

**Appendices for the report *Government Co-opted Churches as Instruments of Religious Repression against Montagnard and Hmong Christians (2023 by BPSOS)***

Appendix 1. Report to UN: Co-opted, registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North acquiesces to the government policy...

Appendix 2. Recent religious incident reports for Montagnards

Appendix 3. Evidence of Coordinated Policy Targeting Montagnard Christians in Vietnam

**APPENDIX 1. Recent religious incident reports for Montagnards submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief**

The excerpts were culled from a much larger data set available to BPSOS about the intimidation of members of unregistered house churches to force them to join government-approved churches. Only excerpts from past reports on the persecution of Montagnard Christians with instances of coercion to join ECVN - South are shown here. When the forced conversion does not involve interrogators suggesting a specific government-controlled church (merely: “you shall leave your unregistered church”), it is not included in this appendix.

- **21 June 2023:** Evangelists Y Duen Hdruê, Y Khen Bdap, Y Wen Niê, Y Bâi Êban, Y Than Bdap, and an MSFJ member - Ms. H Mla Hdruê. They live in Êa Khit Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cữ Kũi District, Đắk Lắk Province.

Around 8 am, two officers from the Police of Cữ Kũi District, Y Kương Adrông and H Nguen Niê - and Y Mil Byă from the commune police force came to check the home of the couple Y Duen Hdruê and H Yam BKrông. Around 10 am, a dozen riot police officers with guns and electric batons came to the couple’s home. They looked at the logo of the unregistered Good News Mission Church, took pictures, and made video clips inside the house and around the house.

The riot police squad also came to the home of Evangelist Y Khen Bdap, head of an independent village church, to check papers and make video clips. They returned in the afternoon and installed two surveillance cameras in the front of the house.

Around 4 pm, three officers from the Police of Cữ Kũi District, Lê Văn Hùng, Y Kương Adrông, and H Nguen Niê came to check the home of Y Wen Niê, deputy head of the village house church. Around 4:30 pm, seven riot police officers with guns and electric batons came to the home of Y Wen Niê to check, take pictures, and make video clips.

Around 6:30 pm, four officers from the Police of Cữ Kũi District, including Y Kương Adrông, Lê Văn Hùng, and two other plainclothes officers. They installed two surveillance cameras in the front of the house.

Around 10:20 pm, seven riot police officers with guns and electric batons came to the homes of Deacon Y Bâi Êban and Evangelist Y Than Bdap to check, take pictures, and make video clips of the place where house church members worship. In the afternoon, the police installed two surveillance cameras.

Around 10:40 am, seven security police officers and three riot police officers with guns and electric batons came to the home of Ms. H Mla Hdruê. Officers Lê Văn Hùng, Y Kương Adrông, H Nguen Niê, and Y Mil Byă took pictures and made video clips in, and around the home of Ms. H Mla Hdruê (although she is with the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, she is the sister of MSFJ member Y Pher Hdruê who lives in Thailand).

- **12 and 28 June 2023:** Evangelist Y Brồc Byă, his wife H Riêt Hdrue, Ako Êmông Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cữ Kũi District, Đăk Lăk Province.

12 June 2023, around 3 pm, three police officers came to Evangelist Y Brồc Byă. Two of them were riot police officers with guns and riot batons from the Police of Cữ Kũi District. They checked the home, made video clips, and took pictures.

28 June 2023, around 8 am, three security police officers came, including the deputy chief, Police of Êa Bhôk Commune, and two security officers from the Police of Cữ Kũi District. They checked the house. They asked: "How many worship here on Sundays?". H Riêt replied: "Fewer than 20". They warned: "The government bans all unregistered churches. Rejoin the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South. Where is Y Rôma Hdrue?". H Riêt: "in Thailand, with his uncle Y Pher Hdrue". Police: "You must not report this incident to Y Pher Hdrue."

- **29 June 2023:** Evangelists Y Cúng Niê and Y Don Niê, Sút M'đưng Village, Cữ Suê Commune, Cữ M'Gar District, Đăk Lăk Province. The Special Rapporteur issued a communication in 2022 to Vietnam about its violations of their religious freedom.

From 7:30 to 9:45 am, the government staged a public denunciation in Sút M'đưng Village, involving two dozen plain clothes, uniformed, and riot police officers from the Police of Cữ Suê Commune and Cữ M'Gar District, and over 300 villagers assembled from three villages, Sút M'đưng, Sút H'luôt, and M'drang.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Nguyễn Công Vĩnh, deputy commander, security police of Cữ M'Gar District spoke: "First, US consular officers visited Mr. Y Cúng Niê and discussed religious practice issues in Sút M'đưng Village. Y Cúng Niê had not notified the government, and thus broke the law. Second, the government forbids independent religious practice in Sút M'đưng Village and Sút H'luôt Village. Y Cúng Niê and Y Don Niê must dissolve their house church and ask members to worship with the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South in Sut M'drang Village, or else we will use Vietnamese law to deal with you all. Third, you shall no longer stay in touch with Montagnards Stand for Justice and BPSOS/ Nguyễn Đình Thắng, and others who oppose the Vietnamese State".

Pastor Y Wem Niê, leader of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South in Sut M'drang Village - said: " Y Cúng Niê and Y Don Niê should think it over and stop breaking the law".

Ms. H Ngọc Niê - People's Council of Cữ Suê Commune - said: "Illegal religious practice must stop immediately".

- **26 - 28 July 2023:** Y Nel Byă, Êmăp Village, Êa Pôc Town, Cữ M'Gar District, Đăk Lăk Province.

The police arrested him and took him to the station of the Police of Cữ M'Gar District, and for 3 days tried to force him to admit to complicity with the shooters. He denied this. They ordered him to join the approved Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South and forbade him to report this interrogation session to the international community.

- **7-10 August 2023:** Y Yut Adrong, Êmăp Village, Êa Pôc Town, Cữ M'Gar District

The police came and seized a Samsung Galacy J7 he had bought for 6 million VND. They took him to the station of the Police of Cữ M'Gar District and tried to force him to admit to complicity with the shooters. He denied this. They detained and interrogated him for 4 days. They ordered him to join the approved Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South" and forbade him to report this interrogation session to the international community.

- **18 - 22 June 2023:** Y Bhot Êban, Êmăp Village, Êa Pôč Town, Čŕ M'Gar, Dak Lak.

He was arrested on 18 June and taken to the station of the Police of Čŕ M'Gar District where interrogatos beat him savagely to force unjust confession related to the the shooting incidents in the communes of Êa Tiêu and Êa Ktur (11 June 2023). On 21 June they took him to the headquarters of the Police Department of Đăk Lăk Province where security police officers beat him more to force confession related to the shooting incidents. He continued to say that he was innocent.

The police also ordered him to return to the government-controlled Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, or else he would go to prison.

- **17 - 19 July 2023:** Evangelist Y Blah Niê. Hně Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đăk Lăk Province.

They arrested and took him to the station of the Police of Buôn Hồ Town and tried to force him to admit to complicity with the shooters. He denied this. They interrogated him until 19 July. They forbade him to report this interrogation session to the international community. They ordered him to return to the government-approved Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South", stop reporting government persecution to Montagnards Stand for Justice, and stop observing UN International Days on 10 December and 22 August.

- **25 - 30 July 2023:** Evangelist Y Duên Niê, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đăk Lăk Province.

Evangelist Y Duên Niê went to the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune and was interrogated about his religious practice until 8 pm when they took him to the station of the Police of Buôn Hồ Town. He was detained and interrogated until 30 July 2023 evening. They tried to force him to admit to complicity with the shooters. He denied this. They ordered him to join the approved Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South and forbade him to report this interrogation session to the international community.and stop observing UN international days such as 22 August. The police made up the story about Boat People SOS and Montagnards Stand for Justice supplying rifles to Montagnards who shot victims on 11 June 2023. He had to sign the report containing the minutes of the interrogation and sign their prepared pledge to stop independent religious practice.

- **23 March 2023:** Y Hem Mlô, Krông Búk Village, Krông Búk Commune, Krông Păc District, Đăk Lăk Province.

Early in the morning, Y Hem Mlô and his wife - H Luñ Niê - rode a motorcycle to their crop field in Krăi A Village, Krông Búk Commune, Krông Păc District, Đăk Lăk Province, a few km from their home. They left the field at 7:30 p.m. At Kilometer marker No. 41 of National Highway 26 - near Puăn Village, Êa Phê Commune - traffic police stopped the motorcycle. Two police officers in their yellow traffic police uniforms rode in a white Hyundai truck (license plate No. 47A-00474). Three plainclothes police officers (security police) stood behind the two traffic police officers. They ordered the traffic police officers to stop the couple and ask them to show their papers. The couple did not bring his motorcycle permit and registration paper because they did not want the field work (involving spraying seedlings) to wet and ruin these papers. The wife went home and brought back the papers. The traffic police officers asked them to pay a fine. Y Hem Mlô had the cash and offered to pay the fine. The traffic police officers said no, and asked Y Hem Mlô to ride in their truck. Fearful that the security police would use this opportunity to arrest him, he refused, and

tried to walk away with his wife. A plainclothes officer ran after them and tried to trick him into returning to the police vehicle. The couple did not feel safe and did not comply. The police kept the motorcycle, a dark grey YAMAHA-SIRIUS 110 with license plate No. 47M-63910). He bought it in 2018 for 25 million VND, as their only means of going to work.

