

United Nations Human Rights Council
Universal Periodic Review
China
Protection of civil and political rights
Submission by
Citizens' Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees
(CHNK)



피랍·탈북 인권 연대

Citizens' Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees

CHNK

CHNK is a NGO headquartered in 47, Sejong-daero 23-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, which was founded in March 2000. **CHNK** received the Korean Human Rights Award by the government Republic of Korea in 2013. Its aim is to protect the life and human rights of North Korean defectors and South Korean prisoners of war who are forcibly kidnapped by North Korean authorities; issue public statement to authorities in the South Korean, North Korean, Chinese governments, the United Nations to improve the humanity of North Korea; Coordinate with domestic and overseas human rights groups to support and protect refugees' freedom of belief, association, speech, etc. in South Korea.

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This submission addresses the following areas:

- I. Protection of civil and political rights
- II. Protection of Freedom of Religion and Beliefs

I. Protection of Civil and Political Rights

1.1 The Chinese Authorities' Attitude Toward North Korean Defectors Who Flee to China (2014-2018)

1.1.1 The Chinese authorities have prevented North Korean defectors from arriving at safe places with the care, help and protection of international human rights organizations, and even arrested and detained them. The Chinese authorities have clearly known that North Korean defectors will suffer from severe human rights abuses and even be sentenced to death once sent back to their country, yet each month they still forcefully deport dozens to hundreds of defectors including children, back to North Korea.

According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), from June 2016 to September 2017, 92 North Korean defectors were arrested by the Chinese authorities and at least 37 of them were forcefully deported. (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/03/china-redoubling-crackdowns-fleeing-north-koreans>)

According to *The New York Times*, from the beginning of October 2017, and before the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, over 100 North Korean defectors were detained or repatriated by the Chinese authorities¹.

1.2 China's Violation of Conventions and Protocols

1.2.1 From 2014 to 2018, the Chinese authorities have forcefully repatriated North Korean defectors, which violates the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967), the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention Against Torture (CAT).

1.2.2 According to Article 1 (A) of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, North Korean defectors who have fled to China meet the condition of having a "well-founded fear of being persecuted." Repatriation of North Korean defectors breaches Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1.3 Cases

The Human Right Organization, Amnesty International said: "In December last year (2017), ten North

¹ https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/07/world/asia/north-korea-defectors-china.html?_ga=2.119931912.1482779590.1521286128-787284930.1521286128

Korean defectors arrested in Shenyang, China, include a mother and her four-year-old son and they were forcefully returned to North Korea by the Chinese police. ... The mother Go, JeongHua is subjected to an investigation in the State Security Department of North Korea, though suffering from severe malnutrition.”² (Reported by RFA in January 2018)

A cadre of the Workers’ Party of Korea, his wife, his son and two daughters escaped North Korea in early July 2017. They planned to go to South Korea via a third country, but were arrested by the Chinese police in Kunming, Yunnan Province. According to the human rights activists who helped them, this family carried potassium cyanide with them when they left North Korea and would take it if they were caught by the North Korean police. However, after succeeding in their escape, they were arrested and deported by the Chinese police, and they took the poison and died on their way back to North Korea.³ (Reported by RFA in July 2017)

1.4 Recommendations

—International human rights organizations and the member states of United Nations should persist in denouncing and opposing the Chinese authorities’ forceful repatriation of North Korean defectors. They should urge the Chinese authorities to not again carry out such acts against humanity which severely violate the International Law.

—The Chinese authorities must immediately cease arresting, detaining, and forcefully repatriating the North Korean defectors who seek freedom and human rights.

II. Protection of Freedom of Religion and Beliefs

2.1 Introduction of The Church of Almighty God and Situation of The Church of Almighty God Christians Who Fled to South Korea

2.1.1 The Church of Almighty God (CAG) is a new religious movement established in China in 1991, whose teaching is that Jesus Christ has returned to Earth and incarnated as Almighty God who expresses words partially collected in the book of *The Word Appears in the Flesh*. Some western scholars proclaim CAG an authentic Christian group⁴. Estimated by the Chinese authorities in 2014, CAG has 4,000,000 members⁵.

2.1.2 As the Chinese authorities escalated their arrests and persecution against CAG Christians, the violation of the right to religious freedom has been worsening increasingly. Some CAG Christians had to flee overseas to seek political asylum from 2013. According to the findings, hundreds of CAG Christians have submitted their asylum applications to the Immigration Office of South Korea as of 2017.

