

Human Rights Without Frontiers Int'l

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United Nations Human Rights Council

Universal Periodic Review of China

Submission: The Persecution of The Church of Almighty God and Its Members

China has signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and has promised to protect the freedom of religion or belief. Article 36 of the People's Republic of China's constitution states that citizens have freedom of religion or belief, however the reality shows that religion is under the strict control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Only religious groups belonging to one of the five state-sanctioned "patriotic religious associations" (Buddhist, Taoist, Muslim, Catholic, and Protestant) are permitted to be legally registered and to carry out limited religious activities under the CCP's strict supervision. The practice of any other faith is prohibited.

In *Human Rights Without Frontiers'* database of Religious Prisoners¹ (Freedom of Religion or Belief & Blasphemy Prisoners Database), China has the greatest number of people in prison for practicing their freedom of religion or belief. Thousands of non-violent Chinese citizens of different faiths have been arrested, sentenced, and deprived of their freedom for worshipping and sharing their religious beliefs with others. Among these people, Christians of The Church of Almighty God make up the greatest number of religious prisoners in China and they are continuously and severely persecuted in China.²

From 2014 to 2018, CAG Christians have been arbitrarily detained, cruelly tortured and sentenced to long-term imprisonment due to their participation in peaceful religious activities. They were deprived of their basic human rights, and some of them were tortured to disability or death. The CCP's persecution of CAG is a serious breach of article 1, 3, 5, 9, 12, 18, 19, and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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

¹ Human Rights Without Frontiers, *ForB & Blasphemy Prisoners Database*. 2018. <http://hrwf.eu/forb/forb-and-blasphemy-prisoners-list/>

² Human Rights Without Frontiers, *ForB & Blasphemy Prisoners list 2018 : China*. 2018. <http://hrwf.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/China-FBL-2018-Church-Almighty-God.pdf>

1. Case of ZHANG Mengling (Affidavit A by Liu Ruihua)
2. Case of LIU Limei (Affidavit B by Feng Rui, Liu Limei's Release on Bail Written Decision and Resident's Certificate of Death)

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

3. Case of WANG Chunying (Affidavit C by Gao Huifang)
4. Case of DENG Liaomei (Affidavit D by Ruan Xiaoling)

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

5. Case of YAO Maigui
6. Case of REN Guixia
7. Case of YANG Xia
8. Case of FANG Ronghua

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

1. Case of ZHANG Mengling

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

On 2nd April 2013, Zhang was taken away by police of the Huaying City Public Security Bureau. On 3rd April, he was escorted to the Wusheng County Forced Study Base. There, he was subject to torture. He was repeatedly slapped, deprived of sleep, with chains on his feet. The police pulled one of his hands back over the shoulder and the other hand up along the back before cuffing them together, and made him sit on the "tiger bench" for weeks. On 10th May, Zhang was escorted to the Huaying City Detention Center, where he was starved and forced to work until he was unable to stand it. At that time, he developed persistent hypertension. There was one time that he fell unconscious and did not come to until four hours later. The detention center did not allow him to receive treatment in a timely manner.

On 18th November 2013, Zhang was sentenced to three years in prison. One month later, he was sent to Jiazhou Prison in Leshan City, Sichuan Province to serve his prison term. There, he was subject to forced labor. Zhang's health severely deteriorated. Due to an increase in blood pressure, he once fell into unconsciousness and did not wake up until 24 hours later. But the prison authorities refused to provide him any treatment and forced him to continue to do physical labor. On 9th May 2016, Zhang was released upon completion of his sentence. His blood pressure was so high that he was not able to walk, and he felt dizzy and threw up three times on his way home. After returning home, his hypertensive conditions became critical.

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

AFFIDAVIT

I, Ruihua Liu, currently living in Flushing, New York City, NY , MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Ruihua Liu, born on November 3,1981 in Hunan province, China. My Chinese passport number is E61143510. I currently live in Flushing, New York City, New York , having escaped from China in the year 2016.

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

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of a CAG member who got severe damage to his body because of persecution and died not long after his release in China for the sole reason of being a member of our Church and missionary on its behalf. I was personally told of the circumstances by the church friends in Huaying City when I perform duty there.