**Translation of Letter from Y Hem Mlô**

01 Y Hem Mlô

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
Independence - Liberty - Happiness**

*12 March 2023*

**REQUEST**

(Return my property that was seized without reason and explain the basis for forbidding me from practicing my religion in the Good News Mission Church and observing UN International Days when Vietnam is a member state of the UN)

**To:**

- Official with competency and responsibility for investigating, resolving issues, and punishing subordinates if they violate Vietnamese law and other regulations related to police conduct at all levels - Krông Pắc District police, and Krông Búk Commune police: **Commander, Police of Krông Pắc District**. Address: 305 Giải Phóng St., Phước An Town, Krông Pắc District, Đắk Lắk.

- Official with competency and responsibility for oversight and reporting on unlawful conduct of police personnel at all levels: **Inspector General, Ministry of Public Security** (please forward to the appropriate unit within the ministry and monitor the resolution of the issues). Address: 99 Nguyễn Tuân St., Thanh Xuân Trung Ward, Thanh Xuân District, Hanoi City.

- Official tasked with monitoring violations of religious freedom: **Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, United Nations**.

- **International human rights organizations** whose mission includes monitoring compliance by the Vietnamese Government with its own laws and informing the international community on this compliance.

- **Foreign embassies and consulates in Vietnam** representing countries concerned about religious freedom with an interest in monitoring how the Vietnamese Government conducts itself compared to what it had declared to the international community.

**Requester:**

Citizen Y Hem Mlô, Address: Krông Búk Village, Krông Búk Commune, Krông Pắc District, Đắk Lắk Province.

Dear Agencies and Officials:

**There are two issues needing resolution:**

1. You confiscated my personal property without justification while pressuring me to return to the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South.
2. You have not informed me when you will return my property.

**Details (Confiscated cell phones for observing the UN Day Commemorating Victims of Violence Based on Religion or Belief on August 22; pressuring me to return to the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South)**

Etc.

- **28 January 2023:** Evangelist Y Hem Mlô, Krông Búk Village, Krông Búk Commune, Krông Pắc District, Đắk Lắk Province.

That morning, Y Hem Mlô went to the home of Y Hon Niê, the chief of Krông Búk Village, to pay his electric bill. The village chief said: "Mr. Y Hem Mlô, you follow the Evangelical Church of Christ, don't you? Do you know that you are under the influence of foreigners because you are not with the Evangelical Church of Vietnam? Mr. Y Hon Niê said: "Mr. Y Hem Mlô is

not a Vietnamese national. Your name is not in any document held by the commune government”. A member of the government-controlled Evangelical Church of Vietnam - Y Nhiêu Niê - laughed. He is an instrument of the Communist government because he constantly tries to discourage villagers from religious practice at the home of Evangelist Y Hem Mlô.

*Prior harassment of Y Hem Mlô on 25 August 2022:*

*Around 6:30 a.m. police officers came to his home and took him and his wife - H Luñ Niê - to the police station of Krông Búk Commune where they interrogated him about his house church observing the UN International Day commemorating victims of violence based on freedom of religion or belief on 22 August 2022 and the UN International Human Rights Day of 10 December 2021. The interrogators intimidated the victims to make them return to their former church - Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South (controlled by the government): “the Good News Mission Church is reactionary and opposes the Vietnamese State.*

- **26 August 2022:** Evangelist Nay Y Blang, Pưng B Village, Êa Lâm Commune, Sông Hinh District, Phú Yên Province

The police drove him to the police station of Song Hinh District for interrogation by 5 police officers from the Security Branch of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province. They wanted to know who had arranged for him to meet with US Consulate representatives in Ho Chi Minh City (was it Pastor A Ga who lives in the US?); if he had told those representatives about police harassment (he said he did tell them about their constant threats and coercion to leave his unregistered church). The police ordered him to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands or else they would have him imprisoned because this church is “reactionary and opposes the Vietnamese government”. Worse, they tried to convince him to join the government-controlled Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South. Nay Y Blang replied that Article 24 of the 2016 Vietnamese Constitution protects religious freedom. The police retorted that the government would have him imprisoned, regardless whether he had sought the US Government’s support or not.

- **24 August 2022,** Ma H Yip, Pưng B Village, Êa Lâm Commune, Sông Hinh District  
As requested, he arrived at the police station of Ea Lâm Commune at 8 am where 7 police officers interrogated him about Nay Y Blang’s visit to the US Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City. They ordered him to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ and join the government-controlled Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South or else they would have him imprisoned. They also searched his body, but found nothing.

- **16 November 2022:** Y Teng Mlô, Hnê Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

In the afternoon of 15 November, Y Sương Knul, Police of Êa Drông Commune, handed him the interrogation request, specifying that Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town, was going to meet him at the police station. His interrogation is summarized below:

Police: “The group MSFJ based in Thailand opposes the Communist Party and Vietnamese government. You must not follow their suggestions, e.g., observing the 22 August International Day and sending video clips of the observance to the group for them to post on Facebook. Vietnam does not recognize the Day Commemorating Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief. The government also forbids you from remaining in religious organizations which oppose the government and implement the FULRO separatist agenda. Either you shall leave the unregistered Good News Mission Church or return to the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South to be able to freely practice your religion”.

- **17 November 2022:** Y Duôt Mlô Trăp Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

At 8 am he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune to meet Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town, and other police interrogators. They interrogated him until 2 pm.

Police: “Your group broke the law when observing the International Day of 22 August. The government forbids you from gathering for religious service, staying in touch with MSFJ or sending them information on government actions for them to report to the UN and other foreign entities. You risk going to prison.”

Police: “You must obey us, join the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, an approved organization. The government will imprison you for a long time unless you comply.”

- **21 November 2022:** Y Jũ Hwing, church leader, Klat C Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

In the evening of 20 November 2022, Y Sương Knul, Police of Êa Drông Commune, delivered the interrogation request to this church leader. On 21 November, at 8 am, he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune to meet Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town. They interrogated him until noon.

Police: “Your group broke the law when observing the International Day of 22 August. The government forbids you from gathering for religious service, staying in touch with MSFJ or sending them information on government actions for them to report to the UN and other foreign entities. You risk going to prison.”

Police: “You must obey us, join the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, an approved organization. The government will imprison you for a long time unless you comply.”

- **21 November 2022:** Y Phương Niê, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

At 8 am he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune to meet Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town. They interrogated him until 2 pm.

They threatened him with imprisonment unless he stopped sending information on government actions to MSFJ for reporting to the UN and other foreign entities. They told him that Vietnam criminalized the observance of UN international days such as August 22 and December 10, and pressured him to comply, sign their interrogation reports, and join the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South.

- **22 November 2022:** Y Khen Niê, deacon, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

In the morning of 22 November, Y Yai Mlô, Police of Êa Kjoh B Village, handed him the interrogation request while arresting him and forcing him to follow them to the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune. They got there at 8 am or so, to meet Officer Y Philip Niê and 2 other interrogators from the Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town. They interrogated him until 3 pm.

Police: “Was it you who took pictures of your group observing 22 August 2022?”

Reply: “I did take the pictures of our group”.

Police: “You sent the pictures to MSFJ. The government respects religious freedom, but punishes those who oppose the government. Your group entices people to oppose the government.”

Reply: “We never oppose the government. You harass and persecute us just because we exercise our religious freedom”.

Police: “You must stop attending religious service at the home of Y Duen Niê. Rejoin the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South.”

Y Philip Niê forced him to let him make a video clip while reading from a police script a denunciation of MSFJ.

- **23 November 2022:** Y Yên Niê, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

At 8 am he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune làm to meet Major Y Thép Niê, deputy chief, Police of Êa Drông Commune, and Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town. They interrogated him until 4 pm.

Police: “You must leave the unregistered Good News Mission Church. It is better for you to join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, a registered church. Also, Vietnam ignores the 22 August International Day and the 10 December International Human Rights Day. Did you observe on 22 August and take pictures of the observance?”

Reply: “I observed and took pictures”.

Police: “Did you send the pictures to MSFJ in Thailand and have you been staying in touch with them?”

Reply: “I maintain contact and sent them the pictures. But they haven’t shown any sign of being reactionaries bent on opposing the Vietnamese government”.

Police: “Y Quynh Bdap, Y Pher Hdruê, Y Arôn Êban, and Y Phươk Niê are reactionaries who denounced and smeared the Vietnamese government through accusing it of violating human rights”.

The police forced him to sign the pledge they had prepared, namely to stop all contacts with MSFJ and other foreign entities; stop reporting religious intolerance to foreign entities; and leave the Good News Mission Church”.

- **24 November 2022:** Y Wai Niê, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

At 8 am he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune to meet Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town. They interrogated him until noon, took back the interrogation request, and released him.

They ordered him to leave the Good News Mission Church and join the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South. They said: “It is illegal to send pictures of your observance of the 22 August International Day and the December 10 International Day to MSFJ, based on Vietnamese law.”

Reply: “We broke no law when observing August 22 and 10 December”.

Police: “MSFJ opposes the Vietnamese government, falsely accuses Vietnam of violating human rights and suppressing religious freedom. You risk being sent to prison if you continue to listen to those reactionaries in Thailand and the US.”

They ordered him to sign their interrogation report and the pledge prepared by the police: stop sending information on persecution to the UN and others; leave the Good News Mission Church; and stop all contacts with MSFJ and other foreign opponents of the government”.

