

## Vietnam's Persecution against Montagnard Christians in the Central Highlands

Prepared by BPSOS, January 2021

**Egregious human rights violations:** Imprisonment, intimidation, forced conversion to state-sanctioned faith, extra-judicial killing, mistreatment of prisoners of conscience.

The persecution against Montagnard Christians emanated from policies at the provincial and regional, if not central, government levels. We can trace the regional policy to the Central Highlands Steering Committee, founded in 2002 by the Vietnamese Communist Party. In 2004, the Ministry of Public Security established its Central Highlands Security Bureau (PA 90) to coordinate the implementation of policies set by the Central Highlands Steering Committee.<sup>1</sup> BPSOS cited several prominent sources (including government websites associated with the Public Security Ministry and Prime Minister's office) discussing very explicitly the need to "eradicate the evil cults" - the official characterization of the various unapproved Montagnard Christian denominations that have been so thoroughly persecuted. The 2017 report cited articles such as the one titled "Those who rescue the people from darkness", dated February 27, 2015, and published on Public Security Minister Quang's website: "...When I arrived in the Central Highlands, our task of rescuing the people from the evil Hà Môn cult was accomplished only recently. The Security Team of the Police Force of the Town of Kontum performed deeds that were representative of the indefatigable efforts of security forces throughout the Central Highlands in our fight against reactionary enemy forces disguised as ethnic religious groups..." <http://trandaiquang.org/nhung-nguoi-cuu-dan-ra-khoi-bong-toi-u-me.html>

Equally explicit material was in another article by the Public Security Ministry:

*"Through 10 years of growth and combating the enemy, a more mature Ethnic Communities Security Office (PA90) of Gia Lai Province, in coordination with the local government and the people, has derailed plots by the reactionary FULRO and contributed to the security of the region. From 2004 on, the Office has unmasked and dealt with several FULRO organizations, "Degar Evangelical Church", and established 3 projects to end FULRO elements' operation out of the forest. The Office captured 12 Hà Môn Cult adherents, convinced 69 fugitives to give themselves up, made substantial progress in resolving the Hà Môn Cult issue, and achieved several other unheralded successes.*

*With its outstanding results, PA90 has been honored 4 times with the President's Order of Merit while its employees have been honored with several other awards from the President, the Prime Minister, and other officials."* Source: Public Security Ministry, Heroes in the battle against FULRO". See <http://vnca.cand.com.vn/Truyen-thong/Nhung-nguoi-linh-anh-hung-chong-Fulro-350266/>

### Background information:

The following chart includes instances of persecution directed at Montagnard Protestant house churches in the Central Highlands and is compiled from incident reports that we have submitted to the UN Special Procedures since 2013. These instances include 25 or

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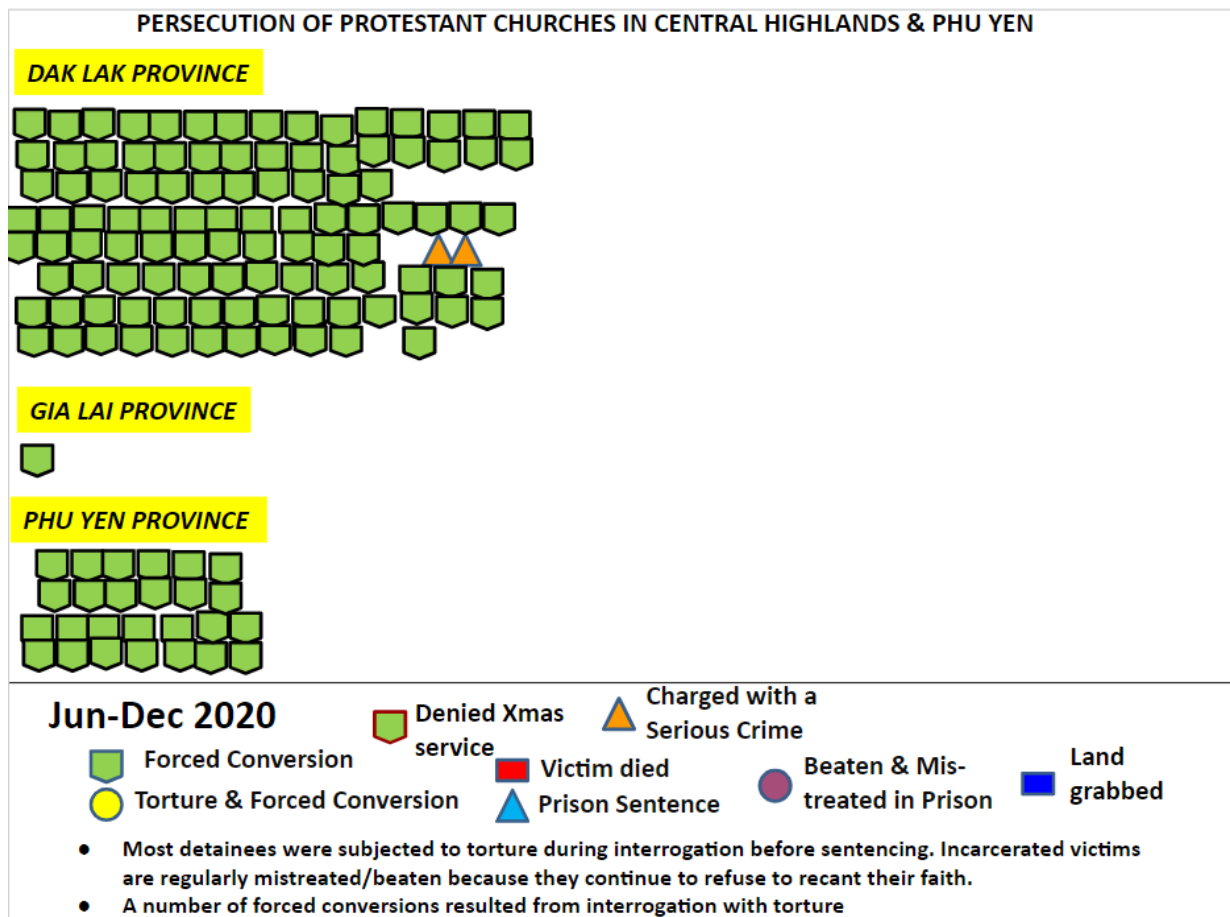
<sup>1</sup> Vietnam's Persecution against Montagnard Christians in the Central Highlands (BPSOS 2017)

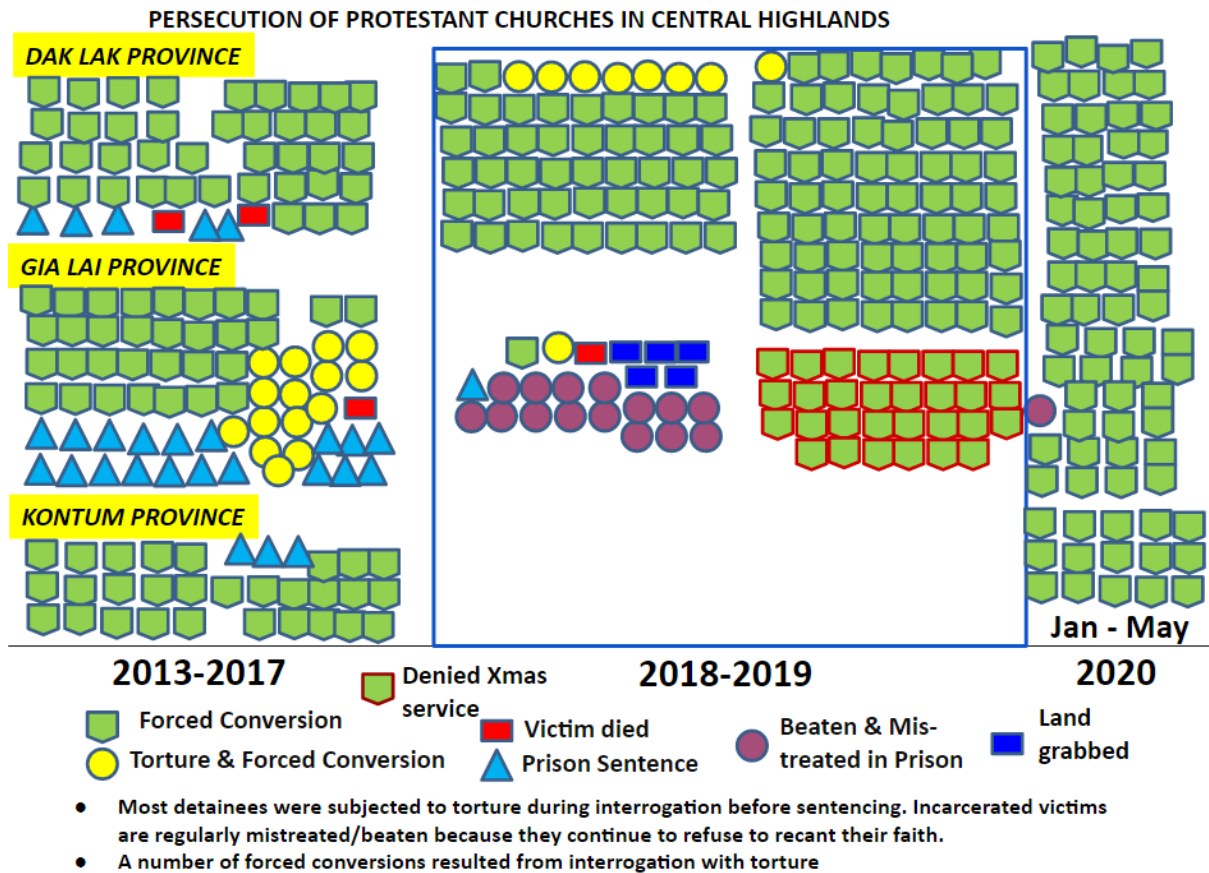
more incidents of torture, 4 extrajudicial killings, over 30 imprisonment cases, 150 reports of forced renouncement of faith, and 4 detentions exceeding a month without warrants.

The chart shows a pattern that is consistent over time and spans multiple provinces. For example, affiliates of the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands in different provinces, and in multiple communes of each affected province, were targeted for forced renouncement of faith by the police at both the local and provincial levels, all occurring at around the same time. Other Montagnard Christian house churches, such as the Dega, HaMon, Lutheran and Mennonite house churches, were similarly targeted in those provinces.

The incidents included in the chart occurred under both the more recent and prior chairmanships of the Central Highlands Steering Committee (note: in 2018 the central government no longer puts the public security minister in this position but has not changed its focus on eradicating independent churches).

**Figure 1. Summary of incidents of religious intolerance affecting Vietnam’s Montagnards**





*Figure 1 notes:*

- Each symbol represents an individual being persecuted on a specific day – can be the same individual on a different day or a different individual on the same day – this characterization allows one to compare the persecution severity among different provinces.
- The mistreatment of imprisoned senior members of Christian churches, when reported, were added to the graph (e.g., the purple circles).

Below are summaries of the incident reports. The reports were primarily compiled from first sources. These reports have been submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion and Belief and are available upon request.

Approximately 60 victims imprisoned in 2013 or earlier and who are currently in prison or were released within the past 4 years are listed in the last of the appendices.

In spite of Vietnam appearing to heed the Human Rights Committee input following their review of Vietnam in early 2019, reports from victims of persecution which the UN received in 2020 show that Vietnam has been increasing pressure on defenders of human rights and religious freedom.

Wherever there are independent Montagnard Christians, meaning they have not joined the government-sanctioned denominations, local units under the provincial police department continue to harass to stop them from exercising their freedom of religion. Phu Yen Province police not only monitor Phu Yen residents, but also disrupted a meeting involving Montagnard Christians from Dak Lak Province visiting their fellow adherents in Phu Yen Province - Y Nuen Ayun and Y Krec Bya visiting Nay Y Blang, a resident of Phu Yen Province (*Year 2020 incident in a report to the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief (SR-ForB) on May 13, 2020, filename: PROTChrist GNM\_En YNuen YKrec NayBlang Ydjao Event 2020 Apr & May*). Across religions, across provinces, whenever some adherents observed a UN-proclaimed International Day such as the International Human Rights Day (December 10) or the International Day Commemorating Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief (August 22), local government units would interfere.