4. I am prepared to supply the real names to the appropriate authorities, provided confidentiality is assured: Mr. Zhang Mengling (alias Zhou Ping) of Zhoukou City, Henan Province, born in 1963.

5. Part of Mr. Zhang's circumstances were known to me personally through interaction with his close friends and the church friends. After I went outside China, I received from his relatives and Church friends the details of his arrest and persecution to death, as well as his custody warrant and hospital records. Thus, I have some knowledge of his arrest and persecution to death. Here are the details:

On April 2, 2013, Zhang Mengling was arrested by the police officers of the Huaying City Public Security Bureau for preaching the gospel in Huaying City, Sichuan Province. On arrival at the Huaying City Public Security Bureau, the police ordered Zhang to sit on an iron chair and cuffed his hands and feet inside the iron rings on the upper and lower parts of the iron chair. The city's State Security Brigade policeman Hu Yong and policeman Deng Jie (both male in their 30s with Deng Jie being the captain of the traffic police brigade and Hu Yong a regular policeman) interrogated Zhang twice without success.

On April 3, Hu Yong and Deng Jie escorted Zhang to the brainwashing base in Wusheng County, Sichuan Province.

During that period, Hu Yong and Deng Jie slapped Zhang on the face, gave him a punch in the chest and cuffed his hands asymmetrically behind his back. They interrogated Zhang four times, including questioning him about the number of people Zhang had preached the gospel to in Sichuan, who those people were, where they lived, and how to contact them. Zhang refused to answer.

When Hu Yong and Deng Jie saw that they could not get any information from Zhang, they dragged him to an iron chair, restrained his feet in shackles, and tightly cuffed his hands behind the back of the chair with a pair of handcuffs. The handcuffs sank deeply into his flesh, causing Zhang's fingers to swell rigidly and unable to bend. His feet were so swollen that he could not put on shoes.

Zhang was cuffed on the iron chair for more than half a month, during which the police did not let him sleep. His body was extremely debilitated.

Deng Jie threatened Zhang, "As long as you tell us the names of the people here that you have preached to, how to contact them, who your leaders are, we will immediately let you go home. If you keep refusing to tell us, your suffering will be even greater!" Hu Yong also threatened Zhang, "You don't have to speak. But I tell you, even with zero confession, you'll still be sentenced!"

On the afternoon of May 10, Hu Yong and Deng Jie transferred Zhang to the Huaying City Detention Center, confining him in No. 21 cell.

On June 14, Zhang was formally arrested and transferred to No. 15 prison cell on the same day. In that place, he mopped the floor, cleaned the toilets and so on every day. He was hungry all day long. For breakfast, he was only given a dilute rice soup so thin that he could see his own shadow in it. Both lunch and dinner were a small scoop of steamed rice with a spoonful of vegetable consisting of a few leaves and mostly water. Zhang was often dizzy from hunger. When the conditions were serious, he could not get up, and he needed two people to carry him to the toilet. Even so, he still had to be on work duties for two hours every night. One night, Zhang passed out while on duty. He was unconscious for more than four hours before coming to.

On September 9, the Huaying City Court heard Zhang's case. Zhang expressed that he was innocent for believing in God. No sentence was imposed on that day.

On November 18, 2013, Zhang was taken outside the gate of the Huaying City Detention Center. A policeman read out the verdict to him directly: Pursuant to Article 300 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Zhang Mengling is sentenced to three years in prison on the charge of "using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement."

On December 18, Zhang was sent to the Jiazhou Prison's fifth prison unit in Leshan City, Sichuan Province for imprisonment and labor reform. During the period of labor reform, Zhang not only had to endure heavy labor, he also suffered from the verbal abuse of prison guards, which exacerbated his illness. On one occasion, he collapsed after a surge of blood pressure. He was sent to the hospital where he stayed unconscious for 24 hours. When he regained consciousness, he was taken back to work by prison guards.

When Zhang's wife learned about his conditions, she sent medication to him. However, the prison did not allow medicine sent from outside the prison. His family could only send money for him to buy drugs to control the disease. A total of 15,000 RMB was sent in three years. During that period, his family had visited him twice. He had obviously lost much weight and aged a lot.

On May 9, 2016, Zhang was released upon completing his sentence.

