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CCP manipulates exchanges between Taoist temples in Taiwan and mainland China

Quoting "Bitter Winter," Taiwan's National Security Bureau warns against controlled religious events and "fake academic conferences."

by Massimo Introvigne

[Bitter Winter](#) (25.06.2024) - If you are a citizen of Taiwan and a religious believer, would you plant a tree for the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)? The very question may seem strange, yet this was the experience of Taiwanese Taoist believers who visited Fujian [province](#) earlier this month. On July 7, a delegation from Taiwan Tai Ji Culture and [Taoism](#) Association and Taipei Xuanming Temple visited Zhangping Heping Fulu Temple in Fujian to conduct a "Plant a Tree Together and Promote the Cross-Strait Relationship" tree-planting ceremony. Planting a tree has a deep spiritual meaning in [Taoism](#) as well as in Buddhism, yet the delegates reported with some uneasiness that they were treated to speeches implying that they had planted trees to express support for the reunification between China and Taiwan.

It is having in mind similar incidents, which occur almost daily, that Taiwan's main intelligence agency, the National Security Bureau (NSB), denounced on July 7 Beijing's manipulation of exchanges between temples through [a conversation](#) between a high-ranking officer and the "Taipei Times." A NSB official quoted "Bitter Winter" to argue that any attitude by Chinese authorities that appears favorable to religion is false, and in fact China continues destroying temples and statues as it did with the pretext of COVID.

Taiwanese believers are invited to China to visit temples honoring the same gods and goddesses they worship in Taiwan, the official said, but these trips are used by the Chinese "to spread propaganda and build networks." "People who go on these tours could be asked to support or fund political candidates favored by Beijing," the official added. "Beijing was known for dispatching the likeness of Chinese temple gods to tour Taiwan as an excuse to buy off the support of local religious groups, with money funneled via Taiwanese entrepreneurs working in China... The goal was to use Taiwanese temples as a front for the distribution of Chinese propaganda."

The NSB official added that some of the temples in China are not even real temples, and that the [CCP](#) also organizes "fake academic conferences" inviting Taiwanese scholars and religionists.

As "Bitter Winter" [recently reported](#), the attention of Taiwan's intelligence services focuses on temples honoring the popular sea goddess Mazu. As "Bitter Winter" wrote, "The worship of Mazu originated in the Chinese southeastern [province](#) of Fujian. Many Chinese in Taiwan trace their origins to Fujian, and there are more than 1,000 temples honoring Mazu in the island. Many of them have been built recently: there were some 500 Mazu temples in 1980, and the number has doubled since then... there are networks connecting temples in Fujian, Taiwan, and the Chinese global diaspora, and pilgrimages to the historical Mazu places of worship in Fujian attended by believers from all over the world. While it has repressed other forms of folk religion, the [CCP](#) has not only tolerated but promoted international pilgrimages to Mazu shrines in Fujian and cooperation between temples in Fujian and

Taiwan,” although the so-called “Mazuism” in Taiwan is a diverse phenomenon with no central coordination, and not all temples engage in politics or are pro-Chinese.

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest July 01-15

General

09.07.2024 - China, “strict governance of religion” imposed on christians

Bitter Winter - The “China Christian Implementation of Strict Governance of Religion Exchange Meeting” was held in Xi’an, Shaanxi from June 27 to 28, 2024, immediately following the high-level national seminar on Sinicization of religion of June 26.

Apart from testimonies of “best practices” from different provinces and regions, keynote speeches were given by officers of the United Front Work Department in charge of religious work and by leaders of the government-controlled Three Self Church. The latter included Pastor Xu Xiaohong, Chairman of the China Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee; Pastor Shan Weixiang, Vice Chairman of the same organizations’s Standing Committee; Pastor Lin Manhong, Vice President and General Secretary of the China Christian Council; Pastor Geng Weizhong, Vice Chairman of the Council’s Standing Committee; Gu Mengfei, Secretary General of the China Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee; Pastor Gao Feng, Chief Supervisor of the Supervisory Committee of the Two Christian Councils; and Gao’s deputy, Wu Jianrong.

[Continue reading...](#)

01.07.2024 - Seminar clarifies “sinicizing” religion means preaching obedience to Xi Jinping

Bitter Winter - What was presented as a “historical” seminar on “Sinicization” of religion was held in Beijing on June 26. In addition to top-level leaders of the five authorized religions, the conference featured high-level representatives of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the State Council, the United Front Work Departments, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Central Academy of Socialism, the China Tibetology Research Center, and all provinces and autonomous regions.

[Continue reading...](#)

01.07.2024 - China accused the U.S. of defaming religious freedom report

Prensa Latina - The Chinese Foreign Ministry today rejected the latest report on religious freedom prepared by the United States and accused Washington of deliberately defaming Chinese policies.

Spokeswoman Mao Ning described the document as unfounded and assured that Beijing legally protects the freedom of religious belief of all its citizens.

The U.S. report claims that the Chinese government monitors and represses Uyghur Muslims in Xinjiang, while calling these actions 'genocide'.

[Continue reading...](#)

Xie Jiao

12.07.2024 - Yet another Xie Jiao: Crackdown on an offshoot of "human universal science"

Bitter Winter - Many in China remember Human Universal Science, one of the Qigong movements that became successful and fashionable at the end of the 20th century, only to be severely repressed as the year 2000 approached.

Actually, Human Universal Science both became successful and was repressed before Falun Gong. Its founder was Zhang Weixiang, the director of the veterinary station in Fengtun Town, Chiping County, Shandong Province. Born in 1942, Zhang reported that in 1978 he started receiving messages from "Great Ancestors" and "alien astronauts" through automatic writing. In 1982, he founded Human Universal Science to spread the messages, who taught an esoteric theory of the energies animating the universe, new Qigong exercises, and remedies for a wide variety of illnesses and for guaranteeing longevity. At its peak, the movement had at least 100,000 devotees.

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Buddhists

02.07.2024- China clamps down on social media ahead of Dalai Lama's birthday

RFA- The Chinese government is intensifying already stringent social media restrictions on Tibetans to keep them from celebrating the July 6 birthday of the Dalai Lama, two Tibetan sources said.

Authorities already ban the possession of photos of the Tibetan Buddhist leader, who turns 89, and posting images of him or religious symbols on social media.

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Muslims

03.07.2024 - China's Pro-Government Muslims launch "three loves" campaign

Bitter Winter - What can be more important and beautiful than love in Islam? For Muslims, God is the Loving One and his divine attribute of love resonates in his creatures. Muslims were thus not surprised when on June 23, Yang Faming, the President of the government-controlled China Islamic Association, during a visit to Zhejiang province together with leaders of the United Front Work Department, announced that he would devote his main lecture, which he presented in Yiwu city, to love.

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Falun Gong

15.07.2024 - After a prior 1.5-year jail term, Liaoning woman gets another four years for practicing Falun Gong

Minghui - A 44-year-old Fushun City, Liaoning Province resident was recently sentenced to four years and fined 16,000 yuan for her faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Tian Lili's trial stemmed from her arrest on the morning of January 26, 2024. She was changing into her work uniform at a local supermarket when a group of officers from the Xinfu District Police Department broke in. She fainted during an involuntary blood draw but was still taken to the Fushun City Detention Center (also known as the Nangou Detention Center).

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11.07.2024 - 71-year-old woman arrested and roughed up by seven male police officers

Minghui - A 71-year-old woman in Xiangtan City, Hunan Province was arrested on May 21, 2024 after a surveillance camera recorded her distributing informational materials about Falun Gong. Seven male officers forcibly collected her fingerprints despite her resistance.

This isn't the first time that **Ms. Li Mengjun** has been targeted for her faith in Falun Gong.

She was previously harassed on August 10, 2006 and questioned about where she got her Falun Gong books. Ms. Li was arrested again on May 15, 2007, had her home ransacked, and she was taken to the Wujiahuayuan Brainwashing Center. She was held in isolation and monitored by five staff members, who forced her to watch anti-Falun Gong propaganda every day.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.07.2024 - Twice jailed for a total of 10 years, Guangdong man targeted again for practicing Falun Gong, bail recently lifted with lawsuit against police pending

Minghui - A resident of Zhaoqing City, Guangdong Province, had his bail lifted on May 10, 2024, after he filed an administrative litigation against a local police department for arresting him without any legal basis.

Mr. Li Jinghui was arrested on May 8, 2023 for practicing Falun Gong, a spiritual discipline that has been persecuted by the Chinese Communist Party since July 1999. He went on a hunger strike and was released on bail on May 19, 2023. He filed complaints against the arresting officers in August 2023 and requested the information about his perpetrators be disclosed. After his complaints and requests were ignored, he filed an administrative litigation against the police agency responsible for his arrest.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

11.07.2024 - Pastor Jin Mingri blocked from leaving China: a family reunion denied

China Aid - According to reports, on July 5, 2024, Pastor Jin Mingri, the senior pastor of Beijing Zion Church who has been under border control for 5 years, was again intercepted at customs when leaving Macau. Pastor Jin Mingri was informed that his border control should have ended on March 22 this year. His wife and children live in the United States. After his five-year border control period expired, he hoped to go abroad to reunite with his family. However, he was intercepted at the customs again. The customs police asked him to contact Officer Zhang in Beijing and provided him with Officer Zhang's phone number. However, when Pastor Jin called the number, it turned out to be an invalid number.

[Continue reading...](#)

10.07.2024 - Beijing Zion Church: Sunday Service raided again, young devotee detained

Bitter Winter - Beijing Zion Church was once the large house church in Beijing. It was banned in 2018, but despite repeated arrests and harassment devotees have continued to gather, continuously changing sites to elude police surveillance.

On July 7, one of these sites was identified by the police and raided. As the church reports, "At about 10 a.m. on July 7, while a group of young members were gathered in Haidian District, Beijing, for a Sunday service, more than twenty police officers and law enforcement officers stormed the site. All the people present were questioned and their names were recorded. Several devotees were taken to Ganjiakou police station for inquiry in the afternoon." One sister Zhou Sirui was detained.

[Continue reading...](#)

10.07.2024 - Pastor Li Jie and Han Xiaodong detained way beyond legal limits

China Aid - On the afternoon of July 3, 2024, Li Shanshan, the wife of Pastor Li Jie, and Chen Ying, the wife of Han Xiaodong from Linfen Covenant House Church, came to the Yaodu District Court in Linfen City to request a meeting with judge Jia Jing and learn about the case progress. The staff informed them that the judge was ill, and they were unable to meet with the judge.

Pastor Li Jie and Han Xiaodong were arrested in August 2022 for their Christian faith and have been detained for over 1 year and 11 months. The case has been in court for 1 year and 2 months. The court neither holds a trial nor releases them, constituting a severe case of detention beyond legal limits. Their wives, Li Shanshan and Chen Ying, clearly expressed their desire to meet with Xie Binghua, the deputy chief judge in charge of criminal trials at the Yaodu District Court, as well as relevant leaders of the Yaodu District Court, to communicate face-to-face about this case.

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EU-CHINA Human Rights Dialogue, a dialogue of the deaf

By Willy Fautré, director of Human Rights Without Frontiers

HRWF (12.07.2024) - On 16 June, the EU and China held the 39th session of joint Human Rights Dialogue in Chongqing which was criticized by major international human rights organizations in a [letter addressed to EU High Representative J. Borrell](#) on 12 June 2024 in which they recalled an [alternative plan of action](#) they had already proposed to the EU in February 2023.

The Dialogue was preceded by a side visit to Tibet between 13 and 15 June, an initiative which was not appreciated by Tibetan civic organizations abroad.

The monologue of China

On the occasion of this dialogue, the [Mission of China to the EU](#) wrote in a newsletter dated 2 July:

"From June 13 to 17, China and the EU held the 39th session of the [China-EU Human Rights Dialogue](#) in southwest China's Chongqing. On the margins of the dialogue, the EU delegation visited the Xizang Autonomous Region to gain understanding of the reality in the region. The dialogue was candid, profound and conducive to better mutual understanding. China stands ready to conduct exchange and cooperation on human rights with the EU on the basis of equality and mutual respect. In the meantime, China firmly opposes politicizing human rights issues and double standards, opposes interfering in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights issues, and opposes megaphone diplomacy on multilateral platforms."

In an article about the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue published on 18 June, the Chinese news agency [CGTN](#) insisted on the fact that the head of the Chinese delegation, Shen Bo, *"firmly refuted the groundless accusations made by the EU about China's human rights situation, including judicial procedures, the death penalty, labor rights, and ethnic and religious issues."*

On the one hand, Shen Bo, *"stressed that individual judicial cases and issues related to Xinjiang, Xizang and Hong Kong are China's internal affairs and tolerate no external interference. He asked the EU to respect China's human rights development path and stop using human rights issues to interfere in China's internal affairs."*

On the other hand, Shen *"raised the situation and treatment of refugees and migrants, and manifestations of racism, xenophobia, and violence against women in the EU, and asked the EU to earnestly resolve these issues."*

The monologue of the EU

On 17 June, the EEAS, the Diplomatic Service of the European Union, published the following statement:

"The agenda and programme allowed for in-depth discussions on a wide range of human and labour rights developments both in the EU and in China.

The EU reiterated its persistent concerns over the restrictions on fundamental freedoms, labour rights and the use of forced labour, limits on due process rights and the lack of judicial independence in China. The EU also raised the issues on the freedom of expression, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of religion or belief as well as the right to equality and freedom from discrimination, including women's and LGBTI rights.

Furthermore, the EU reiterated its unequivocal opposition to the death penalty in all circumstances. The EU urged China to introduce a moratorium on the death penalty and asked China to provide transparent data related to its use of capital punishment.

The EU also stressed that the selection of religious leaders should happen without any government interference and in respect of religious norms, including in the case of the succession of the Dalai Lama.

The EU recalled the particularly vulnerable situation of persons belonging to religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities across China, including Uyghurs and Tibetans. The EU also referred to the negative impact of Hong Kong's new national security legislation on the rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, and the erosion of the high degree of autonomy guaranteed by the Basic Law and China's international commitments towards the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The EU reiterated its further concerns about the very serious human rights situation in China, in particular in Xinjiang, in the Tibetan areas and Hong Kong. In particular, the EU referred to reports on the crackdown on human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists in China. The EU urged China to investigate and stop human rights violations, expressing concern for cases of unlawful detention, enforced disappearance, torture and ill-treatment. The EU raised several individual cases, as included in its most recent Item 4 statement delivered at the 55th Session of the Human Rights Council on 20 March, and called upon China to immediately release those who are detained in violation of due process requirements:

- EU citizen Gui Minhai,*
- Uyghurs, including Sakharov Prize winner Ilham Tohti, Rahile Dawut and Gulshan Abbas,*
- Tibetan activists, writers and religious leaders, including Go Sherab Gyatso and Tashi Dorje,*
- Individuals deprived of their liberty for their exercise of the freedom of religion or belief, including Xu Na, Pastor Wang Yi, Zhang Chunlei and Ding Yuande,*
- Human Rights defenders and lawyers deprived of their liberty for having promoted and protected human rights, including Yu Wensheng and Xu Yan, who were detained on their way to the EU Delegation in Beijing to attend a meeting with senior EU officials,*
- Individuals deprived of their liberty for their exercise of the freedom of expression, including citizen journalist Zhang Zhan, stressing that the heavy surveillance still imposed on her and the restrictions on her movements are unacceptable,*
- Women's rights activist Li Qiaochu who was convicted for her advocacy against torture and her involvement in human and women's rights, and*
- Individuals deprived of their liberty for their exercise of the freedom of peaceful assembly or demonstration, such as Peng Lifa and Kamile Wayit.*

During the Dialogue, the EU also recognised China's development achievements which have resulted in significant poverty alleviation among its population.

China provided information on its laws and procedures which, in the view of the EU, clearly prioritise national security and counterterrorism over the protection of fundamental freedoms, including in Xinjiang and Tibet. The EU recommended the reassessment of China's national security framework to ensure China's compliance with international human rights law. The EU encouraged China to extend a general invitation to all UN Special Procedures and monitoring bodies to assess China's human rights record and address their recommendations for the improvement of the relevant policy and legislative frameworks, including in Tibet and Xinjiang. In this respect, the EU also underlined the importance of the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

China raised the situation and treatment of refugees and migrants, and manifestations of racism and xenophobia in the EU. China also focused on economic, social and cultural rights, while, in the context of business and human rights, the EU updated on incoming European legislation that will introduce human rights due diligence requirements for companies, including in their value chains. The EU also referred to the regulation to prohibit products made with forced labour on the EU market.

The EU and China agreed on the importance of upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The EU and China discussed how to achieve both globally and domestically the full realisation of economic, social and cultural rights. The EU highlighted that this realisation must happen on an equal basis with civil and political rights, and recalled that human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social, are interconnected, interdependent, equally important and equally necessary to protect human dignity. The EU reaffirmed that the full respect for all human rights is a pre-condition to achieve sustainable and inclusive development, economic growth and prosperity.

The EU and China will explore opportunities for cooperation in the multilateral framework on economic social and cultural rights, business and human rights, climate change and human rights, women and children rights, as well as the rights of persons with disabilities. The EU reiterated that any cooperation shall be in compliance with international human rights law.

The Human Rights Dialogue was followed by an exchange of views with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Beijing Institute of Technology in Beijing on 17 June.

A side visit to Tibet took place before the Human Rights Dialogue, in Nyingchi and Lhasa. It was organised by the relevant Chinese authorities at central and local level. The programme included visits to boarding schools, municipalities, cultural and religious sites, relocated Tibetan families, as well as to a prison. The side visit reflected the majority of the EU's requests, except for meetings with individual prisoners. The short and dense programme provided an opportunity to gain a certain understanding of the reality on the ground and challenges in the Tibet Autonomous Region. Following the visit, the EU put forward several recommendations to ensure full bilingual education, the preservation of the cultural heritage, identity and fundamental freedoms of the Tibetan people. The EU would encourage more visits from the international community and civil society organisations.

At the end of the programme, the EU chair debriefed Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Miao Deyu on the outcome of the Dialogue.

The Human Rights Dialogue was co-chaired by Paola Pampaloni, Deputy Managing Director for Asia and the Pacific in the European External Action Service and by Shen Bo, Director General for International Organisations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. EU Member States participated as observers to the Dialogue in Chongqing.

The EU and China agreed to continue their exchanges in view of the next Human Rights Dialogue in 2025.”

The Dialogue had been preceded by an EEAS consultation of human rights NGOs.

The Human Rights Dialogue and religious issues

The EU system of consultation of NGOs provides for an in-person meeting before the human rights dialogues as well as the possibility to send a submission. Unlike the UN which posts the contributions of NGOs to the Human Rights Council sessions and other interactive review mechanisms, the EU does not publish the proposals filed by civic society organizations.

However, *Human Rights Without Frontiers* privately got a copy of the proposals made by [CAP/ Liberté de Conscience](#), a NGO with ECOSOC consultative status at the UN in Geneva.

CAP referred to the [Universal Declaration on Combating and Preventing Forced Organ Harvesting](#) and to the resolution passed by the [European Parliament](#) on 18 January 2024 denouncing the campaign of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since 1999 to eliminate the Falun Gong movement.

“This persecution has led to deaths among Falun Gong practitioners with enduring arbitrary imprisonment, torture, psychological mistreatment and forced organ removal,” CAP said. *In December 2023, [Mr. Ding Yuande](#) was sentenced to three years in prison for adhering to Falun Gong beliefs. It is imperative for the EU to demand Mr. Ding’s unconditional release along with all other detained Falun Gong practitioners in China as outlined in the resolution.”*

For years CAP has been actively monitoring the situation of Falun Gong practitioners and other religious groups in China and has raised the issue on various platforms like the [United Nations](#) to put an end to religious persecution.

CAP provided to the EEAS a [public letter from the International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse](#) in China addressed to EU High Representative Josep Borrell which contains the findings of the [China Tribunal](#) established in the UK in 2018 to examine the practice of forced organ harvesting in China

CAP also called on the EEAS to raise the Falun Gong issue and the persecution of other religious minorities in all its political and human rights discussions with Chinese authorities.

Last but not least, it proposed to use the [EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime](#) to target Chinese officials and entities accountable for egregious human rights violations.

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest June 16-30

General

20.06.2024 - Guangxi, propaganda against "cults and illegal religion" enters corporations

Bitter Winter - When it comes to propaganda against "illegal religion," Chinese citizens are not even left alone in the workplace.