This suggests that the central government in Hanoi has been tolerating, if not instructing provincial governments to deny freedom of religion and freedom of opinion and expression. In addition, the overall hostility towards independent religious organizations and attempts to coerce their adherents to leave their churches and join government-controlled religious organizations reveal clearly that the Vietnamese government has always feared the exercise of human rights and will continue to suppress religious freedom which it considers a serious threat to its grip on power. In recent months Vietnam has been targeting family members of human rights advocates to put even more pressure on the advocates and stop their activities.

While advocacy by international human rights organizations, including BPSOS, has caused the Vietnamese government to seek less visible ways of forcing independent religious groups to submit to the Party's control, in remote areas, particularly where independent religious groups have no experience with working with the international community, victims are still charged with serious crimes as recently as October 7, 2020. *Report PROTDegar\_En YTup Ysitop Event 2020 Oct shows Y Tup Knul charged with "activities aiming to overthrow the government", a crime punishable with a long prison sentence. The victim is still in detention in Dak Lak Province.*

In 2020, government intervention when Montagnard Christians observed the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Violence Based on Religion or Belief (described further below), pointed to a strong pattern of intolerance at the local government level and total absence of directions from the central government in spite of its commitments to reforms suggested by the Human Rights Committee. Furthermore, this shows the local government's disregard for Vietnam's Law on Belief and Religion.

#### Montagnard Christian events in 2019 and 2020 related to their religious activities and observance of UN-proclaimed International Days

In 2020, 13 Montagnard Christians were targeted in public denunciations staged by the local government aiming to shame them and force them to recant their faith. This is the largest number of public denunciation victims per year reported to the UN to date by the Montagnards of Vietnam through Boat People SOS.

*Report PROTEcSo Christ Reprisals KrNang KrBong\_En EaHo EaBhok Events 2020Feb, submitted on March 5, 2020. Victims: seven Montagnard adherents of the Evangelical Church of Christ from Kơ ÊMông Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cư Kuin District, Dak Lak Province.*

*Report PROTChr Presb GNM HRD\_En YPhườngYTenYKhiuYHưng Event 2020Jan, submitted on February 16, 2020. Victims: six Montagnard adherents of the Presbyterian Church from Tara Village and Puôr Village, Hòa Đông Commune, Krông Pắc District, Dak Lak Province.*

Montagnard Christian events in 2019 and 2020 related to government attempts to prevent information related to religious persecution and other kinds of persecution from reaching the UN and international community

Category A: Blatant interference with meetings scheduled by U.S. diplomats in Gia Lai and Dak Lak Provinces (home of many victims) or harassment after meeting with the diplomats.

The police surrounded the hotel where the visiting diplomats stayed and intercepted victims who had been invited to meet with the diplomats who were from the U.S. Consulate in Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in attempts to stop all of them from revealing to the diplomats how the government has been violating their religious and other freedoms. After a number of victims succeeded in meeting with the diplomats, the police harassed and interrogated those victims.

*Report PROTChrist YNguyet KsorLoi\_En YNul YKrec Events 2020Jun, submitted to SR-ForB on June 15, 2020: Y Nguyệt BKrông, Kmleo Village, Hòa Thắng Commune, Dak Lak Province, went to a hotel in Buon Ma Thuot City for a scheduled meeting with U.S. diplomats from the U.S. Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City. Numerous security police officers had surrounded the hotel to prevent him and other Montagnard Christians whom the diplomats had invited to meet with them on religious freedom issues in their communities.*

*Report PROTChrist Stateless Threat YKuoBya\_En YNuenAyun 2019 Jul Sep, submitted on October 17, 2019, already showed this pattern of intimidation for speaking out about religious intolerance in Vietnam. The police interrogated Y Kuo Bya on September 7, 2019 about his trip to Ho Chi Minh City for a meeting at the U.S. Consulate with diplomats on the issue of religious intolerance towards Montagnard Christians in the Central Highlands. The police warned that he would be imprisoned for at least 10 years for not leaving the Evangelical Church of Christ.*

Category B: Perennial violation of Vietnamese Constitution clauses on protecting religious freedom and violation of the Vietnamese Law on Belief and Religion of 2016 from the time it came into effect - disruption of house church religious gatherings, interrogation, threats, etc. and particularly, coercing victims into pledging to refrain from contacts with overseas individuals who are conduits to the UN. Among these cases, a fair number of the victims were deprived of their cell phones and or laptops, making it much harder for them to pass information to the UN via intermediaries. A salient aspect of the Law on Belief and Religion is that it does not criminalize explicitly religious activities of unregistered churches (although it states that the government would grant legal personality status to registered churches only). However, the police and local government representatives

constantly accuse victims of breaking the law when they threaten and harass adherents of unregistered Cao Dai, Buddhist, Hoa Hao Buddhist and Christian religious organizations. Victims living in remote minority ethnic communities, e.g., Montagnards and Hmongs, suffer the most because they are less knowledgeable about the law. The large number of reports from Montagnard Christians submitted over the past 4 years to SR-ForB provide voluminous evidence of this observation.

*Report PROTGNM Degar\_En VictimsDay Siu Loar-YPhô Event 2020 Aug, submitted September 9, 2020:*

*A- Gia Lai Province arrested 6 leaders of the International Degar Church in Pior 2 Village, Chur Prông District, Gia Lai Province, for observing the International Day Commemorating Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief. The police seized a cell phone and ordered the victims to recant their faith. The cell phone is a Samsung J2 Galaxy worth 110 USD.*

*B- Pastor Y Phô Êban, Good News Mission Church of Cuê Village, was interrogated at his home about his plan to observe the International Day. The police officer smashed his tablet to destroy the evidence being recorded concerning the interrogation.*

*C- Government-controlled web pages smear the pastor and other victims, including victims who had to flee to Thailand, for observing the UN International Day Commemorating the Victims of Violence Based on Religion or Belief.*

List of Montagnard reports which BPSOS submitted to SR-ForB in 2020:

	Report No.		2020
Evang Church Christ	38	PROTChrist YPhoNie_En NayYBlang Event 2020 Nov	12/11/2020
GNM, Ev Ch of VN	37	PROTGNM ECoV ÊaTrul CũNé ÊaHò_En Event 2020 Nov	12/5/2020
Good News Mission	36	PROTGNM Cũ Né_En Êa Hồ Event 2020 Sep Nov	11/26/2020
Intl Degar Church	35	PROTDegar_En YTup Ysitop Event 2020 Oct	10/30/2020
GNM, Ev Ch Christ	34	PROT GNM Christ_En DakLak PhuYen Event 2020 Sept	9/30/2020
M, Presb, Evang Ch of Vietnam	33	PROT GNM_En,EcoSo Presb Event 2020 Sept	9/30/2020

ews Miss, Ch of Christ, Intl Degar	32	PROT Facebook Montagnards_En 2020 Aug	9/10/2020
Ev Church of Christ	31	PROTChrist YCuanMlo_En BuonDon Event 2019	9/10/2020
G News M, Intl Degar	30	TGNM Degar_En VictimsDay Siu Loar-YPhô Event 2020 Aug	9/09/2020
v Ch VN, Ev Ch Christ	29	PROTEcSo_En Christ Event 2020Aug	9/08/2020
Church of Christ	28	PROTChrist PhúYên_En Event 2020 July.	8/10/2020
h of Christ, Good News Mission	27	PROTGNM Christ_En YKươ-YQúi- YKhen Event 2020 Jul	8/9/2020
Ch of VN, Ch of Christ, Good News Mission	26	PROTEcSo Christ GNM_En HoaThăng CuôDăng 2020 July	7/27/2020
Presbyterian Church	25	PROTPresb_En YLycan YDinh HBruat YYut Event 2020July	7/17/2020
Evang. Church of Christ	24	ROTChrist YNguyet KsorLoi_En YNul YKrec Events 2020Jun	7/15/2020
Montagnard Christians	23	PROTDegar_En KrôngAna KrôngBuk Events 2020Jun	7/7/2020
Montagnard Christians	22	PROTGNM CuNe_En HLisa YKhiu YRuet Event 2020 Jun&July	7/6/2020
Montagnard Christians	21	PROTGNM YLemBKrông_En Event2020-06-12	6/25/2020
Montagnard Christians	20	PROTChrist YRukBya_En BuonDon Event 2020Jun	6/15/2020

Montagnard Christians	19	PROTChrist_Vn YYuan YEt YBa BuonDon Event 2020Jun	6//14/2020
Montagnard Christians	18	PROTPresb_En GNM EcSo Degar Event 2020May	6/13/2020
Montagnard Christians	17	OTGNM Christ_En EaBar CuSue HoaThang Event 2020May	6/05/2020
Montagnard Christians	16	PROTECSO Christ GNM_En KrôngBong KrôngBuk Events 2020May	6/03/2020
Montagnard Christians	15	3/PROTChrist GNM_En YNuen YKrec NayBlang Ydjao Event 2020 Apr & May	5/13/2020
Catholics & Montagnard Protestants	14	CATH PROT HateSpeech_En ND-Thuc DH-Nam YP-Hdok	4/26/2020
Montagnard Christians	13	2PROT Degar_En ECSO Christ-YSi YGut YBhen YGlen YLoi YNguyet 2020Mar (MSFJ + A Ga)	4/21/2020
Montagnard Christians	12	15/PROTGNM YThieu _En YRuing Events 2020 Mar	4/3/2020
Montagnard Christians	11	4/PROTChrist PhuYen_En GiaLai DakLak Events 2019-2020 Mar	3/26/2020
Montagnard Christians	10	PROTECSO GNM Degar_En YKhenYDuenYPhu Event 2020 Feb Mar	3/25/2020
Montagnard Christians	9	PROTChrist Reprisal_En ArbDet KsorSun Event 2020 Feb (1 MSFJ report)	03/07/2020
Montagnard Christians	8	PROTEcSo Christ Reprisals KrNang KrBong_En EaHo EaBhok Events 2020Feb (2 MSFJ reports)	03/05/2020
Montagnard Christians	7	PROTChrist YLoi_En NayNi YKrach Events2020Jan (1 A Ga report)	02/18/2020



Montagnard Christians	6	8/PROTChr Presb GNM HRD_En YPhuongYTenYKhuuYHung Event 2020Jan (3 MSFJ reports)	02/16/2020
Montagnard Christians	5	6/PROTChrist YCuân YBa_En YBroc HNBya Event 2019Dec 2020Jan (1 MSFJ report)	01/22/2020
Montagnard Christians	4	5/PROTChrist_En PhuYen DakLak Event 2019 Dec (1 A Ga)	01/20/2020
Montagnard Christians	3	PROTDegar CybLaw DeathThr_En YSiÊban Event 2019Dec-2020Jan (1 MSFJ report)	01/15/2020
Montagnard Christians	2	/PROTGNM ReligLaw_En KrôngBuk BuonHo ChuPuh Event 2018-2019 May&Dec (1 A Ga, 1 MSFJ report)	01/10/2020
Montagnard Christians	1	1/PROT-ECSO&Presb_En HRDay YNuerYKhuoYLia Event 2019Dec (2 MSFJ reports)	01/06/2020

Colonel Nguyen The Luc, Deputy Director of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province, was shown in a two-part story broadcasted on Public Security Television [An Ninh Television (ANTV)], the official television program of the Ministry of Public Security, falsely denouncing the Montagnard house churches as units of an anti-government movement: *“FULRO aims to achieve independence for the Central Highlands ethnic minorities and needs to recruit followers using religion as a bait.”*<sup>2</sup>

An innocuous visit by a North Carolina-based American Baptist pastor, Pastor Gene Lathan, in July 2019 to Dak Lak Province, where he prayed with adherents from Central Highlands house churches, including the International Degar Church (aka Degar Evangelical Church) and the Montagnard Evangelical Church of Christ (Church of Christ), was portrayed in the story as evidence of Montagnard Christians’ plot to oppose the government.