On that day, Zhang's wife, son and village party secretary picked him up from prison. On the way home, Zhang's blood pressure was so high that he could not walk. Dizziness caused him to vomit three times on the taxi. He stayed on medication after returning home, but his blood pressure never dropped.

On September 22, Zhang suffered a cerebral vascular rupture due to high blood pressure. He was sent to the First People's Hospital of Shangqiu City for emergency treatment. He died on October 5, 2016.

6. I declare that all the above circumstances are true, that I know them from other reliable witnesses, and that my only aim is to make the truth of the cases known to all the interested parties.

7. I attach the custody warrant thereof.

STATE OF NEW YORK

CITY OF NEW YORK CITY

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME,
on the 15th day of March, 2018

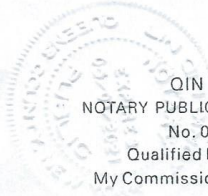
Signature Qin Candy Lin (Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires: 05-01-2021

Ruihua Liu

(Signature)



QIN CINDY LIN
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01LI6357948
Qualified In Queens County
My Commission Expires 05-01-2021

2. Case of LIU Limei

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

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

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

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

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

CARTA DE DECLARACIÓN JURADA

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

1.- Mi nombre es Rui Feng. Nací en la provincia Shanxi (China) el día 2 de Mayo de 1988. Mi número de pasaporte chino es G59347078. Huí de China en el año 2018 y actualmente vivo en España.

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

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

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

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

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

de mi marido (su hijo) y los padres ancianos de mi suegra con el fin de sacarle información de la iglesia, pero la interrogación fue en vano después nueve días.

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

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

Leng Rui 冯睿

YO, IGNACIO MALDONADO RAMOS, Notario de Madrid y de su Ilustre Colegio Notarial, DOY FE: -----

De que considero legítimas la firma y rúbrica que anteceden y que corresponden a DOÑA RUI FENG

por concordar en las que aparecen estampadas en sus escritos y haber sido puestos en mi presencia. Madrid, 23 de marzo de 2018

LIBRO INDICADOR Nº 790



朔州市公安局

取保候审决定书

朔公字〔2009〕50号

犯罪嫌疑人：安金花 性别 女，年龄 39，
住址 朔州市朔城区，单位及职业 朔州市朔城区。

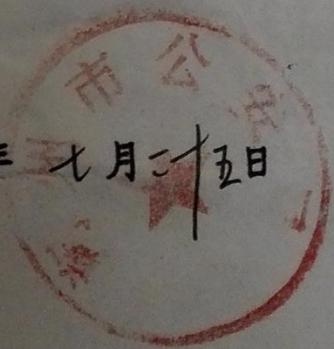
我局正在侦查 朔州市朔城区 案，因犯罪嫌疑人
，根据《中华人民共和国刑事诉讼法》第 51 条第 款之规定，决定对其取保候审，期限从 2009 年 7 月 26 日起算。犯罪嫌疑人应当接受保证人 的监督/ 交纳保证金 477 元。

