个叫“杨老二”（杨老二）的中领导保持联系。那时我正在C3-CB签证，考虑到现在还要往返中国，便到了他提供的仁川六洞路的住所。然后我“杨老二”打电话告诉他们我已经去了韩国，但他提供的地址不对，没有能找到教会。到韩国十天后，“杨老二”突然通知我立刻回中国，并威胁我说，如果我不回去的话会被公安全全部给我政府在电视公开。还要公开说我已经出卖了教会，教会的人也都知道，比我的话“杨老二”这么一说，我心里害怕了。我怕他们给我通缉，我不想在去见弟弟妹妹？一会儿，“杨老二”又说，他到拉斯维加斯去参加一个活动，让我在飞обесп。“杨老二”说：“这次你回来主要是给你证件，还有一个就是你把她把的信封拿回来。我便在仁川市的信封拿给他看。他看了后很生气，说：“你拿这些东西干什么啊？你能不把这件事和他们说呢！为了让他们再次放我出去，我就想办法。”
我的地址也不对，那里根本就没有教会。”“杨老板”回答说，“你先回家吧，我们再把，到时候再联系你。我在家里呆了两天之后，又给“杨老板”打电话，问他：“我能不离开出去？”“杨老板”说：“这次我们让你出去，主要是想给你一次机会，你要把钱交给我们，给你提供更多的信息。”2015年6月12日我从寄信再次回信。我为了获得中央警察的逮捕令，还筹集了我为了联络全美神教会，不仅协助国内的弟兄姊妹，还筹集手抄本到其他国家，因为美国的保守，我才没有死在中共政府抓人道，灭绝人性的迫害中，第二次回到韩国后我就与“杨老板”联系的电话号码，从那之后就再也没有和中央公安机关见过。

在我与警察局期间，为了办理签证，我让我三哥托关系给我开具了“无犯罪证明”，并给我邮寄到了韩国，感谢基督对我的怜悯与保守，为我开辟了出路。我在2015年8月于韩国办理了H2签证，这样我就可以在韩国呆三年。不用回中国了。

为了保护我的家人，躲避中共政府的迫害，我让姐姐（信全能神）给母亲打电话，就说我在韩国发生车祸已经死了，把我的中国户口注销掉吧。这样警察就不会再跟踪我的家人了。姐姐看见我手上的被中央警察撕成残破留下的伤痕印迹，听了我被中共当局迫害的经历，姐姐哭了，哭得很伤心：我只想自己因遭受中共政府的迫害，逃亡到异国他乡有家难回，想到自己再也不能在八十多岁的老母亲身边尽孝道，又想到家里的亲人以后就要因我的事情被警察无休止地骚扰，整治……我再也控制不住了，痛哭起来……

后来，我打电话给三哥时得知，延吉市公安局的人为了抓住我气急败坏地找到了三哥家，向三哥逼问我的下落，并把三哥关在房间里讯问了几个小时。三哥在电话中很生气地骂我，抱怨我把家里搞成一团糟，虽然我逃了出来，但是家人都要跟着我受连累……听到这些话我心里特别难过。我心中的冤屈又向谁诉说呢？我什么坏事都没做，就因信仰神、传福音，却遭到这么大的迫害！2018年5月我母亲去世了，可因着中共政府的迫害，我不敢回中国。我连母亲最后一面都没有见！母亲把我从小抚养大，受了无数苦，而我却不能为母亲送终，因着中共政府的迫害，我被造成一个不孝子！我心里很痛苦，但我只能在异国他乡说着眼泪，遥望着家乡的方向，在心中默默地向母亲道歉……

这一切的不幸都是中共政府的逼迫给我带来的！
I swear that the attached translation is true to the original.

Mar. 15, 2018

I, Zhenyuan, personally appeared before me, confirmed that the attached translation is true to the original and subscribed his/her name.

This is hereby attested on this 15th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

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Signature of the Notary Public
JUN, YOUNG SHIK
This office has been authorized by the Minister of Justice, the Republic of Korea, to act as Notary Public since 13, Jan. 1993 under Law No. 3790.