Senior Lt. Colonel Truong Hong Quy, Commander of the Internal Security Office of the Dak Lak Province Police Department, was shown on the same television show talking about his exploits in successfully eliminating the Church of Christ (Church of Christ) in Dak Lak Province. He was quoted saying: “The ‘religious cover’ trick is extremely dangerous,

<sup>2</sup> <https://youtu.be/fuAcWOFZ0w>, at minute 6:05, September 27, 2019 video shown on **Security Police TV (ANTV)**, Vietnam

their ultimate goal is to establish their own government and secede from our country...”<sup>3</sup>. The video announced the arrest of adherents of the Church of Christ and the destruction of this house church in Dak Lak. He reportedly had directly conducted many raids against the independent Montagnard house churches.

(2) The Dak Lak Province Police Department is fully aware of the many egregious violations of religious freedom through requests for investigation submitted by the victims. The said ANTV news story emphatically announced that The Church of Christ (Church of Christ) had been destroyed; it went on to report the recent arrest of 30 adherents of this church under the Security Police Plan No. KH 96210.

(3) The Dak Lak Province Police Department has been forwarded, via Vietnam’s central government, inquiries from UN mandate holders on reported human rights violations. The Police Department either denied outright any violations or presented false information in the face of clear evidence. In its January 24, 2017 response to UN inquiries, the Vietnamese Government acknowledged some of incidents but concluded that “The above-mentioned individuals [members of the Church of Christ] declared that they had not been tortured imprisoned, insulted or prevented from practicing their belief” in direct contrast to what the Police Department stated on television: complete destruction of the Church of Christ. See: <http://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2017-01-24-GVN-HRC-Response-to-Religious-Freedom-Violations.pdf>

In its response dated April 25, 2019, the Vietnamese Government confirmed that it had arrested two members of the Gospel Evangelical Missionary (aka Good News Mission) Church in Dak Lak Province for disseminating “distorted information on the policies of the State to mislead the local people about the State policies regarding ethnic minorities, defaming the State by making up stories about Government's violation of human rights and repression of religious or ethnic groups.” See: <http://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Vietnam-Response-04-25-19.pdf>. They were subsequently sentenced to 9 and 14 years in prison.

(4) 1. Following a June 2020 meeting in Buôn Ma Thuột City with the Political Officer and Political Affairs Advisor of U.S. Consulate General, all participating Montagnard Christians were taken in by the various police units in Dak Lak Province for interrogation. The police of Cuôr Đăng Commune, police of Cư Mgar District and police of Dak Lak Province harassed Y Kuan Êban, an evangelist of the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South in mid-July 2020 in Cuôr Đăng Commune, Cư Mgar District. The police of Hoà Thắng Commune, the police of Buôn Ma Thuột City and Dak Lak Province harassed Y Nguyệt BKrông, an evangelist of the unregistered Evangelical Church of Christ in mid-July 2020 (resides in AKo Mliêo Village, Hoà Thắng Commune, Buôn Ma Thuột City). The police of Dliê Yang Commune, police of Êa Hleo District and police of Dak Lak Province arrested and interrogated Pastor Kpă Y Nanh of the registered Good News Mission Church in mid-July 2020 in Choah Village, Dliê Yang Commune, Êa Hleo District. The fact that the police in

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<sup>3</sup> <https://youtu.be/fuAcdWOFZ0w> at minute 2:47, September 27, 2019 video shown on **Security Police TV (ANTV)**, Vietnam

different districts acted in concert pointed to command responsibility at least at the provincial level.

## Appendix A – September 2019 story on television program of Security Branch Of Vietnamese Police

Communist Vietnam chose to portray its persecution of Central Highlands religious communities as fighting the secessionist movement which died 30 years ago.

When it was an active, armed insurgency from the 1960's until 1991 or so, it was known by the acronym FULRO, for the French name *Front Unifié De Lutte Des Races Opprimées* (United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races). See

<https://yesweekly.com/fighting-longer-than-the-usa-the-24-year-war-of-ykhiem-ayun/>

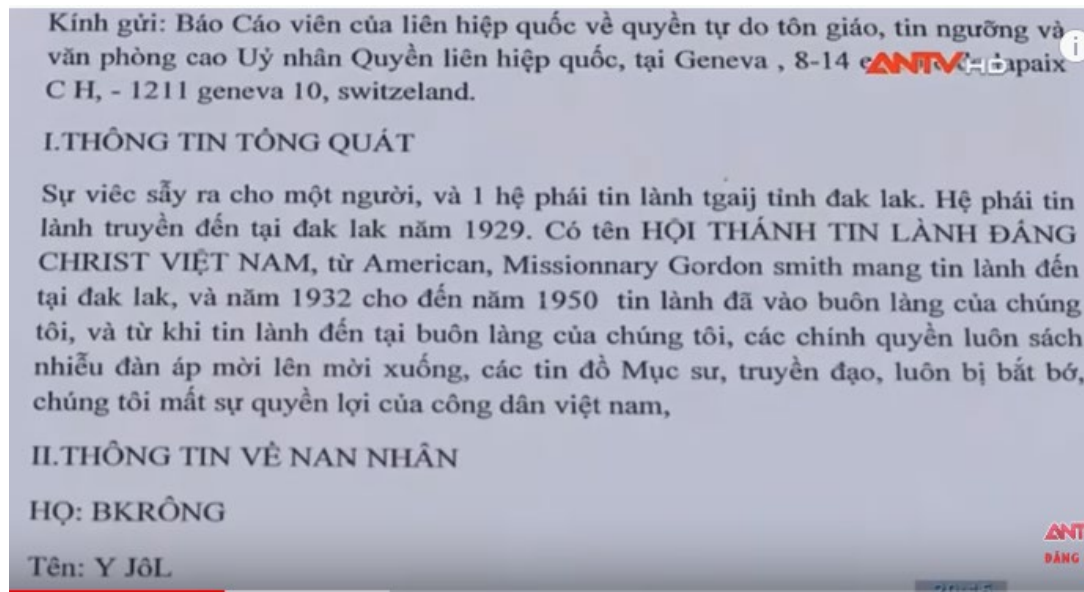
A number of males from minority ethnic communities formed FULRO to push back against what they saw as oppression by the Kinh race, the dominant Vietnamese ethnic group in the former country of South Vietnam and, after 1975, a unified, Communist Vietnam. Many of the FULRO fighters were not FULRO during the Vietnam War because they were highly capable anti-Communist fighters trained by U.S. Special Forces and very loyal to their trainers and comrades-in-arms. After the defeat of South Vietnam in 1975, a number of these trained fighters joined FULRO, belatedly, to fight against their new Communist rulers who were largely of the Kinh race.

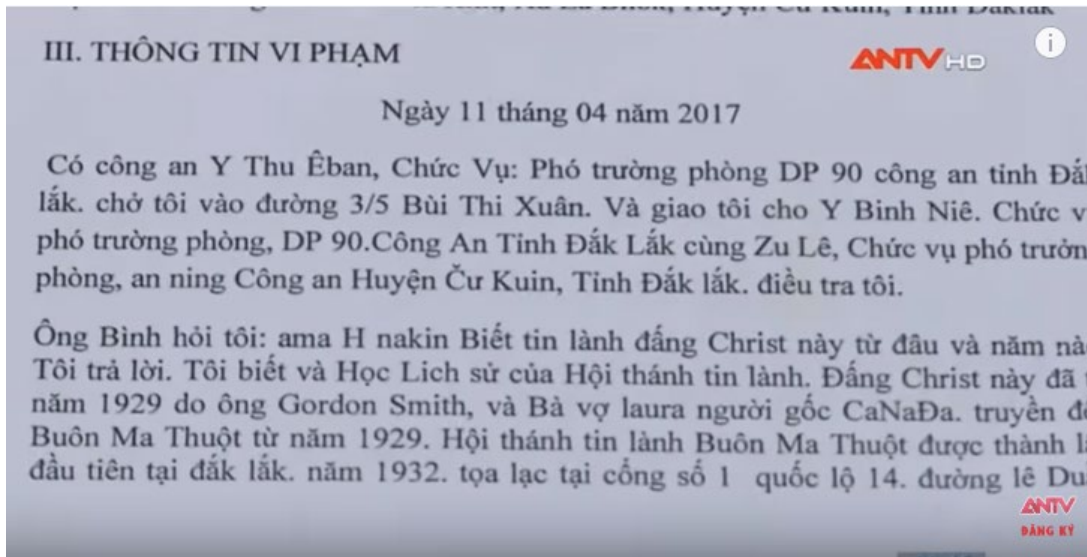
<https://youtu.be/fuAcdWOFZ0w>

(2019 video shown on **Security Police TV (ANTV)**, Vietnam)

*Minute 0:24* Narrator's voice: **The Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands (Church of Christ) has been destroyed.** In Dak Lak Province, under the Security Police Plan No. KH 96210, the security police arrested over 30 leaders of Church of Christ from 2017 until early 2018,

*Minute 2:47* The video clip shows a page from one of the reports on religious persecution prepared by the victims addressed to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, based on the format specified by the UN:





**Sr. Lieut. Colonel Trương Hồng Quý, commander, Internal Security Office, Dak Lak Province Police, said:**

*The “religious cover” trick is extremely dangerous, their ultimate goal is to establish their own*



*government and secede from our country...*

As “evidence”, the video shows a sign erected by U.S. veterans who served as military advisors in Vietnam in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s, implying that the “foreign forces” mentioned in the video include U.S. entities.



Counterparts Veterans Association (U.S.) memorialized their close association with minority ethnic irregulars whom the American advisers trained and who fought along side those advisers during the Vietnam War.

*Minute 5:45* An American Baptist, Pastor Gene Lathan, arrived in July 2019 to pray with adherents from Central Highlands house churches, including the Degar Evangelical Church and the Church of Christ. The ANTV narrator said that *Pastor Lathan had come to Vietnam to take the measure of the Evangelical Church of Christ's strength*, implying that he (and evangelical churches in the U.S.) was part of the "FULRO plot".to rebuild the Central Highlands churches as a stepping stone to secession. In fact, the security police launched a major pre-dawn operation over several days to arrest and interrogate several Montagnard Christians about their contact with Pastor Lathan.



Pastor Gene Lathan praying with Montagnard Christians in July 2019

**Colonel Nguyen The Luc, deputy director, Dak Lak Province Police:**

*Minute 6:05* *FULRO aims to achieve independence for the Central Highlands ethnic minorities and needs to recruit followers using religion as a bait.* (BPSOS: Note that all the victims have been non-violent. The police state strictly forbids its citizens to own guns).



ANTV displays the personal information of the current leaders of the Church of Christ in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.



## **Appendix B. Summary of Cases** (reports available upon request)

1. On March 11, 2015 Preacher A Dân (aka A Punh) of the Southern Baptist Church in Kon Tum led 11 church members from Kon Tum Province to a religious training program in Ho Chi Minh City. They just reached nearby Dak Lak Province when Dak Lak police stopped them, searched and confiscated their cash and Bibles. Police brought them back to Kon Tum Province and delivered them to police in that province. A Dân refused to sign a forced confession -- that they were trying to leave the country illegally. The other victims signed under pressure. Police released the others while detaining A Dân. The Kon Tum People's Court sentenced him to 24 months of imprisonment under the trumped up charge.
2. On March 13, 2015, when adherents of the Baptist Church in Sa Thay District, Kon Tum Province started on their trip to Ho Chi Minh City for religious studies, police in Dak Lak Province arrested and delivered them to police in Kon Tum Province for interrogation. They sent one of the adherents to prison under a false charge because he refused to admit guilt while the other victims yielded to police pressure and confessed to the false charge.
3. On April 12, 2016, police interrogated two adherents of the Evangelical Church of Christ, A Trung and Pastor A Đảo (a Kon Tum Province resident), on their meeting with the ambassador-at-large for international religious freedom from the U.S. On June 15, 2016, when Pastor A Đảo led a prayer session at his home in Kon Tum, the government disrupted the prayer session several times while it was ongoing and arrested adherents after they left the session. Officers questioned those who were arrested on their religious activities.
4. At about 7 pm, August 18, 2016, the police arrested Pastor A Đảo who was riding his motorcycle towards Gia Lai Province. After seizing his cell phone, they forced him to allow them to extract information on his human rights activities, including attending the ASEAN Conference on Religious Freedom (Aug. 1 - 2, 2016) and ASEAN Civil Society Conference and ASEAN People's Forum (Aug. 3 - 5, 2016), both held in Dili, East Timor. After several months of detention with torture to force him to confess, a court sentenced him to 5 years in prison. Prison police guards beat him frequently and his health is now quite poor, based on his family members information after they visited him in prison over the past 3 years.
5. At approximately 3 p.m. on August 20, 2016, the government launched a crackdown involving approximately 80 individuals from several branches of the government of Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces, rapid response police (about 50 officers), Security Branch police, local government officials, border guards and a number of high ranking police officers of Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces. They confiscated a desktop computer, a laptop, and materials concerning freedom of religion and human rights from Pastor A Đảo's house



in Sa Thay District, Kon Tum. Other perpetrators searched the homes of 2 other adherents of the Evangelical Church of Christ in Sa Thay District (Ms. Y Bech in Kram Village and Deacon A Hlum in Kluk Kloong Village).