在取保候审期间，被取保候审人应当遵守下列规定：

一、未经执行机关批准不得离开所居住的市、县；二、在传讯的时候及时到案；三、不得以任何形式干扰证人作证；四、不得毁灭、伪造证据或者串供。

犯罪嫌疑人在取保候审期间违反上述规定，已交纳保证金的，没收保证金，并且区别情形，责令犯罪嫌疑人具结悔过，重新交纳保证金，提出保证人或者监视居住、予以逮捕。

2009年七月二十五日



此联交被取保候审人

居民死亡证明书

编号 103

死者姓名 <u>刘立梅</u> 性别 1 男 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 女 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9 不明	
如果是女性, 其属于哪种情况: 1. 死前一年内没有怀孕 2. 死时怀孕 3. 死时未怀孕, 但死前 42 天内曾怀孕 4. 死时未怀孕, 但死前 43 天至一年内曾怀孕 5. 不清楚死前一年内是否曾怀孕	
民族 <u>汉</u> 主要职业及工种 <u>医生</u> 身份证号码 <u>130203197004241524</u>	
户口所在地 <u>山西省大同市浑源县(县)</u> 街道(乡)	
生前常住地址 <u>山西省浑源县(县)浑源街道(乡)东林村1号</u>	
婚姻状况 1 未婚 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 已婚 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 丧偶 4 离婚 5 不详	
文化程度 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学及以上 2 中学 3 小学 4 文盲或半文盲 9 不详	
生前工作单位	
出生日期 <u>1970年04月24日</u> 死亡时间 <u>2014年11月17日</u>	
实足年龄 <u>44岁</u> 吸烟 是 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	
死亡地点	
1 医院病房 2 急诊室 3 家中 4 赴医院途中 5 外地及 其它 9 不详	
可以联系的家属姓名 <u>宋振勇</u> 联系电话 <u>1334928844</u>	
家属住址或工作单位 <u>浑源县</u>	
致死的主要疾病诊断(请填写具体病名, 勿填症状体征)	发病到死亡的时间间隔
I (a) 直接导致死亡的疾病或情况: <u>死之原因不详</u>	
(b) 引起(a)的疾病或情况: _____	
(c) 引起(b)的疾病或情况: _____	
(d) 引起(c)的疾病或情况: _____	
II* 其它疾病诊断(促进死亡, 但与导致死亡无关的其它重要情况): _____	
死者生前上述疾病最高诊断单位: 1 省级医院 2 地市级医院 3 县区级医院 4 卫生院 5 村卫生院 6 未就诊 9 其它及不详	
死者生前上述疾病最高诊断依据: 1 尸检 2 病理 3 手术 4 临床+理化 5 临床 6 死后推断 9 不详	
住院号	医师签名
医疗单位盖章	
填报日期 <u>2014年11月25日</u>	
根本死亡原因:	ICD 编码:
备注:	

3. Case of WANG Chunying

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


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

Around 9 a.m. the following day, the police took Wang to a hotel located in Feng County, Xuzhou City. While questioning her, they wrapped her arms and legs with tape. Two policemen pressed her arms against her back and forced her legs forward, causing severe pain. By noon, the police twisted her arms behind her back and handcuffed her to the back of the

torture rack, causing her unable to stand or squat down. She was hung upside down on a torture rack while pulling on her legs. First for five minutes, then fifteen, and then twenty-five minutes of being inverted.

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

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




경기도 안양시 동안구 시민대로181 삼성생명빌딩 2층 [별지 제41호서식] **권하 법무법인시민** SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE (전화) (031)386-0100(대표) (팩스) (031)386-0090

Registered No. 2018 - 368

NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE

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


210mm X 297mm
보존용지(1종) 70g/m²

AFFIDAVIT


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

1. My name is GAO Huifang, born on November 16, 1964 in Heilongjiang Province, China, Chinese passport number is E41118612. I currently live in 141, Gamasan-ro, Guro-gu, Seoul, South Korea, having escaped from China on November 1, 2017.

2. I have been since the year 2014, a member of The Church of Almighty God, a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.

3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of my close friend whose name is WANG Chunying, whose alias is YANG Fan, 34 years old at that time, born in Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China. In December 2016, I first met WANG Chunying and we performed our duties together for the next 10 months. During this time, I was informed of her experience of persecution.

4. On March 19, 2015, Ms. WANG Chunying was arrested in Changdian County, Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God, performing her duty in the Church and having meetings with other CAG Christians.

5. She was detained for the sole reason of being a member of The Church of Almighty God, performing her duty in the Church and having meetings with other CAG Christians. She was detained in Sanbao Detention Center in Xuzhou City, Jiangsu Province from the date April 3, 2015 to the date May 7, 2015. 

6. After her arrest, she was subjected to cruel and inhuman practices. The details are as follows: During interrogation at the police station, five or six policemen took turns to slap WANG Chunying on the face. The impact caused her teeth to break the mucous membrane, resulting in oral bleeding and blistering. In the evening, the policemen ordered WANG to half squat, they kicked her viciously on the legs and whipped her fiercely with a bamboo bloom stick on the top of her feet. YANG's feet were swollen badly, her legs trembling violently. The policemen then poked her swollen feet with bamboo spikes. They tortured her until two or three