2.2 China’s Violation Against the Legal Framework

During the span between 2014 and 2018, the Chinese authorities’ violation against the right to the religious freedom of CAG Christians has exported to foreign countries. On June 16 of 2014, the Chinese

² https://www.rfa.org/korean/in_focus/human_rights_defector/amnestynkhr-12052017133056.html?searchterm:utf8:ustring

³ <https://www.rfa.org/korean/commentary/ae40d604c544/khacu-07242017102332.html>

⁴ Holly Folk, 2017. *“Protestant Continuities in The Church of Almighty God”*
http://cesnur.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/tjoc_2_1_4_folk.pdf

⁵ Ma. 2014. “马兴瑞同志在省委防范和处理邪教问题领导小组全体成员会议上的讲话”. <https://www.adhrrf.org/china-ma-xingrui-20140709.html>.

Central 610 Office convened a nationwide teleconference concerning a special crackdown on CAG, instructing to inquire into the circumstances of CAG in South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan⁶. In July 2015, the Chinese authorities conducted online investigation, overseas investigation, and the special crackdown projects against CAG, i.e. “Two Investigations, On Project” implementation plan⁷, in which overseas investigation was listed as the key point in their action. On February 24 of 2016, Meng Jianzhu, secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission, specified the relevant deployment to repress religious groups overseas, demanding that “squeeze the space for religious groups overseas to the utmost.” Early in 2017, the Chinese authorities began the special household investigation (Door-Knocking Operation)⁸, arresting members in exile and out of control, including those CAG members who fled to foreign countries. The implementation of these documents seriously violates Articles 14 and 18 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed by the Chinese authorities, as well as the provision of “citizens of the People’s Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief” in the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China.

2.3 Violation Against the Human Rights of CAG Christians Displaced in South Korea

In the process of implementation of a series of documents issued by the Chinese authorities during the span between 2014 and 2018, as for CAG Christians in Mainland China, the documents demand surveillance and arrests; as for CAG Christians who have fled overseas, the documents demand individual analysis, research and determination, in order to develop individualized plans for accurate crackdown on them⁹.

2.3.1 Once identified as CAG members fleeing overseas, they are under immediate arrest when they go back to China. One example is: Mr. Li Zhenyuan, age 48, Korean Chinese, is a native of Hunchun City, Jilin Province, China. On May 18 of 2015, he was arrested by the Chinese police when he returned to Yanji, China from South Korea. The police showed him some photos of performers and audience in the movies and choir videos produced by CAG, and asked him to identify them. But Mr. Li refused, and the Chinese police began to torture him, giving him heavy punches and kicks, stripping him naked, handcuffing him to the window rails and depriving him of sleep, for six days and nights. Later, the police threatened him with his family and forced him to infiltrate into CAG in South Korea to act as their undercover agent to provide them with intelligence. Eventually, Mr. Li Zhenyuan pretended to follow their request and seized the opportunity to return to South Korea. (See Affidavit A by Li Zhenyuan)

2.3.2 The Chinese authorities have ensnared family members of CAG Christians to protest against the South Korea government for hosting CAG refugees. Ms. Liu jingxiu, age 29, a former resident of Xi’an, China, fled to South Korea in March 2015 due to her faith in Almighty God. In November 2017, the Chinese authorities ensnared her husband into coming to South Korea for Liu. Unexpectedly, he was asked to cooperate with the Chinese authorities to organize a press conference defaming CAG and

⁶ “中共 610 办全国电视电话会议文件” 2014. 6. 16 <https://www.adhrrf.org/20140616.html>

⁷ “中共香口乡委员会办公室关于印发香口乡反邪教‘两排一专’工作实施方案的通知” 2015. 7. 3 <https://www.adhrrf.org/xiangkou-20150703.html>

⁸ “中共河南省委《省委防范和处理邪教问题领导小组 2017 年工作要点的》通知” 2017. 3. 31 <https://www.adhrrf.org/henan-20171222.html>

⁹ “中共香口乡委员会办公室关于印发香口乡反邪教‘两排一专’工作实施方案的通知” 2015. 7. 3 <https://www.adhrrf.org/xiangkou-20150703.html>

protesting against the South Korean authorities for hosting CAG refugees¹⁰. Having a sense of being deceived, Liu's husband turned to the Korean police for help, with whose help he was able to meet Liu. He told his wife, "At the time, I just wanted to come find you, so I followed along with their demonstrations and made a statement at the press conference. I never imagined that would turn you into a public figure. I didn't imagine that things would turn out this way." (See Affidavit B by Liu Jingxiu)

2.4 Recommendations

—The Chinese authorities must cease all their suppression and persecution against CAG.

—The Chinese authorities must respect the freedom of religious belief, and allow CAG Christians to freely disseminate the information of CAG at home and abroad. The Chinese authorities must cease their monitoring, investigation and arrests of overseas CAG Christians and their family members in Mainland China. The CAG Christians who have been back to China but arrested and imprisoned because of their belief in Almighty God, must be released.

