Perpetrator Information



Full Legal Name of Perpetrator: **Nguyen Huu Cau** (in Vietnamese: Nguyễn Hữu Cầu)^{1, 2}

Country: Vietnam

Title or Position: Brigadier General, Director of the Police Department of Nghe An Province;

Member of the National Assembly, Defense and Security Committee

Date of Birth: November 20, 1962

Place of Birth: Nghi Thiet Village, Nghi Loc District, Nghe An Province



¹ See: http://quochoi.vn/hoatdongdbqh/Pages/danh-sach-dai-bieu.aspx?ItemID=4854

² See: https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nguyễn Hữu Cầu (chính khách)

Full Legal Name of Perpetrator: Ton Thien Phuong (in Vietnamese: Tôn Thiện Phương)³

Country: Vietnam

Title or Position: Director of the People's Procuracy of Nghe An Province

Date of Birth: 1971 Place of Birth: Unknown

<u>Basis for IRFA sanctions:</u> Persecution and imprisonment of Catholics calling for environmental justice after the ecological disaster of 2016, use of Red Flag Associations to intimidate and incite hate speech against entire Catholic parishes and their priests, retaliation against victims and witnesses who denounced the Red Flag Associations and government officials directing them, travel ban against priests and parishioners who advocated for environmental justice

Command responsibility: Command responsibility is established in three ways.

- (1) Violations have happened in a coordinated manner and consistently across Nghe An Province, specifically targeting Catholic parishes, their lay leaders and their priests. This is indicative of a policy that originated at the provincial level. There is evidence that local government officials facilitated, supported and even directed activities of Red Flag Associations. The state media of Nghe An carried news with favorable commentaries about the activities of Red Flag Associations.⁴ In the case of Ke Gai Parish, for example, local government officials were caught on videotape directing members of the local Red Flag Association in their physical assault against some 30 female parishioners on December 17, 2017. See Appendix A.
- (2) The identified government officials received from the victims, witnesses and parish priests multiple reports and repeated requests for investigation. They ignored all reports and requests, and instead issued arrest warrants against some of the witnesses. Also, in any Vietnamese province, all police organizations districts, communes, and villages are under the director of the police department of the province (vertical chain of command as shown in Appendix E)

Nguyễn Văn Ân, a Catholic man who witnessed the attack and video recorded it, was subsequently prosecuted by the police - real reason: for his contribution to the report that had been submitted to the UN and he had to flee to Thailand. Ironically, he was also a formal witness for a government report on the incident. He and his wife escaped to Thailand with their two daughters. See Appendix B for details, including the official report with this victim as a witness.

(3) The identified government officials must have received inquiries from UN mandate holders on reported human rights violations.^{5, 6} More specifically, at the March 2019 review of Vietnam's implementation of the ICCPR, the UN Human Rights Committee brought up the issue

³ See: https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tôn Thiện Phương

⁴ Interview published on May 24, 2017 in "Cong An Nghe An", the organ of the Public Security Department of Nghe An Province: http://congannghean.vn/an-ninh-trat-tu/201705/xu-ly-nghiem-cac-chuc-sac-cuc-doan-loi-dung-ton-giao-de-kich-dong-gay-roi-739323/

⁵ UA VNM 2/2017, UN communication of March 21, 2017: https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=23023

https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=23672

of "Red Flag Associations" and recommended investigation and well as prosecution of the perpetrators:

"With reference to paragraphs 190–191 of the State party's report, please clarify whether hate speech is prohibited by law and the measures taken to investigate, prosecute and, if convicted, punish members of organizations, such as the "Red Flag Associations", or others involved in propaganda activities that promote and incite religious discrimination, violence and hate speech. "See:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fVNM%2fQ%2f3&Lang=en

The Vietnamese government acknowledged the existence of Red Flag Associations but did not take any action to investigate let alone prosecute the perpetrators:

"13. Upset by local extremist Catholic dignitaries who repeatedly made false accusation, distorted the history or socio-political events, and offended late Leader Ho Chi Minh, and frequently infringed upon the social order and security in the locality, a portion of the population in Nghe An province established the so-called "Red Flag Association" at their own discretion. Viet Nam does not encourage the establishment of such associations as the "Red Flag Association", and local governments employed measures to strengthen the management to ensure that such associations' activities neither violate laws and regulations, nor trigger discrimination, nor break the solidarity between the Catholics and non-Catholics". See: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/VNM/INT_CCPR_RLI_VNM_33107_E.pdf

In its concluding observations, the UN Human Rights Committee expressed concern that the Vietnamese authorities had not taken appropriate actions to investigate, prosecute and, if convicted, punish members of the Red Flag Associations:

"It is disturbed by reports that non-State actors, such as the "red flag associations" attack Catholic communities, and are involved in propaganda activities that promote and incite religious discrimination, violence and hate speech (arts. 2, 18–20 and 26)." See: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR/25C%2fVNM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

A few examples of hate speech materials sponsored by Vietnam which were found on the website of the Red Flag Association (Hoi Co Do): http://hoicodo.com

http://hoicodo.com/522476/cha-nguyen-dinh-thuc-dang-vay-ban-len-thanh-duong-thieng-lieng/

Rev. Nguyen Dinh Thuc is sullying the sacred church.