o'clock in the morning. Around 9:00 o'clock the next morning, the police took WANG to a guest house located in Feng County, Xuzhou City. During questioning, the police wrapped her limbs with tapes. Two policemen pressed her arms back on the bed and shoved her legs forward. The pain caused her to break into sweat over her whole body. At noon, the police cuffed her hands reversely on the back of a torture rack so that she could neither stand nor squat. Then they tied her legs with a bath towel and pulled on it. She was hung upside down on a torture rack. They increased the duration to five, fifteen and twenty-five minutes. The severe pain caused her to scream. On the morning of March 21, the police cuffed her behind her back for an hour, lifted her handcuffs from behind, stuffed her arms into a table drawer shaft and left her hanging there. Then they pulled her hands out of the shaft and forcibly raised the handcuffs, followed by shoving her to the ground. WANG screamed in pain. The policeman placed a lit cigarette next to her nose, causing her to choke with tears. She coughed painfully and breathed with difficulty. Then the police made her hold a large table, with her hands cuffed in front, while two policemen poked her rib-joints with a cigarette lighter for half an hour. The police took turns to guard WANG in three shifts. She was tortured awake for three days and nights.

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

Print Name: GAO Huifang



Signature:

Date:

宣 誓 书

我名叫高惠芳，现住在韩国首尔市九老区伽玛山路 141 号，本人宣誓：

1、我名叫高惠芳，于 1964 年 11 月 16 日在中国黑龙江省出生，1985 年 1 月开始居住在江苏省。我的中国护照号是 E41118612，现住在韩国首尔市九老区伽玛山路 141 号，于 2017 年 11 月 1 日逃离中国。

2、从 2014 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，基督徒在中国遭受到严重的迫害。

3、我在此申明，我了解我的教友王春影。她名叫王春影，化名杨帆，34 岁出生于中国江苏省徐州市。

2016 年 12 月，我认识了我的教友王春影，我们在一起尽本分，相处 10 个月时间，期间我得知了她被迫害的经历。

4、王春影女士只因为全能神教会的一名基督徒，并在教会尽本分，参加教会的聚会，于 2015 年 3 月 19 日在中国徐州市常店镇被中共警察抓捕。

5、只因为她是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并在教会尽本分，参加教会的聚会，于 2015 年 4 月 3 日至 2015 年 5 月 7 日被关押在中国江苏省徐州市三堡看守所。

6、被捕入狱后，她遭受了残酷、惨无人道的对待，细节如下：在派出所审讯期间五六名警察轮流扇王春影耳光，她两腮被牙磕破出血，嘴里也起了泡。晚上，警察勒令王春影蹲马步，并狠踹她的腿，用竹扫帚条狠劲抽打她的脚面，王春影脚面肿得老高，两腿也不停地打颤。警察又用竹尖戳她的肿胀的脚面，一直折磨至凌晨 2、3 点。

第二天上午 9 点左右，警察把王春影带到徐州市丰县一宾馆内审讯。期间警察将王春影四肢用胶带缠住，两个警察将她胳膊反压在床上，往前拽她的双腿，王春影疼得浑身冒汗。中午，警察又把她双手反铐在老虎凳后背上，使她站不起也蹲不下；又用浴巾缠住她双腿并提拉浴巾，她被倒挂在老虎凳上，时长五分钟、十五分钟、二十五分钟地叠加，剧烈的疼痛使她大声惨叫。

3 月 21 日早上，警察给王春影打了一个小时的吊背，又从王春影后面提起

手铐，把她两只胳膊塞进桌子的抽屉洞里，让她吊在那里，又把她的双手从抽屉洞里拽出来，使劲往上提手铐，猛地把她推到地上，王春影疼得大叫；警察又把点着的烟放在王春影的鼻子旁，王春影被熏得直掉眼泪、干咳，呼吸困难。接着警察又让她抱住一个大桌子，双手铐在前面，两个警察用打火机戳王春影肋骨的穴位，持续半个小时。警察分三班人轮流看守王春影，她被折磨地三天三夜没合眼。

7、我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，都是在我与当事人直接接触过程中她本人直接跟我讲述的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各相关方都能了解她这个案例的真相。

打印名：高惠芳

签名：GAO HUIFANG 高惠芳

日期：2018.3.20



경기도 안양시 동안구 시민대로181
삼성생명빌딩 2층
[별지 제45호서식]

권하 법무법인시민
SHIMIN LAW FIRM & NOTARY OFFICE

(전화) (031)386-0100(대표)
(팩스) (031)386-0090

위 번역문은 원문과 상위없음을 서약
합니다.