In Wuzhou, a prefecture-level city in Guangxi province, the Longxu District Justice Bureau introduced mandatory indoctrination against "xie jiao and illegal religion" for factory workers and employees. A pilot indoctrination workshop was conducted at Guangxi Zhaoxin Pingzhou Electronics, a large and well-known company.

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Buddhists

26.06.2024 - Sinicization drive pervades China's religious repression in Tibet

Tibetan review - In the name of regulations for implementing Sinicization, China officially controls all aspects of religious life in occupied Tibet and is guilty of serious violations of human rights of believers there, according to the US State Department in its 2023 Report on International Religious Freedom which was released on Jun 26. In Particular, the report criticizes China's ongoing campaign to Sinicize Buddhism under which much of the violations take place.

Across the People's Republic of China (PRC), authorities continue to arrest "thousands" of people a year for practicing their faith in ways that undermine the primacy of the Chinese Communist Party, the report says.

With regard to the situation in Tibet, the reports says the "CCP [Chinese Communist Party] regulations stipulate official control of all aspects of Tibetan Buddhism, including the recognition of lamas, religious venues, groups, personnel, and schools."

[Continue reading...](#)

23.06.2024 - US lawmakers meet Tibet's Dalai Lama, pressure China on talks

Reuters - A group of U.S. lawmakers who met the Dalai Lama in India on Wednesday said they would not allow China to influence the choice of his successor, comments expected to anger Beijing, which calls the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader a separatist.

The remarks come as Washington and Beijing seek to steady rocky ties while India pushes China to secure lasting peace on their disputed Himalayan frontier, four years after a military clash strained ties.

[Continue reading...](#)

19.06.2024- CCP uses Lingyan Temple history to insist buddhism should be "sinicized," too

Bitter Winter - Sinicization" is the operative word when it comes to Xi Jinping's attitude to religion. That they like it or not, religions should be "Sinicized." The slogan was originally applied to Protestant Christianity, Catholicism, and Islam, which certainly originated far

away from China. However, recently Xi Jinping has explained that even the quintessentially Chinese Taoism, and Buddhism—which, coming to China, acquired distinctive Chinese characteristics more than 1,000 years ago—should be “Sinicized.”

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Muslims

28.06.2024 - Uyghurs in China: the most heavily jailed group in the world

Bitter Winter - Uyghurs are the most heavily imprisoned people in the world according to alarming figures released by a Uyghur rights group, claiming that at least 1 in 26 of Xinjiang's non-Han citizens have been incarcerated.

According to the Washington DC-based advocacy group, Uyghur Human Rights Project, (UHRP) 3,814 Turkic people per 100,000 were jailed in Xinjiang between 2017–2022 compared with the figure for China of 80 Han Chinese per 100,000. This dwarfs El Salvador's hitherto notorious record of imprisoning 1,086 per 100,000 of its citizens.

[Continue reading...](#)

17.06.2024 - Beijing's crackdown on islam is coming for kids

Foreign policy - On March 15, the third day of this year's Islamic holy month of Ramadan, Muslims living in Yuxi, a city in China's Yunnan province, woke up to an unusual message circulating on their WeChat threads. The prefectural Bureau of Ethnic and Religious Affairs had issued an “urgent public notice” authorizing surveillance of fasting among their schoolchildren.

“The Party Committee, governments, education, and sports bureaus of all levels should investigate the participation of minors in fasting and other religious activities,” the notice stated. It further required these organs to “adhere comprehensively to the principle of separation between education and religion, and strengthen the education and guidance of teachers, students, and the majority of young people.”

[Continue reading...](#)

Church of Almighty God

27.06.2024 - Court of Rome: Church of Almighty God members deserve the “highest form of protection” as refugees.

Bitter Winter - What is the truth about the persecution of The Church of Almighty God (CAG) and other groups labeled “xie jiao” (heterodox movements, sometimes translated as “evil cults”) in China? Chinese embassies and their fellow travelers go to great lengths to claim that persecution is an invention of American propaganda or Western scholars, criticizing in particular “Bitter Winter.” In Italy, fellow travelers of the Chinese Communist Party have even created an improbable “Observatory of Cults” website, whose articles mostly defend China and the CCP and slander their critics. The level of the texts is abysmally low; however, they are occasionally advertised on social media by anti-cult activists connected with FECRIS, the controversial European anti-cult federation, whose cooperation with China is in turn well-known. A similar role is played in South Korea by O Myung-Ok, a woman who publishes an anti-cult magazine called “Religion and Truth” and has been often accused of working with China's intelligence services.

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Falun Gong

30.06.2024 - Once jailed for 9 years, 59-year-old Sichuan man gets another 3.5 years on fabricated evidence

Minghui - A 59-year-old resident of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison with a 10,000-yuan fine on June 20, 2024, for his faith in Falun Gong.

Mr. Luo Changyong took up Falun Gong in 1996 and soon recovered from gastritis, pharyngitis, hemorrhoids, and neurasthenia. He held firm to his faith after the persecution began in 1999 and was repeatedly targeted. Prior to his latest sentence, he was given four years on January 4, 2002 and another five years on July 15, 2010. His employer, the Xindu District Rural Development Bureau Agricultural Technology Center, fired him on September 26, 2012.

[Continue reading...](#)

25.06.2024 - Four years after serving a wrongful prison term, Hubei Woman arrested for her faith again

Minghui - A Wuhan City, Hubei Province, resident has been detained for more than two weeks following her latest arrest for practicing Falun Gong.

Ms. Qi Ling, 66, was reported for talking to people about Falun Gong in her neighborhood on the evening of June 5, 2024. Three officers from the Guandong Police Station were staked outside of her home the next morning, in attempt to arrest her. When she didn't step out during the day, the police broke into her place in the early evening and cut off her water and power supply. Her computer, cellphone, media player and Falun Gong books were confiscated. She has been held at the Wuhan City First Detention Center since then.

[Continue reading...](#)

21.06.2024 - Baoding City, Hebei Province: Five Falun Gong practitioners detained for two months and counting

Minghui - Five Baoding City, Hebei Province, residents have been detained for more than two months for their faith in Falun Gong. The practitioners are currently held at the Baoding City Detention Center. They are facing prosecution after their arrests were approved in late May.

The five residents were targeted in a police sweep on April 9, 2024. Under the directive of the Baoding City Police Department, the police in Jingxiu District and Lianchi District arrested 12 Falun Gong practitioners that day and raided their homes. Although seven practitioners were later released, five of them remain in custody, including **Ms. Qin Yingli**, a 60-year-old electric train worker, **Ms. Zhang Ximei**, 57, **Ms. Li Xiaoxiao**, a 54-year-old accountant, **Mr. Zhi Zhanmin**, 54, and **Ms. Chen Jinmei**, a house aide. Ms. Li's family later revealed that she was arrested by officers of the Dongjinzhuang Village Police Station. Her Falun Gong books, several thousand yuan in cash, and two work computers and printers were confiscated.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

28.06.2024 - House churches across China face crackdowns, multiple Christians detained

China Aid - According to the "China at 5 PM" Kingdom Prayer Meeting, house churches across China have recently faced crackdowns. The latest news is that eight male believers from a house church in Zhuzhou City, Hunan Province, were administratively detained for "continuing activities in the name of a banned organization." Four were detained for 3 days, three for 5 days, and one for 10 days.

In late May, 16 local pastors from Yunnan province and 3 from Shandong province were taken away by police while meeting in Kunming. They were administratively detained for 10-15 days and have since been gradually released.

A house church led by an elderly Christian surnamed Bai in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, has also faced a crackdown.

[Continue reading...](#)

26.06.2024 - Pastor Sun Hongguang detained during church service

China Aid - On June 16, 2024, **Pastor Sun Hongguang** of the Holy Covenant True Word Church in Yanji City, Jilin Province was taken away during Sunday worship and was later administratively detained for 5 days on the grounds of illegal gathering.

The last time Pastor Sun Hongguang was attacked was on February 12, 2023. That time was when he went to Hefei to serve a local house church. He was also taken away by the local police during Sunday worship. Although he was released later that day, his computer was confiscated and the police told him not to leave Hefei temporarily.

[Continue reading...](#)

24.06.2024 - Street Evangelist Chen Wensheng sentenced again

Bitter Winter - "Bitter Winter" readers are familiar with street preacher Chen Wensheng, a former drug addict who converted to Christianity and started traveling throughout China and Vietnam carrying a cross and bringing to cities and villages a powerful Christian testimony.

His cross bears slogans such as "Glory to the Savior" and "Repent and Believe to Be Saved." He tells to whomever would listen the story of how he was saved from drug addiction through the power of the Gospel. Born on April 30, 1969, in Shigu District, Hengyang City, Hunan Province, he took his message as far away as Tibet.

[Continue reading ...](#)

A court in Rome rules that asylum-seekers of the Church of Almighty God deserve the highest protection

Excerpts from an article of Massimo Introvigne in Bitter Winter. See the full article [HERE](#)

Bitter Winter (27.06.2024)/ Excerpts - On June 14, in an exemplary decision judging a CAG asylum seeker, represented by specialized lawyers Amalia Astory and Laura Bondi, as deserving “the higher level of protection” in Italy, the Tribunal of Rome answered the question by mentioning as “reliable sources” “Bitter Winter,” reports by the U.S. and other governments that quote “Bitter Winter,” and a statement by the late sociologist [PierLuigi Zoccatelli](#), who was deputy director of [CESNUR](#), “Bitter Winter”’s parent organization. It is significant and moving that, a few weeks after his death, Zoccatelli was still able to help asylum seekers and perhaps save lives. As the Romans of old said, “mortuus adhuc loquitur,” sometimes those who have preceded us in death still speak with a powerful, and effective voice. The case concerned a woman from Shanxi who had joined the CAG in 2013. Her parents were also CAG members and persecuted as such. When the fact of her parents’ membership in the banned church was disclosed, she was expelled from her university, although the latter did not know that she was a CAG devotee herself. She went into hiding but, as persecution against the CAG increased, she escaped to Italy in December 2018.

There, an administrative commission, perhaps influenced by Chinese propaganda, refused to grant her asylum. She appealed to the Tribunal of Rome, which has now ruled in her favor.

Quoting Italian government sources, which in turn refer to “Bitter Winter,” “a study by sociologist Pier Luigi Zoccatelli,” and the U.S. State Department reports on [religious liberty](#) (which also quoted “Bitter Winter”), the Tribunal first dismissed the common objection that, if they were really persecuted, CAG members should not be able to obtain a passport and pass the facial recognition tests at international airports. The judges stated that “corruption of public officials is extremely widespread and therefore it is not very difficult

to obtain a passport for expatriation even for members of The Church of Almighty God. Many members of [The Church of Almighty God](#) may then have escaped the surveillance system of the Chinese government and police. According to Zoccatelli, checks at Chinese airports may be ineffective and the facial detection systems themselves can be easily circumvented."

Furthermore, the Tribunal acknowledged "the repressive policy adopted by Chinese government authorities against all religious movements that do not submit to registration and control by the state," and the extensive interpretation of [Article 300](#) of the Chinese Criminal Code against "[xie jiao](#)" by Chinese courts. "Specifically," the Tribunal explains, "regarding believers in [the Church of Almighty God](#), the sources report that: 'being active in any capacity in [the Church of Almighty God](#) is considered a crime in China, and exposes [a believer] to severe prison sentences.'" The court also notes that, "There are at least two cases of followers of [The Church of Almighty God](#) expatriated to South Korea who were allegedly tortured by Chinese authorities upon their return to China."

The Tribunal also notes that in China, "Economic incentives and rewards are provided to anyone who provides information about Christians and members of [the Church of Almighty God](#). Electronic devices have been installed in the cars and transportation vehicles of Christians to track their movements. College, middle school and elementary school students are subjected to a Faith Questionnaire in order for authorities to learn about their beliefs and those of their families."

"In conclusion," the Tribunal states, "considering the fear of persecution on religious grounds experienced by the applicant to be well-founded, the appeal must be considered worthy of being granted with reference to the highest form of protection."

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest June 01-15

Tai Ji Men

13.06.2024 - The Chinese "esoteric paradigm," PierLuigi Zoccatelli, and Tai Ji Men

Bitter Winter - This presentation starts with a homage to, and a quote from, PierLuigi Zoccatelli, who left us on May 24, 2024. "There are chairs, reviews, and even an international association of scholars that include in their names 'Western Esotericism.' However, in recent years, 'Western esotericism' is becoming a contested label. Some maintains it has the advantage of identifying a tradition scholars have now studied and circumscribed for decades. Others regard the label as ethnocentric and claim there are no reasons to regard esotericism as a specifically Western phenomenon, since there are esoteric currents in the traditions of Asia and other continents as well. We will certainly not solve this debate today. However, I would like to suggest that Tai Ji Men's unique approach to the theme of peace is also part of what I called 'esoteric paradigm.' Perhaps this may help exploring the extensions of the paradigm beyond the West."

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

14.06.2024 - Disabled Falun Gong practitioner taken to horrific Heilongjiang provincial women's prison

Bitter Winter - On June 5, co-religionists told "Bitter Winter" that in late May Niu Xiaona, a female Falun Gong prisoner of conscience, had been transferred from Harbin no. 2 Detention Center to Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Prison, a notorious place of death and torture nicknamed "the cemetery of Falun Gong ladies."

Niu Xiaona, who will turn 50 next year, is a severely disabled person. She was diagnosed with progressive rheumatoid arthritis during her sophomore year and had to drop out of college. Encouraged by her mother Tuo Wenxia, a college professor who also became a practitioner, Niu started practicing Falun Gong in 1998.

[Continue reading...](#)

11.06.2024 - 75-year-old man not recognizable after being force-fed and beaten

Minghui - When Mr. Wang Junheng was released on bail on May 20, 2024, after 37 days of detention, his family did not recognize him. He had been on a hunger strike to protest the wrongful arrest, only to be force-fed and beaten repeatedly. His family took him to a hospital and the doctors found that one of his ribs was broken. He's still in a lot of pain weeks later.

Mr. Wang's ordeal was triggered by his arrest on April 12, 2024 after he and a friend, Mr. Wang Huawei (no relation), accompanied two sisters to seek the release of their mother, Ms. Yin Minghua.

[Continue reading...](#)

09.06.2024 - After eleven years behind bars for practicing Falun Gong, retired accountant secretly sentenced to prison and now appealing the wrongful conviction

Minghui - A 74-year-old resident of Mian County, Shaanxi Province, was recently secretly sentenced to prison for her faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Du Shuhui, a retired accountant at the Urban Construction Bureau of Mian County, was arrested at home by officers from the Dingjun Police Station on December 7, 2023, and taken to the Hantai Detention Center. The Mian County Court scheduled a hearing for April 2024 and appointed a lawyer surnamed Qi to represent her.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.06.2024 - Jailed College Professor denied family visits for holding firm to her faith in Falun Gong

Minghui - Ms. Chen Ping's family recently traveled an entire day from their residence in Nanchong City, Sichuan Province, to the Sichuan Province Women's Prison (located in Longquanyi District of the capital city of Chengdu), only to be denied visits with her.

Ms. Chen, 47, is serving two years for practicing Falun Gong. She was admitted to prison in November 2023 and her term is set to end around March 2025.

[Continue reading...](#)

04.06.2024 - College student detained and threatened with expulsion, her father implicated and still in detention

Minghui - An undergraduate student studying at the Zhongshan City campus of Guangdong Pharmaceutical University was briefly detained several times and threatened with expulsion after she removed a poster smearing Falun Gong from a bulletin board. Her father was later arrested in their hometown of Xingning City in the same province and is still detained.

Ms. Xie Xiaoting saw the poster on campus on the morning of January 9, 2024. As a Falun Gong practitioner, she knew all too well that the peaceful mind-body practice was nothing like what was depicted by the communist regime's hate propaganda. She thus tore down the poster and was recorded by the surveillance camera.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

14.06.2024 - Update on activist Jia Guoxi, who has been arrested for more than 5 years for 'subversion of State power'

China Aid - There has been a recent update on Gansu-born pro-democracy activist Jia Guoxi, who has been under arrest by Chinese Communist Party authorities for more than five years since 2019.

Jia Guoxi, a Christian who was baptized at a church from a background of Christian Assembly (then known as the Little Flock), was suddenly arrested by police in Yanggu County, Shandong Province, on June 11, 2019. The reason for his arrest is unknown, and he was detained at the Yanggu County Detention Center in Shandong Province, on suspicion of "inciting subversion of state power."

[Continue reading ...](#)

12.06.2024 - Guiyang Renai Church's Elder Zhang Chunlei in serious health conditions in jail

Bitter Winter - "Bitter Winter" repeatedly reported on the persecution of Renai Reformed Church, a house church in Guiyang, a prefecture-level city with a population of 4.7 million and the capital of the south-western Guizhou province. The church's elder, **Zhang Chunlei**, was detained on March 16, 2021. He had been one of the signatories of the document against the 2018 Regulations on Religious Affairs drafted by Pastor Wang Yi, of Chengdu's Early Rain Covenant Church, who is also in jail.

He was formally arrested and committed to trial for the nebulous charges of "fraud and inciting subversion of state power," frequently used against house churches. His case went to trial on November 29, 2022. Then "something" happened. Months passed and the verdict was never announced.

[Continue reading...](#)

10.06.2024 - Chengdu Early Rain Church member detained for commemorating Tiananmen

Bitter Winter - While around the world on June 4 many commemorate the anniversary of the bloody June Fourth Incident, i.e., the mass killing of students in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, of June 4, 1989, any remembrance of the event is strictly forbidden in China. Search engines have been manipulated to disable searches for "June Fourth Incident" or "June 4 Tiananmen Square." Actually, those who commemorate in any way the June 4 Incident may go to jail.

[Continue reading...](#)

10.06.2024 - Woman claims she was not defrauded by pastors despite police claims

China Aid - On the evening of May 23, 2024, Qin Wen, a Christian from Xi'an Church of Abundance who was identified as a "victim" by the police, issued an open prayer letter, stating that all her money was donated to God and that she was not defrauded by the pastors. For this reason, Qin Wen also hired a defense lawyer to prove that she is not a victim. However, the work of the defense lawyer has been hindered at every step. The Baqiao District Court in Xi'an has used various excuses to prevent the defense lawyer from legally reviewing the files and copying the discs. In the prayer letter, Qin Wen calls on Christians to pray for the lawyers to be able to normally carry out legal procedures and review the files according to the law.

[Continue reading...](#)

03.06.2024 - Yan Zhengxue: Persecuted Chinese christian artist dies at age 80

Bitter Winter - Prominent Chinese dissident artist Yan Zhengxue passed away in Beijing on May 28 at 3 a.m. at age 80. Yan had suffered a cerebral thrombosis last year, after his health had been severely damaged by years of persecution, detention, and torture.

Yan Zhengxue was born on January 11, 1944, in Haimen, Taizhou, Zhejiang Province. He was admitted to the Affiliated Middle School of Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts. In 1965, he left the Academy and traveled around China trying to find his way as an artist. His first solo exhibition was at the National Art Museum of China in 1988.

[Continue reading...](#)

03.06.2024 - Cornerstone Reformed Church christians' case to be re-tried at a later date

China Aid - The case of Pastor Wan Changchun, Elder Xue Shaoqiang, co-worker Cao Binting, and Wan Chunqin of the Cornerstone Reformed Church in Bengbu, who were charged with fraud, was originally scheduled to officially open trial at 9:00 a.m. on May 16, 2024. The family members of the four defendants had long been looking forward to seeing their loved ones in court and arrived early outside the courthouse. However, on the day of the trial, the court did not allow the lawyers to bring computers into the courtroom, nor did it allow the family members of the four defendants and other Christians from the church to enter the courtroom. Only those who had obtained observer certificates were allowed to enter.

[Continue reading...](#)

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest May 16-31

General

15.05.2024 - Religion in China

cfr.org - Amid an economic boom and rapid modernization, religion in China has been on the rise in recent decades. Experts point to the emergence of a spiritual vacuum as a trigger for the growing number of religious believers, particularly followers of Christianity and traditional Chinese religious groups.

While China's constitution allows religious belief, Chinese Buddhism, Daoism, and folk practices are shown more leniency than other religions, such as Islam and Christianity, which are regarded as "foreign" by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). In recent years, adherents across all religious organizations, including both state-sanctioned and underground and banned groups, face intensifying persecution and repression.