¹⁰ <https://www.rphrr.org/ccp-launches-a-new-round-of-persecution-against-the-church-of-almighty-god.html>



경기도 안양시 동안구 시민대로181
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보존용지(1종) 70g/㎡

AFFIDAVIT

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

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

CITY OF SEOUL

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

_____, _____

Signature _____

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

(Signature)



My Statement of Persecution

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

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

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

While being interrogated at Yanji Public Security Bureau, I learned from the police that five days before I returned to Yanji, the local public security bureau forwarded the file with the record of my

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

Later, two plain-clothes policemen took me to another room. One looked old and the other was fat, with a slit of sewed scar under his nose. They said they would have an important talk with me. I wondered whether they would apply some torture to me. I was very nervous and scared at that time. The fat plain-clothes said that he would give me an important task. They wanted me to become their informer and return to South Korea to pry comprehensive information about the CAG in South Korea for them. They also wanted me to cooperate with them and fulfill the task well, and try to be a church leader later on so that I could get more information about the CAG. The fat plain-clothes policeman gave me a telephone number, and asked me to keep in touch with him after I returned to South Korea. He made me call him "Boss Yang" on the phone. (Boss Yang's phone number is 180-433-00370.) To make me do what they wanted me to do in South Korea, those two policemen conducted a "carrot-stick" policy on me. They tempted me and squeezed smiles on their faces, and said, "If you can provide the government with the information of the names of leaders, number of church members, church addresses, church structure, etc. after going back to South Korea, we'll pay you monthly. All your expenses in South Korea will be paid by us. We can also start a shop for you in South Korea, and you can get all the money from the business. If you obtain the accurate home addresses of upper leaders in South Korea, the government will reward you with several million RMB!" After a while, they set their faces against me, threatening and frightening me, "But, if you return to South Korea and won't come back again, you'd better think it over. Your two elder brothers are your guarantors now. Your mother also remains domestic. Think it over before you do things." I knew what they meant. They were threatening me with my family. If I would not return to China, they would harass my family. At the time, what I thought about was to live on and escape from China as soon as possible.

I didn't want to die in their hands. In that case, there would be no more chance given to me to believe in God and pursue the truths. So I pretended to promise to do what they requested. Seeing this, the policemen specified the assignments to me, and said, "Some Koreans provided us with several addresses of the CAG, but we are not sure of the information since we are in China. Guro-gu in Seoul, Choji in Ansan-si, Paldal-gu in Suwon-si, Six Cheongunhyoja-dong in Incheon. Go to the above four branch churches and take photos of their outlook, and collect as much information about these churches as possible."

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

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

To protect my family and avoid the CCP's persecution, I asked my elder sister, also a believer in Almighty God, to give my mother a phone call to tell her that I had been dead from a car accident in

South Korea, and ask her to cancel my household registration in China. In that case, the police would stop harassing my family. I showed my sister the bruises and scars around my wrists, which were left by the Chinese police while being tortured and persecuted. After hearing my experience of being persecuted by the Chinese authorities, my sister burst into tears sadly. Thinking of my being displaced and homeless in a foreign country due to the CCP's persecution, thinking of my being unable to be with my elderly mother who is in her 80s, thinking of my kinfolks' being harassed and punished by the police endlessly because of me... I couldn't help bursting into tears, too.

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

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

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

CAG Christian in South Korea: Li ZhenYuan

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO

BEFORE ME, on the

_____ day of _____,

Signature

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:



(Signature)

宣誓书

我，李镇元，现住在 Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 本人宣誓：

1、我名叫李镇元，于 1970 年 2 月 1 日在中国吉林省珲春市出生，我的韩国登录证号码是 700201-5920037，现住在 Geumcheon-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 于 2015 年逃离中国。

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

3、只因为我是全能神教会的一名信徒，并以全能神教会的名义传福音，在不知自己犯了什么罪的情况下，于 2013 年 1 月被珲春市公安局抓捕。

4、2015 年 5 月 18 日我从韩国飞回中国延吉，在出海关时被捕，押至延吉州公安局。

5、在延吉州公安局，我遭受了残酷、惨无人道的对待，于 2015 年 6 月 12 日我被迫答应中共为其搜集有关韩国 CAG 的情报逃亡韩国。具体细节请看“附加陈述”。

6、我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各相关方都能了解我这个案例的真相。

韩国首尔市

本人于__年__月__日同意委托并宣誓

签名_____ 盖章

公证人

我的委托书失效日期

LI ZHEN YUAN 李
签名

2018 3. 15.