- **24 November 2022:** Y Đưc Niê, Êa Kjoh B Village, Êa Drông Commune, Buôn Hồ Town, Đắk Lắk Province.

At 8 am he arrived at the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune to meet Major Y Thép Niê, deputy chief, Police of Êa Drông Commune, and Y Philip Niê, Security Police of Buôn Hồ Town, interrogated him until 3 pm after taking back the interrogation request.

Police: “You must leave the unregistered Good News Mission Church. It is better for you to join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, a registered church. Also, Vietnam ignores



the August 22 International Day and the 10 December International Human Rights Day. Did you observe on August 22 and take pictures of the observance?”

Reply: “I observed and took pictures”.

Police: “Did you send the pictures to MSFJ in Thailand and have you been staying in touch with them?”

Reply: “I maintain contact and sent them the pictures. But they haven’t shown any sign of being reactionaries bent on opposing the Vietnamese government”.

Police: “Y Quynh Bdap, Y Pher Hdruê, Y Arôn Êban, and Y Phươk Niê are reactionaries who denounced and smeared the Vietnamese government through accusing it of violating human rights”.

The police forced him to sign the pledge they had prepared, namely to stop all contacts with MSFJ and other foreign entities; stop reporting religious intolerance to foreign entities; and leave the Good News Mission Church”.

- **14 November 2022:** Y Rê Cap Mlô, Good News Mission Church in Dhu Village, Êa Drông Commune, Town of Buôn Hồ, Đắk Lắk Province.

Around 8 am, Y Thép Niê - chief, Police of Êa Drông Commune - came to his home and handed him an interrogation request. Y Rê Cap Mlô went to the station of the Police of Êa Drông Commune where they interrogated him until 2 pm.

Police: We did not authorize your observance of 22 August 2022, the International Day for Commemorating Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief. Yet you had pictures taken and sent to MSFJ, the group based in Thailand.

Reply: Our house church did observe 22 August 2022 and had pictures taken, but I don’t know who sent it to the Thailand-based group.

Police: You must not listen to them because they oppose the Communist Party and government of Vietnam. They need to make money from those pictures that they received from Vietnam. You must rejoin the government-approved Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South and leave the unregistered Good News Mission Church because it opposes the government.

The police ordered him to sign the interrogation report and the pledge to break his relationship with MSFJ. After he signed, he was allowed to leave.

- **16 July 2021:** Y Khiu Niê, Dhiã Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District - Good News Mission Church

The police forcibly brought him to their district police station following a pre-dawn raid. He was interrogated and threatened the whole day about his contacts overseas and reporting to them the violations of religious freedom his family suffered. Of note:

Police: We won’t allow your denomination to register. The Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, a registered church, never opposes our government, unlike your church. You sent us a request to show your community how it may conduct religious activities without hindrance. You are not authorized to submit such requests.

- **June 12, 2020:** Y Lem Bkrông, Wik Village, Êa Hồ Commune, Krông Năng District, Dak Lak

At approximately 4 PM on June 11, 2020, Phạm Văn Sang, police of Krông Năng District, and Y Thức Mlô, police of Wik Village, delivered an interrogation request scheduled at 1:30 PM on June 12 regarding house church activities. They interrogated him until 4:30 PM. The police focus was on coercing him to join the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - Southern Region, a registered denomination dominated and controlled by the government. They also warned him not to report the interrogation to the United Nations and other international entities. They asked him to sign 2 written pledges, one to refrain from escaping to another country and the other to stop all house church activities. Y Lem signed the one about not trying to leave the country, but refused to sign the other one.

- **May 27, 2020** - Y Rô Mlô, Wik Village, Êa Hồ Commune, Krông Năng District, Dak Lak  
A day earlier, Y Thức Mlô, police of the village, handed to the victim the interrogation request for 8 AM on May 27, ostensibly for updating his household registry to meet census needs and to update the family members' ID cards. At 8 AM on May 27, this evangelist arrived at the police station of Êa Hồ Commune. However, three police officers interrogated him about his religious activities for 5 hours, until 2 PM.

Of note:

Police: Have you completed your Bible studies and obtained the proper credential?

Reply: I completed my training as house church leader at the Gospel Theology School in Saigon.

Police: The government forbids you from remaining in the Good News Mission Church and participating in house church worship with others because only the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South is approved; therefore you must join this church.

- **May 7, 2020:** Y Lem Bkrông and H'Rim Mlô, Wik Village, Krông Năng District, Dak Lak  
At about 1 PM, members of the police of Krông Năng District and Dak Lak Province came to this evangelist's house to interrogate the couple.

Police officer Kpă Y Thiếp: The Good News Mission Church is not approved while the government has approved the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South.

Reply: A citizen is allowed to follow any denomination. As adherents of the Good News Mission Church, we also share the Lord's teachings and pray. We don't oppose the Communist Party and government.

Police: We will request you to meet us for interrogation purposes.

They spent about 40 minutes at the house before leaving.

- **January 8, 2020:** Y Cuân Adrông, Cuôr Knia 4 Village, Êa Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District

At approximately 5:30 PM, a member of the commune police, Y Tiêm Knul, and another police officer came to his house and handed him a request for interrogation on January 9 at the police station of Buôn Đôn District. He arrived at that police station at 7:00AM on January 9, 2020. They interrogated him for many hours about his religious activities and fellow church members, source of funds for their religious activities, including meals, etc. Of note:

Police: The government has not recognized the Evangelical Church of Christ. Why did you all participate at that Christmas service? The government allows only the Evangelical Church of Vietnam to hold Christmas service whereas it does not recognize other denominations. You may join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam and no other denomination. We forbid you from remaining with the Evangelical Church of Christ and engaging in religious activities at the house of Y Lhăm Bkrông. If you disobeyed, we would arrest you and have you imprisoned because there is sufficient evidence to convict you.

- **December 18, 2019:** Y Ba Byă, Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Êa Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District

At approximately 5:30 AM, Y Tiêm Knul, a member of the commune police and an unidentified police officer came to the victim's house and forced him to go with them to the Police of Buôn Đôn District. At around 7:30 AM he arrived and was taken into an interrogation room where they asked him about his religious activities and fellow church members. Of note:

Police: Do you know that the Evangelical Church of Christ is the denomination of a would-be Dega nation? Reply: I have no idea what this Dega nation is all about.

Police: We forbid you from having Facebook friends from overseas and liking posted material which are negative to the government, including websites such as MSFJ, BBC, VOA Vietnamese Program, Boat People SOS, among others, because their authors are reactionaries who take advantage of democracy and human rights. We forbid your religious activities and maintaining contact with members of the Evangelical Church of Christ. Now you must sign this pledge to leave your faith and Church. You can only join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam, a registered denomination. If you disobeyed, we will continue to interrogate and detain you for subsequent imprisonment.

- **December 12, 2019** - Y Yôel Êban, Pan Village, Êa Yông Commune, Krông Pac District  
At approximately 5:30 PM on 12/11/2019, Y Hội Ayun, village police officer, handed him a request for interrogation on December 12. On December 12, at 7:30 AM Y Yôel arrived at the police station of Êa Yông Commune and entered the interrogation room when he saw police officers accessing his Facebook page in the presence of Pastor Ksor Sun who was also being interrogated. The officers who interrogated Ksor Sun were examining his sharing of information. Police officer Y Thiểu Ayun escorted Y Yôel Eban to another room.

Police: We have been monitoring you from April 2019 on. Are you with the Dega Evangelical Church? or do you follow the denomination of Y Quynh Bdap?

Reply: I focus only on my faith in God.

Police: Are you a member of MSFJ that Y Quynh established? As its name implies, he purports to demand justice for Montagnards, but reactionary organizations are behind it. See what you've been sharing and discussing online? From now on you must not use Facebook and other online tools to access reactionary websites, must not remain a Protestant with your Church. You may join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam, Southern Region (already registered). Until then, you may not celebrate Christmas with others. If you continue to disobey, we will stop issuing birth certificates to your future children and will have village elders chase you from your community.

- **October 23, 2019:** Y Dưi Hmok and Y Blen Byă

At 7 AM, police officer Y Tin Hỡk came to their houses and ordered them to go to the police station of Dur Kmăn Commune. The 2 victims went for another interrogation. The police officers involved in this incident were:

Officer Y Lương Niê: You must leave the banned Church of Christ or else you will be imprisoned like Y Ngun Knul. You should join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - Southern Region. You live in Vietnam and therefore must follow Vietnamese laws. Religion is the tactics used by the U.S. government and FULRO to undermine our government.

Reply: I worship Jesus and I don't oppose the government.

Police: We will denounce you in public and fine you 10 to 50 million VN dongs (430 USD to 2,200 USD), or even long-term imprisonment. Now, sign this pledge to leave your Church and stop religious activities.

After the 2 victims signed the pledge, they were allowed to leave at 2 PM

- **September 18, 2019** - Y Cuãn Mlô, Buôn Đôn District, Dak Lak Province

Five police officers came to his house to arrest him at 6:00 AM without showing any warrant. He resisted their order to go with them. Other villagers came to assist the victim. The police left but warned him that he was still on probation and they would charge him with a more serious violation next time to send him to prison.