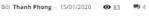




Trang chủ » Đối tượng » Cha Nguyễn Đình Thục đang vấy bắn lên thánh đường thiêng liêng

Đối tượng Từ Facebook

Cha Nguyễn Đình Thục đang vấy bẩn lên thánh đường thiêng liêng





Trong buổi lễ Chúa Nhật thường niên vừa qua, tại giáo xứ Song Ngọc, cha Nguyễn Đình Thục đã tổ chức thắp nến cầu nguyện cho ông Lê Đình Kình và những người gây rối trật tại Đồng Tâm. Sự việc đang gây phẫn nộ trong cộng đoàn, vì đó là hành động cổ xúy cho tội phạm khủng bố, giết người man rợ.

Cái sai lầm lớn của cha Thục, đó là quá nóng vội khi đánh giá một vấn đề mà cha không phải là người trong cuộc. Với những thông tin chính thức về vụ việc tại Đồng Tâm, nếu như ai đó vẫn gọi những kẻ giết người man rợ ở xã Đồng Tâm là "dân" thì quả thực là sai lầm, vì không có người dân chân chính nào lại dùng lựu đạn, bom xăng, dao phóng... tấn công lực lượng thi hành công vụ ở xã Đồng Tâm làm 03 cán bộ, chiến sĩ Công hi sinh. Đặc biệt là cách mà họ tấm xăng, thiêu sống 3 chiến sỹ công an trượt chân tụt xuống hố sâu thì đây là hành động của cầm thú chứ không phải là con người chứ đừng nói gì gọi họ là "dân".

Có dân nào lại đi chống trá, ra tay sát hại chính những người đang báo vệ mình? Có dân nào lại dùng lựu đạn, bom xăng tự chế, dùng dao phóng... để tấn công, sát hại những người đang ngày đêm giữ gìn sự an toàn cho chính họ và cho xã hội? Thưa cha Thục, dân không bao giờ giết cán bộ cả, chỉ có giặc mới làm điều đó, chỉ có giặc mới giết những người thi



http://hoicodo.com/601850/giua-mua-covit-nguyen-dinh-thuc-van-bay-tro-chong-nha-nuoc

In the midst of the COVID pandemic, Nguyen Dinh Thuc continues to play the game of opposing the government.

Giữa mùa côvít, Nguyễn Đình Thục vẫn bày trò chống nhà nước



Được biết đến là 1 trong 2 Linh mục chống đối điên cuồng nhất của GP Vinh dưới thời Giám mục Nguyễn Thái Hợp (hiện là Gm Giáo phận Hà Tỉnh). Nhưng dù sao so với "người đồng cấp" – Đặng Hữu Nam thì Nguyễn Đình Thục, hiện là quản xứ Song Ngọc, Giáo phận Vinh được đánh giá khôn ngoạn và dù sao hoạt động cũng có những tính toán hơn.

Vậy nhưng, cái cách ông ta kéo đồng đào Giáo dân của mình lên trụ sở chính quyền xã để yêu sách những vấn đề về đất đai (dù sai phạm rành rành ra đó) trong bối cảnh đại dịch viêm phối do Covid19 đang hoành hành, phức tạp đang cho thấy: Những nhận xét nói trên về Lm chống đối tại Giáo phận Vinh này chưa hoàn toàn chính xác. Đó cũng là biểu hiện của một thế hệ Linh mục luôn coi thường vận nước, chỉ nhăm nhằm đòi cho được những lợi quyền riêng của mình bất chấp nước nhà, dân tình đang khốn khó trước những vấn đề ngoài dư kiến.

Câu chuyện được trang Người Công giáo cho biết như sau: "Ngày 13/3/2020, cha Jb đã dẫn đầu cùng với HĐMV Gx và khoảng 60 bà con giáo dân Giáo họ Văn Thai thuộc Gx Song Ngọc đã kéo lên UBND xã.