[Continue reading...](#)

Catholics

30.05.2024 - Diocese of Baoding, repression of Catholic conscientious objectors continue

Bitter Winter - Catholic conscientious objectors continue to be active in China. And they continue to be persecuted. After the Vatican-China deal of 2018, the Holy See encouraged the Catholics to join the once excommunicated Patriotic Catholic Church, controlled by the government. It also clarified that those who refuse to do so for reasons of conscience, although not encouraged nor approved by the Vatican, are not excommunicated, are still part of the Catholic Church, and should be treated with "respect."

[Continue reading...](#)

22.05.2024 - Catholic priests Chen Hekun and Chi Huitian have been forcibly disappeared

China Aid - The Baoding Diocese in Hebei Province, China, is one of the largest underground (unofficial) Catholic groups in China, with a long history and one of the most thriving and populous dioceses. It is also one of the dioceses the Chinese Communist Party has kept a close watch on. Recently, it was reported that two priests from the Baoding Diocese, Hebei Province, went missing last month for no apparent reason.

According to the Chinese Catholic news website – Catholic Online, Father Chen Hekun of the Baoding Diocese in Hebei Province was forcibly disappeared from his home in Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, on April 29 this year.

Reports indicate that Father Chen Hekun is currently detained in Anxin County. The reasons for his detention by the Chinese authorities are unknown.

[Continue reading...](#)

21.05.2024 - Vatican makes fresh overture to China, reaffirms that Catholic Church is no threat to sovereignty

apnews - The Vatican made another big overture to China on Tuesday, reaffirming the Catholic Church poses no threat to Beijing's sovereignty and admitting that Western missionaries had made "errors" in past centuries in their zeal to convert the Chinese faithful.

The Vatican hosted the head of China's bishops conference for an unprecedented, high-level commemoration of a landmark 1924 meeting in Shanghai that affirmed the need for foreign missionaries in China to give way to local church leaders.

[Continue reading...](#)

Church of Almighty God

17.05.2024 - Torino, Church of Almighty God Refugees in Italy speak at a Religious Liberty Event

Bitter Winter - On May 11, in Torino, within the framework of a set of initiatives organized by the local committee Fedinsieme (Faiths Together) and by the Italian chapter of the

International Religious Freedom Roundtable during the International Book Fair, a delegation of The Church of Almighty God presented a musical show and a testimony by one of their refugees in Italy.

After the audience had admired the grace and skills of the performers, one refugee spoke about the problems The Church of Almighty God encounters both in China and in Europe. "I am not here," she said speaking to an audience coming from different countries, "to present a political position but to testify about the problems of religious liberty in China: my own problems and the reasons I am in Italy."

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

28.05.2024 - China cracks down on Tibetans during holy month

RFA - Chinese authorities have instructed Tibetan students, government workers and retirees to refrain from engaging in religious activities in Tibet's capital Lhasa during the Buddhist holy month of Saga Dawa, four sources said.

The Saga Dawa festival occurs during the fourth month of the Tibetan lunar calendar and runs from May 9 to June 6 this year.

[Continue reading...](#)

17.05.2024 - China's crackdown on religion highlighted at parliamentary event

FreeTibet.org - This week saw a well-attended event in parliament, co-organised by Free Tibet's research partner Tibet Watch and the organisation China Watch.

Fiona Bruce, Conservative MP for Congleton, hosted the event, which took place on the evening of Wednesday 15 May.

The event was packed with at least 40 invited guests in the room and the rest of audience spilling out into the corridor.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

30.05.2024 - Having been jailed for 7 years and widowed in persecution of Falun Gong, Heilongjiang woman stands trial again for her faith.

Minghui - A resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, stood trial on May 20, 2024 for her faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Xu Wenying testified in her own defense. Her two lawyers also defended her constitutional right to freedom of belief. Judge Chen Zaoqiang of the Harbin Railway Transportation Court kept interrupting the lawyers. He also barred Ms. Xu's daughter from attending the nearly three-hour-long hearing on the grounds that it was not an open hearing.

[Continue reading...](#)

26.05.2024 - Changchun, Jilin Province: 46 arrested in one month's time, 28 still detained

Minghui - At least 46 Falun Gong practitioners in Changchun City, Jilin Province were arrested between mid-April and mid-May 2024. April 19 and May 10 saw the most arrests, with 16 on each day.

According to insiders, the mass arrests were orchestrated by the Jilin Province Political and Legal Affairs Committee (PLAC) and its subordinate Changchun City PLAC and 610 Office. The PLAC and 610 Office are both extrajudicial agencies tasked with overseeing the persecution of Falun Gong. Most of the arrests were carried out by the Erdao District Police Department and its subordinate police stations. A few remaining arrests were conducted by police agencies in Lyuyuan District and Nongan County.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

29.05.2024 - Officials in Liaoning province publish sinicization hymns.

China Aid - The official Chinese Communist Party continues to pursue the "Sinicization of hymns," an effort that has become one of the key elements of the "Sinicization of religion," to prompt the integration of Christianity with traditional Chinese culture. Rev. Hou Yujie, chairman and president of the official Liaoning Provincial Christian Council and the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee in Yingkou, Liaoning Province, Northeast China, wrote a collection of poems on the theme of "Sinicization of Christianity." These poems contained lyrics that echoed the political views of the CCP, seriously departing from the biblical and theological traditions of Christianity, turning praise of the Trinity and Christ into idolatry of the State, and turning hymns of praise for the Lord into hymns of praise for the Party.

[Continue reading...](#)

29.05.2024 - WCC strengthens ties with Chinese religious leaders to promote unity and contextualized faith

China Aid - As the World Council of Churches (WCC) general secretary, Rev. Prof. Dr. Jerry Pillay, continued his visit to China, discussions have focused on the contextualization of faith and the strengthening of collaboration with Christians and inter-religious partners. The visit included meetings with the Amity Foundation and various religious and governmental leaders.

[Continue reading...](#)

21.05.2024 - Pastor Wan Changchun's family blocked from attending pretrial meeting.

China Aid - On May 13, 2024, a pre-trial meeting was held at the Yuhui District Court in Bengbu City, Anhui Province for the case of Pastor Wan Changchun, Elder Xue Shaoqiang, co-worker Cao Binting, and Wan Chunqin of the Cornerstone Reformed Church in Bengbu, who were accused of "fraud." All four Christians attended the hearing. It is reported that their attitude was peaceful and they still have the willingness to suffer for the Lord. They do not acknowledge any connection between the church's acceptance of offerings and fraud. The court has temporarily notified that the formal trial will begin on May 16.

The lawyers believe that the court has generally protected the legal practice of the defense lawyers. However, the court initially blocked family members from entering, then agreed to let them pass, but unfortunately they were unable to see their imprisoned family members.

[Continue reading...](#)

17.05.2024 - Sentence announced: Preacher Chang Hao released on time served

China Aid - On the morning of May 14, 2024, the case of preacher Chang Hao, who was accused of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," reached a verdict. The Zhenxiong Court sentenced Chang Hao to one year and one month in prison. Chang Hao was arrested on April 14, 2023, exactly one year and one month ago today. Therefore, after the verdict was announced, Chang Hao immediately walked out of the courtroom with his family and brothers and sisters in Christ, gaining his freedom. Chang Hao took a commemorative photo with everyone at the courthouse door.

At 4:30 p.m. Beijing time, Chang Hao's wife Enlin said in her WeChat Moments: "Thank you everyone, we are already on our way home!" At 7:55 p.m., she posted again in Moments, saying, "Thank God! After a year and a month, Brother Chang Hao came out today. Thank you, brothers, sisters, and family for welcoming him home together at the courthouse door."

[Continue reading...](#)

16.05.2024 - "This is actually political persecution': detained pastor Zhou Songlin responds to Church conflict"

China Aid - On May 5, 2024, Pastor Zhou Songlin of Ganquan Church in Hefei, Anhui Province, responded from prison to the recent divisions among church co-workers over his wife and Elder Ding Zhongfu's wife hiring defense lawyers for them. He said the persecution he and Elder Ding Zhongfu are facing is actually political persecution. They did not actively participate in politics, but were forced into it, only to realize the church is not in a political vacuum.

[Continue reading...](#)

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest May 01-15

General

07.05.2024 - USCIRF: China's religious liberty and "malignant influence" getting worse

Bitter Winter - Every year, the yearly reports of USCIRF are mandatory reading for those interested in religious liberty throughout the world. The USCIRF is an independent, bipartisan U.S. federal government commission created by the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA). Its Commissioners are appointed by the President and by Congressional leaders of both political parties.

[Continue reading...](#)

Church of Almighty God

06.05.2024 - Church of Almighty God: Two stories of torture in Chinese jails

“Bitter Winter” publishes exclusive pictures and testimonies about the brutal abuse of female believers of the persecuted Christian new religious movement.

In January 2024, a 38-year-old Christian we would call Xue Qing (not her real name) was arrested as a member of The Church of Almighty God, the most persecuted Christian new religious movement in China. One month after her arrest, the police informed her family to take her home from the hospital. Relatives noticed that Xue Qing, who used to be in good health, had dull eyes, could not recognize people, speak, or stand, and had both knees covered with scars. She had a section of her scalp exposed with no hair and was in extremely weak condition. After examination, it was confirmed that one of her ribs was fractured. Intimidated by the police, her family members did not dare to inquire about where Xue Qing had been detained or any detail of her injuries.

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

14.05.2024 - Tibetan singer arrested for song lamenting Dalai Lama's absence

RFA - “In this land where the Victorious One is absent,
Leaders exist, but false ones.

The Tibetans are bereft of direction,
Like a deer lost in the midst of a fog...”

A Tibetan performer who sang these lyrics, publicly yearning for the Dalai Lama and blasting Chinese leaders as “false,” was arrested in early February in China’s Sichuan province, two sources with knowledge of the situation said.

Gyegjom Dorjee, in his early 30s, sang “Tearful Deluge of a Sorrowful Song” alongside other artists at concert on Jan. 15, as part of pre-Losar, or Tibetan New Year, celebrations, said the sources on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisal.

[Continue reading...](#)

Muslims

30.04.2024 - Uyghur spy turns to religion and lands in Xinjiang prison

RFA - A Uyghur official who spied on fellow Uyghurs in Xinjiang is serving a seven-year prison sentence on the charge of religious extremism after he was moved by Muslim sermons and gave up smoking and drinking alcohol, area authorities said.

The change of heart in Yasin Tursun, a Chinese Communist Party member and secretary of Terim village in southern Xinjiang's Peyziwat county, pleased his family but upset authorities, the sources said, insisting they not be identified for security reasons.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

14.05.2024 - Married couple sentenced to prison for practicing Falun Gong, son witnesses their repeated persecution

Minghui - A married couple in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, were both sentenced to prison following their latest arrests in 2023 for practicing Falun Gong.

Ms. Zhang Yaru, 58, was given 2.5 years and is now serving time at the Heilongjiang Province Women's Prison (located in Harbin). Her husband, **Mr. Liu Hongyun**, 61, was sentenced to five years and is still held at the Acheng District Detention Center. An insider said that he was denied prison admission due to poor health as a result of his hunger strike in protest of the illegal detention.

[Continue reading...](#)

13.05.2024 - China invokes religious persecution and oppression around the globe

Washington Post - China's "no limit" partnership with Russia now operates in the field of religious oppression.

The Chinese Communist Party loathes the Falun Gong spiritual movement with an intensity like no other. Yes, they oppress all faiths, but they save their deepest hatred and bile for Falun Gong practitioners, subjecting them to tortures, such as forced organ harvesting. It's a practice so cruel it would make a medieval executioner cringe. Now their hatred has gone transnational.

[Continue reading...](#)

11.05.2024 - 71-Year-Old woman jailed for talking to people about Falun Gong

Minghui - A 71-year-old woman in Hengyang City, Hunan Province, has been admitted to Hunan Province Women's Prison to serve a one-year term for her faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Luo Fenghua was reported for talking to people about Falun Gong on June 27, 2023. She was arrested as she was about to check out at a supermarket and taken to the Tongtai Street Police Station, where the four people who reported her were also present.

Without showing an arrest warrant or any identification, the police detained Ms. Luo in the station for eight hours before transferring her to the Changsha City Lockup at around 11 p.m. Six officers handcuffed her so roughly that a piece of flesh nearly two inches long was torn off her left thumb. The police offered no treatment for her bleeding finger and detained her in a cold, dark room overnight.

[Continue reading...](#)

08.05.2024 - 64-Year-Old Shandong man on hunger strike since prison admission in December 2023 now extremely weak

Minghui - A 64-year-old resident of Jinan City, Shandong Province, has been on a hunger strike since he was admitted to prison on December 20, 2023, to serve a four-year term for his faith in Falun Gong.

Mr. Qi Yingjun's sentence stemmed from his arrest on June 19, 2023. He developed severe illness symptoms and was soon released on bail. He was tried on August 14 and sentenced to four years and fined 10,000 yuan on September 25. After his appeal was denied on November 9, he was taken back into custody on December 18, 2023, and admitted to the Shandong Province Prison two days later.

Mr. Qi went on a hunger strike as soon as he was admitted. His family went to the Laiwu District Judicial Bureau in Jinan City in mid-April 2024, requesting the agency to help get him released on medical parole. The Bureau contacted the prison, which agreed to allow Mr. Qi talk to his family on the phone.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

09.05.2024 - Wang Xiaofei and Li Shanshan harassed by local police during visit to Fuyang Maizhong reformed church.

Christian Daily - On the morning of May 2, 2024, Wang Xiaofei, wife of Pastor Yang Xibo from Xunsiding Church in Xiamen, and Li Shanshan, wife of Pastor Li Jie from Covenant House Church in Linfen, brought their children to Fuyang, Anhui Province to visit Pastor Zhang Sen and Elder Chang Shun of Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church. They had lunch together and exchanged ideas. In the afternoon, Li Shanshan and her two children, Pastor Zhang Sen, and Elder Chang Shun were separately taken away for questioning by the police from the Yingdong Branch of Fuyang Public Security Bureau.

Pastor Zhang Sen and Elder Chang Shun had been recently administratively detained for their Christian faith but were recently released after completing their detention.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.05.2024 - Wang Honglan and four others still detained without verdict

Christian Daily - It is reported that in the case of **Wang Honglan** and other Christians in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, who were charged with "illegal business operations," four of the involved Christians – Ji Heying, Ji Guolong, Liu Wei, and Zhang Wang – were released on bail at 10:00 a.m. on April 14, 2024, leaving the detention center and returning home. The lengthy trial began on November 20 last year and lasted nearly 50 days, finally concluding in early January this year. Four other Christians – Wang Honglan, **Wang Jiale, Liu Minna, and Yang Zhijun** – are still in custody with no verdict yet. Among the nine accused Christians, Ban Yanhong was not released on bail. Due to his confession and acceptance of punishment, the court directly sentenced him to 5 years in prison, with the sentence ending in April 2026.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.05.2024 - Elderly House Church christian Yang Zhijin arrested on cult charges.

Christian Daily - On April 25, 2024, the Zengdu District Branch of the Suizhou Public Security Bureau arrested Yang Zhijin, a 75-year-old member of the All Ranges Church, on suspicion of "sabotaging the enforcement of law by organizing and utilizing superstitious sect or cult organizations".

The arrest notice states:

With the approval of the People's Procuratorate of Zengdu District, Suizhou City, our bureau executed the arrest of **Yang Zhijin** at 16:00 on April 25, 2024, on suspicion of "sabotaging the enforcement of law by organizing and utilizing superstitious sect or cult organizations". He is currently detained in the Suizhou Detention Center.

[Continue reading..](#)

01.05.2024 - Hefei's Ganquan Church: Wives call for release of Pastor Zhou, Elder Ding

Bitter Winter - **Pastor Zhou Songlin** suffers from a "serious illness" and doctors advise it cannot be properly treated if he remains in jail. Zhou himself is afraid he may die in prison. Elder Ding Zhongfu has problems of high blood pressure. In jail, his pressure went up to 110/170. He suffers of chest pain, dizziness, and insomnia. Medicines alone do not help.

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USCIRF: China's religious liberty and "malignant influence" getting worse

The 2024 USCIRF report notes a deteriorating situation in several countries. "Bitter Winter" remains a trusted source.

by Massimo Introvigne

[Bitter Winter](#)(07.05.2024) - Every year, the yearly reports of USCIRF are mandatory reading for those interested in [religious liberty](#) throughout the world. The USCIRF is an independent, bipartisan U.S. federal government commission created by the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA). Its Commissioners are appointed by the President and by Congressional leaders of both political parties.

The [2024 report](#) continues a tradition of excellency. We at "Bitter Winter" are pleased of being consistently referred as a trusted source in these reports. Within the framework of an editorial choice of shorter entries on each country, in the two pages devoted to China eighteen articles from "Bitter Winter" are referenced. We are also referenced as a source for Pakistan and Russia. We are also happy to note that the situation of the [Ahmadi Religion of Peace and Light](#), a Shia-derivative group whose story we have told recently, has been mentioned in the USCIRF 2024 yearly report, with reference to its persecution in Algeria and thanks to the work of our friend Willy Fautré and [Human Rights Without Frontiers](#). USCIRF also continued to express its concern about France's targeting of "religious minorities it pejoratively labels as 'sects' or 'cults.'" Among the final general comments, a

mention of the crisis in Japan involving the Unification Church/Family Federation and now also the Jehovah's Witnesses is, however, missing and would have been appreciated.

While recommending to read the whole report, we summarize here its main findings about China, supporting the conclusion that, "In 2023, religious freedom conditions in China deteriorated." "[Sinicization](#) of religion" is correctly described not as adapting religions to Chinese culture but as "demanding that all major religious groups obey the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its ideology and policies. [Sinicization](#) requires groups to follow the [CCP's](#) Marxist interpretation of religion, including by altering religious scriptures and doctrines to conform to that interpretation."

In 2023, the report continues, "Authorities demolished and forcibly modified Christian churches and Muslim mosques because of architectural features they deemed 'foreign.' In the ethnoreligious minority regions of [Xinjiang](#) and Tibet, [sinicization](#) entailed forced assimilation of local populations that threatened their religious and cultural identities." In [Xinjiang](#), [Xi Jinping](#) personally "vowed to strengthen repressive policies and continue sinicizing Islam in [Xinjiang](#). Authorities continued to detain and imprison [Uyghurs](#). According to reports, some became critically ill in custody while others died in prison or shortly after release. The government continued to subject [Uyghurs](#) to forced labor, including in prisons. Authorities heavily surveilled and prevented [Uyghurs](#) from fasting during Ramadan and rebranded [Xinjiang](#) as a tourist destination." Outside [Xinjiang](#), [Hui Muslims](#), once tolerated as friendly to the regime, were also subjected to increasing restrictions.

In Tibet, "Authorities increased surveillance and security measures on [Tibetan Buddhists](#), restricting their peaceful religious activities, arresting and imprisoning them for engaging in such activities and possessing the Dalai Lama's portraits or teachings, and placing them in 'political re-education' camps to prevent self-immolation. Some Tibetan Buddhist monks died in prison. The government separated one million Tibetan children from parents, putting them in state-run boarding schools to forcibly assimilate them. Some local authorities banned parents from teaching religion to Tibetan children. The government controlled the ordination of Tibetan monks and reiterated its intent to interfere in the Dalai Lama's reincarnation and appoint his successor."

The report also notes that, "In September, the government implemented its new Measures for the Management of Religious Activity Venues, further restricting religious freedom," and that the results of the Vatican-China agreement of 2018 continue to appear as negative for the Catholic community in China.

Persecution of Protestant [house church](#) Christians also "intensified. The government continued its nationwide crackdown on [house churches](#), detaining, arresting, and sentencing independent Protestants on security and criminal charges. Authorities tortured Christians held in secret detention centers and prisons."

New religious movements experienced the most severe repression. "The government continued its persecution of [Falun Gong](#) and [the Church of Almighty God](#) (CAG), often using 'anti-cult' provisions under [Article 300](#) of China's Criminal Law. In 2023, [Falun Gong](#) sources documented 6,514 cases of harassment and arrest, 1,190 prison sentences, and 209 deaths because of persecution. Across China, authorities arrested and tortured thousands of CAG members, some of whom reportedly died due to abuses."