Y Cuãn Mlô has been subjected to early morning interrogation for years because he is an adherent of the Evangelical Church of Christ. In April, July and August 2019, the police came to his house early in the morning to take him to the police station for interrogation by security police officers. His longest detention in 2019 was when they arrested him at 6:30 AM on July 30 and kept him at the station of the police of Buôn Đôn District for 2 days. The interrogators ordered him to leave the Evangelical Church of Christ to join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, a registered denomination totally controlled by the Communist government. They ordered him to refrain from alerting entities in other countries such as the UN and western governments about their persecution and other violations.

- **September 12, 2018** -Pastor Ksor Y Sun from Jung Village, Ia Yông Commune, Krông Pắc District, Đắk Lắk Province

At approximately 6:00 a.m. 10 police officers from the police organizations of the commune, district, and province, came to arrest Pastor Ksor Y Sun and take him to the police building of the police division of Krông Pắc District. They interrogated him during 2 days, asking the following question: did he pass information on Y Jon Ayun's arrest and detention to Pastors A Ga and Y Hin Niê who live overseas. Ksor Y Sun denied he had anything to do with it. The police: you feign ignorance? would you like to hear a broadcast by Radio Free Asia about this incident? Ksor Y Sun maintained that he was not the one, whereupon the interrogators insulted him: who acknowledged your ordination as a pastor? You only minister to dogs! You must join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (Southern Region), a State-approved church, as soon as possible. We prohibit you from engaging in worshipping as a group, celebrate Christmas, or other church rituals when you are still with the Church of Christ. You risk prison unless you comply.

- **October 5, 2017 Y Than Buon Dap (Bdap) of Ea Khit Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cư Kuin District**

At about 11:30 a.m. they pushed him against his will into a small car and drove to the building of the police division of Cư Kuin District. Y DuLê threatened to beat him and said that the Good News Mission Church led by Pastor Đoàn Trung Tín was a bad cult aiming to harm national solidarity. Lt. Colonel Hoàng Thành Sơn used his fist to hit Y Than's head, saying that the Good News Mission Church was unapproved because it aimed to overthrow the government and establish a Dega State. The interrogators wanted Y Than to join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (Southern Region). Reply: you exceeded your authority when hitting me. I only worship Christ. The State protects religious freedom and I get to decide which church to follow.

Hoàng Thành Sơn hit Y Than again, saying: you are stubborn and we will have you sentenced to between 20 and 30 years in prison, or even death. Many interrogators took turns to interrogate and threaten him with violence. He had nothing to eat on that day. They held him for 3 days and 2 nights.

They warned him that the law would deal with him unless he recanted his faith, ordered him to stop communicating with prisoners of conscience and believers in different house churches, and forbade him from telling international human rights organizations about the torture. They wanted him to

write and sign a commitment to leave the Good News Mission Church, but he could not write, and they wrote the commitment and ordered him to sign it.

- **April 4, 2017: Y Dhup Niê** from Ea Oh Hamlet in Krông Buk Commune, Krong Pac District At approximately 7 a.m., the police requested Y Dhup Nie to come to the police station of Krong Buk Commune. The interrogators included:

- 1/. Mr. **Dũng**, usually called Ama Thảo, PA90 Branch of Daklak Province police

- 2/. Mr. **Thịnh**, PA90 Branch of Daklak Province police

- 3/. **Y Thiệu** (usually called Ma Ánh) PA90 Branch of Daklak Province police

- 4/. **Nguyễn Quang Huệ**, deputy chief, Krông Búk Commune police

- 5/. **H Nghiê Niê**, Krong Pac District police

The interview went as described below.

Police: How long have you been an adherent of the Church of Christ? Answer: only recently, 8 months.

Police: Before this, what was Y Dhup Niê's denomination? Answer: the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South.

Police: Why did you leave that Church to join the Church of Christ?

Answer: I have the right to follow any denomination I choose. Why do you forbid me?

Police: Do you know that the government bans this Church from operating in Vietnam? Do you know Y Hin Nie and A Ga? Y Hin Nie established this denomination with the intent to create a separate Central Highlands nation. Pastor Y Hin Nie wanted to do this. In Vietnam there are 54 ethnic groups, and if each group wants its own country, Vietnam would become 54 countries, don't you agree?

Answer: I do not know anything about that. I follow Protestantism and the Lord just for my salvation. The policemen wrote a commitment statement to leave the Church of Christ and they wanted him to sign it. They ordered me not to follow those who incite opposition to the government of Vietnam and to report to the commune government or the district's police organization anyone who tries to convince me to follow bad people. They said that the government would deal with that person pursuant to Vietnamese law.

- **December 22, 2016:** Evangelist Y Khen Bdap, Ea Khit A Hamlet, Ea Bhok Commune, Cu Kuin District, Daklak Province

At around 8:00 AM, Mr. Truong Van Phung, police officer of the commune, came to Y Khen Bdap's house to hand him an invitation to appear at 2:00 PM on the same day to talk about Christmas celebration plans. They did not go in view of the short notice. They came to his house and pressured him. At 2:00 PM when he came to the police station of the commune, they pulled him outside and beat him. Truong Van Phung, chief, public security of Ea Bhok Commune, continued to punch and kick the victim. They ordered him to sign a statement recanting immediately the Good News Mission Church. They forbade him to celebrate Christmas at home this year. Then they pressured him to join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, threatening that they would punish him more harshly if he refused.

- **June 22, 2016:** H Bhit Niê (female)

Complying with an invitation from the commune's police chief Nguyễn Quốc Linh, H Bhit Niê and daughter went to the police station. The interrogators were Mr. Quốc. PA88 Branch of Daklak Province Police, and Y Chao, Đảng Đình Đại, and Ms. Hguên Bkrông who are with the Krông Ana District Police.. They asked H Bhit Nie about the recent retreat, number of participants, who led the retreat, and how much travel money did the leader give for participants to make their return trips. Mr. Quang said: the government has not recognized this Church and has not given it a legal personality because its leader Y Hin Niê works for FULRO; you should leave the Church and join the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (Southern Region), already approved by the government. Reply: As a Vietnamese citizen, I may choose any religious organization to follow; you violated the freedom of religion law. H Guên and Quốc ordered her to leave the Church and promise not to attend any

religious retreat, otherwise she would be sent to prison. They made her write down this commitment as Quốc dictated to her.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, communist regimes are inherently anti-religion. In 1986, as famine spread across the country, the Vietnamese communist leadership announced the “Renovation” policy, officially recognizing global economic integration as the necessary evil to resuscitate the country’s bankrupt economy and ensure their own survival. Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, then Secretary General of the VCP and author of Renovation, explained his policy: “We open the window for fresh air (understand foreign money) to flow in, but keep out the bugs (understand the corrupting influence of democratic values).” The Vietnamese communist leadership has since gone to great length to apply this dual policy to religions: create a façade of tolerance and openness but behind that façade maintain strict controls over all religions, majority and minority alike.

Consequently, strategies to protect and promote the right to religious freedom under communist regimes such as those in Vietnam and Laos must be based on a different construct: government-controlled religions or religious organizations versus those resisting such control. Co-opted churches belong in the grey area. They aspire to be free but believe that operating within the strictly controlled government system is better than becoming targets for suppression and eventual elimination by the government.

### **29 July 2021 expanded - Vietnam: pre-dawn raids and confiscation of cell phones and laptops in mid-July 2021 to terrorize Montagnard house churches following the International Religious Freedom Summit.**

#### **Unusually tight surveillance after releasing arrested victims. COVID-19 safety measures and regulations of police conduct were thoroughly violated.**

Updated material on P. 17-19 (Y Et Bya and Y Yuan Bya, Evangelical Church of Christ)  
*We have all the victims’ consent to have their name(s) disclosed in a letter that may be sent as relevant to the Government, or others, and have their name(s) appear in a public report presented to the Human Rights Council and inserted in a public database*

UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief  
% UN High Commissioner for Human Rights – Geneva Office  
8-14 Avenue de la Paix  
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Switzerland

## **(1) General Information**

### SUMMARY

These were unprecedented, well coordinated early morning raids in which the police used different tricks to surprise the victims and quickly force them into vehicles to complete the arrests. All interrogation sessions focused on the lawful, internationally recognized activities of victims such as reporting violations to the UN, observing UN-proclaimed international days, learning about international covenants and domestic law, house church activities, etc. The raids and interrogations occurred in the same week as the first International Religious Freedom Summit held in Washington, DC. The victim who was the most threatened was one who had submitted a request for registering his village house church in October 2020 and

whose overseas representative - Paster A Ga - spoke at the July 2021 International Religious Freedom Summit.

Police in Đắk Lắk Province sent a huge force to many Montagnard Christians' homes to arrest victims still in bed after conducting unlawful searches of homes and seizure of their religious materials and IT devices. IT devices were used at the police station to look for private information on their communication with outside organizations regarding violations of human rights and on their training on international covenants, human rights, freedom of religion, civil society concepts, and Vietnamese laws. Many Vietnamese laws and regulations were broken by the perpetrators.

Some victims reported that initially only a few police officers knocked on their doors, waking them up, but as soon as the victims let the advance party into their homes, dozens of police officers rushed in to intimidate, search, seize articles, and arrest victims.

Victims are Montagnards of Vietnamese nationality and authorize Boat People SOS to represent them.