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

2018년 03월 20일

Mar. 20, 2018

서약인 **高惠芳**

인 **高** Signature **GAO HUIFANG 高**

등부 2018년 제 368호

Registered No. 2018-368

인 증

Notarial Certificate

위 중화인민공화국인 가오 휘팡-- 은
본 공증인의 면전에서 위 번역문이 원
문과 상위없음을 확인하고 서명날인
하였다.

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

2018년 03월 20일
이 사무소에서 위 인증한다.

This is hereby attested on this
20th 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
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Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

전영식



Jun, Young Shik

공증담당변호사

Signature of the Notary Public

전 영 식

JUN, YOUNG SHIK

본 사무소는 인가번호 제3790호에 의거하여
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공증인 업무를 행할 것을 인가 받았다.

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

210mm X 297mm
보존용지(1종) 70g/m²

4. Case of DENG Liaomei

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

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

宣誓书

我，阮小玲，现住在加拿大多伦多市斯嘉堡，本人宣誓：

1、我名叫阮小玲，于1975年在中国浙江省诸暨市出生，我的中国护照号是E726002225，现住在加拿大多伦多市斯嘉堡，于2015年逃离中国。

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，基督徒在中国遭受到严重的迫害。

3、我在此申明，我了解我的教友邓了梅。她名叫邓了梅，出生于1970年，居住在中国浙江省诸暨市。我于2012年开始认识她，我们是一个教会的教友，并在一起尽本分。我在中国的时候，一位姊妹告诉我邓了梅姊妹被抓捕、迫害的情况。

4、邓了梅女士只因为是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和弟兄姊妹一起聚会，于2014年8月13日在中国浙江省诸暨市店口镇被抓捕。

5、只因为她是全能神教会的一名基督徒，并和弟兄姊妹一起聚会，被诸暨市店口镇派出所拘留14天，从2014年8月13日至2014年8月27日被关押在当地拘留所。

6、拘留期满后，她又被强制洗脑90天，遭受了残酷、惨无人道的对待，细节如下：

拘留期满当天，警察将邓了梅押到诸暨市新世纪宾馆强制洗脑。洗脑教员强迫其看各类否认神、诬陷毁谤全能神教会的视频，还以暴力虐待、体罚、剥夺睡眠、羞辱戏弄等方式折磨邓了梅，逼她放弃信仰，洗脑未果。2014年10月9日上午，警察又将邓了梅押送至新昌“瑞和度假村”洗脑基地继续进行洗脑46天。期间洗脑教员对其罚站两天两夜，白天站在空调冷气下，夜里站在冰冷的露天地，不许她吃饭、喝水、睡觉，不许挪动，最终邓了梅被冻得昏倒在地，全身乌紫。