The document also denounced the organized “malignant influence” of China abroad. The Chinese regime “engages in sophisticated and comprehensive campaigns of transnational repression, using a wide array of physical, digital, and psychological tactics to attempt to silence those it views as threats, such as [Uyghurs](#),” Hong Kong pro-democracy expatriates, and asylum seekers who are members of religion persecuted in China.

The USCIRF continues to recommend to the U.S. government and diplomacy to vigorously denounce the assault on freedom of religion or belief in China, as well as in other countries “of particular concern,” a list that also includes, in the American continent, Cuba and Nicaragua. The USCIRF performs an essential function, whose beneficial effects go beyond the United States. It also has enemies, who would like to see it defunded or even eliminated. It needs the support of all friends of [religious liberty](#).

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest April 15-29

General

19.04.2023 - A new round of restrictions further constrains religious practice in Xinjiang

China File - Authorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region rang in 2024 by announcing an update to the region’s strictures on religious practice. Changes include new rules to ensure that sites of religious worship, like mosques, look adequately “Chinese,” and to mandate the cultivation of “patriotic” religious leaders.

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

23.04.2024 - Massive Chinese cyber espionage of Tibetan diaspora revealed

Bitter Winter - We all knew that Chinese intelligence agencies keep the Tibetan and Uyghur diasporas under surveillance and harass them in many different ways. However, a data leak from the private company Shanghai Anxun Information Technology Co., Ltd. (i-Soon),

which occurred on February 18, 2024, probably thanks to an anonymous whistleblower within the corporation, revealed that cyber surveillance has now escalated to a higher and much more dangerous level.

[Continue reading...](#)

22.04.2024 - Released from arrest, tortured Tibetan monk committed suicide

Bitter Winter - There are Tibetans who decide to die through self-immolation to protest the cultural genocide of their people. For others, suicide is not a form of protest but the consequence of torture and terror.

Only on April 15, 2024, the parents of monk Tenzin Dorjee from Nubling township, Dingri county, Tibet, informed human rights organizations that their son had committed suicide last year, on May 25, 2023.

A learned 50-year-old monk of Shelkar Monastery from Dingri county, Tenzin Dorjee was accused of studying and explaining forbidden texts by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Shelkar is an important learning center founded in 1385 by Lotsawa Drakpa Gyeltsen of the Sakya school and converted to Geluk in the 17th century. It still commands considerable local prestige.

[Continue reading...](#)

16.04.2024 - Campaign against "cults" launched in Lhasa—But what is a "cult" in Tibet?

Bitter Winter - On April 4, the Lhasa Public Security Bureau issued a strange document on repressing "xie jiao," a term that really means "heterodox teachings" and was originally used by Taoists in the Middle Ages to slander Buddhism, but is today translated by the CCP in languages other than Mandarin as "cults."

The document, whose translation we offer here below, would be perfectly predictable in other areas of China where fighting groups listed as "xie jiao" such as Falun Gong and The Church of Almighty God is a national security priority. The document incites Tibetans to inform on the activities of the "xie jiao" promising monetary rewards.

[Continue reading...](#)

Xie Jiao

18.04.2024 - Once popular, Deng Haipeng's "Soul Shaping" is liquidated as a Xie Jiao

Bitter Winter - Recently, the Xiamen Intermediate Court confirmed on appeal a verdict of seventeen years and six months in jail against the "xie jiao leader" Deng Haipeng, and lesser penalties for eight of his co-workers. "Xie jiao" is often translated as "cults" or "evil cults" but means "heterodox teachings" and is a label used in China since the Middle Ages to designate religious groups whose teachings are regarded as dangerous and subversive by the state.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

27.04.2024 - Meizhou City, Guangdong Province: 14 Falun Gong practitioners arrested in three days

Minghui - A total of 14 Falun Gong practitioners in Meizhou City, Guangdong Province were arrested for their faith over the course of three days in mid-April 2024. At the time of this writing, two practitioners have been released due to their poor health, eleven practitioners are still held in custody, and the situation of one practitioner isn't clear.

Ten Arrested on April 17, 2024

Around 13 officers from the Meixian District Domestic Security Division and Chengjiang Township Police Station broke into **Ms. Zeng Xiuqiong's** home at around 2 p.m. on April 17, 2024 and arrested her and her seven guests, including **Ms. Xie Guofang, Ms. Zou Xiufen, Ms. Zeng Xizhen, Ms. Liu Haibo, Ms. Liu Biqing, Ms. He Xinfeng, and Ms. Fan Laiying.**

[Continue reading...](#)

19.04.2024 - Horror continues in the Heilongjiang Provincial women's prison

Bitter Winter - Bitter Winter" has reported previously on the dreadful situation of women prisoners of conscience in the Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Prison, nicknamed "the cemetery of Falun Gong ladies." Two female Falun Gong practitioners were persecuted to death there this year.

Notwithstanding the international protests, the horror continues. Human rights organizations have now received the testimony of Liu Jinping, a 43-year-old female Falun Gong practitioner from Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang, who has become another inmate in the notorious jail.

[Continue reading...](#)

Muslims

25.04.2024 - Hui Muslims mobilized to chase "spies"

Bitter Winter - April 15 in China is National Security Education Day. "Bitter Winter" received several reports on how "national security education" became mandatory around that date in Hui Muslim mosques, under the guidance of the government-controlled China Islamic Association.

Preachers were told that they should focus their sermons on explaining to Muslim devotees the new Law on Guarding State Secrets, which comes into force on May 1 and includes a greatly expanded, if vague, definition of what a "state secret" is.

[Continue reading...](#)

23.04.2024 - How the Chinese state is hollowing out religion in Xinjiang

Economist - New religious regulations in Xinjiang stipulate that mosques should look Chinese and religious figures should behave patriotically. What do those rules look like on the ground, and did they affect Ramadan celebrations for Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities this year?

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

29.04.2024 - Hohhot Christians' trial: Ban Yanchao gets 5 years for distributing bibles

Bitter Winter - In March, "Bitter Winter" reported about the arrest and prosecution of ten Christian believers from Hohhot, the capital of Inner Mongolia. They were accused of illegal sales of Bibles, but the peculiarity of the case was that the Bibles had been legally published in Nanjing with the government's authorization. The prosecutor's argument was that sales of Bibles by an illegal house church not affiliated with the government-controlled Three-Self Church is a crime even if the Bibles are in themselves "legal."

[Continue reading...](#)

24.04.2024 - School education in China: choices among Christian families

Christian Daily - Christian school education has a long history in China, going back at least to Robert Morrison's Anglo-Chinese College in Malacca in 1818. In fact, thirteen of the country's premier universities were once Christian. That all changed after the current government took power in 1949, when Christian schools and universities were closed, merged with other schools, or secularized in other ways. By 1952, Christian schools in China were basically gone. Revival came to the Chinese countryside in the 1970s and 1980s, and the 1990s saw it come to the cities as well. By 2000, China's cities had millions of young, educated believers who were just out of college and beginning to start families. They wanted something different for their children's education than they had experienced themselves.

[Continue reading..](#)

15.04.2024 - Sichuan's Qiuyu Qingcaodi Church: Elders Wu Jiannan and Hao Ming sentenced to jail terms

Bitter Winter - On April 9, 2024, the Jingyang District Court of Deyang City, Sichuan, rendered its decision on the case of elders **Hao Ming and Wu Jiannan** of Sichuan's Qiuyu Qingcaodi Church. Both elders were sentenced to three years in prison with a suspended sentence of five years and were fined 30,000 yuan. Elder Wu was also ordered to return the 100,130 yuan given to his family by the church.

[Continue reading...](#)

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest April 01-15

Buddhists

09.04.2024 - China gives monks a list of things they can't do after the Dalai Lama's death

RFA - In the event of the Dalai Lama's death, Buddhist monks are banned from displaying photos of the Tibetan spiritual leader and other "illegal religious activities and rituals," according to a training manual Chinese authorities have distributed to monasteries in Gansu province in China's northwest, a source inside Tibet and exiled former political prisoner Golok Jigme said.

The manual, which lists 10 rules that Buddhist clergy should follow, also forbids disrupting the process of recognizing the Dalai Lama's reincarnation, said the source from inside Tibet who requested anonymity for safety reasons.

[Continue reading...](#)

09.04.2024 - Monk arrested for holding Dalai Lama's portrait during protest

RFA - Chinese police arrested a Tibetan monk from Kirti Monastery for staging a solo protest while holding a portrait of the Dalai Lama on the streets of Ngaba county in southwest China's Sichuan province in March, two sources from inside Tibet and one from the exile community told Radio Free Asia.

Buddhist monk Pema, who was working as a teacher for the preliminary Buddhist study section at Kirti Monastery, also shouted slogans against Chinese policies in Tibet during his protest on Pawo Road, or Martyrs' Road, and was immediately arrested, said the sources who requested anonymity for safety reasons.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

14.04.2024 - 87-year-old woman faces prison sentence for distributing informational materials about Falun Gong

Minghui - More than ten people from the Daxing District Court in Beijing descended on the home of 87-year-old Ms. Ma Xiuying on March 25, 2024, and threatened to have her sentenced to one year for her faith in Falun Gong.

Since the Chinese Communist Party began to persecute Falun Gong in 1999, **Ms. Ma** has been repeatedly targeted for upholding her faith. This latest episode stemmed from her arrest in August 2021 for distributing informational materials about Falun Gong at Daxingtuanhe Market. Due to her advanced age, the market's security released her.

After that, the police and residential committee staff members frequently went to harass her, either demanding to take photos of her or ordering her to sign certain documents. The police forcibly collected a sample of her blood during one visit, threatening to take away

the portrait of Falun Gong's founder if she didn't comply. After the police left, Ms. Ma noticed that her copy of Zhuan Falun, the main teaching of Falun Gong, was missing. She ran after the police and got it back.

[Continue reading...](#)

11.04.2024 - Heilongjiang woman dies over a year after serving four years for her faith

Minghui - A Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, resident became incapacitated after serving four years for her faith in Falun Gong. After struggling with failing health for over a year, Ms. Ren Rujie passed away in early March 2024. She was 74.

Ms. Ren, a retired employee of the Tahe County Post and Telecommunications Bureau, took up Falun Gong in 1998. She thanked the practice for helping her better handle interpersonal conflicts and become more gentle.

Ms. Ren later moved to Russia with her son to do business and stopped practicing Falun Gong. In late 1999, she was found to have late-stage cancer with severe complications. The doctor predicted that she only had a few months left. With no other options, she resumed practicing Falun Gong and recovered.

In November 2000, Ms. Ren went to Beijing to appeal and was arrested. She told the police how she recovered from cancer by practicing Falun Gong. The police were touched by her story and released her.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.04.2024 - Three Liaoning women sentenced from 4.5 to 8 years for practicing Falun Gong

Minghui - Three Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, residents were recently sentenced to prison for practicing Falun Gong.

Ms. Yu Guichun, 72, was sentenced to eight years. **Ms. Li Yongmei** was given five years. **Ms. Zhang Yujin**, 79, a retired professor at Shenyang Ligong University, was sentenced to four and a half years.

The police revealed that they had been following the three women and monitoring their phone calls for six months before arresting them over the course of two days in September 2023.

[Continue reading...](#)

Muslims

11.04.2024 - What Ramadan is like in Xinjiang

Economist - China's communist party has a message for Muslim citizens. It holds their religious freedoms dear—with a special emphasis on the freedom not to believe. The right to be secular runs like a thread through religious regulations enacted this year in Xinjiang, the far-western region that is home to 12m Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities. The revised rules impose new controls on everything from religious teaching to mosque architecture, which should reflect Chinese style. The regulations talk of extremists warping

minds and promoting terrorism. To prevent this, the rules state, no organisations or individual shall induce or coerce locals to believe or not believe in any religion.

[Continue reading...](#)

08.04.2024 - Yuxi, Yunnan: Ramadan fasting prohibited to minors and party members

Bitter Winter - "Bitter Winter" has received from Muslim believers in Yuxi, Yunnan, copy of a document issued by the Yuxi Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau, prohibiting CCP members and minors from fasting during current Ramadan.

The translation of the document is as follows:

"Urgent notice on the investigation of party members and minors participating in religious activities such as fasting.

Party committees and governments of each county (city, district), municipal units and relevant municipal enterprises should note:

Fasting is one of the religious practices of Islam and belongs to religious activities. At present, it is the month of Ramadan in Islam. In order to prevent Party members and minors from participating in religious activities such as fasting, the relevant matters are hereby regulated as follows:

[Continue reading...](#)

The Church of Almighty God

02.04.2024 - CCP launches 3-year "tough battle" against The Church of Almighty God

Bitter Winter - After a previous three-year "general battle" failed to eradicate the banned religious organization, a new plan has been set in motion in 2024.

After conducting a three-year "general battle" against The Church of Almighty God (CAG), the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) initiated another three-year "tough campaign," aiming at "completely eradicating" the CAG. Local authorities were tasked with comprehensive investigations as a preparation for coordinated arrests.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

15.04.2024 - Sichuan's Qiuyu Qingcaodi Church: Elders Wu Jiannan and Hao Ming sentenced to jail terms

Bitter Winter - After a persecution that started in 2018, the two elders were sentenced to three years in jail with a suspended sentence of five years.

On April 9, 2024, the Jingyang District Court of Deyang City, Sichuan, rendered its decision on the case of elders **Hao Ming** and **Wu Jiannan** of Sichuan's Qiuyu Qingcaodi Church. Both elders were sentenced to three years in prison with a suspended sentence of five years and were fined 30,000 yuan. Elder Wu was also ordered to return the 100,130 yuan given to his family by the church.

[Continue reading...](#)

09.04.2024 - Pastor Zhang Sen detained for leading prayers outside the detention center

China Christian Daily - On March 28, 2024, Pastor Zhang Sen from Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church was taken away by Quanying Police Station of Yingquan Sub-bureau and subsequently administratively detained for 15 days. The reason for the detention was that on the morning of March 24, Pastor Zhang Sen and members of his church went to the Fuyang Detention Center to welcome eight released believers who had been administratively detained for 13 days for attending Sunday gatherings, and he led prayers outside the detention center. The police accused him of "organizing illegal assembly" and subjected him to a 15-day administrative detention. Officers from the Fuyang Public Security Bureau stated their intention to crack down on Maizhong Reformed Church, saying that as long as two or three people gathered, they would be detained upon capture.

[Continue reading..](#)

09.04.2024 - Christians in China threatened after arrest for printing devotionals

Christian daily - Authorities in China issued threats of a long prison sentence and loss of property to Christians charged with "illegal business operations" for printing devotional materials intended only for their church, their attorney said.

Arrested and charged last year, elder Zhu Longfei, Pastor Deng Yanxiang, deacon Zhu Longjiang, deacon Wang Weicai and Zhu Qiaoling of Shengjia Church in Shunde, Guangdong Province, told their attorney in late March of the threats, according to advocacy group China Aid.

[Continue reading...](#)

04.04.2024 – Three Ministers from Xi'an Church of Abundance are facing up to 5 years of imprisonment

China Aid - On March 25, 2024, the Xi'an Church of Abundance issued a prayer request letter, revealing the latest development in the case involving Pastor **Lian Changnian, Lian Xuliang, and Preacher Fu Juan**, who were accused of "fraud." The case entered the court at the end of January 2024, with the court's prosecution against the three Christians the amount of ¥390,000 yuan(\$54,030 U.S. dollars), and the suggested sentences of 5 years.

The Xi'an Church of Abundance that Pastor Lian Changnian ministers is affiliated with the "China Gospel Fellowship," a house church with 10,000,000 congregants originated from the Tanghe area of Henan Province. China Gospel Fellowship has developed and become a national house church system with evangelical and Pentecostal features, consisting of a few hundred pastors, and a few dozen missionary teams, so it is one of the most developed house churches in China. The China Gospel Fellowship has long faced persecution from the government, being categorized as one of the several banned cult organizations. There have been numerous large-scale arrests of pastors, co-workers, and congregants. Pastor Lian Changnian himself has been imprisoned multiple times.

[Continue reading...](#)

03.03.2024 - Ji Xiaolong protests at the second trial regarding the abuse he received while in custody

China Aid - Shanghai activist **Ji Xiaolong** was arrested for speaking out against the humanitarian disaster caused by the lockdown in Shanghai. He wrote a letter to then Shanghai Party Secretary, now Premier Li Qiang, calling for accountability from senior officials. Ji Xiaolong was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in prison for "picking quarrels and provoking trouble," he disagreed with the verdict of the first instance and appealed. The second trial was held on March 21 at the Shanghai Pudong People's Court. Ji Xiaolong protested in court, claiming he had been abused during his detention.

Ji Xiaolong stated in his appeal that the Shanghai People's Court accused him of posting or reposting false information that seriously damaged the image of the country on Twitter (X). However, the verdict did not specify the content which "damaged the image of the country." He pointed out that the court did not find any trace of logins into Twitter (X) on his phone or computer, yet it concluded that the X account registered under his name belonged to him or was operated by him.

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Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly Digest March 16-31

Buddhists

25.03.2024 – China releases Tibetan monks and residents held for dam protests

RFA – Chinese authorities have released hundreds of monks and other Tibetans arrested in February for peacefully protesting the construction of a dam in a Tibetan-populated area of Sichuan province, but are still holding two accused of being ringleaders, two sources inside Tibet said.

Tenzin Sangpo, senior administrator of Wonto Monastery, and a village official named Tenzin, were arrested on Feb. 23 on suspicion of leading protests last month against the Gangtuo Dam project in Dege county, or Derge in Tibetan, in the province's Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

30.03.2024 – Shoe shop owner sentenced to seven years for practicing Falun Gong

Minghui – A Dehui City, Jilin Province resident was sentenced to seven years on January 4, 2024 for practicing Falun Gong.

Mr. Zheng Yuming, 67, and his wife were arrested by officers from the Dajiangou Police Station at their shoe shop on February 25, 2023. The police monitored the couple for three days before arresting them. They confiscated their three printers, two computers, and many Falun Gong books. Mr. Zheng was held at the Dehui City Detention Center but his wife was released.

In addition to the couple, 13 other practitioners in Dehui City were arrested.

[Continue reading...](#)

28.03.2024 – Belated News: Incapacitated for a decade due to torture, Liaoning Woman dies months after her pension is suspended.

Minghui – Although a Fuxin City, Liaoning Province, resident survived brutal torture while she was incarcerated for practicing Falun Gong, she remained bedridden for the next 12 years and relied on her husband and mother to care for her. The destitute family was dealt a hard blow when the authorities suddenly suspended Ms. Huo Xiuqin’s pension in late 2022. The 63-year-old woman’s health deteriorated and she passed away months later.

Ms. Huo was arrested on September 2, 2008, by police officers Gao Nan and Zhu Hongyan in a public plaza for talking to people about Falun Gong. She was held at the Xindi Detention Center and later sentenced to three years by the Haizhou District Court. Although the Liaoning Province Women’s Prison initially refused to admit her due to her high blood pressure, the guards took her in after Wang Zhonghong, the director of the Xindi Detention Center, bribed them.

[Continue reading...](#)

25.03.2024 – Having lost his wife and mother in the persecution of Falun Gong, 58-year-old farmer arrested again for his faith

Minghui – A 58-year-old resident of Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province, has been detained since his arrest eight months ago for his faith in Falun Gong.

Mr. Zhao Dehua was arrested on July 31, 2023 and is currently held at the Shuangcheng District Detention Center in Harbin City. The details of his arrest and detention remain to be investigated.

Mr. Zhao is not the only person in his family targeted for practicing Falun Gong. His mother, Ms. Wang Ying, and his wife, Ms. Liu Fengjie, were both also arrested for their faith. His wife Ms. Liu died in 2001, at the age of 38. His mother died four years later.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

28.03.2024 – Father of imprisoned Christian Cao Binting appeals for a fair trial for him.

China Aid – Recently, Cao Jin, the father of Cao Binting from the Cornerstone Reformed Church in Bengbu, Anhui province, who was charged with “fraud” because of his Christian faith, publicly posted on Weibo. He stated that his son Cao Binting is upright, kind, law-abiding, and was an outstanding student at school. After starting work, he has been diligent and responsible, frequently visiting troubled families in the church with compassion, being charitable in daily life, and not seeking rewards. Cao Jin expressed his inability to accept that his son, who is so good, is wrongly accused of “fraud.” He urged the judicial authorities to give Cao Binting a fair trial.