*-Date and time (approximate if not known exactly): July 16-18, 2021*

*- Did the incidents involve an individual or a group? A group*

*-If a group, number of persons and religious affiliation of each person? Over 20 members of Montagnard Protestant house churches. This updated report includes 15 of the 21 victims.*

*Location of incidents: Krông Buk District, Krông Pắc District, and Buôn Ma Thuột City, all in Đắk Lắk Province.*

*-Nationality and ethnic group of victims: Ede ethnicity, Vietnamese citizenship.*

*-Does national policy require registration for religious activities? If yes, what is the current status of the group? Required. The house churches are still unregistered.*

## **(2) Identity of the persons concerned**

Please see Addendum 1

## **(3) Information on the alleged violation(s)**

- **16 July 2021:** Y Kheng Kpă, Dhiă Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District - Good News Mission Church

### **Government disrespect for the law:**

#### **Warrant was unlawful and misleading; masqueraded as a medical effort against COVID-19.**

Thirty or so police officers came to his house at 5 AM, and read for the victim a search warrant for "possession of illegal articles" but did not follow regulations when refusing to hand the victim a copy of the warrant. When neighbors approached, officers explained that this was a medical operation to bring a COVID-19 infected patient to the quarantine facility. A few police officers were dressed in medical uniforms. The police searched the house, seized a Samsung J3 phone worth 1,500,000 VND (62 USD) when new, a Samsung J5 worth 2,000,000 VND (83 USD) when new, a Viettel phone worth 1,000,000 VND (42 USD) when new, and a MobiiStar phone worth 300,000 VND (12 USD) when new. They brought Y Kheng to the station of the Police of Krông Buk District where they interrogated him for 14 hours, until 8:30 PM. The police extracted private information from the seized IT devices.

The interrogators focused on the victim's relationship with members of the advocacy group Montagnards Stand for Justice, a prolific provider of religious persecution information through Boat People SOS to the UN and Western governments (the police falsely accused this group of being a component of the long-dead FULRO separatist group). The interrogators were very interested in the online classes on civil society, human rights,

religious freedom, international covenants that Vietnam ratified, etc. They asked about class schedules, instructors, number of trainees, identity of trainees, etc. Boat People SOS has been working with Thailand-based Montagnards Stand for Justice and other advocacy groups in offering this training over the past four years.

This victim answered his interrogators that he participated in a weekly online meeting involving over 30 attendees on Mondays, in addition to two weekly online classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The weekly online meeting involves Boat People SOS legal advisors and the BPSOS leadership discussing with Montagnards the non-violent path to effectively advocate for their legitimate rights, using current Vietnamese laws.

At the end of this long day, the police ordered the victim to sign the interrogation findings report authored by the interrogators and a “commitments” document prepared by them - i.e., a pledge to stop contacting foreign-based entities, stop informing international organizations of government violations of international covenants and Vietnamese laws in suppressing independent religious organizations. Being threatened with a long prison sentence and exhausted and stressed by the early morning raid and high pressure interrogation, he signed the interrogation findings report and the pledge document.

The final unlawful act of the police was to disregard Vietnamese regulations requiring them to hand the victim a signed copy of their interrogation report and “his” pledge. All the remaining victims in this report suffered this unlawful treatment.

**Perpetrator List No. 1.**

- 1. Trần Quốc Thuyết:** Police of Krông Buk District (one of those who came to search and arrest)
- 2. Y Yôna Êban:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (interrogated)
- 3. La Văn Dũng:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (took notes for the police report, interrogated.)
- 4.** Over 20 police officers tasked with search and seizure.

The photograph that follows shows a police officer in medical uniform.



Exhibit 1. Police entering the home of Y Kheng Kpa on July 16, 2021. One officer can be seen wearing a white coat to look like a healthcare provider.



- **16 July 2021:** Y Khiu Niê, Dhiã Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District - Good News Mission Church

**Misquoted Vietnamese law on belief and religion; focused on victim's past activities alerting the UN and international community on violations of international covenants; asserted that Vietnam is ready to renege on international commitments when needed; asserted that learning about laws and covenants amounted to opposing the government; faulted victim for his request for official guidance on how his house church can operate without hindrance. Reprisal was part of the motive because several reports to the UN featured this victim.**

This high school student (11th grade in 2021) was asleep in a shack by the crop field of the family when at 5 AM the police came. He tried to run away, dropped his OPPO A16 cell phone and lost it, but they caught him and drove him to the station of the police of Krông Buk District. He was interrogated until 8 PM and then released. The interrogation is summarized below. The pre-dawn raid did not allow him time to wash his face or go to the bathroom. While being driven over 30 km to the police station, he needed a rest stop to urinate but was not allowed to do so. At the police station, the interrogation proceeded as summarized below.

Police: Do you know why we brought you here? We received the order to do this because of your civil society training, a disapproved activity.

Reply: Being trained on civil society concepts is not unlawful.

Police: Just answer our questions truthfully if you want to go home without much delay. You are still a young student and yet you collect information to send abroad. Who arranged for you to study about laws and showed you how to configure your phone for this?

Reply: Y Arôn Êban arranged for me to take the course. I learned last year how to download GoToMeeting. My brother-in-law Y Arôn Êban sent me the link used to take the training.

Police: Did you know that Nguyễn Đình Thắng and Trương Minh Tam, the instructors, are expatriates aiming to oppose the Vietnamese government?

Reply: They have not taught me anything bad or unlawful.

Police: They use you as a pawn in their activities against our government. Who established your civil society core group in Cư Né Commune?

Reply: I formed the group. We have no leader in our group.

Police: Did you show H' Lisa Niê and Y' Ruet Mlô how to enroll? Who else did you talk into taking the civil society course? Did you introduce the group in Ea Hồ Commune?

Reply: They sought me out when I did not even know their names.

Police: Who are they? Reply: I don't recall.

Police: What did your instructors teach you?

Reply: I learned about international human rights law, civil society, and Vietnamese law.

Police: Did you learn how to collect information used to alert those abroad? We read your emails and saw that you sent information unfavorable to Vietnam to your brother-in-law, a member of Montagnards Stand for Justice. Why do you take classes on Vietnamese laws and international covenants if not to oppose our government? In past interviews by the Voice of America and Radio Free Asia, you - as "Y Mika" - said that our government discriminates against indigenous peoples.

Reply: That's correct. Please just look at the area between kilometer marker No. 82 and the shopping district. The police don't bother stalls owned by the dominant ethnic group, but try to shut down the stall belonging to my family. Is this fair?

Police: We won't allow your denomination to register. The Evangelical Church of Vietnam - South, a registered church, never opposes our government, unlike your church. You sent us a request to show your community how it may conduct religious activities without hindrance. You are not authorized to submit such requests.

Reply: Please read the request I submitted to see if anything in there can be called "opposing the government"? The request simply seeks government guidance on the proper way to register for religious activities.

Police: You take the civil society training just to know how to report our activities targeting independent house churches to Montagnards Stand for Justice. Did you know that this criminal act is punishable by seven to fifteen years in prison? Now you shall write a pledge to stop all unauthorized activities and a self-analysis statement (confession). You shall sign the documents before we release you.

This victim had to comply and then was released at 8 PM.

### **Perpetrator List No. 2**

- 1. Nguyễn Quang Tuyến:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated)
- 2. Mr. Khánh:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (interrogated; lectured about Vietnam being a sovereign nation and can renege on international commitments)
- 3. Y Yam Êban:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (interrogated)
- 4. Hoàng Anh Cẩm:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)
- 5. Võ Đại Đông:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest; interrogated)
- 6. Nông Văn Tuấn:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)
- 7. Hoàng Thế Nhân:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)
- 8. Lê Khắc Quý:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest; interrogated)
- 9. Đỗ Đức Quang;** Deputy security team leader, Police of Krông Buk District (forced victim to sign documents; video recorded parts of the interrogation)
- 10. Y Dot Mlô:** police of Cư Né Commune (led the police force to the crop field) and many other unidentified police officers.
  - **16 July 2021:** Ms. H'Lisa Niê, Dhiã Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District, Đắk Lắk Province - Good News Mission Church; and her 19-month old infant, H'Phêby Êban.

**4 AM: Seized cell phones, laptop, and Bibles. Put shackles on the ankles of a breastfeeding mother; interrogated her stressfully in the presence of her infant daughter at the police station from early morning until late night; denied her request to breastfeed the infant; traumatized baby and mother; among a host of other violations of Vietnamese law and police procedures. Reprisal was part of the motive because several reports to the UN featured this victim.**

Around 4 am, a large police force came to her house, searched and seized three Oppo A37 cell phones belonging to her younger sister H'Lana Niê; an iPhone 8 that cost 9,000,000 VND (370 USD) when new, belonging to her brother Y Sakiêl Niê; an iPhone 5 worth 3,000,000 VND when new from her younger sister H'Hana Niê; a mobile phone worth 500,000 VND; a VSMART phone worth 1,560,000 VND when new; an Elitebook 8440 laptop worth 3,150,000 VND when new, Bibles, and other documents. The victim and her baby were taken in a

police vehicle to the police station of the district, with shackles on the mother's ankles during the ride. At the police station, interrogators asked about her contacts with her husband who had fled to Thailand. but their emphasis was on her civil society training (similarly to what has been reported for the other victim). Therefore the reader may read again the material in a previous section of this report to get a feel for the interrogation of H'Lisa Niê regarding this particular topic. In addition, they asked questions related to her laptop, e.g., whose laptop, where did you get the money to buy it, how much did it cost, and so on. They also asked about her helping others install apps such as Signal on their cell phones. They recovered deleted materials from her IT devices.