6. On November 9, 2016, police from Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces, and from Sa Thay District, and Ro Koi Commune invited evangelists to the offices of the People's Committee of Ro Koi Commune. The Church of Christ invitees were: A Trung, A Hlum, and A Viêi. Preacher A Trung had 3 interrogators who took turns to ask him about his Church of Christ activities. They reminded him that the government does not approve the Church and that they would do everything in their power to prevent groups from forming for religious worship. They claimed that FulRo expatriates were behind the Church. The afternoon session involved violence and abuses. As soon as they had brought him into the room, one man slapped him, saying that he was being stubborn and if he continued, the man would break his skull. Preacher A Hlum had 3 interrogators with him, one each from the police of Sa Thay District, Kon Tum Province, and Gia Lai Province. The interrogation's objective was identical to A Trung's interrogation. Then they gave A Hlum a form to sign whose content is committing to leave the Church of Christ. A Hlum took the form under pressure but did not sign. They said that he should choose and they were giving him time to think. The choices were:

- 1/ Recant the Church of Christ of Vietnam and they will permit him to live safely.

- 2/ Go to prison if he refused to leave his Church.

They said that they would invite him back to Sa Thay District in Kon Tum to continue the interrogation in the near future. **Preacher A Viei** had 3 interrogators. He was the leader of the Church of Christ in KRam Village in Ro Koi Commune. They interrogated him from 8:00 a.m. until 11:30 a.m., and resumed the interrogation at 1:00 p.m. They used force and intimidation, including striking his face, pushing him around, banging on the desk, etc. as they tried to force him to recant his faith through 2 threats: imprisonment and heroin injection during his stay in prison. Thi went on until 5 p.m. Seeing that A Viei did not agree to recant his faith, they continued their intimidation efforts by driving him around within the commune, and then outside of the commune. The men sitting by his side slapped his face, roughed him up until he had to sign that commitment, which was not read to him.

7. On January 20, 2017, police in 3 Vietnamese provinces of Dak Lak, Kon Tum, and Gia Lai, continued to persecute, in a coordinated manner, members of the Evangelical Church of Christ in Ro Koi Commune in Kon Tum Province and the hamlets Jung and Tara in Dak Lak Province. Victims belong to ethnic minorities living in the Central Highlands. Persecution includes unreasonable interrogations focusing on religious activities and personal beliefs, followed by intimidation aimed at preventing victims' contacts with other Church

adherents in Vietnam and other countries, or with international government/NGO personnel whose interests lie in human rights and religious freedom. Vietnamese government personnel used intimidation techniques such as threat of imprisonment, to force them to recant their faith and join another denomination that the government has approved. On Nov 16, 2016, they interrogated Y Bech (K'Ram Village), A Xa (Kluk Kloong Village), A Doan (K'Ram Village), and A Hluh (Kluk Kloong Village), all in Sa Thay District. On Nov 17, they interrogated Y Glen, Tara Hamlet resident (in Krông Pac District). On Nov 22, they interrogated Ksor Sun, Jung Hamlet resident (in Krông Pac District).

8. Nov 2016 – Jan 2017, police officers at local, provincial and regional levels forced members of the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands in Dak Lak Province's Krông Pac District and Kon Tum Province's Sa Thay District to recant their faith. This occurred on November 28 and December 3-16, 2016. Colonel Vu Tien Dien, Deputy Director of the provincial police department, directly interrogated and ordered victims (A Trung, A Viei, A Hlum, and Y Bech) to recant their faith.
9. In the 4th week of May 2017, Kon Tum Province police interrogated A Trung on 2 different days to force him to convert to a registered denomination under Communist control (“If you do not leave the Church of Christ, we will interrogate you many more times and may have you go to prison like A Đảo”).
10. Preacher A Dan (aka A Punh): A Preacher of the Southern Baptist Church in Kon Tum, on March 11, 2015 he led 11 church members from Kon Tum Province to a religious training program in Ho Chi Minh City. They just reached nearby Dak Lak Province when Dak Lak police stopped them, searched and confiscated their cash and Bibles. Police brought them back to Kon Tum Province and delivered them to police in that province. A Dân refused to sign a forced confession -- that they were trying to leave the country illegally. The other victims signed under pressure. Police released the others while detaining A Dân. The Kon Tum People's Court sentenced him to 24 months of imprisonment under the trumped up charge.
11. Y Ku Knul: Born in 1969, he lived with his wife and 3 children in the Town of Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak Province. Before his suspicious death, the police ordered him to call his son, Y Phic H'dok, home from Cambodia. He was wanted by the police for speaking out against religious persecution by the government. On December 27, 2016, his wife cooked a meal and brought it to the plot of land where he worked. The undercover police officers trailed her as usual. When she arrived at his work location, he was not there. Two days later at approximately 12:30 noon, she found her husband who hung from a tree in a deserted place. His internal organs were damaged and his body display bruises caused by electric batons. The police conducted an autopsy and took the damaged body parts away. They did not give the family

their report from examining the corpse. When his relatives brought him home, many plainclothes police officers came. They stood guard and did not allow people to come close to take pictures. The family was ordered by the police to bury him quietly. Fearing for his life, Y Phic H'dok fled to Thailand, where he was recognized as a refugee by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

12. Pastor Y Nuen Ayun and his younger brother Missionary Y Jon Ayun: On January 12, 2014, in the morning five police officers raided the homes in Ea Su Village, Ea Phe Commune, Krông Pac District, Dak Lak Province of Pastor Y Nuen Ayun and his younger brother Missionary Y Jon Ayun when they were conducting a prayer service. The house church members who had been praying with them dispersed as the police officers took the two victims to their station for a week of torture. Police officers threatened them with prison terms and forced them to sign an agreement to recant their faith. The two had to sign it under duress because the torture caused too much pain. On August 10-11, 2013, police officers came to the two men's homes early in the morning and took them to their station where they tortured the two men for two days because they steadfastly refused to abandon their faith. On November 13, 2013, the police of Dak Lak Province came to their homes and transported them to the police station. There they were kept in separate rooms and subjected to torture for three straight days because they refused to renounce their faith.
13. Pastor Ksor Sun: During the first 6 months of 2016, police officers from the PA88 Branch and officers from the district office and commune office have been suppressing freedom of religion of the Church of Christ in Hamlets Puan B and Tara, in Ea Phe Commune, Krông Pac District, Dakak Province. Police of Krông Pa District in Gia Lai Province have been suppressing adherents of the same Church in Chur Gam Hamlet, Chur Gam Commune, Krông Pa District, Gia Lai Province. Police interrogated and harassed church members in Ea Khit Village (in Ea Bhok Commune, Cu Kuin District, Dak Lak Province); Ea Yong Commune and Hoa Dong Commune of Krông Pac District, Dak Lak Province. Officers imposed travel restrictions on a church member. Authorities threatened and compelled adherents to recant their faith. Interrogators told victims that the State (central government) has not approved their Church. Police officers in Dak Lak Province interrogated Pastor Ksor Sun and forced him to recant his faith.
14. Pastor Ksor Sun, Y Bech, A Xa, A Doan, and A Hluih: The police in the 3 Vietnamese provinces of Dak Lak, Kon Tum, and Gia Lai, continued to persecute, in a coordinated manner, members of the Evangelical Church of Christ in Ro Koi Commune in Kon Tum Province and the hamlets Jung and Tara in Dak Lak Province. Victims belong to ethnic minorities living in the Central Highlands. Persecution includes unreasonable interrogations focusing on religious activities and personal beliefs, followed by intimidation aimed at

preventing victims' contacts with other Church adherents in Vietnam and other countries, or with international government/NGO personnel whose interests lie in human rights and religious freedom. Vietnamese government personnel used intimidation techniques such as threat of imprisonment, to force them to recant their faith and join another denomination that the government has approved. On Nov 16, 2016, they interrogated Y Bech (K'Ram Village), A Xa (Kluk Kloong Village), A Doan (K'Ram Village), and A Hluh (Kluk Kloong Village), all in Sa Thay District. On Nov 17, they interrogated Y Glen, Tara Hamlet resident (in Krông Pac District). On Nov 22, they interrogated Ksor Sun, Jung Hamlet resident (in Krông Pac District).

15. Y Nguyet Buon Krông: On January 24, 2018, police officers working for the police organizations of Hoa Thang Commune, Town of Buon Ma Thuot, and Dak Lak Province interrogated Y Nguyet Buon Krông of KoMeo Hamlet, Hoa Thang Commune and ordered him to leave the Church of Christ.
16. Y Than Buon Dap, Y Bhuar Buon Dap, Y Chieu BKrông: On October 5, 2017 and subsequent days, Ea Bhok Commune police and Cư Kuin District police (Dak Lak Province) detained Y Than Buon Dap during 3 days and 2 nights and used mental and physical torture to force him to recant his Gospel Missionary (a.k.a. Good News Mission) Church denomination. This group of police officers kept Y Bhuar Buon Dap for an entire day on April 27, 2018 to threaten and force him to recant his church. On May 10, 2018, a number of police officers from this group interrogated and threatened Y Ciểu BKrông to force him to leave his church.
17. Pastor Y Nuen Ayun: In April 2017, Dak Lak Province police interrogated and threatened Y Nuen Ayun with reprisals if he does not leave the Evangelical Church of Christ. On June 28, 2017, Krông Pak District police and Dak Lak Province police interrogated Y Nuen Ayun and again ordered him to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ.
18. Y Quynh Buon Dap: On June 28, 2017, Krông Pak District police and Dak Lak Province police interrogated Y Quynh Buon Dap of Ea Yong A Hamlet, Ea Yong Commune, Krông Pak District and ordered him to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ.
19. Ksor Y Min and Y Pum Byă: On April 10, 2018, Buon Ho Town police and Ea Drong Commune police (in Dak Lak Province) tortured to force Y Min Ksor and Y Pum Byă (both from Ea Drong Commune) to leave the Gospel Evangelical Missionary (a.k.a. Good News Mission) Church and join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (Southern Region), a government-approved one. Y Pum Byă was sentenced in 2019 to 14 years and Ksor Y Min to 9 years in prison.
20. Y Khen Niê and Y Khit Buon Dap: On May 5, 2018, Ea Poc Commune police (in Buon Ho Town, Dak Lak Province) tortured Y Khen Niê at the commune's police station to force him to leave the Gospel Missionary (a.k.a. Good News

Mission) Church and join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (Southern Region). On May 7, 2018, Ea Pô Commune police and Cu Mgar District police (in Buon Ho Town) interrogated and forced Y Khit Buon Dap to leave the Gospel Missionary (a.k.a. Good News Mission) Church.