2014年11月24日，邓了梅获释，警察仍要求她必须每月去派出所报到，并安排专人监控邓了梅，使邓了梅无法进行信仰生活，正常生活受到干扰。



7、我申明，以上所发生的事情都是真实的，都是在我与当事人直接接触过程中以及从其他可靠证人那里得知的，我这样做的目的，只是想让各相关方都能了解她这个案例的真相。

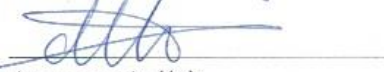
多伦多市

本人于 2018 年 03 月 21 日同意委托并宣誓

签名 阮小珍 盖章

公证人

我的委托书失效日期 My commission does not expire



(Signature) 签名

STEPHANIE KAINWAI FUNG

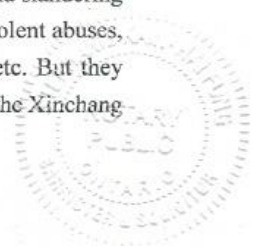


AFFIDAVIT

I, Ruan Xiaoling, currently living in Scarborough, Toronto, Canada, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. My name is Ruan Xiaoling, born in 1975 in Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, Chinese passport number E726002225. I currently live in Scarborough, Toronto, Canada, having escaped from China in the year 2015.
2. I have been, since the year 2012 a member of The Church of Almighty God (CAG), a Christian church whose members are severely persecuted in China.
3. I hereby declare that I am personally aware of the circumstances of Ms. Deng Liaomei, my co-religionist who was born in 1970, and resided in Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, China. I got to know her in 2012, we both are Church members of CAG and performed duty together for some time. When I was still in China, I heard the circumstances of Sister Deng's arrest and persecution from a sister.
4. On August 13, 2014, Ms. Deng was arrested in Diankou Town, Zhuji City, Zhejiang Province, China, for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and attending Church meetings with brothers and sisters.
5. She has been detained for 14 days by the Police Station in Diankou Town, Zhuji City, and was imprisoned in the local detention center from the date August 13, 2014 to the date August 27, 2014, for the sole reason of being a member of CAG and attending Church meetings with brothers and sisters.
6. After her completion of the required terms, the police forcibly tried to convert Deng. for 90 days, she was subjected to cruel and inhuman practices. The details are as below:

On the day of her completion of the required terms, Deng was forcibly escorted to New Century Hotel to be forcefully converted by the police officers. The conversion instructor forced her to see various videos of denying God and framing and slandering CAG. To force her to renounce her belief, they even tortured her using violent abuses, physical punishment, deprivation of sleep, degradations and ridicules, etc. But they failed to convert her. In the morning of October 9, 2014, Deng was sent to the Xinchang



Ruihe Resort, a base of forced conversion, and they continually tried to convert her for 46 days. During that period, she was punished to stand straight for 2 days and nights by the conversion instructor; she was exposed to the blows of the cold air-conditioner in the daytime and stood on the cold open ground at night. They also forbade her to eat, drink, sleep and move. Eventually, she was frozen and collapsed on the ground, and her whole body was black and blue.


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

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

CITY OF TORONTO

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
BEFORE ME, on the
21st day of March,
2018


Signature


(Seal) STEPHANIE KAIN-WAI FUNG

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires:

My commission does not expire.


(Signature)



5. Case of YAO Maigui

Mr. Yao Maigui was born on 10th January 1937 in Ru'nan County, Henan Province. On 12th March 2014, he was sentenced to five years in prison on the charge of “using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement.” This charge was pressed after he was accused of distributing books, keeping church materials in his home, and preaching the teachings of The Church of Almighty God.³

6. Case of REN Guixia

Ms. Ren Guixia, born on 7th October 1966, was arrested in April 2015 on the charge of “using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement” because of distributing books on believing in God to other Christians. On 31st July 2017, she was sentenced to nine years in prison.⁴

7. Case of YANG Xia

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

On 9th August 2017, she was sentenced to eight years in prison and was fined 50,000 RMB (approximately 6,500 euro).⁵

8. Case of FANG Ronghua

Born on 1st November 1969, Mr. Fang Ronghua was arrested in November 2015 in Dongtai City, Jiangsu Province on the charge of “organizing and using a Xie Jiao organization to undermine law enforcement” after transferring reading materials of the church and arranging meetings for The Church of Almighty God members. On 7th December 2016, he was sentenced to eight years in prison.⁶

Recommendations

Human Rights Without Frontiers urges China

- to release all the people who are detained for their mere affiliation to The Church of Almighty God (CAG),
- to cease imprisoning, detaining, and sentencing members of the CAG for the peaceful exercise of their freedom of religion,
- to prosecute and sentence the law enforcement forces and penitentiary staff who have used torture against members of the CAG,
- to notify the families whose relatives have died during their detention and in which

³ See the criminal verdict from the official website of the judicial opinions of china: <http://bit.ly/2H7wh2K>

⁴ See: <http://bit.ly/2stzBSX>

⁵ See: <http://bit.ly/2EMQAVe>

⁶ See: <http://bit.ly/2EgDhso>

circumstances,

- to reform the judicial oversight of Chinese security forces and prevent any interference of officials of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) as part of the necessary conditions for fair trials,
- to guarantee members of the CAG their right to freedom of conscience, expression, association, assembly and worship,
- to put an end to its campaign aiming at eradicating the CAG,
- to correct its information about the CAG in its public documents and communication, using the research work of international scholars about the CAG.