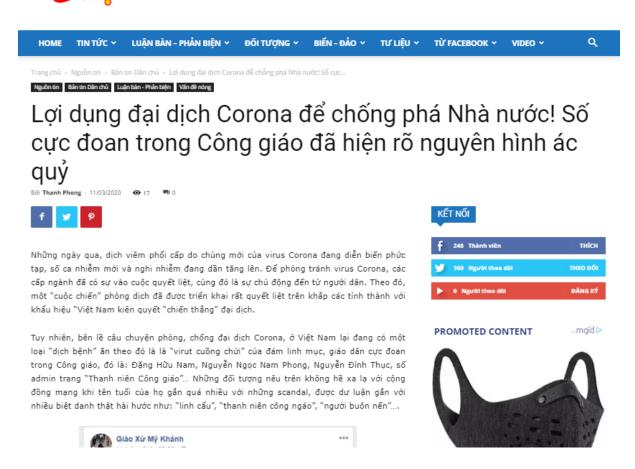




Men, You Don't Need Viagra If You Do This Once A Day

http://hoicodo.com/549972/loi-dung-dai-dich-corona-de-chong-pha-nha-nuoc-so-cuc-doan-trong-cong-giao-da-hien-ro-nguyen-hinh-ac-quy/

Taking advantage of the coronavirus pandemic to undermine the government, Catholic extremists revealed their devilish nature.

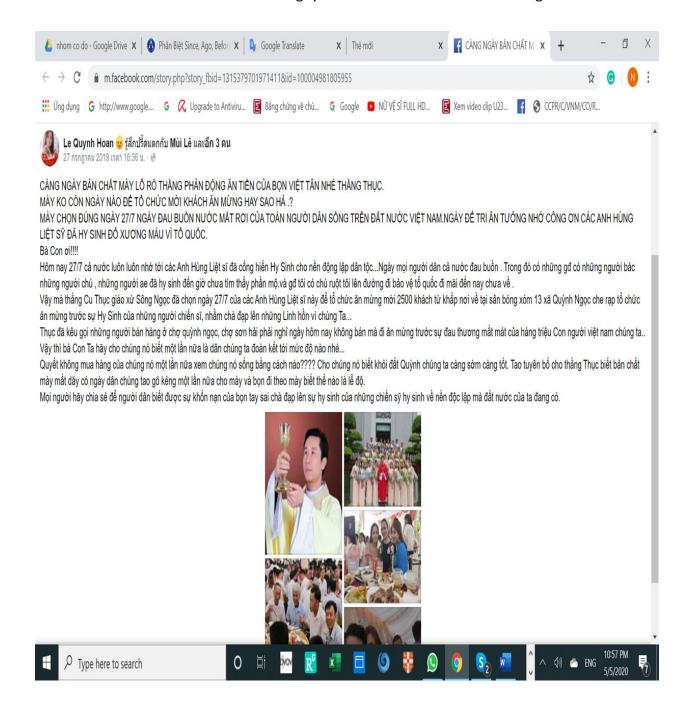


One of the Red Flag Association leaders, Ms. Le Quynh Hoan, still posts materials attacking local Catholic priests as shown below (Appendix F includes a number of other profane and abusive postings).

1/ https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1315379701971411&id=100004981805955

This one, like her other postings, uses extremely offensive language: "Thuc, the reactionary scum who takes money from Viet Tan (note: the Communist government of Vietnam designated the Viet Tan Party as a terrorist group), your true nature reveals itself more and more with each passing day".

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Another of her postings attacks Rev. Dang Huu Nam: "This dog rings the bell wherever he goes; let us crush his brain with it. He takes money from Viet Tan..."

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1115735428602507&id=100004981805955



BPSOS's report on the Red Flag Associations, published March 27, 2018, described Le Quynh Hoan's role in hosting the Convention of Alliance of Red Flag Associations to coordinate their attacks on Catholic communities in and beyond Nghe An Province.

Impact of applying IRFA visa restrictions to perpetrators:

Faced with criticism by the international community, including UN mandate holders, foreign governments and human rights organizations, the Vietnamese Government has increasingly used non-state actors to suppress entire religious communities in combination with selective punishment of prominent members of those communities, including heavy prison sentences. Nghe An Province stands out among all provinces in its use of this strategy –Red Flag Associations were first organized in Nghe An Province and its model was later replicated in other provinces. Applying visa restrictions on responsible government officials would send a clear message to the responsible authorities at the provincial level that they are being watched, which may cause them to scale down the ongoing crackdown against Catholic parishes. In the longer term, the sanctions may compel other provincial governments and the central government to rethink their approach towards religious communities.