我因信全能神回中国被抓捕遭迫害的事实

我叫李镇元，朝鲜族人，1970年2月1日出生于中国吉林省珲春市。2004年春，我接受了全能神的末世作工，之后曾在教会中尽过教会配搭的本分。

2013年1月，我在珲春市敬信镇传福音时被人举报，遭到珲春市公安局抓捕，并被拘留十五天。那时，中国的新闻、报纸等中共喉舌正在大肆诋毁、抹黑全能神教会，宣扬全能神教会的基督徒因传福音遭中共当局抓捕的事情，中共政府还扬言要继续加大对全能神教会的打击镇压，当时的形势特别紧张、恐怖。从拘留所出来后，公安局已有我的档案，中共警察会对我采取跟踪盯梢——“放长线，钓大鱼”，伺机抓捕更多的弟兄姊妹。我怕给弟兄姊妹带去灾难，所以我不敢聚会、传福音，见到弟兄姊妹也不敢打招呼，只能躲在家里……就这样，我过着被“囚禁”的生活，没有丝毫的人身自由，而且天天担心中共警察会再次抓捕我，这种失去自由的孤独、压抑、恐惧的生活让我度日如年。坚持了一年多后，我简直要崩溃了，最后我决定离开家乡，去韩国投奔我姐姐，脱离政府对我的这种精神摧残。我就办理了C3-8旅游签证（我的护照在2011年就办理了），2014年5月19日我来到韩国。但是，C3-8签证必须三个月回中国往返一次（期间我往返四次都是去中国青岛，不敢回中国延吉），而我每次回中国都感到非常不安，心里极度恐惧，就怕被警察抓到，所以在韩国生活一段时间后，我就有了办理H2签证的想法，这样我可以在韩国驻留三年，中间可以不回中国。但办理H2签证需要回中国办理“无犯罪记录证明”，于是我在2015年5月18日乘飞机从韩国飞回了中国延吉。但是，我最害怕发生的事情还是发生了，我在中国延吉机场出海关安检时，按常规出示了护照，安检人员看了后立刻对我说：“你现在不能走，一会儿有人来接你。”随后，三、四个安检人员将我带到一个办公室看押起来，当时我非常害怕，心“咚咚”地跳个不停，知道这次又被抓捕了。很快，警察就到了，他们闯进来不由分说就对我强行搜身，并从我的行李箱中搜出了一个小本子，那是我手抄的全能神的话语，他们举着小本子恶狠狠地对我说：“知道为什么抓你了吧！”紧接着警察就把我押上警车带到了延吉州公安局。

在延吉州公安局被审讯时，我从警察口中得知，在我回延吉的前五天，延吉州公安局将我因信神被拘留的档案递交给了延吉海关，并告诉他们，只要我一回国就抓我。被抓捕的当天，他们就开始体罚我，让我保持立正的姿势站着，不准乱动，让我整整站了一夜。第二天早上我又被警察带到了一个五六层的大楼中，警察说这个楼是专门用于关押审讯全能神教会的基督徒和法轮功学员的。而且大楼里的人都穿便衣，没有穿警服的。我被带到一个房间，我看到房间里有四个警察，都恶狠狠地看着我，其中一个警察打开电脑给我播放全能神教会制作的合唱团视频、电影的片段，他还拿出其中的一些演员和观看合唱团演出的观众的照片，让我指认。我回答他们说：“我不认识。”我话音刚落，四个警察扑上来把我打倒在地，紧接着就是一顿拳打脚踢，他们用脚狠踹我的身体，之后又脱光我的衣服，将我的双手吊在铁栏杆上，逼我出卖教会弟兄姊妹，我坚持说：“我什么都不知道。”恶警见我不听从他们，就使用更残忍的方式折磨我——六天六夜不让我睡觉。每当我困得实在坚持不住把眼睛闭上时，警察就猛打我耳光，或是用拖鞋狠狠地抽打我的脸和头，再就是拿冰水从我头顶上浇下去，全身都浇湿，将窗户打开，用冷风吹我，冻得我直哆嗦，吊我的地方全是

水，都是警察不断地用冰水浇我流到地上的……就这样警察折磨了我六天六夜，在这六天的时间里他们不给我饭吃，也不给我水喝。最终，我实在无法忍受这种酷刑折磨，迫不得已答应他们，签了“悔过书”。当我被放下来的时候，我的胳膊被吊得已经麻木肿胀，失去了知觉，又因一直没有喝水吃饭，我整个人都虚脱了，感到一阵阵眩晕，脑子也是迷迷糊糊的，眼睛看东西都是模糊的，感觉满屋子都是雾气，地面都在晃动。