21. Y Kươ Byă and Y Quynh Buon Dap: On April 18, 2018, the police of the Town of Buon Ma Thuot in Dak Lak Province ordered Y Kươ Byă of Kơ MLeo Hamlet, Hoa Thang Commune, Town of Buon Ma Thuot to stop his religious activities because the government disapproves of the Evangelical Church of Christ. On April 27, 2018, Dak Lak Province police and Krông Pak District police interrogated and ordered Y Quynh Buon Dap of Ea Yong A Hamlet, Ea Yong Commune, Krông Pak District to leave the Church of Christ.
22. Y Klo Byă: On August 26, 2018, employees of the governments Klo Meo Village and Hoa Thang Commune, including police officers and civilian employees, entered the house of Y Nguyet Buon Krông who was hosting a group of 30 Church of Christ adherents who had come to pray and worship Jesus. The government group ordered all those present to leave the Church of Christ. On August 30, 2018, Dak Lak Province police interrogated Y Klo Byă of Kơ MLeo Village, Hoa Thang Commune, Town of Buon Ma Thuot, and ordered him to leave the Church of Christ.
23. On December 25, 2018 a group of 50 or more government employees (from the governments of the commune, district, and province, including police officers) stopped 500 adherents who had come from several villages from celebrating Christmas and took pictures of the victims. The incident took place in Ea Khit Village, Ea Bhôk Commune, Cư Kuin District, Dak Lak Province.
24. In September 2018, police interrogators threatened to impose a fine on a couple in Hoa Dong Commune, Krông Pac District (Y Glen Kbuor and H'Ing): "The Church of Christ is not approved and you must leave it to join either the Evangelical Church of Vietnam/(Southern Region or the Nam Phương Baptist Church". Four government officials came to another Church of Christ adherent's house (Y Nguyệt Buôn Krông) in the Town of Buôn Ma Thuot to inspect religious activities and stop a private worship session attended by 21 adults and 3 children. The government representatives forbade the group from engaging in any future group worship.
25. In July 2015 the police destroyed crops grown by a Church of Christ family in Cu Bao Commune, Town of Buon Ho, Dak Lak Province. On April 27, 2016, 10-12 police officers came unannounced to the house of a relative of the family, Mrs. H'Kiem Krông, and immediately demolished it. They cut the corrugated metal roof into small pieces and took down all the boards used for the walls.
26. Ma Seo Sung: On April 30, 2017, Hmong Protestant Ma Seo Sung took his nephew, Giang A Lang (born in 1996), by motorcycle to Ea So Commune, Ea Kar District, Dak Lak Province to buy medicine for treating some skin fungus

disease. Out of suspicion that Ma Seo Sung and Giang A Lang were in search of a Christian pastor, the police of Ea So Commune stopped their motorcycle and falsely accused them of cocaine use. Both were taken to the police station. On May 4 2017, Captain Nguyen Tien Dung of Dak Lak Province police called Mr. Ma Khay To (Ma Seo Sung's uncle) to notify that Ma Seo Sung and Giang A Lang were being detained. At noon on May 5, 2017, Captain Dung notified Mr. Ma Khay To that Ma Seo Sung had committed suicide by hanging himself in the detention center. The evidence provided by the police belies its claim and the family pursued justice with the help of human rights organizations. Threatened with reprisal by the police, Ma Seo Sung's relatives had to flee to Thailand.

27. In May 2019 police organizations within Daklak Province persecuted members of the Church of Dhiã Village which is a part of the registered Good News Mission Church. Although 60 families have been using their cropland and residential land for over 50 years, long before Communist Vietnam ruled South Vietnam beginning in 1975, the local Communist government refused to grant them land use right certificates when they applied for these under Communist regulations. The government forcibly seized the land (around 6 hectares) recently but did not really put it to any use. The victims reclaimed the land for residential and agricultural use. In May 2019 the government again used force to take the land once more after beating the people and arresting a male victim because they tried to stop the confiscation. A partial list of victims in Dhiã Village, Cư Ne Commune, Krông Buk District, Dak Lak Province: Y Aron Êban, DoB: April 4, 1985; H'Lisa Niê, DoB: July 3, 2000; Y Sac Mlô, DoB: June 12, 1976; Y Chang Kpa; DoB: 1992, Y Sêkiêl Niê, DoB: 1998; H'Nhên Blo, H'Buon Niê, DoB: 1980; Y Aron Êban, DoB: April 4, 1985; Y Nung Niê, DoB: 1995; Ksor H'La DoB: June 16, 1998; Y Nam Mlô, DoB: July 8, 1994; H'Hông Niê DoB: August 31, 1999.
28. The Police of Êa Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, and the Police Department of Dak Lak Province persecuted an adherent of the Evangelical Church of Christ in December 2019 and January 2020 through interrogation and confiscation of his phone and 5 calendars printed specially for the Church. Also, the Police of Êa Bhôk Commune, the Police of Cư Kuin District, and the Police Department of Dak Lak Province persecuted an evangelist and 3 adherents in January 2020 through interrogation and attempts at forced conversion. The victims included: Y Cuân Adrông DoB: Sept 10, 1984; H'riêt Hdrue DoB: 1978; H'Nữ Byă DoB: 1970; H'Ă Byă DoB: 1973.
29. The various police organizations within Daklak Province persecuted 4 adherents of the International Degar Church (aka Degar Evangelical Church) in December 2019 and January 2020. The police interrogated and, using the cyber security law and other laws, (a) threatened victims with imprisonment or death; (b) attempted to coerce them into leaving their unregistered Church by accusing them of being terrorists who were "building up an army

to establish a Degar State with American support". The victims included: Y Phen Byă DoB: 16/8/1982; Y Sĩ Êban DoB: 1980; H'Ban Êban DoB: 1982; Y Păm BKrông DoB: 16/11/1981.

30. Police officers continue to maintain that the Evangelical Church of Christ was established by the U.S. government to undermine the Vietnamese Communist Party. The police of Êa Tam Commune, Krông Năng District (in Dak Lak Province) harassed Deacon Y Bhen Mlô DOB: December 4, 1976, and his 2 church members in November 2019 (Y Snak Mlô and Y Nêp Niê). They detained the deacon for 3 days after searching his house and confiscating 3 cell phones. The victims are of Ede ethnicity.
31. The police of Êa Yông Commune, Krông Pac District (in Dak Lak Province) harassed Pastor Ksor Sun DOB: 1960 on 12/12/2019 to force him to leave his Church. He is of Jarai ethnicity.
32. The government of Buôn Trấp Town and police forces of this town, of Krông Ana District, and of Dak Lak Province prevented the Good News Mission Church from building a prayer house in November 2019. The government does not allow adherents to build a prayer house and it is impossible to obtain a permit although the pastor's house is small and deteriorating, causing him and the adherents to build a separate prayer house. The police seized a cell phone from a victim. The victims included: Y Mek BKrông DOB: 1971; Y Sôl BKrông DOB: 1979; Y Kluc BKrông DOB: 1967; Y Sai ÊNuôl DOB: 2000; Y But Êban DOB: 1967; H'Bel BKrông DOB: 1976; H'Sơn BKrông DOB: 1969; H'Djum ÊNuôl DOB: 1997; H'Nun Byă DOB: 1978; H'Côm Byă, DOB: 1998; H'Joen Byă DOB: 2004.
33. The police of Dhiă Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District, Dak Lak Province interrogated Deacon Y Săc Mlô DOB: 12/06/1976, and adherent H'Blôn Niê DOB: 1980 on December 30, 2019.
34. The chairman of Êa Drông Commune, deputy secretaries of Êa Drông Commune, and the police of Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, and Dak Lak Province persecuted 6 adherents of the Good News Mission Church in December 2019, including Y Grôn Niê DOB: 1964; Y Khen Niê DOB: 1977; Y Ju Hwing DOB: 1966.
35. The police units of Ea Khit Village, Ea Bhok Commune, Cu Kuin District, and Daklak Province, have been oppressing the Degar Evangelical Church since 2001. This intense oppression forced adherents to join the registered Good News Mission Church in 2017. However, the local police kept on harassing Pastor Y Khen Bdap and his congregation, including forbidding group worship sessions and Christmas Eve service on December 24, 2018. The same police officers came to Y Khen Bdap's house on Christmas morning to harass him and forced him to sign a pledge to renounce his faith. On December 12, 60 police officers riding motorcycles already came to Y Khen Bdap's house to stop a group worship session.

36. Y Khen Bdap, Y Choi, H'Tlun Bdap: In the morning of January 23, 2019, Police Officer Y Mil Byă came to give him an invitation letter to the police station. He also gave invitation letters to H'Tlun and Y Choi who had made video recordings of the previously described police raid of their worship session. At the police station, the interrogators accused them of following foreign groups whose aim is to undermine the government's national solidarity policy. They ordered the adherents to renounce their faith and stop gathering for worship, and threatened to arrest those who will not comply. On May 13, 2019, five police officers came in a police vehicle to Y Khen's house to take him to the police station of the district, without showing any invitation letter. At the station, Police Officer Hoàng Thanh Sơn questioned him to find out who had made video recordings of the police raids of December 24 and December 25, 2018 and then posted them on Facebook. Y Khen Bdap told them that he did not know. The interrogators claimed to know that the culprits were H'Tlun Bdap, Y Drak Êban, and H'Si Pra Bdap. They wanted to know who had reported past police harassment incidents to the international community and warned that seeking international intervention is wrong. They threatened to beat him unless he signed the confession about having provided information to foreigners (statement prepared by the interrogators). They ordered him to stop using Facebook and stop engaging in group worship sessions, otherwise they would have him sentenced to long imprisonment as he had been in the past. He had to sign the document because of the intimidation. They ordered him: do not report the persecution to the international community.
37. Y Phương Ênuôi Y Ten Ađrông: They are respectively from Knia 2 Village, Êa Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District and from Êa Mdhar Village, Êa Nuôi Commune, Buôn Đôn District. Êa Bar Commune police, Buôn Đôn District police, and Dak Lak Province police interrogated and forced these adherents of the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands to renounce their faith in January 2020. They ordered Y Ten Ađrông to return the "invitation to a working session" form sent by the police (to remove persecution evidence).
38. Y Păm BKrông: A resident of Sah A Village, Êa Tul Commune, Cư Mgar District, he is an adherent of the International Degar Church. On January 2, 2020, the police attempted to coerce him to leave his unregistered Church by accusing him of being a terrorist who works with others in building up an army to establish a Degar State.
39. Police officers of Krông Pắc District and Dak Lak Province interrogated 4 members of the Presbyterian Church on January 18, 2020: Evangelists Y Noăt Êban, Y Mlơk Êban, and female adherents H'Wim Ênuôi and H'Num Ênuôi (all reside in villages in Hòa Đông Commune).
40. Police officers in Krông Buk District and Dak Lak Province, harassed 3 adherents of the Good News Mission Church: H'Nuôi Niê from Tara Village, Hòa Đông Commune on January 2, 2020, and Y Khiu Niê and his mother Y



Blôn Niê from Dhiă Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District on January 14, 2020.