Additionally, the government of Vietnam has sought to silence critics of the government and those who expose corrupt government officials by increasingly restrictive laws and decrees. Its 2018 Cybersecurity Law, effective January 1, 2019, and the Prime Minister's Decree 12/2020/ND-CP, effective April 15, 2020, impose heavy sanctions against those who defame individuals or organizations. Yet, the government has allowed the Red Flag Associations to, freely and with impunity, spread hate speech and defamation against religious leaders and organizations in violation of national laws and government decrees. Imposing IRFA targeted sanctions against the two recommended government officials may serve as a reminder to the Vietnamese government as a whole that anti-freedom of expression laws also apply to government-sponsored "opinion shapers."

Appendix A – Links to reports and news stories

Red Flag Associations: An emerging threat to Catholic communities in Vietnam, BPSOS -- Religious Freedom Project, March 27, 2018:

http://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BPSOS-Report-on-Red-Flag-Associations-03-27-18.pdf

UPR joint submission on freedoms of expression, press and internet, BPSOS & IJAVN, July 2018: http://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Vietnam-UPR-2019-joint-submission-on-freedoms-of-thought-and-expression-1.pdf

List of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Viet Nam, UN Human Rights Committee, August 16, 2018:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR %2fC%2fVNM%2fQ%2f3&Lang=en

List of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Viet Nam Addendum -- Replies of Viet Nam to the list of issues, November 26, 2018:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/VNM/INT_CCPR_RLI_VNM_33107_E_.pdf

Concluding observations on the third periodic report of Viet Nam, UN Human Rights Committee, August 29, 2019:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fVNM%2fCO%2f3&Lang=en

UA VNM 2/2017, UN communication of March 21, 2017:

https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=23 023

UA VNM 2/20182, UN communication of February 21, 2018:

https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=23 672

State-Linked Thugs in Vietnam Attack Parents Questioning School Fees, Feb. 28, 2018: https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/parents-03012018173531.html

Vietnam Catholic Priests Harassed, Threatened by 'Red Flag' Group, Oct. 29, 2017: https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/redshirts-catholic-10302017165759.html

Catholics in Nghệ An still targeted by Red Flag militants, Oct. 31, 2017:

http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Catholics-in-Ngh%E1%BB%87-An-still-targeted-by-Red-Flag-militants-42204.html

Vietnamese "Red Flags" Thugs Attack Catholic Parishioners in Nghe An, December 18, 2017: https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/thugs-12182017163231.html

Vietnam parishioners attacked by 'red flag' mob, Dec. 19, 2017: https://www.ucanews.com/news/vietnam-parishioners-attacked-by-red-flag-mob/81104

Appendix B – Police crackdown against Catholics in Nghe An Province

The Vietnamese government failed to punish the Taiwanese conglomerate Formosa Plastics Group for the environmental disaster which its steel plant in Ha Tinh, Vietnam caused through the discharge of hazardous waste in the sea which resulted in a massive fish kill and devastated the fishing industry along the coast of Central Vietnam. Many Catholics living near the coast lost their livelihood. When they tried to demand compensation, the government punished them. The government of Nghe An Province arrested the following parishioners:

- 1. Mr. Hà Văn Thành, DoB: December 5, 1982, address: Community No. 7, Nghi Dien Commune, Nghi Loc District; date of arrest: October 24, 2019. Sentenced to 2.5 years in prison and 3 years of post-prison probation.
- 2. Mr. Hoàng Đức Bình, DoB: February 10, 1983, address: Community No. 6, Hung Trung Commune, Hung Nguyen District; date of arrest: May 15, 2017. Sentenced to 14 years in prison and 5 years of post-prison probation.
- 3. Mr. Lê Đình Lượng, DoB: December 10, 1965, address: ; date of arrest: July 24, 2017. Sentenced on August 16, 2018 to 20 years in prison and 5 years of post-prison probation. An appeals court upheld his sentence on October 18, 2018.
- 4. Mr. Nguyễn Nam Phong, DoB: 1980, address: Community No. 13, Son Hai Commune, Quynh Luu District; date of arrest: November 28, 2017. Sentenced on January 25, 2018 to 2 years in prison (released 4 months early).
- 5. Mr. Nguyễn Năng Tĩnh, DoB: October 4, 1976, address: Quynh Hung Commune, Quynh Luu District; date of arrest: May 29, 2019. Sentenced on November 15, 2019 to 11 years in prison and 5 years of post-prison probation. An appeals court upheld his sentence on April 20, 2020.
- 6. Mr. Nguyễn Văn Oai, DoB: June 18, 1981, address: Community No. 4, Quynh Vinh Commune, Hoang Mai Town. Sentenced on September 18, 2017 to 5 years in prison and 4 years of post-prison probation. An appeals court upheld his sentence on January 18, 2018.
- 7. Mr. Nguyễn Viết Dũng, DoB: 1986. Sentenced on April 12, 2018 to 7 years in prison and 5 years of post-prison probation. An appeals court reduced his sentence by a year on August 15, 2018 in a speedy trial without his defense attorney because the government notified this attorney too late.
- 8. Mr. Nguyễn Văn Ân, DoB: August 20, 1989, address: North Kẻ Gai Community, Hung Tay Commune, Hung Nguyen District. The details of his story are shown below to illustrate the brutal approach to punish dissidents by the local government.