[Continue reading...](#)

25.03.2024 – A Chinese pastor is released after 7 years in prison, only to find himself unable to get an ID

Apnews – Unable to buy a train ticket, or even see a doctor at a hospital, a Chinese pastor found that even after his release from prison, he is not quite free.

The Rev. John Sanqiang Cao was arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison while coming back from a missionary trip in Myanmar. Now back in his hometown of Changsha in southern Hunan province, he is without any legal documentation in his country, unable to access even the most basic services without a Chinese identification.

“I told them I’m a second-(class) Chinese citizen, I cannot do this, I cannot do that,” Cao in an interview with The Associated Press. “I’m released, I’m a free citizen, why should there be so many restrictions upon me?”

Cao, who was born and raised in Changsha, had dedicated his life to spreading Christianity in China, where the religion is strictly regulated. He had studied in the U.S., married an American woman and started a family, but said he felt a calling to go back to his home country and spread the faith.

[Continue reading...](#)

25.03.2024 – Summer training on religion and rule of law recruiting students

China Christian Daily – A Beijing-based institute has begun recruiting students for the 12th Summer Training Course on religion and rule of law.

On March 20, the Pushi Institute for Social Sciences in Beijing released enrollment guidelines, stating that its aim is to draw on the experiences of varied countries in the field of religious rule of law to train professionals in this area. The curriculum includes topics such as religion and rule of law, comparison of state-church relationship models, religious corporation, religious property, church law, and religion and rule of law in the United States.

[Continue reading..](#)

21.03.2024 – Fuyang Maizhong reformed church raided and nine Christians detained.

China Aid – On March 10, Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church was raided by local police during a gathering at a restaurant. Eighteen Christians were taken away, with eight of them administratively detained for 13 days. Elder Chang Shun was administratively detained for 15 days. This marks the third time he has been detained in the past six months.

On Sunday morning, a group of police officers wearing uniforms but not presenting any identification suddenly stormed into a restaurant. Without providing any reason, they began to interrogate the Christians present. The Christians repeatedly requested the officers to show their credentials but were refused. Later, personnel from the local religious affairs bureau and national security agents also entered the restaurant, walking around and taking pictures.

[Continue reading...](#)

20.03.2024 – Yet another raid against Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church

Bitter Winter – There is no peace for the Maizhong Reformed Church, a house church in Fuyang, Anhui province, which refuses to join the government-controlled Three-Self Church. After the raid of January 18, 2024 during a prayer meeting for children, reported by “Bitter Winter” on January 23, another raid has hit the fiercely independent community.

On March 10, there has been a new police intervention, and Elder Chang Shun has been detained again. As reported by Elder Chang's wife and local believers, uniformed police officers raised and disrupted a prayer gathering of adults without showing any mandate or document. The devotees who insisted for seeing a mandate were detained. Cell phones and computers were also confiscated.

[Continue reading...](#)

19.03.2024 – The wives of three detained Christians were threatened by police for issuing an appeal letter for their husbands.

China Aid – On March 9, 2024, Li Shanshan, Chen Ying, and Wen Huijuan, wives of Li Jie, Han Xiaodong, and Wang Qiang from Linfen Covenant House Church, who have been detained for over a year and a half due to their Christian faith, jointly wrote an appeal letter. It was titled "Representatives of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC): please Pay Attention to the Case of Religious Persecution Against Li Jie, Han Xiaodong, and Wang Qiang in Linfen, Shanxi Province," and addressed to NPC, CPPCC Daily, CPPCC website, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Chinese Government website, Shanxi Province People's Procuratorate, Shanxi Province Public Security, Shanxi Daily, and Shanxi News Network.

[Continue reading ...](#)

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly digest March 01 -15

General

14.03.2024 - China, you may be pro-CCP but if you organize independently you are still a "cult"

Bitter Winter - The CCP uses the ancient expression "xie jiao, literally "heterodox teachings," which Party's documents in English translate somewhat incorrectly as "evil cults," to designate religious organizations that operate independently from governmental control. Being active in a "xie jiao" in any capacity is a crime in China.

However, while any form of "illegal" religion regarded as rebellious and dangerous for the CCP is a "xie jiao," not all "xie jiao" are religious. In the 21st century, the CCP has also called "xie jiao" ideological or political movements the regime does not approve of or does not manage to control. Some of them are so far from religion that they proudly declare their atheism.

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Muslims

12.03.2024 - Criminal Law is not retroactive, right? Not true if you are a Muslim in Xinjiang

Bitter Winter - Darren Byler, an anthropologist, is Assistant Professor of International Studies at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, and a specialist of Xinjiang. In new, fascinating research he reports a strange phenomenon. Irrigation channels are clogged in Southern Xinjiang but there have been no landslides or other natural incidents. They are clogged by books. Villagers go there at night and dump all the volumes they kept at home. The police are visiting their homes and would arrest them if they find religious, subversive, or otherwise "dissident" literature. Since they don't know what books may be regarded as subversive, to be on the safer side they dump all of them. Elsewhere, books are dumped in the sewers, and they are also obstructed.

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Uyghurs

15.03.2024 - Abidin Damollam: 96-year-old Uyghur cleric dies in jail

Bitter Winter - The imprisonment, death, and denial of a proper funeral to the respected leader confirm how life is like in an "occupied" region.

Last month, 96-year-old Uyghur cleric Abidin Damollam died in an East Turkistan (Xinjiang to China) prison. Damollam's body was not handed over to his family, which was not allowed to hold a funeral ceremony. The police have kept the family under surveillance for fifteen days.

The surveillance came at a time when Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi was campaigning to deny the Uyghur Genocide at the Munich Security Conference and complaining about "too many lies" circulating on the Uyghur issue.

[Continue reading...](#)

05.03.2024 - The CCP's war against religious Uyghur women

Bitter Winter - **Helchem Pazil** will be 92 by the time she finishes her 17-year prison sentence. The 79-year-old Uyghur widow was 75 when in 2019 she, her three daughters and a daughter in law were given harsh jail terms for taking part in religious activities six years before. Her daughter **Melikizat Memet** was sentenced to 20 years.

Disturbing public order, providing a venue for religious preaching, and inciting ethnic discrimination were some of their "crimes." Using Türkiye as a springboard for her non-state-approved Haj would have also been on Helchem's charge sheet.

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

07.03.2024 - After protest, Tibetan monastery leader and village official sent to detention center

Rfa - Authorities have transferred a Tibetan Buddhist monastery administrator and a village official – both arrested last month on suspicion of leading protests against the construction of a dam – to a large detention center in southwestern China's Sichuan province, two sources with knowledge of the situation told Radio Free Asia.

Tenzin, the senior administrator of Wonto Monastery in Wangbuding township, and a village official named Tamdrin, were transferred from where they were previously detained to the larger Dege County Detention Center Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture on March 3, said the sources who spoke on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisals by Chinese officials.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

12.03.2024 - Targeted for practicing Falun Gong, three Shandong residents sentenced and two others await verdicts

Minghui - Three residents of Longkou City, Shandong Province, were sentenced to prison on December 14, 2023 for their shared faith in Falun Gong, a mind-body practice that has been persecuted by the Chinese Communist Party since 1999. The same Longkou City Court also heard the cases against two other local Falun Gong practitioners, and has still yet to issue a ruling.

Ms. Ge Lijuan was sentenced to a 4.5-year prison term and admitted to the Shandong Province Second Prison (also known as the Shandong Province Women's Prison). **Mr. Wang Zhoulin** was given four years and admitted to the Shandong Province First Prison (also known as the Shandong Province Men's Prison). Both prisons are located in the capital city of Jinan. **Ms. Wu Jingkun** was given two years with three years probation and a 6,000-yuan fine.

Ms. Chen Guifang and Ms. Jiao Linhui are currently awaiting verdicts at the Yantai City Detention Center.

[Continue reading...](#)

11.03.2024 - China, two female Falun Gong practitioners persecuted to death

Bitter Winter - As the CCP had to admit that the "total eradication" of Falun Gong, prematurely announced, never happened, its fury targets practitioners in jail, and extra-judicial killings multiply. Two women should now be added to the list.

Li Yuzhen, 74, from Daowai District, Harbin City, was tortured to death in the Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Prison. Li was a veteran of Chinese jails. She was first arrested in 2003 for refusing to give up her practice of Falun Gong, tortured, and sentenced to three years of prison. She was arrested again in 2007, and sentenced to one year of labor camp, then again in 2013, although she was detained for a short period.

[Continue reading...](#)

01.03.2024 - Death of an insurance salesman: Falun Gong practitioner tortured to death in Jiangsu

Bitter Winter - Sometimes, in present-day China, it takes months to confirm an information. This was the case with the sad story of an insurance salesman called Xia

Zhenglun, who was tortured to death in Guanyun County, which is under the administration of Lianyungang prefecture-level city, in Jiangsu province.

Guanyun County is where Xia was born in 1961. Reportedly, he shared the negative opinion about Falun Gong of many Chinese influenced by the government's media until in 2012 he met some practitioners, read the movement's literature, and changed his mind.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

15.03.2024 - Wangfenggang Christian Church in Huainan receives notice of cross removal

China Aid - Another case of cross-removal has emerged in China. Recently, the Wangfenggang Christian Church in Xiejiaji District, Huainan City, Anhui Province, received a notice to remove crosses.

The church received a written notice from the Villagers' Committee of Yongqing Village in Wangfenggang Town, Xiejiaji District, Huainan City, Anhui Province. The village-level management committee, controlled by the Chinese government, ordered the Wangfenggang Christian Church to remove two crosses on the roof and at the entrance of the church by March 10. The authorities could not produce an official legal basis for the notice but cited potential "safety" hazards.

[Continue reading...](#)

15.03.2024 - United Church of Christ visits Shaanxi

China christian daily - A delegation from the United Church of Christ (UCC) paid a visit to Shaanxi CC&TSPM.

According to CCC&TSPM, on March 7, Rev. Wangjun, the chairman and president of Shaanxi CC&TSPM, welcomed the delegation from UCC headed by Mr. Derek N. Duncan, the Area Executive for East Asia and the Pacific for Global Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and United Church of Christ.

Rev. Wang briefed the guests on theological education, the sinicization of Christianity, the progress of the new construction of the Shaanxi Bible School, media ministry, and social services conducted by the provincial CC&TSPM in recent years, with a review of the longstanding friendly exchanges between the two parties. The delegation learned about Shaanxi's local conditions and social customs, the history and current development of the churches across the province, and the major work carried out by the provincial CC&TSPM.

[Continue reading...](#)

11.03.2024 - Pastor John Cao's first testimony after release.

China Aid - Pastor John Cao from Hunan, who was imprisoned for seven years in Yunnan, China, was released on March 4, 2024. He was escorted from Kunming, Yunnan province, to Changsha, Hunan province, by four police officers.

The world outside the prison walls changes rapidly, and perhaps Pastor Cao needs to adapt to a new life. His wife awaits to be reunited in the United States, and he will need to apply for travel documents. Local police have disclosed that they will supervise and educate him for five years.

Below is Pastor Cao's first testimony after his release, transcribed and edited by China Aid Association based on an audio recording sourced from the internet. To ensure clarity of the original intent, subheadings, and paragraphs have been added for clarity.

[Continue reading..](#)

12.03.2024 – Ding Jiayi is being held in solitary confinement in prison without the right to communicate

China Aid - Lawyer **Ding Jiayi** is one of the longest-serving civil rights activists repressed by the Chinese Communist Party. Ding Jiayi was sentenced to 12 years, and his companion Xu Zhiyong was sentenced to 14 years. Concerns have been raised about the conditions of the prison where Ding Jiayi is serving his sentence.

According to updates from his wife Sophie Luo Shengchun, who resides in the United States, a lawyer met Ding Jiayi in the meeting room of Jiangbei Prison in Hubei Province on February 29. Ding Jiayi expressed his initial opinions on his appeal and agreed to further discuss the details of the evidence in April. Ding Jiayi said the prison food was better than in the detention center, he could exercise and read, but the selection of reading materials was very limited. He hoped the lawyer could bring him a pair of reading glasses at the next meeting.

Ding Jiayi expressed his gratitude for the concern shown by his relatives and friends.

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China's disturbing influence on the UN: A threat to advance human rights

A presentation by Christine Mirre, director of CAP/ Liberté de Conscience at the conference organized by Human Rights Without Frontiers at the Press Club in Brussels on 29 February under the title "Unveiling Authoritarianism: Assessing China's Governance and Human Rights Landscape" (Excerpt)

HRWF (06.03.2024) - Advocating for religious freedom in China is a complex and sometimes a risky endeavor, perhaps more so than in any other country.

As Sir Geoffrey Nice and Mr. Introvigne explained the Chinese government tightly controls religious expression, particularly targeting minority religious groups and unregistered

churches. Tibetan Buddhists, Uighur Muslims, Christians, Falun Gong practitioners, the Church of Almighty God and many more face heavy persecution.

The implementation of policies such as " sinicization " of religion and the promotion of state-approved interpretations of faith have further eroded religious liberty.

China has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ICCPR and the Chinese Constitution theoretically guarantees freedom of religion but the reality on the ground tells a different story.

The major UN bodies through which we have denounced human rights violations in China are the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Moreover, we our ECOSOC status, we are able to participate in the deliberations of member states in these various UN bodies and, most importantly, to raise human rights issues and violations.

CAP/LC Religious Freedom Advocacy in China at the UN

CAPLC at the Universal Periodic Review

This year, China is undergoing its 4th Universal Periodic Review.

CAPLC has participated in the last 3 sessions.

In 2013, CAP LC co-signed a submission denouncing crimes against Falun Gong members and forced organ harvesting.

This first submission on China had an impact on CAP LC's ECOSOC status, as I will discuss later in the section on China's subversion of UN bodies.

Then, in 2018, CAP LC led the submission of a coalition of a dozen international NGOs, including CESNUR, to denounce the persecution of the Church of the Almighty God (CAG) and other religious minorities, and to denounce forced labor camps for Uyghurs.

Our denunciations covered the following issues:

- Freedom of religion or belief
- Torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment
- Extrajudicial executions
- Arbitrary arrest and detention
- Freedom of expression, assembly and association
- Freedom from discrimination, right to work, right to education

A side event on the margins of this UPR was organized with HRWF and CESNUR to denounce these same violations by China.

In February 2024, we organized a conference on the sidelines of the 4th UPR cycle on China.

This conference brought together a dozen international experts on the issue of forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong members.

I would like to thank Mr. Benedict ROGERS, who was one of these experts.

CAP LC at the Human Rights Council

We also denounced China at several Human Rights Council sessions:

At every session of the Human Rights Council since 2016, CAP LC has intervened through written and oral statements on the issue of religious freedom in China. We have denounced the persecution, arbitrary detention, and torture of members of religious minorities, the forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong members, and the treatment of Uyghurs in forced labor camps in Xijiang.

We also organized several side events on the sidelines of the Human Rights Councils, where we gave the floor to experts, academics, and numerous Uyghur victims, Falun Gong members, and members of the Church of Almighty God.

In February 2022, we organized two side events on forced organ harvesting, where experts and politicians from around the world came to testify about this crime against humanity. At the end of these conferences, a coalition of NGOs launched the *Universal Declaration on Preventing and Combating Forced Organ Harvesting*, which has now been signed by hundreds of personalities.

As a result of these numerous advocacy activities and alerts carried out in coordination with other NGOs, several Member States and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights decided to take up the issue of religious freedom violations in China.

China's disturbing influence on the UN: A threat to advance human rights

China's growing influence within the UN poses a significant risk of reshaping the organization to suit its own interests, potentially undermining its core functions.

Currently, Chinese nationals head four of the UN's 15 specialized agencies and contribute 12% of the UN's regular budget, making China the second-largest financial contributor after the United States.

China's expanded leadership role has raised concerns about its agenda, particularly its integration of the Belt and Road Initiative into UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), stifling criticism of its human rights record, and leveraging financial incentives to garner support from member states.

Under China's influence, key UN positions, such as the under-secretary-general for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, (ECOSOC) have been held by Chinese diplomats since 2007.

As I mentioned at the beginning, our application for ECOSOC status was blocked for more than four years by China, which put us on its "blacklist" of NGOs because of the submission we signed on the persecution of Falun Gong.

It was only thanks to the absence of the Chinese representative at the last review of our NGO that we were granted the status.

Even today, we are under constant pressure from China when we submit our quadrennial reports: China postpones the validation of our reports until the following sessions, asking ridiculous and insignificant questions such as "What have you done for religious freedom at the UN?"

Moreover, China's exertion of pressure within the UN has led to restrictions on human rights groups' participation:

I was myself violently interrupted during an oral statement to the Human Rights Council on the persecution of Church of Almighty God members by the Chinese representative, who shouted in Chinese to the stunned assembly that I should, and I quote: "stop my circus and that I was in the pay of a devil cult."

During the last HRC session on Thursday, March 23, I witnessed China attempted to prevent prominent Uyghur activist Dolkun Isa, President of the World Uyghur Congress, from addressing the Human Rights Council as he called on the body to urgently investigate serious human rights allegations against China.

He was immediately interrupted by the Chinese delegate, Mao Yizong, who questioned his legitimacy as a speaker and referred to him in Chinese as an "anti-Chinese, separatist and violent element.

The President of the Council rejected the Chinese representative's request, and Dolkun Isa was able to finish his speech, in which he regretted that the issue of Xinjiang and the Uyghurs was not on the agenda. He also criticized the damning conclusions of the report by Ms. Bachelet, former High Commissioner for Human Rights, which highlighted "credible" allegations of widespread torture, arbitrary detention, and violations of religious and reproductive rights.

We have also observed in recent years that China uses an unfair trick to mobilize the speaking time allocated to NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions: GONGOs (Governmental Non-Governmental Organizations) register in large numbers to glorify the Chinese model, thus preventing any critical statements by human rights defenders.

Conclusion

In my view, the UN remains an important space for human rights advocacy because, as we have seen, it has special mechanisms for reporting human rights crimes and violations. I think it's important to do whatever we can to protect that institution from being "sinicized" and to continue to expose China's crimes there, despite the political pressure from Beijing. It is the responsibility of all human rights defenders, civil society and member states to protect this ideal conceived in 1948 with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to keep the space of expression provided by the UN open to all victims deprived of their rights.

The dismantling of Hong Kong's freedoms, the rule of law and autonomy

HRWF (29.02.2024) - A presentation by Benedict Rogers, co-founder and chief executive of Hong Kong Watch at the conference organized by Human Rights Without Frontiers at the Press Club in Brussels on 29 February under the title "Unveiling Authoritarianism: Assessing China's Governance and Human Rights Landscape"

By Benedict Rogers (*)

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Let me firstly congratulate the organisers, and especially Willy Fautré and Human Rights Without Frontiers, for holding this incredibly important and timely conference on the human rights crisis in China – and its relevance for us all.

It is a great privilege to speak alongside the other distinguished speakers, especially my friend and a Patron of Hong Kong Watch, Sir Geoffrey Nice, KC, who has pioneered and chaired two very important independent tribunals to investigate firstly the crime of forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China and then the genocide of the Uyghurs; Dr Massimo Introvigne, whose work I have followed and respected for some years; Christine Mirre; and His Excellency Dr Roy Chun Lee – the representative of Taiwan, a cause very close to my heart.

Although I will focus my remarks specifically and exclusively on Hong Kong, let me say that I am deeply engaged with wider issues of human rights in China – whether it be the genocide of the Uyghurs, the atrocities in Tibet, forced organ harvesting and persecution of Falun Gong, the persecution of Christians and violations of freedom of religion or belief throughout China, and the wider crackdown on dissent, civil society, human rights defenders and freedom of expression by the Chinese Communist Party regime. I am also deeply engaged with support for and solidarity with Taiwan, which is a living example of a vibrant, successful, thriving Asian democracy that – in total contrast to the People’s Republic of China – upholds, respects, defends and promotes human rights. Indeed, in my new book *The China Nexus* I have chapters on all these topics, weaving together a common picture and a shared cause.

But today, my focus is Hong Kong and in particular the broken promises and betrayed treaties.