41. H'Nuôl Niê and Y Hưng Ayun, Good News Mission Church in Tara Village, Hòa Đông Commune, were harassed by the police of Hòa Đông Commune and Krông Pắc District in Dak Lak Province on January 2 and January 8, 2020.
42. Y Krec Byă: He is from Cuõr Knia Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District. On January 13, 2020, the police interrogated him and ordered him to sign a pledge to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ, threatening him with imprisonment.
43. Y Brôc Byă, H'Riêt Hdruê, H'Nữ Byă, H'Ă Byă, Y Sut Niê, H'Nang Adrông, and Y Nun Êban of Evangelical Church of Christ: Following the Montagnard Christians' observance of International Human Rights Day on December 10, 2019, the police intensified their persecution through interrogations lasting the whole day and imprisonment threats in case the victims did it again in the future. On January 16, 2020, the police of Cư Kuin District and police of Êa Bhôk Commune staged a major public denunciation of victims at the local community center. The commander of the Security Office of the Police of Cư Kuin District said: "Mr. Y Brôc Byă, the leader of the Evangelical Church of Christ in Kơ ÊMông Village, follows directions from Pastors Y Hin Niê and A Ga who live in the U.S., and from Y Pher Hdruê, Y Quynh Bdap, Y Arôn Êban, and Y Bhiông Hdruê who live in Thailand. Their denomination is evil and a creation of Degar FULRO. Whoever follows these expatriates shall be sent to prison". The chairman of Êa Bhôk Commune said: "The government forbids gatherings for worship at the home of Mr. Y Brôc Byă, the leader of the Evangelical Church of Christ in Kơ ÊMông Village because the government approves only the Evangelical Church of Vietnam-South". Pastor Ksor Sun: In the 2nd and 3rd week of February 2020, the police organizations of Dak Lak Province, Krông Pac District and Êa Yông Commune arrested and interrogated Pastor Ksor Sun of the Evangelical Church of Christ on 2 days in February 2020. They showed no arrest warrant when they arrested him. They forced him to stop his religious activities and stop providing information on government persecution to foreign entities, including the UN Human Rights Committee (the police got this information from a USB drive seized in his house when they raided it in July 2019). Pastor Ksor Sun fled to Thailand in March 2020 after years of religious persecution. He is from Jung Village, Êa Yông Commune, Krông Pac District.
44. Y Bhen Mlô of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam – South: On February 26, 2020, the police interrogated Y Sĩ Êban, H'Ban Êban, and Y Gut Niê from Ju Village, Êa Tu Commune, Buôn Ma Thuột City. They are with the International Degar Church. In March 2020, they interrogated. He is from Trăp Village, Êa Tam Commune, Krông Năng District.

45. Y Glen Kbuô and Y Nguyệt BKông with the Evangelical Church of Christ: They are respectively from Tara Village, Hòa Đông Commune, Kông Pac District, and from Kơ Mleo Village, Hòa Thắng Commune, Buôn Ma Thuột City. In March 2020, the police interrogated them. Invariably, the police ordered such victims to stop all their religious activities and refrain from reporting this violation of religious freedom to the international community after threatening them with severe punishment “under Vietnamese law”.
46. Y Djaio Mlô, member of the Good News Mission Church: In April 2020, the police in Êa Drông Commune, Town of Buôn Hồ, interrogated and fined him for leading a worship session at his home.
47. Y Yuăn Byă, Y Et Byă and Y Ba Byă: The victims are from Cuô Knia 3 Village, and Y Ruk Byă from Cuô Knia 4 Village, both in Êa Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District. On June 10, 2020, the police and government in Buôn Đôn District, Dak Lak Province, interrogated 4 adherents of the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands and had them sign pledges to obey orders issued by the police which violate freedom of religion and in some cases, amount to forced conversion.
48. Y Yên BKông and Y Ngai Mlô: The victims are respectively from Kmăn Village, Dur Kmăn Commune, Kông Ana District and from Kmu Village, Cư Né Commune, Kông Buk District. In June 2020, the police in Kông Buk District and Kông Ana District interrogated 2 adherents of the International Degar Church (IDC), forced them to sign a pledge to leave their church and commit to stop communicating with those who live abroad or pass information on government religious persecution to the UN and other international human rights entities. The police threatened to dispossess Y Ngai Mlô’s family by pressuring a bank to have a relatively large loan called early.
49. Ambassador At Large on International Religious Freedom David Saperstein to seek intervention for her husband, Pastor Nguyen Cong Chinh who was serving 11-years prison sentence, and for their Lutheran House Church. From April 14 to May 31, 2016 she was repeatedly forcibly taken to the Office of the People’s Committee of Hoa Lu Ward to be interrogated, tortured and otherwise physically abused by officers of the Gia Lai Province. They wanted her to disclose her conversation with AAL Saperstein and to sign a pre-written statement admitting to the crime of meeting with U.S. State Department officials without government approval. Despite the multiple injuries inflicted on her, she refused to comply and held a prolonged hunger strike in protest. The interrogation sessions only stopped after strong intervention by the U.S. State Department and U.N. Special Rapporteurs.
50. Pastor Nguyen Cong Chinh is an Evangelical pastor who ministered to his Christian community, composed primarily of Montagnards, in the Vietnamese Vietnam’s Central Highlands and peacefully criticized government restrictions on preaching and religious expression. Pursuant to

the policy of the Central Highlands Steering Committee, the Police Department of Gia Lai Province repeatedly took him into the police station for interrogation and torture. He managed to audiotape one such torture session (dated August 19, 2006). For that the Vietnamese government sentenced him in 2011 to 11 years in prison, allegedly for undermining national solidarity. But government officials did not stop there; since his detention, Pastor Chinh had been subjected to abusive treatment and denied of his rights by prison authorities. Pastor Chinh reportedly was physically and verbally abused in prison, and from February October 2016 to March 2017 was in solitary confinement. His health steadily declined: he suffered from high blood pressure, acute nasal sinusitis, arthritis, and stomach inflammation but was denied treatment or access to medication.

51. Pastor Ksor Xiem: At approximately 7:30 a.m. on Christmas Eve of 2015, Security Branch police officers from the police organization of Ayun Pa District (in Gia Lai Province) came to Dega Church Pastor Ksor Xiem's house and verbally ordered him to report for investigation. Pastor Xiem was interrogated for the whole day on Dega Church activities in his village. The primary objective of his interrogators was forcing him to recant his faith. They said: "The government does not recognize this Protestant denomination because it is linked to FULRO, an organization led by expatriates who aim to undermine national unity". Pastor Xiem replied: "This is my religious belief which I cannot give up. Further, we have done nothing wrong; our activities consist solely of worshipping God and discussing the Bible with villagers". Upon hearing his refusal to recant his faith, the public security men got mad and asked him if he was opposing the government. Then they used batons and other things to beat him up in the small room where the interrogation took place. They struck the vulnerable parts of his body such as his ribs, chest, and abdomen. They also slapped his face and pounded his head. They beat him until he passed out. As a result, his breathing was painful and his internal injuries seriously weakened him. They released him after he regained consciousness. He felt pain everywhere and was very sick after the interrogation. His family could not afford the cost of medical treatment. He passed away on January 14, 2016. On January 25, 2016, Security Branch police officers interrogated Preacher Ksor Phuong of Ea Ayun Commune and warned him of dire consequences unless his Church ceases to exist immediately.
52. Pastor A Dao: Currently incarcerated in Gia Trung Prison in Gia Lai Province, he has been tortured periodically from 2017 to the present time by the police in charge of this prison (in Vietnam, prison personnel from the warden down are part of the police force). His health has deteriorated significantly from malnutrition and the harsh treatment reserved for prisoners of conscience. The events leading to his imprisonment and torture are summarized in this section. Pastor A Dao has been adopted as prisoner of

conscience by the US Commission for International Religious Freedom and by Congressman Glenn Grothman under the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission's Defending Freedom Project. At approximately 7 pm on August 18, 2016, public security of Gia Lai Province arrested Pastor A Dao as he was on the way to visit members of his Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands in Chu Se District, Gia Lai Province. They confiscated his mobile phone and checked the contents of the phone, which included the photos taken on his trip to attend the Conference on Religious Freedom or Belief in Southeast Asia (Aug. 1 - 2, 2016) and the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People's Forum (Aug. 3 - 5, 2016), both held in Dili, East Timor. They checked all of the email addresses stored in the phone and other documents regarding religious freedom and human rights. They obtained the email addresses of the Church of Christ adherents who had attended training on Universal Declaration of Human Rights and religious freedom with Pastor A Dao. They accused Pastor A Dao of having violated the government's policy on national unity and having opposed the government. Pastor A Dao was detained incommunicado since August 18, 2016. The government then launched a crackdown involving approximately 80 individuals from several branches of the government of Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces, rapid response police (about 50 officers), PA88 Branch (anti-reactionary, anti-terrorist unit) of the police organizations, traffic police, plainclothes officers, uniformed Security Branch police officers of Sa Thay District and Ro Koi Commune, local government officials at the village and commune levels, the secretary of the commune's Communist Party, border guards from Troop No. 707, militiamen, and a number of high ranking Security Branch police officers of Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces (in uniform). They split into three groups to search three different houses in K'Ram Village, Gia Xieng Village, and Khuk Kloong Village. At an interrogation session in late December 2016 of Ms. Y Bech, resident of K'Ram Village, Mr. Trương, a member of the Central Highlands Security Bureau (which reports directly to the Ministry of Public Security and is headquartered in Gia Lai Province), ordered her to renounce the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands and convert to a government-established denomination. He threatened her that resistance would land her in detention like Pastor A Dao. An audio recording of this interrogation has been obtained by BPSOS. On April 28, the People's Court of Gia Lai Province sentenced Pastor A Dao to 5 years of imprisonment for aiding Montagnards to illegally escape from Vietnam, a charge he denied. During a brief meeting with his wife and some fellow Montagnards just prior to the trial, Pastor A Dao revealed that he was repeatedly tortured as he refused to admit to crimes he did not commit. These witnesses reported seeing bruises on his face and neck.

53. Mr. Rmah Klum: Born in 1964, he is from Lop Village, Ya Le Commune, Chu Puh District, Gia Lai Province. A member of the Evangelical Church of

Vietnam/Southern Region, he worshipped at home. Police arrested him at his home in October 2016, detained him for 19 days, and tortured him for his religious activities.

54. Messrs. Kpuih Khuong, Rmah Khil and Rmah Bloanh: On November 26, 2013, the Dega Evangelical Church planned to build a prayer house to worship God as believers from several villages added up to a sizeable number of adherents and there was no place for them to worship together. The lead church member in Kenh San Village, Mr. Kpuih Khuong, donated a lot to the Church for this purpose. As church members were meeting at Mr. Kpuih Khuong's house in Kenh San Village, Ia Le Commune, Chu Puh District, Gia Lai Province -- also present were the lead church member and the deputy lead member for the Dega Church in Puoi A Village, Police officers came to disperse them and confiscate their tools, including hammers, axes, and knives. Later, officers from the commune office took Messrs. Kpuih Khuong, Rmah Khil and Rmah Bloanh to their station for interrogation during which they forced the victims to sign a paper declaring their intent of leaving the Dega Church. As these three church leaders continued to resist forced renouncement of faith, the police arrested them, falsely accusing them of belonging to the FULRO. On September 30, the People's Court of Gia Lai Province charged them with undermining the government's solidarity policy. They were sentenced to 11 years, 9 years, and 8 years of imprisonment, respectively.
55. In August 2015, four adherents of Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands in Kon Tum Province went to Gia Lai Province to study the Bible with local adherents. Border guards arrested them and their hosts, took them to the police stations where police officers and border guards beat them up and tortured them with electric batons while detaining them during 3 days. The torturers confiscated the victims' cash and cell phones.
56. On April 21, 2014, a number of police organizations and local government entities joined forces, including police from the commune and district, and the head of the Internal Affairs group of Krông Pa District. They forced Kpa Y Tran of Phu Can Commune to sign a prepared report with a statement about committing to leave the Mennonite Church. However, he refused to sign. They warned that if he continued to disobey, they would suppress the victim's Church in towns and other localities. On Aug 26 and 27, 2015, Security Branch police officers from Krông Pa District and Phu Can Commune, Gia Lai Province, took 2 adherents of the Gia Lai Mennonite Church who live in the commune to the commune government building where they interrogated and beat the victims. One of the victims was detained for 3 days and tortured multiple times. Then on Sep 25, 2015, police from Krông Pa District and Phu Can Commune took another adherent who lives in the commune to the commune government building where they interrogated and threatened him with consequences unless he stopped his religious activities.