之后，延吉州公安局的两个便衣警察把我带到一个房间里，其中一个看上去年龄比较大，另一个很胖，鼻子下边有一条缝合的疤痕……他们说要给我谈一件很重要的事情，我不知他们又要给我用什么酷刑，当时心里很紧张，也很害怕。那个胖的便衣对我说，要交给我一项很重要的任务：让我回韩国帮他们打探全能神教会在韩国的各方面信息，就是做他们的眼线，还让我在教会好好表现，争取以后做带领，能知道全能神教会更多的信息。胖便衣给了我一个电话号码，让我回到韩国后与他保持联系，他让我在电话里称他“杨老板”（“杨老板”电话号码是：180-433-00370）。这两个警察为了让我到韩国后乖乖地听他们的话，对我软硬兼施。他们先是引诱我，满面堆笑地对我说：“只要你到了韩国后为政府提供全能神教会带领的名字、教会人数、教会地址和教会机构这些信息，我们就每月给你发工资，而且你在韩国的所有费用也由我们承担，到时还可以在韩国给你开一个商铺，赚的钱都归你；如果你能打探到全能神教会上层带领在韩国的准确地址，政府就奖赏你几百万元人民币！”一会儿，他们又把脸色一变，威胁、恐吓我，说：“但是，如果你出去后就不回来了，你可要考虑好，你两个哥哥可替你做了担保人，而且你母亲也在国内，你做事情可要想明白！”警察的意思我明白，就是拿我的家人威胁我，如果我不回中国，他们就会找我家人的麻烦。但当时我一心就只为活命了，只想尽快逃出中国，我不想死在他们手里，那样我就再也没有机会信神追求真理了，我便假意答应了他们的要求。警察见我答应了，就给我布置了具体的任务，说：“韩国人给我们提供了几处全能神教会的地址，但我们在国内无法确认，你去韩国首尔的九老、鞍山的草芝、水源的小三楼、仁川六洞路这四处教会，给教会的外观拍照，尽量多收集这些教会的信息。”

2015年5月28日，我从延吉乘坐飞往首尔的航班，返回了韩国。到了韩国后，我与那个叫“杨老板”的中共警察保持单线联系。因当时我还是C3-8签证，考虑到我还要往返中国，便到了他提供的仁川六洞路拍了照片，然后我给“杨老板”打电话告诉他，我已经去拍照了，但他提供的地址不对，那里根本没有教会。到韩国十多天后，“杨老板”突然通知我立刻回国，并威胁我说，如果我不回去的话就把在公安局给我拍摄的视频在电视上公开曝光，还要公开说我已经出卖了教会，让教会的人都弃绝我，“杨老板”这么一说，我心里真害怕了，我怕他们给我造谣，我还怎么去见弟兄姊妹？一会儿，“杨老板”又用软招，向我承诺说要给我开具“~~无犯罪证明~~”，当时我一心想办理H2签证逃离中国，所以2015年6月10日我又冒险返回了延吉。回中国后我才知道他们根本就没想给我开具“无犯罪证明”，而是在试验我，他们的嘴里没有一句实话。“杨老板”对我说：“这次让你回来主要是看你听不听话，再一个就是让你把拍的照片拿回来。”我便把在仁川拍的照片拿给他看，他看了后很生气，说：“你拿这些来应付谁啊？看来你不是诚心合作，谁让你弄这些东西来了！”为了让他们再次放我出去，我就跟他说：“这么多地址我也不能一下子全找到，你们得给我时间，而且你们给

我的地址也不对，那里根本就没有教会。”“杨老板”回答说：“你先回家吧，我们想想，到时候再联系你。”我在家呆了两天之后，又给“杨老板”打电话，问他：“我能不能出去？”“杨老板”说：“这次我们让你出去，主要是再给你一次机会，你要把握好机会，给我们提供更多的信息。”2015年6月12日我从延吉再次返回韩国。因我亲身经历了中共警察的抓捕、残害，也看透了它为了取缔全能神教会，不仅残害国内的弟兄姊妹，还将黑手伸到其他国家，它真是太恶毒了！都是神的保守，我才没有死在中共政府惨无人道、灭绝人性的迫害中，第二次回到韩国后我就把与“杨老板”联系的电话卡扔了，从那之后再也没和中共公安联系过。

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

为了保护我的家人，躲避中共政府的迫害，我让姐姐（信全能神）给母亲打电话，就说我在韩国发生车祸已经死了，把我的中国户口注销掉吧，这样警察就不会再骚扰我的家人了。姐姐看着我手腕上被中共警察酷刑残害留下的淤血印迹，听了我被中共当局迫害的经历，姐姐哭了，哭得很伤心；我回想自己因遭受中共政府的迫害，逃亡在异国他乡有家难回，想到自己再也不能在八十多岁的老母亲身边尽孝道了，又想到家里的亲人以后就要因我的事情被警察无休止地骚扰、整治……我再也控制不住了，也痛哭起来……

后来，我打电话给三哥时得知，延吉州公安局的人为了抓捕我气急败坏地找到了三哥家，向三哥逼问我的下落，并把三哥关在房间里训斥了几个小时。三哥在电话中很生气地骂我，怨恨我把家里搞得一团糟，虽然我逃了出来，但是家人却要跟着我受连累……听到这些话我心里特别难过，可我心中的冤屈又向谁去倾诉呢？我什么坏事都没做，就因着信神、传福音，却遭到这么大的迫害！2016年5月我母亲去世了，可因着中共政府的追捕，我不敢回中国，我连母亲最后一面都不能见！母亲把我从小抚养大，受了很多苦，而我却不能为母亲送终，因着中共政府的迫害，我被迫成了一个不孝子！我心里很痛苦，但我只能在异国他乡流着眼泪，遥望着家乡的方向，在心里默默地向母亲道别……

这一切的不幸都是中共政府的逼迫给我带来的！

위 번역문은 원문과 상위없음을 서약
합니다.