Mr. Nguyễn Văn Ân, Catholic from Kẻ Gai Parish (Vietnam)

On December 17, 2017, the commanders of Nghệ An Province Police and the police division of Nghệ An Province Police in charge of Hưng Nguyên District ("Hưng Nguyên District Police") ordered a violent assault on Catholics from Kẻ Gai Parish in Hưng Nguyên District. This incident (involving an army of "Red Flag Association" thugs under police direction) was reported to the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Religion or Belief in February 2018.

Nguyễn Văn Ân, a Catholic man who witnessed the attack and video recorded it, was subsequently prosecuted by the police - real reason: for his contribution to the report that had

been submitted to the UN and he had to flee to Thailand. Ironically, he was also a formal witness for a government report on the incident. Although the government never publicized the official report because it was truthful about the government's role in directing the attack on the Catholics, the report was later translated into English by Boat People SOS and submitted to the UN.

Translation of Nguyễn Văn Ân's Story In His Own Words

I made a video of the government's attack and, as a witness, I signed the government's official report on the December 17, 2017 incident (shown later in this document). The others who signed were the chief of police of Hung Nguyên District, the representative of the government employees of Hung Tây Commune, and the representative of the victims.

On December 18, 2017, I turned over the video and photos that I took to the pastor of Kẻ Gai Parish, Rev. Nguyễn Đức Nhân, and provided a detailed account of what I saw when the government's force attacked peaceful, unarmed parishioners on December 17, 2017, the substance of the report submitted to the Special Rapporteur in February 2018. The report identified the individuals who played a key role in the government's December 17, 2017 crackdown: Mr. Nguyễn Văn Thu, chairman of the People's Committee of Hưng Tây Commune, Mr. Cao Minh Lực and the chief of the police force of Hưng Tây Commune. They directed the Red Flag Association (thugs funded covertly by the government) and therefore should have been charged with battery, damaging others' property, disturbing the peace, and failure to rescue (for letting thugs beat up victims without intervening). The victims jointly submitted a complaint to Nghệ An Province Police on January 18, 2018.

On January 29, 2018, Senior Lieutenant-Colonel Cao Ánh Hồng (Nghệ An Province Police) acknowledged the receipt of the complaint. However, the police started to persecute the victims instead of investigating the attack: it charged me with "unlawful restraint".

Nghệ An Province Police sent police summons to me on May 3 (again on May 9), 2018, and, after seeing no response from me, on May 17, 2018. In the morning of May 17 a group of police officers came to my house to arrest me. I had begun my escape and arrived in Thailand on May 23, 2018 (I registered with UNHCR on June 1, 2018 to begin the process of applying for refugee status).

On August 18 and 19, 2018, I participated in the Southeast Asia Freedom of Religion or Belief (SEAFORB) Conference (held in Bangkok, Thailand). At the conference I informed the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Religion or Belief and other entities of the Ke Gai Parish incident (see photos).

Nghệ An Province Police sent me a fourth summons on September 17, 2018, followed by its posting my arrest warrant on September 26, 2018. UNHCR interviewed me on October 6, 2018 (related to my refugee status application).

3. My wife and our two daughters: victims of police harassment related to my providing information to the UN

Hoàng Thị Ngọc, b. April 4, 1990 in Hưng Tây Commune (wife); Nguyễn Hoàng Khánh Linh, b. August 4, 2014 in Hưng Tây Commune (daughter), and Nguyễn Hoàng Hải Hà, b. May 16, 2016 (both daughters also born in this commune in Nghệ An Province).

After my escape, police officers came to our house several times to question my wife about me and try to make her convince me to return and give myself up. They pressured the local elementary school to expel my older daughter and subsequently pressured my wife's employer to dismiss her on October 1, 2018. The government persecuted my family because my wife refused to help them capture me and stop information from going to the UN. Facing increasing pressure, my wife began her escape to Thailand with our 2 daughters on December 4, 2018 and registered with UNHCR in Bangkok on December 6, 2018.