57. Police units of Ia To, Ia Chia, and Ia Duk Communes, Ia Grai District, and Gia Lai Province persecuted Dega Evangelical Church followers in Ia Grai District. The persecution of this Church has been ongoing from 2006. Government forces monitor suspected Church adherents to stamp out any attempt at practicing their religion, request them to meet for interrogation about religious activities, accuse them of plotting illegal escapes from Vietnam or receiving instructions from overseas anti-government groups aimed at continuing their religious activities which the government forbade. In some cases, the government sent adherents to prison under trumped up charges (e.g., 6 years for Puih Hih prior to 2015) Puih Hih fled in November 2015 after receiving a tip about an upcoming police visit, fearing the worst. In June 2016 he went to Thailand after spending 7 months in hiding. Police raided his home because his family worshipped at home. In September 2016, police interrogated 2 Church adherents, accusing them of communicating with Puih Hih, and threatened them with harsh measures unless they recant their faith.
58. On May 10, 2014, Officers Hiếu and Hùng from Chu Puh District Police interrogated Rmah Prai and ordered him to recant his faith because the government accused his Church of being a front for FULRO. When Rmah Prai refused to comply, Hùng punched him in the face and they detained him overnight without food or water. On Dec 14, 2014, Officer Hiếu and an officer from the Gia Lai Police Department, Officer Hải, went to Rmah Prai's home while he and other adherents met to discuss a plan to celebrate Christmas. The officers said that the government had not approved any Christmas celebration with respect to Dega Church adherents. Rmah Prai retorted that as Christians, they had to celebrate Christmas. Officer Hải handcuffed him and the officers tortured him with electric batons and regular batons. Then they forced him to sign a commitment statement to indicate that he will recant his faith. On April 19, 2014, police again ordered him to join an approved Church, or else he would go to prison. In July 2015, police and militia raided his home where church members were worshipping and detained him for not honoring his commitment to recant his faith. On December 2015, the "mobile" court of Gia Lai convened in a nearby village and sentenced him to 6 years of imprisonment.
59. The police of Chư Puh District and Êa Lê Commune interrogated and threatened to imprison adherents of the Good News Mission Church in Puối Lốp Village and Êa Bia Village which are within Êa Lê Commune, Chư Puh District, Gia Lai Province, in December 2019: victims: Rmah Beo DOB: 1987; Võ Thị Thái DOB: 1966; Rmah Kit, DOB: 1972; Siu Chet DOB: victims: Rmah Beo DOB: 1987; Võ Thị Thái DOB: 1966; Rmah Kit, DOB: 1972; Siu Chet DOB: 1984; Rmah H'Hoàng DOB: 1996; Trần Văn Quảng DOB: 1969

### **Appendix C. Other Religious Prisoners from the Central Highlands**

Figure 1 includes only those sentenced in 2013 or later. Below are known cases of Montagnard Christians who are currently in prison or have been released after serving their sentences.

1. Mr. A Byo: b. 1967. Residence: Bon Ol Btung Hamlet, Quang Tin Commune, Dak R'lap District, Dak Nong Province. An evangelical pastor who had defended his community's freedom of assembly and freedom of religion over several years, he was arrested on 12/10/2012. After detaining him without a trial until 08/13/2014, they tried him and sentenced him to 4 years in prison pursuant to Article 87. He was incarcerated in Gia Trung Prison, Gia Lai Province.
2. Mr. A Chi: b. 1964. Residence: Kret Krot Hamlet, H'ra Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. A Chi is a Protestant deacon and lead of the Youth Ministry. The local government prevented him from performing his duties, citing the reason that preaching is forbidden in his village. He protested and refused to comply. As a result, he was summoned to the local police office several times and ultimately was sentenced to 8 years in prison. He was arrested on 10/18/2009 and is currently on a 3-year probation after serving his sentence in An Phuoc Prison in Binh Duong Province.
3. Mr. A Dân (aka Apunh), preacher of the Southern Baptist Church in Kontum on March 11, 2015 led 11 church members from Kontum Province to a religious training program in Ho Chi Minh City. They just reached nearby Daklak Province when Daklak police stopped them, searched and confiscated their cash and Bibles. Police brought them back to Kontum Province and delivered them to police in that province. A Dân refused to sign a forced confession -- that they were trying to leave the country illegally. The other victims signed under pressure. Police released the others while detaining A Dân. The Kontum People's Court sentenced him to 24 months of imprisonment under the trumped up charge.
4. Mr. A Dao: b. 1981. Residence: Gia Xieng Village, Ro Koi Commune, Sa Thay District, Kontum Province. A pastor of the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands, he advocated for religious freedom for his fellow church members in the Central Highlands and elsewhere. In August 2016 he attended a recent conference on Freedom of Religion in SE Asia and the ASEAN Civil Society Conference and ASEAN People's Forum. On 04/28/2017 he was sentenced to 5 years in prison for "helping individuals to escape abroad illegally", a charge he denied. He is incarcerated at Gia Trung Detention Center, Gia Lai Province.
5. Mr. A Gyun: b. 1980. Residence: Kret Krot Hamlet, Hra Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. A devout Christian, he engaged in religious activities and participated in a demonstration to protest government suppression that led to a "mobile" court (installed in his village) sentencing him to 5 years in prison on 04/26/2016 pursuant to Article 87, undermining national unity. Four other Montagnard Christians were also arrested and sentenced to long prison terms.

6. Mr. A Quyn: b. 1973. Residence: Ha-mong Katu Hamlet, Ha-mong Commune, Dak Ha District, Kontum Province. He practiced his evangelical faith without government approval. He has been arrested and brought to the local police station for interrogation. The local authorities disrupted group worship sessions involving church members, prohibited future group worships, harassed his family, and brutally tortured him. Arrested on 11-18-2013, he was sentenced to 9 years and 6 months in prison pursuant to Article 87. He is currently in Nam Ha Prison in Ha Nam Province.
7. Mr. A Tach (Ba Hloi): b. 1959. Residence: Kon Hram Hamlet, Dak Tre Commune, Kon Ray District, Kontum Province. A Catholic preacher, he and many Christians in his village (where he was preaching) protested against the local government for its intervention in the Church's affairs. Fearing this would get out of control, the local government arrested Mr. A Tach on 10/11/2012 and sentenced him to 11 years in prison, followed by 3 years of probation. He is currently incarcerated at Team 23, Subdivision 1 of Prison #5, Thanh Hoa Province.
8. Mr. A Tik: b. 1952. Residence: Kon H'ram Hamlet, Dak To're Commune, Kon Ray District, Kontum Province. He was arrested and then on 04/26/2016 sentenced to 8 years in prison and 3 years of probation in a case involving 4 other Montagnard Christians. He was accused of undermining national unity under Article 87.
9. Mr. A Yum (Balk): b. 1940. Residence: Hamlet 5, Dak Tre Commune, Kon Ray District, Kontum Province. As a member of the Ba Na ethnic minority group, he had been advocating for religious freedom in the face of government suppression. As a result, he was arrested on 01/06/2012 and sentenced to 8 years in prison pursuant to Article 87.
10. Mr. Amlinh: b. 1943. Residence: Tuoh Klah Hamlet, Glar Commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. He joined other Christians in protesting against the local government's suppression of religious freedom. He was arrested in 2008, sentenced to 8 years in prison, followed by a 3-year probationary period, and incarcerated in Prison #5, Town of Thong Nhat, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province. As a result of being tortured in prison, he suffers from several ailments. Although he has returned home in March 2016, the probation from traveling outside of his immediate community has prevented him from seeking medical treatment outside of his community.
11. Mr. Buyk: b. 1952. Residence: Kret Krot Hamlet, Hra Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. As an evangelist of the Kret Krot Evangelical Church, he had been defending his Church's right to freedom of religion. He was requested to go to the local police station for interrogation. There, his interrogators beat him and issued an order forbidding him to engage in religious activities. Arrested on 02/03/2013, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison and incarcerated in Xuan Phuoc Prison, Phu Yen Province.
12. Mr. Dieu Bre: b. 1969. Residence: Quang Tin Hamlet, Dak R'lap District, Dak Nong Province. An evangelist of an evangelical church not recognized by the government, he was arrested on 08/14/2013 and sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in prison for his religious activities. He was incarcerated in Xuan Phuoc Prison, Dong Xuan District, Phu Yen Province.



13. Mr. Dieu Dong: b. 1966. Residence: Bon Blutung Hamlet, Quang Tin Commune, Dak R'lap District, Dak Nong Province. He is a pastor who belongs to an evangelical Church that is not recognized by the local government. Pastor Dieu Dong and his evangelists had been harassed by the local government and police forces that aimed to prevent them from worshipping. He was arrested on 10-12-2013 when he and the Church protested against the local government to demand religious freedom. He was sentenced to 4 years in prison and 3 years of probation. He served his sentence in Xuan Phuoc Prison, Dong Xuan District, Phu Yen Province.

14. Mr. Dieu X-Ri: b. 1962. Residence: Dak Ngo Hamlet, Tuy Duc District, Dak Nong Province. A deacon of an evangelical church not recognized by the government, he was sentenced to 2 years in prison and 3 years of probation for his religious activities. He was incarcerated in Xuan Phuoc Prison, Dong Xuan District, Phu Yen Province.

15. Mr. Dinh Ngo: b. 1987. Residence: Kung Kon Hamlet, An Thanh Commune, Dak Po District, Gia Lai Province. An evangelical pastor since 2011, he joined other members of his ethnic group in a demonstration in Dak Po District to protest against the local government's suppression of religious freedom. Arrested on 04/26/2013, he was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months in prison, and incarcerated in Section #2 of An Phuoc Prison, Binh Duong Province.

16. Mr. Dinh Ku: b. 1972. Residence: Kuk Kon Hamlet, An Thanh Commune, Dak Po District, Gia Lai Province. A devout Catholic, he stood up and protested against the Gia Lai authorities' policy of suppressing religious freedom. As a result, he was arrested on 04/26/2016 and sentenced to 7 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, undermining national unity, in a case involving 4 other Montagnard Christians. He is currently incarcerated in Prison #5, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province.

17. Mr. Kpa Binh: b. 1976. Residence: Plei Pang Hamlet, Ea Glai Commune, Chu Se District, Gia Lai Province. An evangelical pastor, he was arrested in 2009 for participating in a demonstration demanding religious freedom because the government had been preventing him from carrying out his pastoral duties. He was sentenced to 9 years in prison pursuant to Article 87.

18. Mr. Kpa Sinh, b. 1959 of JRai ethnicity. For demanding religious freedom he was sentenced on April 5, 2011 to 8 years in prison and 3 years of probation for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code). He is currently incarcerated in Gia Lai Province.

19. Mr. Ksor Y Dú, born 1963; Ethnicity Ede; sentenced on 15/11/2010 to 6 years in prison and 3 years of probation for "undermining the unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); detained in Phu Yên. He is still on probation and may not travel outside of his village.

20. Mr. Nhi ((Bă Tiêm): b. 1958. Residence: Tuoh Klah Hamlet, Glar Commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. He joined other Christians in protesting against the local government's suppression of religious freedom. He also joined a Montagnard association based in the U.S. He was arrested on 12/22/2008, sentenced to 10 years in prison, and

incarcerated in Prison #5, Town of Thong Nhat, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province.

21. Mr. Noh, b. 1959, a member of a Montagnard association based in the USA. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 9/4/2009 to 12 years in prison for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); currently incarcerated in Gia Lai.

22. Mr. Nuh (Ba Num): b. 1959. Residence: Glar village, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. In 2001, he joined the other Ba Na members of this church to protest the government’s disregard for religious freedom. In reprisal, the police beat the demonstrators brutally. A number of them were injured or even died, and many were arrested. His religious activities resulted in his arrest in 2004. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison. He served his sentence in Prison #3, Phu Xuan 4, Co Lung Commune, Phu Luong District, Thai Nguyen Province.

23. Mr. Rah Lan Blom, b. 1976 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 04/05/2011 to 9 years in prison and 3 years of probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

24. Mr. Rah Lan Mlih, b. 1966 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 04/05/2011 to 9 years in prison and 3 years of probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

25. Mr. Rmah Hlach, b. 1968 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 01/14/2010 to 12 years in prison and 3 years of probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

26. Mrs. Rmah Hruth, a Jrai woman. Residence: Nang Hra Village, Ia Hla Commune, Cu Puh District, Gia lai Province. She was arrested in March 2014 and sentenced 5 years in iprison. Rmah H Ruth is a religious activist in Gia lai who conducted religious activities for her fellow Montagnard Christians. She is currently imprisoned in T20 - Gia Trung Prison, Gia Lai Province.