And what makes today’s conference so timely is that just yesterday, a public consultation period regarding a new domestic security law in Hong Kong, known as Article 23 legislation, launched by the Hong Kong government a month ago, ended. Within the past 24 hours the British Foreign Secretary and Parliamentarians in the UK, USA, Canada and the EU, have condemned this proposed legislation as a very grave deterioration in the rule of law and human rights. And a few days ago the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights Defenders warned of the dangers of this new law. I will return to this most topical of concerns shortly. Hong Kong has transitioned very rapidly and dramatically over the past four years from one of Asia’s most open cities to one of the region’s most repressive police states. Beijing has torn up its promises under the Sino-British Joint Declaration, an international treaty registered at the United Nations, in which it had pledged to protect Hong Kong’s freedoms, high degree of autonomy and way of life under the “one country, two systems” principle for at least the first 50 years of Chinese sovereignty over the city from the time of the handover – in other words, until 2047. Less than halfway through that period, Beijing ripped up and trampled on those promises, describing the very treaty in which they were set out as merely an historical document of no current relevance.

Similarly, while Hong Kong – unlike the People’s Republic of China – is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and has enshrined the ICCPR into its own mini-constitution under the Basic Law, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in recent years it has flouted its obligations, as the recent UN treaty body reviews under the UN Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women have outlined over the past two years.

But to be very honest, the erosion of Hong Kong’s freedoms, rule of law and autonomy was already beginning some years before that.

I lived in Hong Kong for the first five years after the handover – from 1997-2002. I worked there as a journalist. Hong Kong was where I began my career, and for those very formative years of my life it was my home.

During those early years after the handover, Hong Kong was a very different place. I was able to write and publish articles that today, if I lived in Hong Kong, I would never get published and I would most likely be arrested and jailed for writing.

However, by 2014 I realised things were changing in Hong Kong, with the Umbrella Movement protests. I realised few people at the time in the international community were speaking up, and so I began to advocate for Hong Kong. Over subsequent years I hosted activists visiting London from Hong Kong, campaigned for those who were jailed and co-founded Hong Kong Watch in 2017.

From 2017 until the anti-extradition law protests in 2020 and the imposition of the National Security Law in 2020, the erosion of Hong Kong's freedoms was steady but undramatic. We could see the warning signs and warned of them, but they related to – for example – the disqualification of pro-democracy candidates from the legislature, the imposition of mainland Chinese law in the high-speed rail terminus on Hong Kong soil (a concept known as 'co-location') and harassment of individual activists. But by and large, press freedom, freedom of protest, freedom of expression, assembly and association were largely still in existence.

However, incrementally the warning signs were clear. For example, in 2017 I was denied entry to Hong Kong, becoming the first westerner to face such a ban, and from 2018-2022 I faced a barrage of regular anonymous, threatening letters to my home address, some letters which went to my neighbours and, separately, some which were sent to my mother telling her to tell me to shut up. If they were doing that to me, a British national, in Britain, you can imagine how much more serious the situation is for Hong Kongers in Hong Kong and in the diaspora.

A key turning point came in 2019 when the Hong Kong government proposed introducing a new law to allow extradition from Hong Kong to mainland China – thus shattering the legal firewall of 'one country, two systems' and permitting the extradition of individuals from a system which, at the time, still had the rule of law to a jurisdiction that was entirely ruled by the whims of the authoritarian regime. This sparked enormous protests lasting months – with on one occasion at least one million marching and the following week two million marching: out of a population of seven million.

Those protests were met with unjustifiable, disproportionate and extreme police brutality. The police turned the streets of Hong Kong into a teargas-filled war zone in 2019.

Despite the police brutality, the people of Hong Kong spoke with a loud voice during the elections for the district councils at the end of 2019 – with a turnout of 71% and an overwhelming majority for the pro-democracy parties. That was the last time a genuinely free and fair democratic election was held in Hong Kong.

Since then, Hong Kong has been on a rapid descent from the last vestiges of freedom into authoritarianism.

In July 2020, Beijing imposed a draconian National Security Law on Hong Kong which has destroyed press freedom, freedom of expression, assembly and association. Since 2019, there have been over 10,000 arrests, 2,300 prosecutions and a new climate of fear in Hong Kong.

In November 2020, the entire pro-democracy camp was effectively expelled from the Legislative Council, and in January 2021 55 pro-democracy activists – including former legislators, aides, campaigners – were arrested, accused of committing a crime by holding a primary election to choose their candidates for what should have been the Legislative

Council elections. Of these, 47 remain in jail today, over three years later, awaiting trial and denied bail.

Then came the assault on media freedom.

First, with police raids of the pro-democracy *Apple Daily* newspaper, founded by the 76 year-old entrepreneur and British citizen Jimmy Lai – who is currently on trial and facing the possibility of spending the rest of his life in prison. I wrote a weekly column for the English language online edition of the *Apple Daily* in the last twelve months of its existence, and I can honestly say its spirit of freedom and courage was the most inspiring of any publication I have ever written for. This Brussels Press Club should celebrate the *Apple Daily* and campaign for the freedom of its founder, Jimmy Lai, a champion of press freedom.

Apple Daily was finally forced to shut down in the summer of 2021, after further police raids and then eventually the authorities froze the assets of the publishing company, leaving it unable to pay its bills. And Jimmy Lai was arrested in December 2020 and has been in jail ever since.

Since then there has been the closure of *Stand News* and the arrest and trial of its editors; the closure of *Citizen News*; and the shutdown of other independent media. Hong Kong Watch published a report on the assault on media freedom – titled [In the Firing Line](#) – in 2022.

It is important to note that the National Security Law has an extra-territorial clause. That means that my speech today, and this very conference, is in violation of Hong Kong's National Security Law, even though we're 6,000 miles away from Hong Kong in Brussels. I am breaching the National Security Law of Hong Kong by virtue of what I do each and every day – and today, so is the Brussels Press Club and potentially all of you.

Indeed, in 2022, I received an official letter from the Hong Kong Police Force and the Hong Kong National Security Bureau, informing me that my activities and the work of Hong Kong Watch is a serious breach of Hong Kong's National Security Law, even though we have no presence in Hong Kong and what we do is entirely outside Hong Kong, and threatening me with a heavy fine and prison sentence in Hong Kong.

The current trial of Jimmy Lai – which I hope you are following and if you're not, I hope you will – is emblematic of Beijing's assault on all of Hong Kong's freedoms, especially press freedom and freedom of expression. I would recommend you all watch the documentary *The HongKonger* – available for free download from <https://freejimmylai.com/> – or if possible arrange a screening here in the Press Club. I hope you will all follow Support Jimmy Lai on Twitter and as a website, and tweet your own support with #FreeJimmyLai.

I have been named in the trial proceedings, as have other foreign nationals. WhatsApp messages from Jimmy to me – completely innocuous, innocent, normal communications – have been presented as evidence. I am happy to discuss this in more detail in the Q&A.

But it isn't just about Jimmy Lai. There are hundreds of other political prisoners in Hong Kong – some of whom do not want attention, but all of whom deserve our support. People like the brave lawyer Chow Hang-Tung, whose imprisonment for organising a vigil to commemorate the Tiananmen Square massacre has been determined by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to be illegal.

And now Hong Kong faces a further descent into the depths of repression, with the introduction of a further security law, Article 23.

The reaction of the Hong Kong government to our statements says it all. Last week we, Hong Kong Watch, led a statement signed by 85 other civil society organisations, including Human Rights Watch, Freedom House and Index on Censorship. The Hong Kong government condemned it, and the Hong Kong Security Secretary Chris Tang described it as a “gangster” tactic aimed at intimidating, harassing and interfering with Hong Kong affairs. When was the last time gangsters prepared a carefully drafted legal and scholarly reviewed statement with over 85 NGOs behind it?

Under this new legislation, a new crime of “incitement of hatred against the fundamental system of the State, such state organs as provided for in the Constitution, the offices of the [Central People’s Government] ... and the constitutional order” of Hong Kong is proposed, under offences relating to “seditious intention”.

Arguably, by its own actions no one has incited such hatred against itself more than the Hong Kong government, the Hong Kong police force and the CCP regime in Beijing.

If Article 23 goes ahead in its proposed form, the free world should act. We can explore how in our discussion. But to allow the repression in Hong Kong to continue with impunity, in total breach of promises made and treaties signed by China, would be dangerous for us all. The assault on Hong Kong is an assault on the international rules-based order – and it is in all our interests to counter that and defend our values.

(*) Benedict Rogers is the author of *The China Nexus: Thirty Years In and Around the Chinese Communist Party’s Tyranny*, and is the co-founder and CEO of Hong Kong Watch. Among many other things, he is a member of the advisory group of the [Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China](#) (IPAC) and an advisor to the [World Uyghur Congress](#). He has served on the boards of several other charities and for 30 years was associated with Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) in various capacities. He is a regular contributor to international media, including *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Spectator*, *Foreign Policy* and *The Diplomat*, has testified previously before the US Congress, the European Parliament and the UK Parliament and is a regular speaker at conferences and in the media around the world.

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly digest February 16-29

Muslims

28.02.2024 - Najaying Mosque in Yunnan, others, fully “sinicized”.

Bitter Winter - On June 1 and 28, 2023, Bitter Winter reported on protests over the “Sinicization” of the Najaying Mosque in Yunnan, which led to a temporary suspension of the project that later, however, started again.

The protests notwithstanding, the “Sinicization” has now been completed. The original mosque had four minarets and one dome. They have been replaced by Chinese pagoda-style semi-towers. The fact that the mosque was listed as a protected cultural relic was

ignored. Slogans such as "Listen to the Party," "Thank the Party for its Gratitude," and "Follow the Party" were also depicted at the entrance of the mosque.

[Continue reading...](#)

21.02.2024 - Mosque in China remodeled with pagodas, communist slogans.

Ucanews - The authorities in a Muslim-majority town in southwest China have revamped a popular mosque with Chinese-style pagodas and billboards praising the Communist Party despite strong opposition from local Muslims, says a report.

The government team demolished the dome and minarets of the historic Najiyang Mosque at Nagu town in Yunnan province last May, triggering clashes between local residents and police, Radio Free Asia (RFA) reported on Feb. 21.

Dozens of residents were arrested following the clashes.

[Continue reading...](#)

Catholics

22.02.2024 - The Holy See has established the Catholic diocese of Weifang in Shandong province.

China Aid - On January 29, Pope Francis abolished an apostolic prefecture in mainland China and established the Diocese of Weifang. The consecration ceremony for the newly appointed bishop of the diocese, Father Anthony Sun Wenjun, took place on January 29. This comes just five days after the consecration of Bishop Wang Yuesheng on January 25, marking another bishop appointment approved by the Vatican and consecrated in China.

On January 29, Father Anthony Sun Wenjun, 53 years of age, was consecrated as the Bishop of Weifang City in Shandong Province. The ceremony took place at a Church in Yidu County, Qingzhou, Shandong.

According to the government-approved Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association, Bishop John Fang Xingyao, the honorary chairman of the association and the Bishop of Linyi Diocese, presided over the ceremony in Qingzhou. Co-consecrators included Bishop Joseph Yang Yongqiang of Zhoucun and Bishop Joseph Zhang Xianwang of Jinan. Over 300 people attended the consecration Mass, including 44 priests.

[Continue reading...](#)

21.02.2024 - The Catholic Church in China, AD 2024: A tale of two sinicizations and two dragons.

Bitter Winter - The traditional Chinese calendar—a lunisolar calendar combining solar, lunar, and other cycles—marks 2024 as the Year of The Dragon, the fifth of the 12-year cycle of animals of the Chinese zodiac. Each year of that calendar is cyclically associated with one of the five agents constituting "Wuxing" in Chinese philosophy. 2024 is the year of Wood Dragon and connects these ancient Taoist concept with today Chinese Catholicism's struggle to resist the persecution by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). 2024 marks in fact the centennial of the first meeting of all the bishops of China in the

Council of Shanghai (May 15–June 12, 1924) and will see the Vatican-China Deal of 2018, subsequently renovated in 2020 and 2022, becoming permanent or being definitively abandoned.

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

27.02.2024 - Protest against dam Project in Sichuan leads to mass arrests of monks, villagers.

Bitter Winter - On February 19, "Bitter Winter" was among the first media outlets to report about the unprecedented protests in Derge (Ch. Gengqing), the county seat of Dêgê County, in the Garzê Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, a part of Kham, one of the areas of historical Tibet that the Chinese did not include in the so-called Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) but added to another province, in this case Sichuan.

Tibetans in the county are protesting the constructions of the Gangtuo Power Plant as part of a 25-dams system on the Drichu (Ch. Jingsa) River, i.e., the upper stretches of the Yangtze River. Several other media picked up the news.

[Continue reading...](#)

27.02.2024 - Mass detention of Tibetans trying to save monasteries.

Csw - The Chinese government has reportedly detained more than 1,000 Tibetans amidst protests over a dam project that would force two villages to relocate and destroy six Buddhist monasteries in southwestern China's Sichuan Province.

According to Radio Free Asia, police have detained more than 1,000 Tibetans since 22 February, including monks and local residents, who peacefully protested the dam construction or called for the release of the detained Tibetans. They were held in various locations in Dege county in Kardze Tibetan Prefecture.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

27.02.2024 - 70-year-old Ningxia woman detained again for practicing Falun Gong.

Minghui - A 70-year-old resident of Yinchuan City, Ningxia Autonomous Region was arrested on February 21, 2024 for her faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Xin Linyuan is currently held at the Dawukou District Detention Center in Shizuishan City, which is also in Ningxia and borders Yinchuan City.

The latest arrest of Ms. Xin, a former accountant at the Ningguang Electrical Co., Ltd., was triggered by her prior arrest on May 15, 2022. Officer Liu from the Dawukou District Domestic Security Office led several agents and raided her home that day.

[Continue reading...](#)

24.02.2024 - Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province: Four arrested two days before Chinese New Year, three still detained.

Minghui - Four residents of Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province were arrested at a home on February 8, 2024, two days before the Chinese new Year, for practicing Falun Gong.

The arresting officers from the Yilan County Domestic Security Office, the Guanyue Police Station, and the Dongcheng Police Station raided all four practitioners' homes. They released Mr. Wang Fuyou, 82, later that day, but kept **Ms. Fu Guiqin**, 73, **Ms. Wang Yumei**, 60, and **Ms. Gao Jing** in detention. It's unclear where the three women are being held.

Ms. Fu and Ms. Wang were targeted previously for practicing Falun Gong.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

23.02.2024 - Wuhan authorities conducted a specialized inspection of churches for illegal religious publications.

China Aid - In a major city in China, the government-approved Committee of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement of the Protestant Churches in China and the China Christian Council, referred to as the "Two organizations of Christianity/Lianghui", recently conducted a strict inspection of religious-related publications. A city-wide inspection of religious publications in churches has been conducted, and churches were prohibited from possessing "unofficial versions" of religious literature. It was stated that this action is done to ensure "ideological security."

Members of the inspection team went deep into various churches and major venues for religious activities in the city to gain a detailed understanding of the channels for the obtainment and sales of religious publications at each venue, and to focus on checking whether there were unauthorized printing of books, newspapers, and internal informational publications, and whether there were cases of possession, retention, dissemination, or use of illegal publications. Additionally, they conducted propaganda on relevant laws, regulations, and policies.

[Continue reading...](#)

23.02.2024 - Lawyer Yu Wensheng and his wife Xu Yan have been transferred to Jiangsu province for detention.

China Aid - Human rights lawyer **Yu Wensheng** and his wife Xu Yan have been detained for nearly ten months on charges. In an unusual occurrence, it has been confirmed that

they have recently been transferred from Beijing to Suzhou for detention. Their case has been transferred to Suzhou for review and prosecution.

Human rights lawyer Yu Wensheng and his wife Xu Yan had been living in Beijing before their arrest, and they hold hukou, or household registration, in Beijing. In April of last year, the couple was invited to meet with the EU Delegation to China. On their way there, they were intercepted and summoned by the public security officers. Subsequently, they were criminally detained by the Shijingshan Branch of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau on suspicion of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble." Later, both of them were additionally charged with "inciting subversion of state power" and have been held in custody at the detention center in the same district since then.

[Continue reading...](#)

19.02.2024 - Authorities prevent family members from visiting Xu Zhiyong in prison.

China Aid - **Xu Zhiyong**, a prominent human rights defender who was heavily sentenced by the Chinese government to 14 years in prison, has been transferred to Lunan Prison in Rizhao City, Shandong Province, to serve his sentence after a second trial. He has been in prison for nearly two months, but his family has not been allowed to meet with him.

In a case similar to that of Xu Zhiyong, Sophie Luo Shengchun, wife of human rights lawyer Ding Jiayi, revealed Xu's recent situation on social media platform X on the 23rd. Dr. Xu Zhiyong, who received a heavy sentence of 12 years, has been in Shandong's Lunan Prison for nearly two months.

[Continue reading...](#)

15.02.2024 - Chen Yueli arrested for printing children's Sunday school materials

China Aid - Hong Kong Christian **Chen Yueli**, whose English name is Stephen, who was involved in the printing of children's Sunday school materials, was taken away by the police on December 19, 2023, when he entered China through the Shenzhen West Kowloon Customs. At least 8 other Christians were arrested with him. Currently, Chen Yueli has been formally arrested and is charged with "illegal business operations." He is being held in the Chibi Detention Center in Chibi City, Hubei Province. Despite multiple attempts to visit him, his lawyer has been unable to meet with him. His family is very worried about his condition and health.

[Continue reading...](#)

Uyghurs continue to oppose "genocide tours" to Xinjiang

American and European travel companies should not directly or indirectly support a genocidal regime, Rushan Abbas told "Bitter Winter."

By Massimo Introvigne

[Bitter Winter](#) (16.02.2024) - I met Rushan Abbas, the founder and executive director of Campaign for [Uyghurs](#), at the admirable [International Religious Freedom Summit](#) in Washington DC, where she and I were both speakers. We discussed developments

in [Xinjiang](#) (which its non-Han-Chinese inhabitants prefer to call East Turkistan) and how Chinese propaganda is at work to deny the genocide that is happening there. Different kinds of “[useful idiots](#)” are mobilized internationally. Others in the West, however, are not necessarily moved by ideology. They simply found a way of making money out of a genocide.

Abbas criticized in particular the “genocide tourism” promoted by travel companies in the U.S., Europe, and Australia, denounced by two reports of the Uyghur [Human Rights](#) Projects (UHRP), published respectively in [August 2023](#) and [January 2024](#). While some travel companies have direct links to pro-Chinese lobbies and organizations, others do not. They are just interested in selling for significant money “unique travel experiences” to their customers. Abbas told me that this is a subtle, yet extremely dangerous way of manipulating the Western public opinion and normalizing the genocide.

The UHRP second report analyzes and names eighteen European travel companies from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, in addition to another ten tour operators from the UK, the U.S., and Australia listed in the first report. There is nothing “adventurous” in the trips they propose. They are carefully monitored by the Chinese authorities, and organized in cooperation with them. Destroyed mosques and Islamic cemeteries are carefully avoided.

Tourists are told that they will become familiar with the ancient Uyghur identity, with the implication that China is not repressing it. This is, however, a lie. “The Uyghur identity on display in East Turkistan,” states the first UHRP report, “is that which has been permitted by the Chinese state. What the Chinese state has left of public expressions of Uyghur identity has remained for commodification and exploitation not only by visitors on tours from overseas, but also domestic tourists. By visiting these simulacra of Uyghurness, the travel company and visitor on an organized tour are complicit in the denial of the Uyghur people to define their own identity. In addition, tourism is a primary means with which the Chinese state territorializes and securitizes East Turkistan. The tourist presence coerces [Uyghurs](#) to perform a revisioned version of their culture, history, and religion as the security apparatus of the state maintains this fictional depiction.”

A special scandal of the “genocide tours” is that some of them lead tourists to visit “the homes of Uyghur families,” carefully selected by the regime. These are visits, says the second UHRP report, “which families are in no position to refuse given the environment of securitization and state control. This represents a significant violation of privacy and perpetuates the surveillance programs that have been carried out in Uyghur homes. As an example, the French travel company Hasamélis, as part of its La Route de la Soie Chinoise tour, offers dinner in Turpan with a Uyghur family in their home. Other companies offering home visits include EMS Voyage [France], Shiraz Travel Tours [Italy], and Viatgi [Spain].”

Taking tourists to visit “Uyghur family homes” in a context of genocide may not be so much different from a travel agency who would have offered tours to Nazi Germany to visit the homes of more or less genuine Jewish families, which would have assured the naive visitors that all was well for the Jews there.