They asked next about her religious activities in Cư Mgar District. Reply: I went to Hồ Ma Khôi Village in that district for activities in the Women's Committee of our house church.

Police: How many members are there? Who are they? What did you learn there? How many adherents are there in Dhiã Village? Who are the secretary and the treasurer?

Reply: I don't know. Do you want to interrogate me about my religious activities or civil society training?

Police: Do you know Y Nuel Niê? Reply: I do because he is a cousin.

Police: Did you install Signal, Whats App, GoToMeeting on anyone's IT device? Reply: No.

Police: About your online training, what laws do they teach and how?

Reply: I studied international human rights obligations, Vietnamese laws, and civil society concepts.

Police: Nguyễn Đình Thắng and Trương Minh Tam oppose the Communist Party, etc. (similar to previous sections)

Police: Who took pictures when adherents observed the UN-proclaimed international days of August 22 and December 10, pictures that had been sent to the international community?

As in the case of the other victims, H'Lisa Niê was pressured into signing the interrogation findings report and a pledge to stop all "illegal" activities such as sending information on government violations of religious freedom and human rights abroad for reporting to the UN, or else she would be imprisoned for 7 to 15 years. She had no choice but to sign and then was released at 8 pm on the same day.

### **Perpetrator List No. 3**

**1. Y Yam Êban:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated in the afternoon)

**2. H'Nhi Mlô:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (held Baby H'Phêby Êban during the ride to the police station)

**3. H'Chinh Kpã:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated in the morning)

**4. Trần Quốc Thuyết:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (read the warrant when arresting the victim)

**5. Nguyễn Trung Nghĩa:** traffic police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)

**6. Đỗ Đức Quang:** Deputy Security Team Leader, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)

**7. Nông Văn Sam:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest)

**8. Võ Đại Đồng:** Security Team, police of Krông Buk District (participated in the arrest; attended the interrogation)

**9. Mr. Khánh:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (interrogated) and approximately 30 unidentified police officers.

- **16 July 2022 :** H'Lana Niê, Good News Mission Church of Cư Né Commune  
Around 4 AM, the raid began. Three police officers overpowered her, blindfolded her, gagged her mouth with a piece of cloth, shackled her legs and put manacles around her wrists during their search and seizure. She is H'Lisa Niê's younger sister and witnessed the mistreatment of her sister's child and this child's mother, including no breastfeeding all day long and psychological trauma caused by the interrogation and threats. A police officer pretended to ask her whether the house contained a FULRO flag, knowing full well that this armed group (pursuing autonomy for Montagnards) was disbanded nearly thirty years ago.



Exhibit 2. H'Lisa Niê leaving the police station late at night after they arrested her and her 19-month old daughter.

- **16 June 2021:** Y Ruet Mlô, Good News Mission Church of Cư Né Commune  
**The police anesthetized him around 2 AM or 3 AM and he awoke at the police station.**  
Around 2 AM or 3 AM a police force entered the shack he was sleeping in - by the crop field he had been working on. They used an anesthetic on him to facilitate their seizure of his

iPhone 6S worth 3,600,000 VND when new, Leagoo cell phone worth 2,600,000 VND when new, and two Gogo phones worth 500,000 VND each when new. When he awoke at the police station of Krông Buk District, he found his wrists handcuffed and someone had dressed him in long pants and a shirt while he had gone to bed wearing just briefs without any shirt. They kept him for interrogation for 21 hours, focusing on his house church activities and online training with Montagnards Stand for Justice and Boat People SOS.

Police: Do you know why we brought you to the police station?

Reply: No.

Police: Your first crime is taking classes in civil society concepts, human rights, international covenants, etc., and your second crime is sharing videos posted by the reactionary group Montagnards Stand for Justice. Your third crime is listening to reactionary expatriates such as

Y Quynh Bdap, Y Pher Hdrue, and Y Arôn Êban.

Reply: None of these activities are unlawful.

Police: Who showed you how to install Signal, gotomeeting?

Reply: Y Quynh Bdap and Y Arôn Êban.

Police: Who are your civil society instructors?

The interrogation mirrored those already described in previous sections, including false accusations of advocacy groups as entities aiming to oppose the government and threats of long prison sentences unless this victim ceases all “illegal” activities such as learning about international covenants and reporting violations to the UN through Boat People SOS or others. The victim had to sign the police version of interrogation findings and pledge to stop all illegal activities.

#### **Perpetrator List No. 4**

**1. Y Uin Niê:** Security Team, Police of Krông Buk District (interrogated; took notes for the interrogation findings report)

**2. Trần Quốc Thuyết:** Security Team, Police of Krông Buk District

**3. Many plainclothes security police officers.**

- **16 and 17 July 2021:** Y Duên Niê, Evangelist, Good News Mission Church of Ea Drông Commune

At about noon on July 16, 2021, a police task force from both Buôn Hồ Township and Ea Drông Commune came to his house, searched, and seized 2 Samsung smart phones. They escorted the evangelist to the police station where he was interrogated not only about matters related to his house church and his online classes on civil society concepts and human rights, but also about the source of the money he used to buy his motorcycle, to fix his fence, and to install a watering system for the coffee and pepper plots around his house. On July 16, they interrogated from noon to 8:00 pm. They interrogated him again on July 17. In addition to asking the same questions as previously reported for the other victims, the police forbade him from hosting house church sessions involving others because his denomination was still unregistered. They warned him of long term imprisonment if he did not comply.

Police: Who introduced you to the online training offered by Nguyễn Đình Thắng?

Reply: Y Pher Hdrue, Y Arôn Êban, and Y Phước Niê.

Police: Where do they live?

Reply: Thailand.

Police: How do you communicate with them?

Reply: Gotomeeting.

Police: What apps do you use to contact them?

Reply: I use Signal and Whatsapp.

Police: How did you learn to use the apps?

Reply: On line, through Gotomeeting.

Police: Who sent you the link for online meetings?

Reply: Y Arôn Êban, whose nickname is Markus, sent it to me.

Police: What is the schedule of the training like?

Reply: Each week, on Wednesday and Saturday nights, at 8:00 pm

Police: What laws did you learn?

Reply: International human rights law and Vietnamese laws.

### Perpetrator List No. 5

1. **Đình Quang Thiện:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township
2. **Nguyễn An Phú:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province
3. **Hoàng Phi Hải:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township
4. **Y Tây Nguyễn Niê:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated)
5. **Y Kok Mlô:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township
6. **Y Si Niê:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township
7. **H' Linh Adrông:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township
8. **Hoàng Sơn Nam:** Security Team, police of Buôn Hồ Township

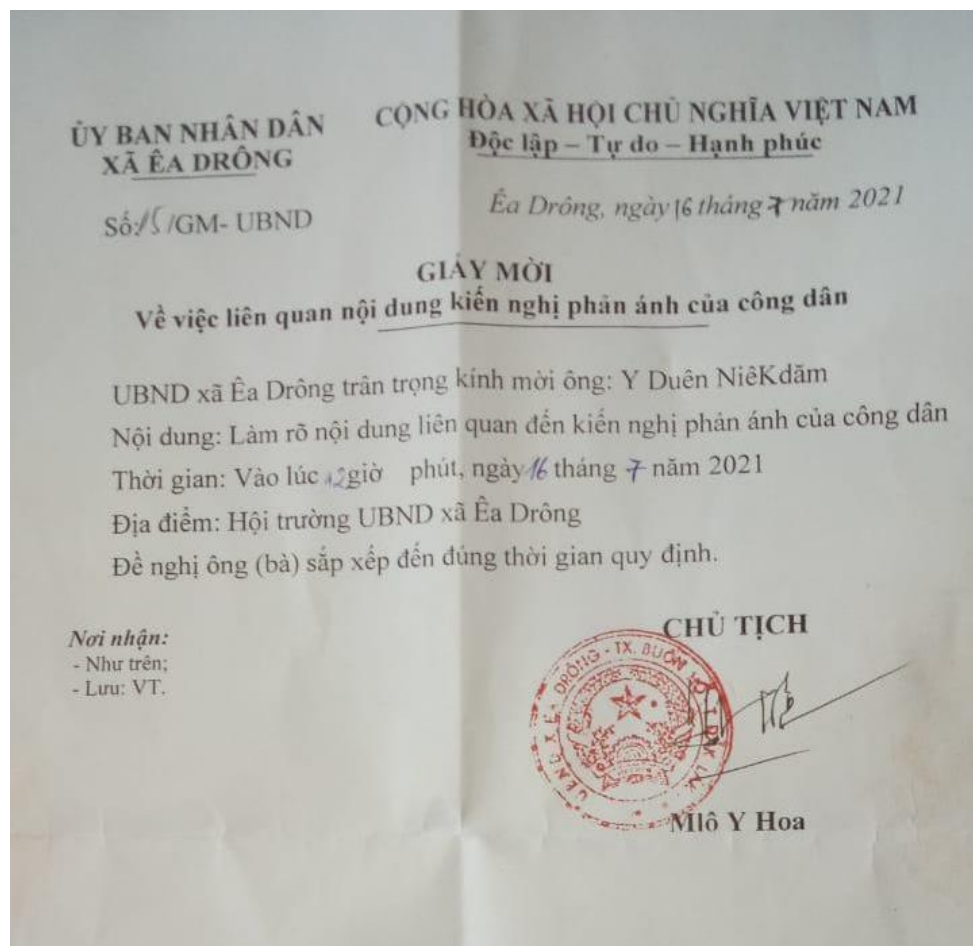


Exhibit 3. Interrogation request that the government handed to victim Y Duên Niê, dated 16 July 2021 and signed by the chairman of Ea Dơng Commune, Mlô Y Hoa. The request was dated on the day of the interrogation, making this more like an arrest because the victim had little time to arrange his personal business or prepare for the questions.