Translation of the government report that cited Mr. Ân as one of the witnesses.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM Independence – Liberty – Happiness OFFICIAL INCIDENT REPORT

At 11:30 am on December 17, 2017, at Mr. Nguyễn Văn Trường's home in Bắc Kẻ Gai 1 Hamlet, Hưng Tây Commune, we, the following individuals, were present:

- 1. Mr. Lê Văn Thái, Hưng Nguyên District Police Commander
- 2. Mr. Trần Văn Hiển, Deputy Party Secretary of Hưng Tây Commune
- 3. Mr. Vương Trường Sinh, Deputy Chief of Combined Police Force of Hưng Nguyên
- 4. Mr. Võ Đình Chỉ (born 1930), resident of Bắc Kẽ Gai 2 Hamlet
- 5. Mr. Võ Đình Phúc (born in 1961), resident of Bắc Kẽ Gai Hamlet
- 6. Mr. Nguyễn Văn Ân (born 1989), resident of Bắc Kẽ Gai Hamlet

We prepared the incident report with the content shown below:

At around 9:30 am on December 17, 2017, while a number of residents of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet, Hưng Tây Commune, were working on an irrigation system in the field in front of Mr. Võ Văn Sự's home in Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet, a number of Red Flag Association members (people in red shirts with Vietnam's national flags draped around them) came and beat them (residents), causing injuries to the victims; Mr. Thu, Chairman of the People's Committee of Hưng Tây Commune, and Mr. Lực, Chief of Hưng Tây Commune Police, participated in the beatings; the incident was witnessed by representatives of the Hưng Nguyên District government and the Hưng Tây Commune government, and a number of policemen of Hưng Nguyên District. Mr. Võ Đình Vạn (born in 1974), a resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet, saw Red Flag Association members attacking several women. As he tried to intervene on behalf of the victims, Mr. Lực and Mr. Thu attacked him. Mr. Vạn passed out and fell down on the road from the acute pain in his abdomen, head, and other parts of his body. After the assault, Mr. Lực, Mr. Thu, and the Red Flag Association members quickly dispersed. The government's assault caused Mr. Vạn much pain, resulted in the disappearance of Mr. Võ Đình Nhàn of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet, and injured the following persons:

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Lệ (born in 1946), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet, Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Đàn (born in 1958), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

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Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Thơ (born in 1985),

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Thiết (born in 1964), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Phạm Thị Lợi (born in 1970), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 2 Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Vượng (born in 1977), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 3 Hamlet,

Mrs. Phan Thị Phúc (born in 1973), resident of Trung Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Thu (born in 1971), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 1 Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Thành (51 years old), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 1 Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Bình (born in 1980), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 2 Hamlet, Hưng Tây District;

Mrs. Đặng Thị Hồng (born in 1979), resident of Trung Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Kim (born in 1967), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai 1 Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Sáng (born in 19 illegible), resident of Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Ngô Thị Nhi (born in 1972), resident of Nam Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Thân (65 years old), resident of Kẻ Gai Hamlet,

Mrs. Nguyễn Thị Hiền (born in 1966), resident of Bắc Kẻ Gai Hamlet.

In addition, Hung Tây Commune Police also destroyed an 80-watt loudspeaker made in Thailand and a cell phone.

The report was completed at 12:30 pm on the same date; then it was read to the parties cited in the second paragraph; all agreed on the content of the report and signed below.

Chief of Hưng Nguyên Police Lê Văn Thái (signed)

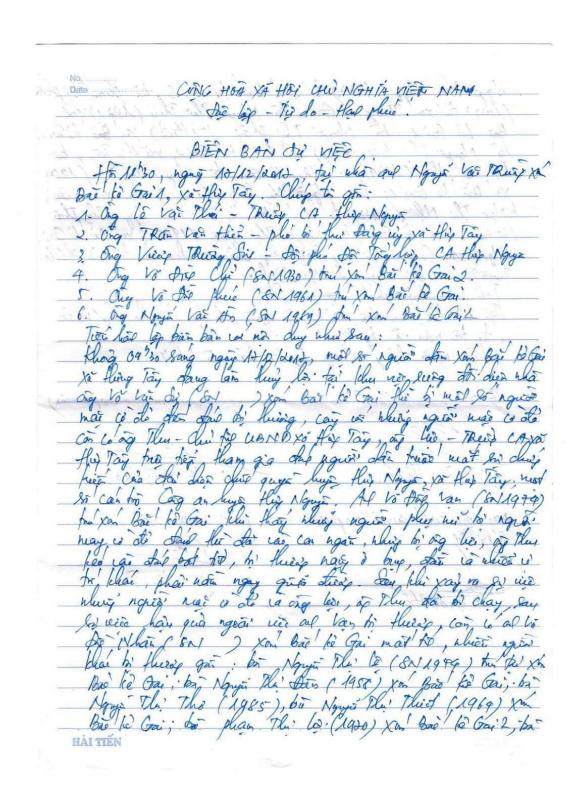
Participating government. employee (report preparer) Vương Trường Sinh (signed)