“By bringing tourists to East Turkistan, these travel companies are implicitly supporting the normalization of genocidal Chinese government policies aimed at eradicating the Uyghur identity, further denying the Uyghur people the ability to define ‘Uyghurness’ for themselves,” the UHRP concludes. “UHRP is clear in its message: we are urging international travel companies in North America, Europe, and Australia to cease profiteering from genocide. We do not advocate for a ban on [individual] travel to East

Turkistan, leaving the decision to visit the region to the conscience of the individual traveler. We recommend travel companies and trade associations call for an end to tours to East Turkistan and to increase due diligence processes and [human rights](#) compliance in line with international standards. Travel companies have the opportunity to turn from selling 'Genocide Tours' to becoming Uyghur allies through publicly canceling tours and condemning China's crimes against humanity."

Whatever happened to China's 2024 Universal Periodic Review?

A hodgepodge of technicalities at Geneva's Human Rights Council is already resulting in nothing. This is how the United Nations functions in 2024.

by Marco Respinti

[Bitter Winter](#) (20.02.2024) - On January 23, 2024, the [United Nations Human Rights Council's \(UNHRC\) Universal Periodic Review \(UPR\) Working Group](#) examined, for the fourth time, the human records of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at the Palais des Nations, which hosts the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), Switzerland.

A forest of confusing acronyms

A "State-led mechanism that regularly assesses the human rights situations of all United Nations Member States," [the UPR is one of chief tools of the UNHRC](#). It was established on March 15, when the United Nations (UN) General Assembly created the UNHRC itself to replace the obsolete UN Commission on [Human Rights \(UNCHR\)](#), founded in 1946.

UNHRC operates in close cooperation with the [UN High Commissioner for Human Rights \(UNHCHR\)](#). Though their mandates may overlap, of course they are different agencies. UNHCHR, "the leading UN entity on human rights," is committed to the promotion and protection of [human rights](#) as per the 1948 "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," while the UNHRC, an intergovernmental body, is mainly a place "to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year" as well as "for addressing situations of [human rights](#) violations and making recommendations on them."

But since also UNHRC is "responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of [human rights](#) around the globe," of course per the 1948 "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" as well, the layperson may easily confuse them (or their acronyms) and not comfortably get who's who at a glance. The scenario is further complicated by the existence of another agency—quite different in itself, but sometimes not straightforwardly perceived as such by the general public—, the [UN High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#).

What is the UPR?

UPR "calls for each UN Member State to undergo a peer review of its human rights records every 4.5 years." Since the first periodic review in 2008, "all 193 UN Member

States have been reviewed three times.” The fourth cycle of review began in November 2022 with the 41st session of the UPR Working Group, whose operation of scrutiny is divided in three two-week long sessions per year, each reviewing 14 countries, thus 42 annually. The PRC was in the group of 14 scheduled for review at the 45th session of the Working Group, from January 22 to February 2, 2024.

The first, second and third UPR of the PRC were held in February 2009, October 2013, and November 2018. “Bitter Winter,” a magazine at that time and until December 2020 dedicated only to [religious liberty](#) and [human rights](#) in China, [began its operation under the cogency of the 2018 UPR of the PRC](#). Online since early May that year, one of first participations of “Bitter Winter” in a public event in person was a [pacifist demonstration hosted in Geneva by organizations representing persecuted groups on November 6, 2018](#). It was the very day of the third UPR of the PRC and resulted in a [disappointing document in March 2019](#).

Much of that failure had to do with the UPR machinery itself. The UPR Working Group includes the 47 Member States of the UNHRC. Three of them are chosen randomly for each of the country in review and, known as “troika,” serve as rapporteurs. At the review, the country under scrutiny has abundant time to present a national report. This is examined by all the countries that, out of the 193 Member States of the UN, register to take the floor.

The total time of the review for a scrutinized country is 3 and a half hours; thus, the number of countries that registered to take the floor at the review influences the amount of time that each of them has at its disposal. Then a final report is prepared by the troika and goes for adoption at a UNHRC regular session (they are three per year).

Chinese propaganda

On January 23, the UPR of the PRC was [broadcasted live](#). The Permanent Representative of the People’s Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Chen Xu, leading a delegation of representatives from some twenty Chinese ministries and from Xinjiang, Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao, presented a long national report. It was an exercise in blatant propaganda as usual, exemplified by ridiculous statements like these: “China upholds respect for and protection of [human rights](#) as a task of importance in State governance, fostering historic achievements in the cause of [human rights](#) in China. We have, once and for all, resolved the problem of absolute poverty, thereby attaining our first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects on schedule. We will continue to develop whole-process People’s democracy, promote the protection of [human rights](#) and the rule of law and resolutely uphold social equity and justice. [...] We uphold the equality of all ethnicities, respect the religious beliefs of the people and protect the lawful rights and interests of all ethnic groups” (I, C, 4). “China is developing whole-process People’s democracy in all respects, and its people carry out democratic elections, consultation, decision-making, management and oversight [...]” (II, C, 1, 11).

[Beijing prepared the meeting with the usual, intense lobbying campaign](#). The PRC Ambassador’s speech was 70-minutes long. The 160 registered countries had 45 seconds each for questions and evaluations. Some of them mentioned violations of [human rights](#) and repression on ethnicities, but time limits prevented incisiveness. Many were rather shy, with the possible exception of the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the Czech Republic, and Slovenia. Some even thanked the Chinese regime for money they received. And the most horrendous methods of persecution operated by the Chinese regime on innocent people went totally unaddressed, for example the dreadful practice of forced organ harvesting (FOH), now fully exposed and documented.

The delusion was evident in all the press releases and comments by the organizations representing the diasporas and the persecuted. Two side-events, held one after the other in the same Room XXVI of the Palais de Nations, went unacknowledged, even if the UNHRC rules admit NGOs' contributions to the debate. [Accompanied by an important document](#), the first of those side-events was [dedicated to FOH](#)—and ["Bitter Winter" participated](#)—, the second [focused on the persecution of Tibetans](#) (attracting in the audience also other persecuted peoples, such as the [Uyghurs](#)).

And now what?

On October 11, 2023, it was the time to select 15 of the 47 Member States of UNHRC, elected periodically at rotation. The PRC was already one of those 47 before that election and was reelected as one of those 15. Not only the PRC but also others within those 47 have quite peculiar ideas on [human rights](#), a fact that urges all to reflect upon the criteria by which that group is selected.

As to the troika guiding the 2024 UPR of the PRC, and now working on its final report, it is composed by Malawi, Albania and Saudi Arabia. Malawi is one of the many PRC's vassals in Africa, [also severing its ties with the Republic of China \(Taiwan\) in 2008 in favor of Beijing](#). Albania stands on the Balkan route of the PRC's "Belt and Road Initiative." And Saudi Arabia is a notorious partner of the PRC, a Muslim state that even plauds at the Chinese regime's persecution of fellow Muslims, the [Uyghurs](#) and other Turkic people in [Xinjiang](#) (that its non-Han inhabitants call East Turkestan), alongside other Muslim (or Muslim-related) entities like the [Organization of Islamic Cooperation](#) and the [Palestinian Authority](#).

[From its draft](#), it seems that the final report of the Working Group on the 2024 UPR of the PRC will be presented at the UNHRC's 56th regular session, scheduled from June 18 to July 12. But then what?

The final report will contain observations and considerations, evaluations and possibly some criticisms, but it will be a compromise by nature, its actors being the PRC, the registered 160 countries which took the floor, including those which praised the Chinese regime, and the pro-China "troika." So, that document won't affect the PRC in any case and won't change the staggering record of the Chinese regime [in human rights](#).

It already happened before and the interminable [statement read by the PRC Ambassador on January 23](#) confirmed it: "The Chinese Government," he said, "accepted 284 of the 346 recommendations put forward by various countries in the course of the third cycle of the [universal periodic review](#). China attaches great importance to follow-up work. Immediately after the review, the Government brought the relevant domestic departments up to date via a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism, clarifying the division of labour and programme implementation among the various departments. It prepares regular overview reports on the status of implementation, paying particular attention to hearing the views of non-governmental organizations. The resulting advances are reflected in this report" (I, B, 3). The unchanged and worsened situation of [human rights](#) in the PRC from 2018/2019 to 2024 demonstrates that these are only lies hidden under a polished façade.

This is why the PRC doesn't fear the "Chinesely correct" judgment of the United Nations and is quite able to turn to its own advantage also the timid criticism of its acts and policies that at times may come from it. In the meantime, despite all the bureaucratic precision of the UN agencies' rules, procedures and limitations, the summary of the proceedings of the

review process of the PRC [that the Working Group promised for February 9 in its online draft of its final report has still not been published](#)—and this speaks for itself.

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly digest February 01-15

General

13.02.2024 - Zhejiang Province leads in issuing documents to implement a new policy on the management of religious activity venues

ChinaAid - The Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee of Zhejiang province has officially launched the "Implementation Measures for the Management of Venues for Religious Activities (Trial Implementation)." The official statement claims that the aim is to standardize the supervision of religious activity venues in the province. Ethnic and religious affairs bureaus of cities and counties have notified and issued the document to the next level of governance, township government, and sub-district offices. Implementation of the Measures took effect on February 1, 2024.

[Continue reading...](#)

Uyghurs

01.02.2024 - Elderly Uyghur women imprisoned in China for decades-old religious 'crimes', leaked files reveal

The Guardian - Hundreds of thousands of Uyghur women, including religious leaders, are estimated to have been arrested and imprisoned in Xinjiang since 2014, with some elderly women detained for practices that took place decades ago, according to an analysis of leaked Chinese police files.

There is growing evidence of the abusive treatment of the Uyghur Muslim population of the north-west Chinese region of Xinjiang, with their traditions and religion seen as evidence of extremism and separatism.

[Continue reading...](#)

Catholics

05.02.2024 - China arrests 200 Christians for 'defying' state body

Ucanews - Police in northeast China raided a gathering of Christian villagers and arrested 200 participants for allegedly joining a church that refused to abide by a theological doctrine promoted by a state-sanctioned body, according to a report.

Some 150 police officers stormed the gathering in Xiaotuan, a village in Mudanjiang City of Heilongjiang province on Jan. 27 and arrested the Christian faithful, Bitter Winter, an online magazine covering religious freedom and human rights in China, reported on Feb. 5.

Those arrested were members of a house church that is part of the Sola Fide (Justification by Faith) network. Sola Fide, Latin for "faith only" is a Christian theological doctrine taught by Martin Luther, a German theologian and reformer who started the Reformation Movement in the 16th century.

[Continue reading...](#)

Buddhists

13.02.2024 - Lunar New Year vacation homework for Chinese religions: Teach the "Five Identifications"

Bitter Winter - The United Front gathered the leaders of the government-controlled five authorized religions to wish them happy Lunar New Year—and to remind them that holidays are opportunities not to be wasted to educate believers to "patriotic values."

The top leaders of China Buddhist Association, China Islamic Association, China Taoist Association, the Patriotic Catholic Church and the Protestant Three-Self Church gathered on February 5 for a "Spring Festival Symposium of Leaders of National Religious Groups."

The meeting was attended by the CCP ideologue-in-chief, Wang Huning, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who delivered the keynote speech.

[Continue reading...](#)

07.02.2024 - Tibetan monk who criticized China's policies released from prison

RFA - A Tibetan monk who criticized China's restrictive policies in Tibet and was convicted of "inciting separatism" has been released after four and half years in prison.

Rinchen Tsultrim was released from Mianyang prison in Sichuan province on Feb. 1 after completing his prison term, two sources told Radio Free Asia.

Tsultrim was a monk at the Nangzhig Monastery in Sichuan's Ngaba county when he was taken into custody in 2019. He was secretly detained for more than a year and sentenced in a closed trial in 2021.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.02.2024 - China urges religious leaders to be more purposeful in the sinicization drive in New Year greetings

Tibetan review - Signalling full onslaught on Sinicization of religion, China's top leader on religious and minority affairs has on Feb 5 called on the country's religious leaders to be

more purposeful in serving the overall work of the Party and the country to strengthen their communities' identification with the motherland in his Chinese New Year greetings. Both the Chinese New Year, called the Spring Festival, and the Tibetan New Year, called Losar, fall on Feb 10 this time.

Addressing a meeting with leaders of national religious groups ahead of the Chinese New Year, Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, called on the country's religious groups to be more purposeful in serving the overall work of the Party and the country, reported China's official Xinhua news agency Feb 5.

[Continue reading...](#)

05.02.2024 - Tibetan monk arrested for publishing books on Tibet from exiles

RFA - A Tibetan Buddhist monk was arrested by Chinese police in June 2023 on charges of republishing books from the exiled Tibetan community and for contacting people outside the region, Radio Free Asia has learned.

The whereabouts of **Lobsang Thabkhey**, 54, who served as librarian of Kirti Monastery in Ngaba county in southwest China's Sichuan province, remain unknown, two sources inside Tibet said on condition of anonymity for safety reasons.

Thabkhey, had been summoned several times by Chinese police before his arrest for questioning, one of the sources told RFA.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

13.02.2024 - Three Guangdong residents sentenced to up to 8 years for practicing Falun Gong

Minghui - It was recently confirmed that three residents of Heyuan City, Guangdong Province, have been sentenced to prison for their shared faith in Falun Gong.

Ms. Li Youbin, around 50, was sentenced to eight years by the Dongyuan County Court. **Ms. Qiu Denong**, 73, was sentenced to three and a half years by the same court. They were both transferred from the Dongyuan County Detention Center to the Guangdong Province Women's Prison after their wrongful conviction.

Mr. Chen Ruyong, 51, was sentenced to three years. His family does not know which court sentenced him or when. He spent about a year at various detention facilities before being admitted to Sihui Prison at an unknown date.

The practitioners' families were never notified of their indictments, trials, sentences, or transfers to prison.

[Continue reading...](#)

06.02.2024 - After nearly 16 years behind bars for her faith in Falun Gong, Sichuan woman secretly sentenced to another 7 years

Minghui - It was learned in late January 2024 that **Ms. Hu Yurong**, 54, from Qu County, Sichuan Province, was sentenced to seven years for practicing Falun Gong.

Ms. Hu was arrested on April 24, 2020, by officers from the Qu County Domestic Security Office and its subordinate, the Baocheng Police Station. The police have since kept her family in the dark regarding her case status. Her loved ones recently managed to find out about her prison sentence and learned that she is now held at the Chengdu Women's Prison. They still do not know where she was held before her prison transfer or when she was indicted, tried, or sentenced.

This is not the first time Ms. Hu has been targeted for her faith. She was previously incarcerated for a total of nearly 16 years, including two forced labor terms and two prison sentences.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

15.02.2024 - Chen Yueli arrested for printing children's Sunday school materials.

ChinaAid - Hong Kong Christian **Chen Yueli**, whose English name is Stephen, who was involved in the printing of children's Sunday school materials, was taken away by the police on December 19, 2023, when he entered China through the Shenzhen West Kowloon Customs. At least 8 other Christians were arrested with him. Currently, Chen Yueli has been formally arrested and is charged with "illegal business operations." He is being held in the Chibi Detention Center in Chibi City, Hubei Province. Despite multiple attempts to visit him, his lawyer has been unable to meet with him. His family is very worried about his condition and health.

[Continue reading...](#)

09.02.2024 - Three Christians detained for leading children in singing hymns and prayers.

China Aid - According to an anonymous prayer letter, on January 18, at 10:00 AM, Christians **Dai Chuanli, Wang Dandan, and Ma Jiahui** from the Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church were taken away by police from the Fuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone Sub-bureau while leading the children of the church in singing hymns and prayer. On the noon of the 19th, police searched their homes, and each was given a 15-day administrative detention. This marks the third time Christians from this church were detained on the same grounds since September 2023. Other believers from the church also frequently face harassment from community management office personnel, including forced prying open doors and pressuring landlords to compel them to move.

[Continue reading...](#)

08.02.2024 - Jiangsu provincial authorities banned five Church institutions

China Aid - The local government's civil affairs department in Jiangsu Province, under the pretext of "illegal social organizations," released the first list of organizations to be banned in 2024. This list includes house churches, as well as other religious and social organizations. According to the official website of Nanjing Daily, on January 4, the Jiangsu Provincial Civil Affairs Department announced eight illegal social organizations that were legally banned, this being the first batch in 2024 to be banned. Along with a list of seven others suspected of being involved.

[Continue reading...](#)

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly digest January 16-31

General

30.01.2024 - China, New White paper hails "deprogramming" of "religious extremists"

Bitter Winter - Last week, China's human right record was under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations. China's UPR is always more interesting for side events and documents filed by China's opponents, which do get some media coverage, than for the official UN reports, documents usually of interest mostly to the Chinese media. Beijing easily manages to control these reports through friendly countries that command a majority in the Human Rights Council.

Not coincidentally, China published a white paper "Legal Framework and Measures for Counterterrorism" on January 23, right in the middle of its UPR. The document is, again, mostly intended for domestic consumption, propaganda, and preaching to the converted, i.e. to the fellow travelers of the CCP and the friendly countries prepared to hail China as a beacon of human rights.

[Continue reading...](#)

26.01.2024 - "Prove your love for the Party": Hui Muslims submitted to "patriotic education"

Bitter Winter - Earlier this month, "Bitter Winter" published an English translation of the new Guidelines instructing the religious communities of the five authorized religions how they should implement the "Patriotic Education Law" in force since January 1. The statute has been hailed as one the most important recent Chinese laws, as it reorganizes the whole domestic propaganda activity of the Chinese Communist Party.

[Continue reading...](#)

24.01.2024 - Cold genocide: Is the world complicit in Chinese organ harvesting?

Bitter Winter - Despite its magnitude and seriousness, the crime of organ harvesting in the People's Republic of China is still underreported and underestimated.

A paper presented at the hybrid event "China's Denial of Human Rights," hosted at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, on January 22, 2024, by CAP-Coordination des Associations & Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, and supported by other NGOs, during the 45th session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group Information meeting, on the eve of the UPR of the People's Republic of China (January 23).

[Continue reading...](#)

The Church of Almighty God

26.01.2024 - China, more members of The Church of Almighty God arrested and tortured

Bitter Winter - After the epidemic of COVID-19 was comprehensively eased in 2023, the CCP has launched more frequent crackdowns targeting The Church of Almighty God (CAG). Frequent cases of torture, including of minor, elderly, and disabled believers, were reported to "Bitter Winter."

As "Bitter Winter" had previously reported, on June 15, 2023 alone, at least 1,043 CAG Christians were arrested in Zhejiang Province. One of them died three days after his arrest. There were wounds on his head and bloodstain in his eyes. Relatives and co-religionists believed he had been tortured.

[Continue reading...](#)

Muslims

30.01.2024 - China introduces strict rules in Xinjiang on Islam, other religions.

Rferl - In a move set to tighten government control over practicing religion in China's western Xinjiang Province, the Muslim-majority region will introduce a set of regulations that -- among other things -- will require all new places of worship to reflect "Chinese characteristics and style."

The sweeping legislation will come into force on February 1 as part of a broader multiyear campaign aimed at controlling religion in Xinjiang, which is home to mainly Muslim ethnic groups such as Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and Hui (aka Dungans).

As part of the new set of "regulations on religious affairs," all new mosques, churches, and other religious buildings must reflect Chinese design elements and any renovations to extant layouts will require approval from Xinjiang's regional authorities. Additional measures include controls on "large-scale" religious gatherings -- which will require approval from the local government at least one month in advance -- and that religious content posted online must be screened by the regional government.

[Continue reading...](#)

Catholics

25.01.2024 - Bishop approved by pope ordained in China in apparent thaw in relations

Reuters - VATICAN CITY, Jan 25 (Reuters) - A bishop appointed by Pope Francis was installed in a diocese in China on Thursday, the Vatican said, in an apparent thaw in relations following friction when government-backed bishops were named without papal permission.

The Vatican said Rev. Taddeo Wang Yuesheng, 58, was ordained as bishop for the diocese of Zhengzhou, in the central province of Henan.

A statement said he was appointed by the pope "in the framework" of a landmark 2018 accord between Beijing and the Vatican on the naming of bishops.

[Continue reading...](#)

23.01.2024 - Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin arrested for opposing the CCP'S interference in the diocese

ChinaAid - Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin is a key figure in the Catholic Diocese of Wenzhou. He was taken away by the Communist Party authorities at the beginning of 2024 for opposing the interference of the Chinese Communist authorities in diocesan affairs. The outside world has lost communication with him. The faithful of the Wenzhou Diocese pray that God will allow him to be released soon.

Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin has consistently remained loyal to the Vatican. Before the signing of the China-Holy See agreement on the appointment of bishops, the "underground" church loyal to the Vatican needed tremendous courage to uphold their faith. Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin has consistently refused to join the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association, which is controlled by the Communist Party. As a result, he has not received recognition from the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association.

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Buddhists

29.01.2024 - A New Great Game: China, India, and the Dalai Lama

Bitter Winter - The Panchen Lama, traditionally the second-highest leader in Tibetan Buddhism, holds immense spiritual and political power. However, this role has become entangled in a political struggle between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese government. Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, recognized by the Dalai Lama as the 11th Panchen Lama, was abducted by the Chinese government in 1995 at the age of six. In his place, the Chinese government appointed Gyaltsen Norbu, who lacks legitimacy among Tibetans and serves more as a political mouthpiece for the Communist Party. Tibetans view Gyaltsen Norbu as a puppet, isolated and controlled by the Chinese authorities. He promotes Sinicization and communist ideology, urging Tibetans to assimilate into Chinese culture and accept the Party's rule. This, naturally, draws ridicule and fuels non-acceptance, highlighting the failure of the Chinese government to gain true legitimacy in Tibet.

[Continue reading...](#)

Falun Gong

29.01.2024 - Four Jilin residents stand trial for posting information about Falun Gong on social media

Minghui - Four residents in Jilin Province stood trial on January 18, 2024 for posting information about Falun Gong on Kwai and TikTok, both short-video sharing platforms.

According to insiders, the Jilin Province 610 Office, an extralegal agency tasked with overseeing the persecution of Falun Gong, ordered the arrests of the four Jilin Falun Gong practitioners. The police monitored them and tapped their phones for months before arresting them on July 12, 2023.

Mr. Xie Feng, a resident of Nong'an County (which is under the jurisdiction of the capital city of Changchun), was arrested by the Baicheng City Police Department. They confiscated his Falun Gong books and took him to the Baicheng City Detention Center, which declined to admit him after he failed the required physical examination. He was released on bail.

[Continue reading...](#)

17.01.2024 - Falun Gong report on 2023: 1,188 practitioners sentenced, 209 killed

Bitter Winter - As it does every year, Falun Gong has released the figures of its practitioners sentenced and persecuted to death in 2023 in China. Some may object that these are figures coming from the spiritual movement itself. Yet, on the basis of the number of trials reported by local media and by anti-xie-jiao websites, we regard the figures about those sentenced as believable.

As for the number of practitioners killed, obviously these cannot be confirmed from Chinese governmental sources. However, "Bitter Winter" has reported itself several cases of extra-judicial killings of Falun Gong practitioners, based on accounts by relatives and friends, and what can be said with certitude is that China continues to persecute dissidents to death in various ways.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

26.01.2024 - Crime of fraud: A new era of persecution against Christians by the Chinese communist party.

ChinaAid - For decades, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has sought to dismantle Christian churches who refuse to register with the government-run Three Self Patriotic Movement. In the name of Sincization, that is recreating religion to better align with Party ideals, Christians have been targeted with repeated arrests, raids, and harrassment at the hands of authorities. The CCP ushered in a new era of persecution beginning in 2018 by charging pastors, church leaders, and other Christians with crimes of fraud.

[Continue reading...](#)

23.01.2024 - Fuyang Maizhong reformed Church raided again

Bitter Winter - On January 18, 2024, a gathering of the Fuyang Maizhong Reformed Church in Fuyang, Anhui, province, was raided while children had come together to pray and sing. Police officers from the Economic and Technological Development Zone Branch of the Fuyang Municipal Public Security Bureau detained three Christians who were leading the children, called Dai Chuanli, Wang Dandan, and Ma Jiahui, and searched their homes. The Public Security placed the three Christians in administrative detention for fifteen days, pending further investigations.

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A Resolution of the European Parliament condemns the persecution of Falun Gong in China

The ongoing persecution of Falun Gong in China, notably the case of Mr Ding Yuande - [Bitter Winter](#): In 2023 1,188 practitioners sentenced, 209 killed

[EU Parliament \(18.01.2024\) - European Parliament resolution of 18 January 2024 on the ongoing persecution of Falun Gong in China, notably the case of Mr Ding Yuande \(2024/2504\(RSP\)\)](#)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on China,
 - having regard to Rules 144(5) and 132(4) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas since 1999, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has engaged in systematic persecution to eradicate the Falun Gong religious movement; whereas freedom of religious belief is deteriorating across the People's Republic of China (PRC); whereas technology-based censorship and surveillance are central to this repression; whereas Article 36 of the PRC's Constitution stipulates that its citizens must enjoy freedom of religious belief;
 - B. whereas it is documented that thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have died as a result of the CCP's persecution since 1999; whereas practitioners are frequently detained and reportedly subjected to torture, psychological abuse and organ harvesting so that they renounce their faith;
 - C. whereas on 12 May 2023 Falun Gong practitioners Mr Ding Yuande and his wife Ms Ma Ruimei were arrested without a warrant; whereas Ms Ma was released on bail, but was then intimidated by police because of a rescue campaign launched by their son abroad;
 - D. whereas Mr Ding was detained with no family visits for eight months; whereas on 15 December 2023 he was sentenced to three years in prison with a CNY 15 000 fine; whereas he appealed the judgment;
1. Strongly urges the PRC to immediately end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and other minorities, including Uyghurs and Tibetans; demands the

immediate and unconditional release of Mr Ding and all Falun Gong practitioners in China;

2. Calls for the PRC to end domestic and transnational surveillance and control and the suppression of religious freedom; urges the PRC to abide by its obligations under international law and its own constitution to respect and protect human rights;
3. Calls on the EU Member States to suspend extradition treaties with the PRC;
4. Stresses that respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law should be at the centre of the EU's relations with China; calls for the EU and its Member States to support and facilitate an international investigation into the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and raise the persecution of religious minorities during all political and human rights dialogues with the Chinese authorities; calls on the Member States and the EU Delegation to the PRC to monitor trials;
5. Calls for the EU and its Member States to publicly condemn organ transplant abuses in China and to use the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime and national human rights sanctions regimes against all perpetrators and entities that have contributed to the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China and abroad; stresses that EU measures should include refusing visas, freezing assets, expulsion from EU territories, criminal prosecution, including on the basis of extraterritorial jurisdiction, and bringing international criminal charges;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the EU institutions, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, and the Government and Parliament of the PRC.

HRWF Foonote

Other Resolution of the European Parliament on China (17 January 2024):
[Security and Defence Implication of China's influence on critical infrastructure in the EU](#)

Falun Gong report on 2023: 1,188 practitioners sentenced, 209 killed

Figures include cases the movement became aware of in 2023. We regard them as believable.

[Bitter Winter](#) (17.01.2023) - As it does every year, [Falun Gong](#) has released the figures of its practitioners [sentenced](#) and [persecuted to death](#) in 2023 in China. Some may object that these are figures coming from the spiritual movement itself. Yet, on the basis of the number of trials reported by local media and by anti-xie-jiao websites, we regard the figures about those sentenced as believable.

As for the number of practitioners killed, obviously these cannot be confirmed from Chinese governmental sources. However, "Bitter Winter" has reported itself several cases of extra-judicial killings of [Falun Gong](#) practitioners, based on accounts by relatives and friends, and what can be said with certitude is that China continues to persecute dissidents to death in various ways.

Summarizing the [Falun Gong](#) reports, in the year 2023, 209 new cases of persecution to death were reported. They include 88 cases that occurred before 2023 but became known to the movement only in that year. Of the 175 practitioners persecuted to death whose age is known, the youngest was 23 and the oldest was 93; 134 were 60 or older. 130 victims were women and 77 men (for 2, the gender was not reported).

Liaoning was the [province](#) with more deaths reported in 2023. However, the first [province](#) for deaths that occurred during 2023 was Jilin. The figures include both those who died in custody and those who were sent home from jail where they had been tortured or denied medical treatment and died shortly thereafter.

The reports mention a variety of tortures the practitioners had to endure: wearing a straitjacket, being shocked with an electric baton, sprinkled with chili peppers, having their feet burned, being force-fed with mustard oil, or deprived of food and sleep. Several women were sexually assaulted.

In 2023, the movement became aware that another 1,188 [Falun Gong](#) practitioners had been sentenced to jail penalties, in addition to those included in reports released in previous years. Again, some were sentenced before 2023 but [Falun Gong](#) learned of the decisions only in that year. The average jail penalty was three years, but 161 practitioners were sentenced to five years or more. The youngest practitioner sentenced was 22 and the oldest 89. The courts of Shandong [province](#) were the busiest ones in issuing verdicts against [Falun Gong](#) practitioners in 2023.

In addition to those killed or sentenced, in 2023 [Falun Gong](#) added 6,514 names to its list of practitioners harassed through raids, orders to [attend mandatory indoctrination classes](#), loss of their jobs, and other discriminatory measures.

These figures confirm what is often lamented by [CCP](#) bureaucrats, i.e., that notwithstanding periodical proclaims of “victory” in the campaigns aimed at eradicating [Falun Gong](#), the movement remains active in all Chinese provinces. As “Bitter Winter” reported, [Falun Gong](#) gained new members during the COVID-19 epidemic by proposing the “[Nine True Words Meditation](#)” as a way of boosting the immune system and obtaining some protection from the virus.

Religious persecution and issues – Bimonthly digest January 01-15

General

12.01.2024 - China: Guidelines instruct religions how to implement the patriotic law

Bitter Winter - The “Patriotic Education Law” , the brainchild of the CCP Central Propaganda Department, was approved in a revised version on October 24, 2023, by the 14th National People’s Congress Standing Committee and came into effect on January 1, 2024. It has been hailed as one the most important recent Chinese laws, as it reorganizes the whole

domestic propaganda effort of the Party. "Education," as "Bitter Winter" explained when the law was passed, does not refer to schools only.

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09.01.2024 - A pro-China campaign against the Prague inter-governmental religious freedom conference—and Bitter Winter

Bitter Winter - From November 28 to 30, Prague hosted the International Religious Freedom or Belief Alliance (IRFBA) conference, which followed similar inter-ministerial meetings in Washington DC and London. It was hailed throughout the democratic world as one of the largest and most successful gathering of governments to promote freedom of religion or belief and denounce its violations.

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05.01.2024 - Taiwan's Yiguandao believers arrested as "Cultists" when visiting China

Bitter Winter - If you are a follower of the large salvationist religion Yiguandao living in Taiwan, you may believe you may safely visit your relatives in Mainland China. True, Chairman Mao hated Yiguandao and in the 1950s and 1960s launched against it the bloodiest, and most forgotten, religious persecution in the history of Communist China. CCP's own sources, perhaps exaggerating, report that under Mao "820,000 leaders and organizers, and 13 million followers" of Yiguandao were arrested, with thousands killed in the Chinese jails and labor camps. Many escaped to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

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Uyghur Muslims

08.01.2024 - Coming in February: Harsher religious regulations just for Xinjiang

Bitter Winter - Special "Regulations on Religious Affairs" for Xinjiang, of which "Bitter Winter" offers a full English translation, will further reduce the possibility of religion to survive, if not as a propaganda mouthpiece of the Communist Party.

From February 1, 2024, Xinjiang will have its own "Regulations on religious affairs," which is harsher than the one imposed on other provinces and regions. Even Chinese propaganda admits that religion will be more tightly controlled in Xinjiang than in "normal" provinces and regions but as usual justifies this with the need of combating "extremism" and "terrorism."

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Buddhists

11.01.2024 - China bars Tibetan kids from private classes, religious activities

Ucanews - Ethnic Tibetans have expressed alarm over door-to-door inspection by China's communist authorities to ensure children are not taking private classes and participating in religious activities during their winter break.

The authorities are conducting random inspections in "residential areas and commercial establishments" in Tibet and other Tibetan-populated regions, Radio Free Asia (RFA) reported on Jan. 9 citing unnamed sources.

"In addition to random door-to-door investigations, local authorities are also carrying out surveys of the Tibetan children," a source in China's southwestern Qinghai province told RFA.

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03.01.2024 - No new monks allowed at Buddhist monastery in Tibet

RFA - Chinese authorities have forbidden the admission of new monks of all ages into a Tibetan Buddhist monastery in Chamdo prefecture in eastern Tibet amid growing restrictions on religious activities in the country, two sources familiar with the development told Radio Free Asia.

This is the first time Chinese authorities have prohibited the enrollment of monks of all ages, though previously only minors, or those below the age of 18, were restricted from joining the monastic order in Tibet, said a source from inside the region.

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Falun Gong

14.01.2024 - 70-year-old woman gets three years for talking to people about Falun Gong

Minghui - A 70-year-old Weifang City, Shandong Province, resident is appealing a three-year prison sentence for practicing Falun Gong.

Ms. **Li Xiuzhen** was arrested by officers of the Heng'an Police Station on September 7, 2023, for talking to people about Falun Gong at a community fair. Although the police released her on the same day, they staked outside of her home and monitored her daily activities for over a month and arrested her again on November 21. Her home was also ransacked.

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09.01.2024 - After two prior prison sentences totaling 13 years, Jilin Man sentenced to six years for practicing Falun Gong

Minghui - Mr. **Shi Wenzhuo**, 59, from Changchun City, Jilin Province was sentenced to six years in December 2023 for practicing Falun Gong.

Mr. Shi was arrested and had his home raided by two officers from the Tumenling Police Station on the afternoon of March 16, 2023. They confiscated one Falun Gong book and a portrait of Falun Gong's founder.

Six other officers went to the property management office at Mr. Shi's apartment complex earlier that day (at 7 a.m.), demanding to see surveillance videos. They decided to arrest him when they saw him taking out the trash in a video.

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07.01.2024 - Sichuan Woman completes second 3-year sentence with severe back injuries due to long-term torture in prison

Minghui - A Xichang City, Sichuan Province resident completed her second three-year prison sentence on November 4, 2023 with severe back injuries due to long-term abuse in prison. A prison doctor warned her that she was at risk of becoming paralyzed.

Ms. Zhao Jun's latest prison sentence stemmed from her arrest on July 23, 2019 for her faith in Falun Gong, a mind-body practice that has been persecuted by the Chinese Communist Party since July 1999. She was released on bail on August 21, 2019 and taken back into custody around November 2020. She was sentenced to three years in December 2020 and transferred from the Xichang City Detention Center to the Chengdu City Women's Prison on April 27, 2022.

[Continue reading...](#)

Protestants

15.01.2024 - Dalian House Church Pastor Kan Xiaoyong Sentenced to 14 Years in Jail

Bitter Winter - House church pastors in China are getting increasingly heavy prison sentences, as a result of Xi Jinping's instructions to compel all Protestant churches to join the government-controlled Three-Self Church, cracking down on those that refuse. On January 12, 2024, Dalian's Pastor Kan Xiaoyong was sentenced by the Ganjingzi District People's Court to fourteen years in prison. His wife Wang Fengying was sentenced to four years, and co-worker Chu Xinyu to ten years. Other three defendants received three-year verdicts.

[Continue reading...](#)

10.01.2024 - Hebei authorities ban children from attending Christmas vigils

ChinaAid - The Chinese government views Christmas as a form of cultural and religious invasion, local authorities aim to use "the suppression of Christmas" as a way to express patriotism. In Baoding City, Hebei Province, children are prohibited from participating in Christmas vigil activities. The Baoding authorities have taken a series of measures, including traffic blockades and store closures, and students are forbidden from bringing Christmas-related items back to school dormitories.

Baoding is a prefecture-level city not far from the Chinese capital, Beijing, and it is also a place with a large population of traditional Catholics. The Baoding Catholic Diocese has approximately 100,000 parishioners. The current bishop of the diocese is Francis An

Shuxin. The government has kept the diocese's former legitimate bishop, James Su Zhimin, in long-term detention since 1997 and he is still missing to this day.

[Continue reading...](#)

03.01.2024 - Chinese Mongolian christian Alamusha is in critical condition after being severely beaten in prisons.

ChinaAid - Alamus, whose Chinese name is Alamusha, is a Chinese Mongolian Christian who returned home during his university break to attend a classmate reunion when one of his classmates was getting beaten. He went with his classmate to check the situation, and a group altercation ensued. Alamusha did not participate in the fight, but he was inexplicably designated as the main offender and sentenced to 15 years for intentional injury. Alamusha has consistently contested the verdict and has suffered severe injuries due to the beatings of the prison guards. His aunt recorded a video exposing Alamusha's situation, petitioning government officials, and seeking help from the public.

[Continue reading...](#)

03.01.2024 - Hefei's Ganquan Church: three released, two remain in jail

Bitter Winter - At the end of December 2023, thanks to a rare Associated Press story exposing the persecution of a house church, several media throughout the world and those Chinese netizens who access them via VPN learned the story of how Elder Ding Zhongfu of Hefei's Ganquan Church, in Anhui province, had his home raided in the early morning and was detained.

[Continue reading...](#)

Chinese film accuses Italy-based magazine of promoting cults

China has banned dozens of religious movements terming those cults and persecuted their members

[UCA News](#) (02.01.2023) - A state-run body in China has re-launched a propaganda film targeting Italy-based human rights and religious liberty magazine *Bitter Winter*, and its parent body accusing them of promoting banned cult movements, says a report.

China Anti-Xie-Jiao Association, an anti-cult organization, has been screening the film "*The Bitter Winter of Belief: Sneaking Cults*" across the country since late December, *Bitter Winter* reported on Jan. 1.

The film slams the magazine and its parent body, the Center for Studies on New Religions (CESNUR) as promoters of cults banned by China including the [Church of Almighty God \(CAG\)](#).

The film was first launched in Brussels last June. It has been screened all over China since Dec. 20, the report said.

Massimo Introvigne, head of CESNUR, alleged the film of spreading “bizarre lies” and termed it the “dumbest anti-cult movie ever made” by the country’s communist regime.

The film has “a laundry list of accusations” against cults, CESNUR and *Bitter Winter* put together without checking the sources nor giving them any rational order, Introvigne said.

“They [the allegations] are so ridiculously false that they confirm the Chinese propaganda film was hastily produced by low-level operatives,” he added.

The documentary is directed by Russian filmmaker Natalia Bashirian.

According to Introvigne Roland Delcourt, “a notorious Chinese Communist Party (CCP) fellow traveler” introduced the film to the 20-member audience during the launch in June.

The film was “deservedly forgotten” forcing the China Anti-Xie-Jiao Association to relaunch it, he said.

Introvigne also refuted allegations that *Bitter Winter* was mostly dealing with the CAG.

The CAG is one of dozens of controversial religious movements known as *Xie Jiao* (evil/heretic cults) and banned in China. Their members face brutal state persecution.

The CAG, also known as Eastern Lightning, is considered a fringe radical movement by mainstream Christian groups. The movement is believed to have 3-4 million members in China, reports say.

Founded in 1991, the movement believes Jesus has been reborn and in the form of a Chinese woman named Yang Xiangbin, the head of the church.

Yang and her partner Zhao Weishan reportedly moved to the US in 2000 and oversee CAG operations from New York City.

The movement has been accused of using illegal recruitment tactics such as kidnappings for expansion.

The group came under fire after Zhao and Yang declared open war against the officially atheist Chinese Communist Party by labeling it the “red dragon.”

It was banned and hundreds of its members have been jailed and tortured just like another well-known cult movement, Falun Gong.

Bitter Winter often reports the problems faced by the CAG and Falun Gong which are among the most persecuted religious groups in China.

“We do report about it [religious persecution]. However, a simple perusal of our indexes would reveal that in 2022 and 2023 we have published more than 1,500 articles, of which eight deal with the CAG,” Introvigne said.

The rights group routinely labels China as one of the world's top violators of freedom of religion or belief.

US-based advocacy group, ChinaAid, in its Annual Persecution Report 2022 released last February blasted the communist regime for multiple forms of persecution against

registered and unregistered religious groups including sinicization, educational reforms, and widespread rights abuses coupled with stringent laws.

CCP officials had engaged in church demolition to [suppress Christianity](#) and its practice in the nation, the report said.

Throughout 2022 churches and worship places of Christians, including Catholics, have been demolished in Dalian, Jiangxi, Tongguan, Shaanxi, and other provinces, the report said.