I swear that the attached translation is
true to the original.

2018년 03월 15일

Mar. 15, 2018

서약인

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

Signature

LI ZHENYUAN

Handwritten signature

등부 2018년 제 344호

Registered No. 2018-344

인 증

Notarial Certificate

위 중화인민공화국인 리 쯤웬 ----- 은
본 공증인의 면전에서 위 번역문이 원
문과 상위없음을 확인하고 서명날인
하였다.

Chinese Li Zhenyuan ----- personally
appeared before me, confirmed that
the attached translation is true to the
original and subscribed his(her) name.

2018년 03월 15일

This is hereby attested on this

이 사무소에서 위 인증한다.

15th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

**공증
인가**

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

수원지방검찰청

Suwon District Prosecutor's Office

경기도 안양시 동안구 시민대로181
삼성생명빌딩 2층

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공증담당변호사

Signature of the Notary Public

전 영 식

JUN, YOUNG SHIK

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Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea



AFFIDAVIT

I, LIU JINGXIU, currently living in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is LIU JINGXIU, born on June 12, 1989, in Xin Xiang City, Henan Province, Chinese passport number E39246869. I currently live in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea.
2. I have been, since the year 2012, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. For the sole reason of being a member of the Church and spreading gospel for the Church, I'm subject to the danger of being arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned at any time. In order to keep myself from the danger, I escaped China on March 3, 2015.
4. After fleeing to South Korea, I took part in the programs by The Church of Almighty God such as musicals, songs, and dances. They have been uploaded to YouTube, so my status as a Christian with the Church has become public.

When I first came to South Korea, I took a risk by calling my husband to let him know I had arrived safe and sound. Since the CCP conducts long-term monitoring of phone and internet traffic in China (particularly phone calls from abroad), I never dared to contact him over the phone again, for fear of causing problems for my family, and putting them in a dangerous situation. In November 2017, I got to know that my husband had arrived in South Korea. A Ms. Ou MyengOk, a representative of a pro-communist Korean magazine and a group of unidentified people took my husband to the Jeju District Court and the entrance to The Church of Almighty God to demonstrate. They even held a press conference slandering the Church. Once my husband realized that he might be lied, he requested assistance from the Korean police, in the hope that they would help him find me. On November 11, 2017, I saw my husband in Seoul, South Korea at a foreigners' training school with the help of the Korean police and under constant escort. He was astonished when he laid eyes on me. He hadn't imagined it would be so easy; on top of that, our meeting received full support from CAG in South Korea. It was only when my husband recounted all the details and his experience of coming to South Korea that I understood why he had suddenly come all this way and made such a fuss.

He said that since I had left over two years prior, hadn't contacted any family members, and he had no idea how to contact me, he posted my photo online in a missing person report in order to find me.

After that, a Ms. Tian Pin contacted my husband and said that she could help him find me.

On November 8, 2017, Ms. Tian Pin and some others took him to Jeju Island in South Korea, where under the direction of Ms. Ou MyengOk (with the pro-communist magazine) and a group of other unidentified individuals, they went to the front of the Jeju District Court, holding up banners and protesting South Korea's acceptance of CAG refugees. There were same-day reports made by pro-communist media outlets maligning the Church.

From the 11th to 12th of November 2017, Ms. Tian Pin, Ms. Ou MyengOk and the others took my husband to the Immigration Office in Seoul to protest against South Korea's acceptance of CAG refugees, and they held a press conference to stir up public opinion and discredit the Church. At first, my husband thought that that was the only way Ms. Tian Pin and Ms. Ou MyengOk could find me, but he slowly came to realize that their and their accomplices' goal was not to help him find me, but to exploit him to create a stir in the press and frame The Church of Almighty God. He then sought assistance from the South Korean police. It was through their help and constant accompaniment that he was able to make contact with The Church of Almighty God, and only through that were we able to see each other.

He gave me videos and photos of our child, and asked me to go back to China to continue to practice my faith, saying that he had never interfered with my beliefs, and he wouldn't do so in the future. I said: "If I go back home and continue to believe in Almighty God, I'll be arrested and brutalized by the CCP. I can't go back now." He understood that I'll face all of that if I go back to China and persist in my beliefs, and that it would bring a great deal of trouble to the family. He didn't ask me to go back home again.