Local Government Representative Deputy Party Secretary Trần Văn Hiển (signed)

Witness Nguyễn Văn Ân (signed)

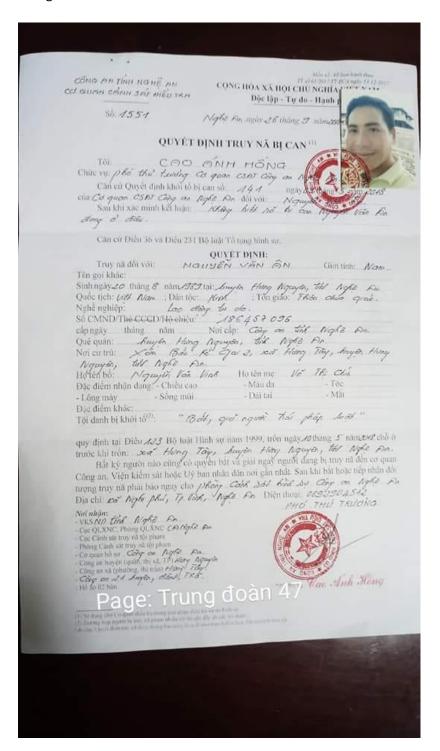
The image of the handwritten report (in Vietnamese) is shown next.

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Below: Image of Arrest Warrant for Nguyễn Văn Ân - dated 9-28-2018 Issued by Senior Lieutenant-Colonel Cao Ánh Hồng

Charge: unlawful restraint.



Appendix C – List of incident reports submitted to UN mandate holders on gross violations of religious freedom committed by the police of Nghe An Province against parishioners who demonstrated to demand environmental justice following the ecological disaster caused by the Formosa Steel Plant

The filename of each report precedes its summary.

- 1. CATH SongNgoc_Inci_En_Events2017: about a crackdown on February 14, 2017 when more than 600 victims from 3 communes in Nghe An Province, i.e., Quynh Ngoc, Son Hai, and Quynh Tho, set out to file a complaint against Formosa Plastics Group for justice's sake, knowing that the government had been protecting this guilty company. The government conducted a violent crackdown to stop the litigation, injuring dozens of victims. Elsewhere, in May 2017 government forces harassed other parishioners through conducting military exercises using live ammunition next to their chapel and assembled approximately 1,000 thugs to disrupt Mass on May 30, 2017. On May 31, thugs destroyed property in several private homes. In June 2017, thugs rode motorcycles on the streets, back and forth at high speed to make loud noises in full view of police officers. They lit a bonfire at about 2 AM on June 11, 2017.
- 2. CATH KeGai_En NgDucNhan 2018-02-19 Events Dec2017: about the incident on December 17, 2017 when government forces used violence against female parishioners who were working on an irrigation project on land belonging to parishioners because the owners planned to donate that land to the church whereas government policy is to weaken religion.
- 3. CATH DangHuuNam En Events2018July-Dec: In July to December 2018, the local government in Yên Thành District of Nghệ An Province harassed and its non-state actors threatened to kill the Catholic priest of Mỹ Khánh Parish and several of the parishioners when they exercised their right to pray, associate with others and peacefully express their opinions. Red Flag Association members on motorcycles zigzagged right next to the marching protesters. A day earlier, from 2 p.m. on August 15, thousands of perpetrators (from the entities previously cited, e.g., Red Flag Association, Women Association, etc.) descended on Rev. Nam's parish to intimidate through noisy accusations and insults amplified by the use of loudspeakers throughout the night of August 15. In September 2018, the head of the recently established Red Flag Association of the Quỳnh Khôi Community in Khánh Thành Commune, Mr. Nguyễn Đình Thọ (also a local police officer), with 2 accomplices, entered the church twice when wearing only shorts without even a T-shirt, to insult and threaten to kill Rev. Nam. In November 2018, under the direction of the government of Yên Thành District, the Khánh Thành Commune government hosted a public denunciation of Rev. Nam. In the presence of the various associations controlled by the government (including Red Flag), provincial and district television and radio station crews, and officials representing the provincial and district governments, accusers announced "crimes" committed by Rev. Nam, urged his expulsion from the parish.
- 4. CATH SongNgocParish_En Event2019Feb: The government monitored, harassed local Catholics and prevented 2 Taiwanese attorneys from assisting 12 local Catholics in preparing a court complaint against the Formosa Plastics Group for having caused a major pollution of the local sea in April 2016, a disaster for the local economy, and state of mind and livelihood of residents. The unlawful and aggressive monitoring and trailing by Vietnamese security agents working for the police of the commune and police of the district made the attorneys extremely

fearful when these agents were stationed on the roads leading to the parish and around the parish. Security agents also followed a Catholic priest who attempted to take the 2 attorneys to a safer location.