- **16 and 17 July 2021:** Y Cơi Bkrông, Evangelist, Evangelical Church of Christ of Hòa Thắng Commune (also participated in religious activities of the Good News Mission Church).

At about 6:30 AM on July 16, this victim, H'Thuất Byă, and Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông went to the building of the Hoà Thắng Commune government for a matter related to a dispute with a man named Y Kươ Byă. Upon their arrival, they were surprised to see numerous police officers in four cars and others riding a lot of motorcycles. They were arrested and escorted to the police station of the Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province. The police kept them for interrogation until July 17 at 10:30 PM.

In the meantime (based on their family members' information) about 30 policemen went to his house, searched, and seized 4 cell phones, namely 2 Samsung phones worth respectively 2,800, 000 VND and 2,000,000 VND when new; as well as 2 others worth 1,000,000 VND each when new. They also seized an Evangelical Church of Christ calendar and a banner used during the observance of the UN-proclaimed international days of August 22 and December 10, i.e., Commemoration of Victims of Violence Based on Freedom of Religion or Belief and Human Rights Day.

The questioning was very similar to what had been reported in previous sections, including stopping all contacts with Montagnards Stand for Justice and Nguyễn Đình Thắng's organization. The victim said that he had no intention to oppose the government and only wanted to gain more knowledge to effectively advocate for religious freedom.

Police: "You do hate the Party and the Vietnamese government! We are telling you that you cannot participate in any activity of the Evangelical Church of Christ and you must stop evangelizing". This kind of pressure tactic went on for quite some time.

After forcing the victim to sign the interrogation findings report and pledge to stop all "illegal activities", they released him at 10:30 PM.

#### **Perpetrator List No. 6**

- 1. Nguyễn Tiến Dũng:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated)
  - 2. Y Du Byă:** Security team, police of Buôn Ma Thuột City (Interrogated)
  - 3. Nguyễn Văn Mạnh:** Commander, police of Buôn Ma Thuột City (Interrogated)
  - 4. Bùi Trọng Tuấn:** Security Team, police of Buôn Ma Thuột City (Interrogated)
  - 5. Cù Mạnh Hà:** Chief, police of Hòa Thắng Commune
  - 6. Nguyễn Văn Nam:** police of Hòa Thắng Commune.
- and three unidentified police officers.

- **16 July 2021:** Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông, Ako Mleo Village, Hoà Thắng Commune, Buôn Ma Thuột City. Evangelical Church of Christ.

A day earlier, Nguyễn Văn Nam, commune police force, telephoned him to request that he come to the commune police station at 6AM on 16 July about a complaint. This complaint arose because a man named Y Kươ Byă had disrupted a house church service at the home of Y Nguyệt Bkrông. Y Kuo Ba filed a complaint against another evangelist, Y Cơi Bkrông. On the

morning of 16 July, Y Nguyệt Bkrông and Y Coi Bkrông arrived at the police station where commune police officers and police officers from Buon Ma Thuot City took them to the city police station.

When they arrived, a security police officer from the Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province and one from the city police force interrogated him about his religious activities and training on human rights and civil society (offered by Boat People SOS). Y Nguyệt answered that he started taking the class recently.

Police: How many others take this class and who are they?

Reply: I don't know.

Police: Who are your instructors?

Reply: Mr Truong Minh Tam, Mr. Nguyen Dinh Thang, and Ms. Nancy take turns on different days.

Essentially, the interrogators spent much time on the training and religious activities, and told the victim that he had been interacting with enemies of the State such as Pastor A Ga, members of Montagnards Stand for Justice, and Boat People SOS. Therefore, Officer Mạnh concluded, the State shall never recognize the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands.

While Y Nguyệt was being interrogated, police officers searched his house and seized 100 Bibles and his iPhone XS Max priced at 14,500,000 VN dong or 600 USD

Before releasing him, they pressured him into reading a pledge they had prepared. He refused. They had his wife come and advise him to read the pledge. He did not yield. They asked his wife's younger sister to come and try to convince him. He finally yielded and read the pledge aloud while a police officer video recorded. He resisted for a long time and therefore when he yielded, it was late in the evening. He was released at 10:30 PM.

#### **Perpetrator List No. 7**

**1. Nguyễn Như Mạnh, Security Branch, Police Department of Dak Lak Province**  
(interrogated)

**2. Y Điệp KBuor, Security Team, Police of Buon Ma Thuot City** (interrogated)

**3. Many others, unidentified police officers.**





Exhibit 4. July 16, 2021. Police officers searched the home of Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông while he was being interrogated at the police station.

- **16 and 17 July 2021** : Y Khen Bdap, Evangelist, Good News Mission Church of Ea Khit Village.

**The police lied about the reason for the raid: “looking for two drug dealers in the neighborhood”**

Around 6 AM on July 16, the Security Team of the police force of Cư Kuin District in Đắk Lắk Province conducted a raid involving 150 - 200 police officers targeting several house church members in Ea Khit Village. After setting checkpoints along roads leading to the homes of victims such as Y Khen Bdap, groups of police officers went into a number of homes. Officer H’Ngiêl Êban and two others knocked on his door. They told him a lie: they were searching for two drug dealing suspects who had entered one of the village houses. Additional police officers came out of two vehicles and dismounted from numerous motorcycles dragged the victim out of his house, but neighbors intervened. While the unlawful arrest was aborted, they seized a cell phone from Evangelist Y Khen Bdap and smashed the cell phone of Y Bhuar Bdap as he tried to make a video of the arrest. The tussle between numerous police officers and ten locals ended when the police decided to leave without Y Khen Bdap.

### Perpetrator List No. 8

1. **Võ Trần Thắng:** Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province
2. **H'Ngôi Êban:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
3. **H'Nguyễn Niê:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
4. **Y Siêu:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
5. **Y Thín Niê:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
6. **Y Sila Êban:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
7. **Lê Văn Hùng:** Security Team, police of Cư Kuin District
8. **Du Lê:** Chief, police of Êa Bôk Commune
9. **Lê Ngọc:** police of Êa Bôk Commune
10. **Y Hoàn Bkrông:** Chairman of Ea Khít Village
11. **Y Dung Bkrông:** police of Ea Khít Village
12. **Y Gruin Byă:** police of Ea Khít Village
13. Many others.



Exhibit 5. July 16, 2021. Police officers wrestled Evangelist Y Khen Bdap to the ground.

Video links: <https://youtu.be/iRo0MtdL6g> <https://youtu.be/1r7msCdZrU>

- **16 to 17 July 2021:** Pastor Y Nuen Ayun, Ea Phê Commune, Krông Păc District, Đắk Lắk Province

#### **Detained for interrogation over two days. Threatened with murder by drunken police officer.**

Around 5 AM on July 16, 2021, approximately 30 police officers from the police forces of the village, commune, district, and Đắk Lắk Province entered his house, dragged him to one of their vehicles and brought him to the station of the Police of Krông Păc District. The officers who remained at his house searched it and seized many items, including his notepads, previous police interrogation requests, pastor credentials, two cell phones, etc. Then they arrested his wife and also brought her to the police station.

At the police station, his interrogators asked him for the phone password. He refused to give

it at first. They said that they had the means to probe his phone without him giving them the password. Afraid that their probing would damage the phone, he unlocked his phone for them.

They saw his list of adherents' names. They asked if he knew Pastor A Ga and Nguyễn Đình Thắng (both live in the US).

Reply: Yes.

Police: Do you know Y Quynh Bdap (a member of Montagnards for Justice in Thailand)

Reply: Yes

Police: Why did A Ga and Y Quynh send you links?

Reply: For classes on the Vietnamese Law on Belief and Religion and international covenants ratified by Vietnam.

Police: Did A Ga give you tasks to do?

Reply: None.

Police: Did you participate in house church services at the home of Evangelist Y Krếch Byă?

Reply: Yes, we have to practice our faith.

Police: Did you meet diplomats in Hanoi and the US Ambassador-at-Large for Religious

Freedom in Saigon? Did you meet recently with a UK Embassy representative in Da Lat City?

Reply: Yes.

Police: What did you tell the UK diplomat?

Reply: I described to him the lack of religious freedom in Vietnam.

Police: When you distributed gifts to adherents at their homes for COVID-19 relief, what was the source of that money?

Reply: Pastor A Ga sent the money from the US.

At the end of the day, Pastor Y Nuen Ayun refused to sign the police version of the interrogation findings, saying that he had not broken any law. A drunken police officer started pressuring him at 9 PM by threatening to eliminate him during the night. He kicked the victim, removed his cloth mask, used manacles to tie him to his chair, started to choke him, punched him in his chest, etc. The officer said: after we kill you, we will tell the world that you had committed suicide by hanging yourself. We may instead shove you down a deep hole and use a rock to crush your skull to make sure you are dead. We will perform an autopsy and claim that you had killed yourself. There, what could the international community do to us?

### **July 17, 2021:**

Police: The government has not approved the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands because US-based Y Hin Niê and A Ga, its spiritual leaders, are members of FULRO

Reply: If the government officially banned our house church, please give it to us in writing.