Before parting ways, my husband asked me if he could come see me again. I responded: "The Church of Almighty God in South Korea is public, and the website is also public. You can come see me any time, and you can contact the Church online or by the Hotline at any time."

As he was leaving, he said: "At the time, I just wanted to come find you, so I followed along with their demonstrations and made a statement at the press conference. I never imagined that would turn you into a public figure. I didn't imagine that things would turn out this way. Take good care of yourself. I'm going now."

Watching my husband's receding figure, I was overcome with pain, but I know that the pain suffered by me and my family is entirely caused by the Chinese government's persecution of religious beliefs.

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

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN

TO BEFORE ME, on the

_____ day of

_____, _____

Signature

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

(Signature)



宣誓书

我，刘景秀，现住在 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 本人宣誓：

1、我名叫刘景秀，于 1989 年 6 月 12 日在河南省新乡市出生，我的中国护照号是 E39246869，现住在 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea。

2、从 2012 年开始，我就成为全能神教会的一员。全能神教会是一个基督教教会，信徒在中国遭受到严重的迫害。

3、只因为我是全能神教会的一名信徒，并以全能神教会的名义传福音，随时都会被抓捕、判刑入狱，为逃脱危险，于 2015 年 3 月 11 日从中国逃亡到韩国。

4、逃亡韩国后，我参加了全能神教会的音乐剧、歌舞等节目，这些节目已经上传到了 YouTube 网站上，我作为全能神教会基督徒的身份已经公开。

刚到韩国时，我冒险给丈夫打了个电话报平安。由于中共长期监控国内的电话、网络（尤其是境外电话），为了不给家人带来麻烦、危险，后来我一直不敢给丈夫打电话联系。2017 年 11 月初，我得知丈夫来到韩国。韩国某亲共杂志的代表吴明玉和一群不明身份的人带着我丈夫分别到韩国济州地方法院、全能神教会门前示威，还开记者会，诋毁全能神教会。我丈夫发觉他有可能被骗后，向韩国警察求助，希望警察帮他找到我。2017 年 11 月 11 日，在韩国警察的帮助和全程陪同下，我在韩国首尔一个外国人培训学校见到了丈夫。丈夫见到我后很惊讶，他没想到能这么轻易地见到我，而且我们的见面还得到了韩国全能神教会的全力支持。丈夫给我讲述了他来韩的原委和经过，我才明白他为什么会突然跑到韩国来闹事：

丈夫说我走后两年多一直没给家人联系，他不知道怎么能联系上我，就把我的照片发到了网上，登寻人启事找我。

后来，一个叫田频的女人联系上我丈夫，说她能帮我丈夫找到我。

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丈夫拿出了孩子的视频和照片给我看，想让我回国信神，还说他以前没有干涉过我的信仰，以后也不会干涉。我说：“我要是回国坚持信全能神，那就要遭到中共政府的抓捕、残害。我现在不能回国。”丈夫理解我若回去因坚持信神会被抓捕，也会给家人带来更大的麻烦，就没再要求我回国。

分开前，丈夫问我以后能否过来看我，我说：韩国全能神教会是公开的，网络也是公开的，想来看我随时都可以，还可以上网联系全能神教会，打热线电话。

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5、我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各相关方都能了解我这个案例的真相。

韩国首尔市

本人于____年____月____日同意委托并宣誓

签名

_____盖

章

公证人

我的委托书失效日期

Liu JING XIU 2018.3.15
签名



위 번역문은 원문과 상위없음을 서약
합니다.

I swear that the attached translation is
true to the original.

2018년 03월 15일

Mar. 15, 2018

서약인

이문준

인

Signature

이문준

등부 2018년 제 338호

Registered No. 2018-338

인 증

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하였다.

Chinese LIU JINGXIU----- personally
appeared before me, confirmed that
the attached translation is true to the
original and subscribed his(her) name.

2018년 03월 15일

This is hereby attested on this

이 사무소에서 위 인증한다.

15th day of Mar. 2018 at this office.

**공증
인가 법무법인 시민**

SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

수원지방검찰청

Suwon District Prosecutor's Office

경기도 안양시 동안구 시민대로181
삼성생명빌딩 2층

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

전영식



Jun Young Shik

공증담당변호사

Signature of the Notary Public

전영식

JUN, YOUNG SHIK

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공증인 업무를 행할 것을 인가 받았다.

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삼성생명빌딩 2층
[별지 제41호서식]

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



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보존용지(1종) 70

AFFIDAVIT

I, LIU JINGXIU, currently living in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is LIU JINGXIU, born on June 12, 1989, in Xin Xiang City, Henan Province, Chinese passport number E39246869. I currently live in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea.
2. I have been, since the year 2012, a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. For the sole reason of being a member of the Church and spreading gospel for the Church, I'm subject to the danger of being arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned at any time. In order to keep myself from the danger, I escaped China on March 3, 2015.
4. After fleeing to South Korea, I took part in the programs by The Church of Almighty God such as musicals, songs, and dances. They have been uploaded to YouTube, so my status as a Christian with the Church has become public.