27. Mr. Rmah Hueh, b. 1964 of Jrai ethnicity. Residence: Plei Sing village, Ia Bar commune, Phu Thien district, Gia Lai province. Arrested in 2001, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison for undermining the state policy. Protestant Christian of the Plei Sing village house, he was participating in a protest that took place in Gia Lai province in 2001 demanding for freedom of religious and human rights equality treatment. Released in 2015, his health is very bad due to the torture in prison that caused him to become insane.

28. Mr. Rmah Klum: b. 1964. Residence: Lop Village, Ya Le Commune, Chu Puh District, Gia Lai Province (see Case 1 near the beginning of this document).

29. Mr. Rmah Pro: b. 1964. Residence: La Kbel Hamlet, Duc Co District, Gia Lai Province. He participated in a demonstration demanding religious freedom in 2004. He had been

advocating for religious freedom until he was arrested and charged with undermining national solidarity in 2009. He is currently serving his sentence in Phu Son 4 Prison, National Security Section, Section 3, Co Lung Village, Phu Luong District, Thai Nguyen Province

30. Mr. Runh: b. 1979. Residence: Kret Krot Hamlet, Hra Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. An influential pastor among the Ba Na ethnic community associated with the Kret Krot Evangelical Church, he had been defending his Church's right to freedom of religion. He was requested to go to the local police station for interrogation. There, his interrogators beat him and issued an order forbidding him to engage in religious activities. Arrested on 04/23/2012, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison, followed by a 3-year probationary period. He is currently in Prison #5, Town of Thong Nhat, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province.

31. Mr. Ro Lan Ju (Ama Suit) of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 07/21/2009 to 9 years in prison for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

32. Mr. Ro Mah Klit, b. 1946 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 04/05/2011 to 8 years in prison and 3 years of probation for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

33. Mr. Rmah Pôl, b. 1953 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 03/27/2009 to 7 years in prison and 3 years of probation for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

34. Mr. Siu Ben (Ama Yon) of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on July 21, 2009 to 12 years in prison for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

35. Mr. Siu Bler: b. 1962. Residence: Amoi Hamlet, Tapet Commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. An influential pastor among the Ba Na ethnic community associated with the Amoi Evangelical Church, he had been defending his Church's right to freedom of religion. After years of government harassment, his community staged a protest in 2001. After the government cracked down, they sentenced him to 2 years in Gia Trung Prison in Gia Lai, followed by a 2-year probationary period. His subsequent opposition to government interference led to his arrest on 8-27-2004 and he was sentenced to 17 years in prison, followed by a 3-year probationary period. He was tortured brutally in prison until half of his body became paralyzed. He is currently in Nam Ha Prison in Ha Nam Province.

36. Siu Brom, b. 1967 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 04/05/2011 to 10 years in prison and 3 years of probation for "undermining the national unity policy" (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.

37. Mr. Siu Hlom, b. 1967 of Jrai ethnicity. For refusing to renounce his Christian faith, he was sentenced on 04/05/2011 to 12 years in prison and 3 years of probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.
38. Siu Jă (Ama Hyen) of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 07/21/2009 to 7 years in prison for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.
39. Mr. Siu Koch, b. 1985 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 1/14/2010 to 9 years in prison and 3 years of probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.
40. Mr. Siu Nheo: b. 1955. Residence: Plei Do Hamlet, ChuA Commune, Pleiku District, Gia Lai Province. An evangelical pastor within the Ba Na ethnic minority group, he and others participated in a demonstration demanding religious freedom in 2004. He had been advocating for religious freedom in the face of government suppression. He spoke out against the government’s suppression in defense of the evangelists and their Church. As a result, he was arrested in 2009 and sentenced to 10 years in prison. Ever since his imprisonment, his wife and children have been victims of injustice and lack even basic necessities.
41. Mr. Siu Thái, b. 1978 of Jrai ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 12/19/2011 to 10 years in prison for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Gia Lai.
42. Mr. Siu Wiu: b. 1977. Residence: Plei Rbai BHamlet, Ia Piar Commune, Phú Thien District, Gia Lai Province. As a member of the Jarai ethnic minority group, and Protestant, he had been advocating for religious freedom in the face of government suppression. As a result, he was arrested in 2009 and sentenced to 8 years in prison.
43. Mr. Thin: b. 1979. Residence: Kret Krot Hamlet, H’ra Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. On 04-26-16 he was sentenced along with 4 other Montagnard Christians to 6 years in prison followed with 3 years of probation for undermining national unity (Article 87). He is being held in Phu Yen Prison.
44. Y Adam Mlo is a 21-year old EDE man in Buon Ho Town, Dak lak Province. He participated in a 2002 protest demanding land restitution. He was arrested on 25-12-2002 and sentenced to 8 years. After suffering much torture, he died in Ha Nam Prison.
45. Mr. Y Ben Nie: b. 1971. Residence: Tang 3 Hamlet, Ea Kao District, Buon Me Thuot Province. An evangelical pastor, he was imprisoned for participating in a demonstration demanding religious freedom. He was arrested in 2004 and sentenced to 13 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, undermining national solidarity. He is currently serving his sentence in Phu Son 4 Prison, National Security Section, Division 3, Co Lung Village, Phu Luong District, Thai Nguyen Province.

46. Mr. Y Blao Kpor: b. 1964. Residence: Cour B Hamlet, Ea Ana District, Daklak Province. He was a member of Cour B Church's executive committee. In 2001, members of this church started to protest the government's disregard for religious freedom and seizure of their land. He was arrested in 2001, 2004 (detained until 2007), and 2008 (on August 11). Upon being arrested the third time, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison, followed by 5 years of probation pursuant to Article 87. He is in Prison #1 in Thanh Hoa Province. Long detention, torture in prison, and deprivations have taken a heavy toll on his health.
47. Y Drim Nie, b. 1972. Residence: Buon Tah Village, Ea Drong Commune, Cu Mgar District, Dak lak province. Y Drin Nie is a Protestant missionary; he was arrested in December 2012 because he preached the gospel in his village. He was sentenced to 8 years in prison. He is currently imprisoned in Binh Duong Province.
48. Mr. Y Hriam Kpa: b. 1976. Residence: Druh Hamlet, Ea Nam Commune, Ea Hleo District, Gia Lai Province. The evangelical leader of a Christian House Church in Druh Hamlet that the local government has been suppressing, he was pressured into dissolving the Church. He refused and protested against this policy. He was arrested on July 30, 2015, sentenced to 7 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, and is currently in Dak Trung Prison, M'Drak District, Daklak Province.
49. Mr. Y Lao Mlo: b. 1987. Residence: Drao Hamlet, Daklak Province. A member of a Christian Church in Drao Hamlet that the local government has been suppressing, he protested against this policy. He was arrested on July 15, 2015, sentenced to 8 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, and is currently in Dak Trung Prison, M'Drak District, Daklak Province.
50. Mr. Y Lieng Kpa: b. 1974. Residence: Sec Hamlet, Dien Yang Commune, Ea Hleo District, Gia Lai Province. The chief deacon of a Christian Church in Sec Hamlet that the local government has been suppressing, he protested against this policy. He was arrested in August 2008, sentenced to 8 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, and served his sentence in Dak Trung Prison, M'Drak District, Daklak Province.
51. Mr. Y Muk Nie: b. 1968. Residence: Sup A Hamlet. Town of Ea Suop, Daklak Province. An evangelical pastor, he resisted the provincial government's persistent harassment and arrests of his fellow church members to deny them their religious freedom. In 2001 he participated in protests that took place in the Central Highlands where members of several churches have been consistently demanding respect for religious freedom and property rights in the face of the government's policy of religious suppression and seizure of private property. After being arrested on 03/27/2001, he was sentenced to 5 years in prison and incarcerated in Ha Nam Prison. After being arrested again on 08/03/2011, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison and was first incarcerated in An Phuoc Prison (Binh Duong Province). He is currently in Xuan Phuoc Prison in Phu Yen Province.
52. Y Nghenh (Ama Dem), b. 1974 of Ede ethnicity. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 6/8/2010 to 6 years in prison and 3 years of

probation for “undermining the national unity policy” (Article 87 of the Penal Code) and “organizing and/or coercing other persons to flee abroad or to stay abroad illegally” (Article 275 of the Penal Code); incarcerated in Dak Nong.

53. Mr. Y Ngun Knul: b. 1968. Residence: K’Rang Hamlet, Bang Commune, Krông Ana District, Daklak Province. An evangelical pastor who preached to people in his community, he was arrested on 4-29-2004, sentenced to 18 years in prison pursuant to Article 87, and is currently in Prison #6, Nghe An Province.

54. Mr. Y Ping: b. 1967. Residence: A Luk Hamlet, K’Yang Commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. In 2005 he joined other Ba Na ethnic people in demonstrating against the local government’s suppression of religious freedom and seizure of private land. He was arrested, charged pursuant to Article 87, and incarcerated for 6 months in Gia Trung Prison. After they released him, he resumed preaching. The local government actively attempted to stop his religious activities. He was arrested on 9-3-2007 and sentenced to 9 years in prison, followed by a 3-year probation period, pursuant to Article 87. He served his sentence in Prison #5, Town of Thong Nhat, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province. He was released in June 2016. He is currently serving his 3-year probation in his community.

55. Mr. Y Phom Koh: b. 1965. Residence: Doh Hamlet, Eatar Commune, Cu Mgar District, Daklak Province. He was a deacon and a leader of a youth group in his church. During his time as youth group leader, the local government objected to his concurrently assuming the deacon position. Police arrested him and tortured him during interrogation at the police station, alleging that he attempted to undermine national solidarity. He was sentenced to 8 years in prison pursuant to Article 87. He is in Gia Trung Prison, Ward 5, Section 5, Gia Lai Province.

56. Mr. Y Roh, b. 1968 of Bahnar ethnicity. Residence: Plei Kon Brung Village, Yun Commune, Mang Yang District, Gia Lai Province. His date of arrest is unknown, but he was sentenced to 10 years in prison after participating in a protest to demand religious freedom. He is currently imprisoned in Thanh Hoa Prison.

57. Mr. Y Ty Ksor, b. 1989. Residence: Buon Toat Village, Ea Xiem Commune, Krông Pa District, Gia lai Province. He participated in a protest to demand religious freedom in 2006. He was arrested and sentenced to 14 years in prison. He is currently imprisoned in Ha Nam Prison.

58. Mr. Y Yem Hwing: b. 1972. San A Hamlet, Ea Tul Commune, Cu Mgar District, Daklak Province. A chief deacon of a church in San A Hamlet, he has been very influential in his church and his ethnic community. The local government arrested him on 10/29/2012 to deprive the community of his leadership in the hope of eventually dissolving the Church. He is serving an 8-year prison sentence.

59. Mr. Y Yich: b. 1960. Residence: A Lut Hamlet, K Yang Commune, Đăk Đoa District, Gia Lai Province. An evangelical pastor, he was arrested on 12-18-2006 for “plotting against the government”. After serving 4 years in Xuan Phuoc Prison, he was discharged on 9/18/2011 and was put under probation for 3 years. He resumed proselytizing to his Ba Na ethnic community and was arrested on 5/13/2013. He was sentenced to 12 years in

prison. As a result of being beaten and tortured in prison, his health has been deteriorating. Not only do they deny him medical treatment for high blood pressure, rheumatism, and stomach inflammation, they have not allowed his family to supply him with medication. He is currently in Section #2 of An Phuoc Prison, Binh Duong Province.

60. Mr. Yoh (Bă Nar), b. 1962. For demanding religious and indigenous rights, he was sentenced on 8/9/2009 to 8 years in prison for “undermining the national unity policy” (article 87 of the Penal Code); he was incarcerated in Gia Lai

61. Mr. Yuh: b. 1962. Residence: Dor 1 Hamlet, Glar Commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai Province. He joined other Christians in protesting against the local government’s suppression of religious freedom. He was arrested on 04/04/2009, sentenced to 8 years in prison, followed by a 3-year probationary period, and incarcerated in Prison #5, Town of Thong Nhat, Yen Dinh District, Thanh Hoa Province.