5. CATH JBThuc (Nguyen)_En Event 2020 Jan & 2019 Nov: Catholic Priest John Baptista Thục (family name: Nguyễn, middle name: Đình), the pastor of Song Ngoc Parish in Central Vietnam, has submitted reports on religious persecution to the Special Rapporteur in prior years (the government-sponsored Red Flag Association was a major non-State agent). Vietnam retaliates by banning his foreign travel and harassing in other ways such as preventing him from celebrating Mass at a Catholic church in another diocese.

January 7, 2020 - at the Church of the Society of the Divine Word in Phú Trung Parish, 1434 Lạc Long Quân Street, Tân Bình District, HCM City.

Mass started at 8:30AM on the occasion of the ordainment of a deacon who grew up in Song Ngoc Parish. A few days earlier, HCM City police had already come to the church to pressure the superior to not let Rev. John Baptista Thục celebrate Mass. In 2019 this priest had been prevented from celebrating Mass in September and November.

CATH PROT HateSpeech En ND-Thuc DH-Nam YP-Hdok:

The Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam and/or its non-State actor in the central provinces of Vietnam, the Red Flag Association (Hội Cờ Đỏ in Vietnamese, website: hoicodo.com), punish 3 religious freedom advocates for their peaceful religious activities and for reporting violations to the UN by spreading libelous materials directed at the 3 victims on the internet. The materials posted on their websites include accusations such as the United States paying the victims to assist its government in its plot to interfere in Vietnamese affairs; the victims are traitors to their country or work with a terrorist organization to undermine the Vietnamese government, etc. The authors used pejorative words for Catholic priests such as "black crow" (black being the color of their cassocks) and characterized a victim as being "brain dead".

Appendix D – List of priests and parishioners that the government of Nghe An placed under travel ban and list of current prisoners of conscience related to the crackdown against Catholics in Nghe An Province

Travel Ban

Rev. John Baptista Nguyễn Đình Thục Rev. Anthony Đặng Hữu Nam

In Prison

Hà Văn Thành Hoàng Đức Bình Lê Đình Lượng Nguyễn Nam Phong Nguyễn Năng Tĩnh Nguyễn Văn Oai Nguyễn Viết Dũng

Appendix E. Organization of the Vietnamese police force

See below excerpts from Public Security Ministry's official site, http://mps.gov.vn/web/guest/english-detail/-/vcmsviewcontent/bZCI/2401/0/11801:

The organizational system of the People's Public Security Forces

- 1. The organizational system of the People's Public Security Forces is composed of: a/ The Public Security Ministry;
- b/Police Departments of provinces and centrally-run cities;
- c/ Police organizations of rural districts, urban districts, provincial towns and provincially-run cities;
- d/Police organizations of communes, wards and townships.
- 2. Commune police organizations constitute a part-time armed force, playing the core role in "the entire population protects the Fatherland's security" movement and ensuring social security, order and safety at grassroots levels. They submit to the direct and comprehensive leadership of local Party Committees, the management and administration of commune People's Committees, and the professional direction and guidance of superior public security organizations.

The Law provides for the organization, operation, equipment, uniform, training, cultivation, regimes, and policies towards commune police organizations.

3. Basing oneself on the security and order requirements and within the ambit of his own tasks and powers, the Minister of Public Security shall decide on establishment of police stations and organizations as well as independent units to be deployed in necessary locations.

Appendix F. Examples of abusive postings by Red Flag Association leader Le Quynh Hoan

She and her cohorts use very vulgar language to attack priests, including Rev. Nguyen Dinh Thuc, such as "Thuc, reactionary scum, your father be damned..."

 $\underline{https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1315257381983643\&id=100004981805955?sfnsn=mo}\\$



She incited her Facebook fans to calumniate Priest Thuc, calling for his death: "Let's fight him one day", "Slash him, miss", "Let's beat him to death the next time we see him"...

BPSOS – IRFA Visa Restrictions Case 4: Nguyen Huu Cau and Ton Thien Phuong



She cursed at the ancestors of priests who are "brain dead" below, when attacking Rev. Tran Phuc Cai of Ke Dong Parish in Ha Tinh:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1547549958754383&id=100004981805955