When I first came to South Korea, I took a risk by calling my husband to let him know I had arrived safe and sound. Since the CCP conducts long-term monitoring of phone and internet traffic in China (particularly phone calls from abroad), I never dared to contact him over the phone again, for fear of causing problems for my family, and putting them in a dangerous situation. In November 2017, I got to know that my husband had arrived in South Korea. A Ms. Ou MyengOk, a representative of a pro-communist Korean magazine and a group of unidentified people took my husband to the Jeju District Court and the entrance to The Church of Almighty God to demonstrate. They even held a press conference slandering the Church. Once my husband realized that he might be lied, he requested assistance from the Korean police, in the hope that they would help him find me. On November 11, 2017, I saw my husband in Seoul, South Korea at a foreigners' training school with the help of the Korean police and under constant escort. He was astonished when he laid eyes on me. He hadn't imagined it would be so easy; on top of that, our meeting received full support from CAG in South Korea. It was only when my husband recounted all the details and his experience of coming to South Korea that I understood why he had suddenly come all this way and made such a fuss.

He said that since I had left over two years prior, hadn't contacted any family members, and he had no idea how to contact me, he posted my photo online in a missing person report in order to find me.

After that, a Ms. Tian Pin contacted my husband and said that she could help him find me.

On November 8, 2017, Ms. Tian Pin and some others took him to Jeju Island in South Korea, where under the direction of Ms. Ou MyengOk (with the pro-communist magazine) and a group of other unidentified individuals, they went to the front of the Jeju District Court, holding up banners and protesting South Korea's acceptance of CAG refugees. There were same-day reports made by pro-communist media outlets maligning the Church.

From the 11th to 12th of November 2017, Ms. Tian Pin, Ms. Ou MyengOk and the others took my husband to the Immigration Office in Seoul to protest against South Korea's acceptance of CAG refugees, and they held a press conference to stir up public opinion and discredit the Church. At first, my husband thought that that was the only way Ms. Tian Pin and Ms. Ou MyengOk could find me, but he slowly came to realize that their and their accomplices' goal was not to help him find me, but to exploit him to create a stir in the press and frame The Church of Almighty God. He then sought assistance from the South Korean police. It was through their help and constant accompaniment that he was able to make contact with The Church of Almighty God, and only through that were we able to see each other.

He gave me videos and photos of our child, and asked me to go back to China to continue to practice my faith, saying that he had never interfered with my beliefs, and he wouldn't do so in the future. I said: "If I go back home and continue to believe in Almighty God, I'll be arrested and brutalized by the CCP. I can't go back now." He understood that I'll face all of that if I go back to China and persist in my beliefs, and that it would bring a great deal of trouble to the family. He didn't ask me to go back home again.

Before parting ways, my husband asked me if he could come see me again. I responded: "The Church of Almighty God in South Korea is public, and the website is also public. You can come see me any time, and you can contact the Church online or by the Hotline at any time."

As he was leaving, he said: "At the time, I just wanted to come find you, so I followed along with their demonstrations and made a statement at the press conference. I never imagined that would turn you into a public figure. I didn't imagine that things would turn out this way. Take good care of yourself. I'm going now."

Watching my husband's receding figure, I was overcome with pain, but I know that the pain suffered by me and my family is entirely caused by the Chinese government's persecution of religious beliefs.

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

CITY OF SEOUL

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN

TO BEFORE ME, on the

_____ day of

_____, _____

Signature

(Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

(Signature)



宣誓书

我，刘景秀，现住在 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 本人宣誓：

1、我名叫刘景秀，于 1989 年 6 月 12 日在河南省新乡市出生，我的中国护照号是 E39246869，现住在 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea。

2、从 2012 年开始，我就成为全能神教会的一员。全能神教会是一个基督教教会，信徒在中国遭受到严重的迫害。

3、只因为我是全能神教会的一名信徒，并以全能神教会的名义传福音，随时都会被抓捕、判刑入狱，为逃脱危险，于 2015 年 3 月 11 日从中国逃亡到韩国。

4、逃亡韩国后，我参加了全能神教会的音乐剧、歌舞等节目，这些节目已经上传到了 YouTube 网站上，我作为全能神教会基督徒的身份已经公开。

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公证人

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LIU JING XIU 2018.3.15
签名



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2018년 03월 15일

Mar. 15, 2018

서약인

이문준

인

Signature

이문준

등부 2018년 제 338호

Registered No. 2018-338

인 증

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SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

수원지방검찰청

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이영식



이영식

공증담당변호사

Signature of the Notary Public

전 영 식

JUN, YOUNG SHIK

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