The interrogators went over previous questions from different angles to extract any additional information and intimidate the victim further. They finally released him at 8 PM.

- **16 to 17 July 2021:** H'Rai Niê, wife of Y Nuen Ayun, Ea Phê Commune, Krông Păc District

**Interrogators bruised her finger because they forcibly deposited her fingerprint as her signature on their version of the interrogation findings.**

After police officers took the pastor with them, those who remained searched and seized many items from their house, including a calendar with "Evangelical Church of Christ" printed on its pages. They forced her to come with them to the police station where they

interrogated her on topics previously described for the other victims. They ordered her to leave her denomination. She refused. They wanted her to sign their version of the interrogation findings. She refused. They used brute force to put her fingerprint on the document in lieu of a signature, causing her finger to be bruised and swollen. The confiscation of personal articles did not follow proper police procedures since they left no receipt for the seized articles. She was released in the evening of July 17 with her husband.

#### **Perpetrator List No. 9**

- 1. Mr. Phong, Major, Security team leader, Police of Krông Pắc District (arrested victim)**
- 2. Nguyễn Quang Thánh, police officer who searched the house (with 20 others).**

*Interrogators at the police station:*

- 3. Mr. Tuấn, Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province**
- 4. Nông Thanh Nghĩa, Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province**
- 5. Mr. Thanh, deputy security team leader, Police of Krông Pắc District.**
- 6. Mr. Hoàn, Security team, Police of Krông Pắc District.**

and dozens of other unidentified police officers.

- **16 to 18 July 2021:** Evangelist Y Krếch Byă, Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, Đắk Lắk.

**Excessive pressure was applied on this victim (detained the longest) who submitted requests for house church registration in October 2020, such as the deployment of more than 150 police officers during his arrest. His membership in the Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands whose US representative, Pastor A Ga, spoke during the International Religious Freedom Summit, was a second likely cause of extra pressure from the government. He was one of the few raid victims who were interrogated by very senior police commanders in the province, at the headquarters of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province. All the other victims in this report were interrogated at their district police stations.**

Around 5:15 AM, two police officers came to his house and knocked on his door. They introduced themselves.

(1) Y Philip Kta, Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province.

(2) Y Phăm Phak Hwing, Security Team, Police of Buôn Đôn District.

As soon as the victim let these two into his house, dozens of police officers rushed in to overpower him. His wife had gone out to buy some soup at an early morning market. When she returned, the police overpowered her. They searched the house and seized articles:

1. A cell phone (not a smartphone), two Vivo smartphones, and a Samsung smartphone worth

7,500,000 VND when new;

2. One of the Vivo phones had access to his account at AGRIBANK (2,100,000 VND);

3. All his Bibles and other religious materials.

Two adherents who showed up and tried to help the evangelist were punched by the police: Y Krot Byă (2 punches to his chest) and H'Bé Nie (one punch to the body).

Around 60 police officers swarmed the lot of his house and inside the house. Closer to the street, he saw nearly 100 police officers and a dozen motorcycles.

At 7 AM, the police vehicle transporting him arrived at the station of the Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province. Interrogators focused on his lawful activities involving Boat People SOS,

Montagnards Stand for Justice, the UK diplomat, as previously described for the other victims. The police exerted stressful pressure on this victim. They even called Police Colonel Nguyễn Hữu Tôn, Security Branch of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province, and Senior Lieutenant Colonel Nguyễn Viết Thương, Security Team Leader, Police of Buôn Đôn District, into the interrogation room. The two senior commanders warned him that working with Montagnards Stand for Justice, Western diplomats, and Boat People SOS to advocate with the UN will surely lead to a second prison sentence exceeding his prior 8-year incarceration - more than 10 years next time. He suffered intense pressure for three days.

At 6 PM on July 18, 2021, they tried to have him write a confession. He resisted. At 7 PM, the police ordered him to just write what they dictated. He wrote as they dictated. Then they ordered him to read the document while several others made video recordings.

**Perpetrator List No. 10**

- 1. Y Thiệp Kpă, Security Branch, Police Department of Dak Lak Province**
- 2. Nguyễn Văn Việt, Security Branch, Police Department of Dak Lak Province**
- 3. Nguyễn Hữu Tôn, Colonel, Security Branch, Police Department of Dak Lak Province**
- 4. Nguyễn Viết Thương, Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Leader, Security Team, Police of Buôn Đôn District**

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM.  
 Độc lập-Tự do-Hạnh Phúc  
 ĐƠN ĐĂNG KÝ  
 SINH HOẠT ĐẠO TIN LÀNH THEO ĐIỂM NHÓM

Kính gửi: (UBND) xã: Ea Bar, Buôn Đôn, Đắk Lắk

Tên tôi là: Y-KRÊc Bÿa tên gọi khác: CHUA H' QUỖN  
 Sinh năm: 08/04/1978  
 CMND số 240629442 cấp ngày: 27.12.14 do Công an tỉnh cấp  
 Dân tộc: Ê-tô  
 Trình độ học vấn: 3/12  
 Quê quán: Buôn Cuôr Knia Ea bar, Buôn Đôn, Đắk Lắk  
 Nơi ở hiện nay: Buôn Cuôr Knia Ea bar, Buôn Đôn  
 Là người đại diện đồng bào theo đạo Tin Lành của thôn (bản).....

Đăng ký sinh hoạt đạo Tin Lành theo điểm nhóm với chính quyền, cụ thể như sau:

- Tên điểm nhóm: Hội Thánh Tin Lành Đấng Christ Tây Nguyên
- Địa điểm sinh hoạt tại: (1): nha B'lang ông Y-KRÊc Bÿa
- Phạm vi sinh hoạt (2): tại Buôn II xã Ea bar, Buôn Đôn, Đắk Lắk
- Họ tên người hướng dẫn việc đạo:

1/ Họ tên: Y-KRÊc Bÿa, Buôn Cuôr Knia Ea bar, Buôn Đôn  
 Năm sinh: 08/04/1978  
 Nơi thường trú: Buôn Cuôr Knia Ea bar, Buôn Đôn, Đắk Lắk  
 Chức vụ trong đạo: Trưởng nhóm

2/ Họ tên: Y-KRÊc Bÿa  
 Năm sinh: 08/04/1978  
 Nơi thường trú: Buôn Cuôr Knia Ea bar, Buôn Đôn, Đắk Lắk  
 Chức vụ trong đạo: phó trưởng nhóm

3/ Họ tên: Y-Quôn Bÿa  
 Năm sinh: 01/01/1966

**Exhibit 6.** First page of application to register for local religious activities - Y Krec Bya submitted in October 2020 to the Ea Bar Commune government.

- **16 to 18 July 2021:** Y Et Byă, Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, Đắk Lắk.

**Much pressure on this adherent of the Evangelical Church of Christ. Senior commanders threatened imprisonment if he continued his religious activities and training on Vietnamese law and international covenants. He was one of the few raid victims who were interrogated by very senior police commanders at the headquarters of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province. All the other victims in this report were interrogated at their district police stations.**

As in the case of Evangelist Y Krech Byă, the large police force also arrested him in the same morning at 6 AM and took him to the same police station for interrogation on the same topics. This victim provided more details on how the police terrified him and the other two Evangelical Church of Christ victims during these raids. The police officers woke the family up by knocking on the door very early in the morning. They did not allow him to put his sandals on as they immediately forced him into a vehicle. Two of them seized his arms and controlled him tightly while walking on either side, with hardly any distance between them

and him as they walked to the vehicle.

During the interrogation They also wanted to know if he had been meeting Pastor A Đảo (Evangelical Church of Christ), a former prisoner of conscience released in September 2020, during house church services at the home of Evangelist Y Krech Bya. They believed that conducting religious activities with Pastor A Đảo involved plotting against the government. They asserted that the Vietnamese government will never allow this church to register. They detained and interrogated him for three days.

**Perpetrator List No. 10 b**

1. Y Philip Kta, Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province. (interrogated, took notes for the interrogation findings report)
2. Y Phảm Phak Hwing, Security Team, Police of Buôn Đôn District (interrogated; dictated the pledge that the victim had to write)
3. Y Hoang H'Mok, Security Team, Police of Buôn Đôn District (interrogated).
4. Senior Lieutenant Colonel Nguyễn Viết Thương, Security Team Leader, Police of Buôn Đôn District (interrogated).
5. A colonel from the Headquarters of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province.
  - **16 to 18 July 2021:** Y Yuăn Byă, Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, Đắk Lắk.

**Much pressure on this adherent of the Evangelical Church of Christ. Senior commanders threatened imprisonment if he continued his religious activities and training on Vietnamese law and international covenants. Accused his house church discussing secret matters during house church service. "Will never allow this church to register". He was one of the few raid victims who were interrogated by very senior police commanders at the headquarters of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province. All the other victims in this report were interrogated at their district police stations.**

As in the case of Evangelist Y Krech Bya, the large police force also arrested him in the same morning, before 6 AM, searched his house, seized two Samsung Galaxy A10 phones, a Wiko phone, and a Nokia phone, and took him to the same police station for interrogation on the same topics. Security police officer Y Neo Mlô interrogated him. Once in a while, senior police commanders entered to intimidate him with threats of imprisonment unless he pledged to comply with their demands for information. They were very concerned about the human rights and civil society classes offered by Boat People SOS and Montagnards Stand for Justice, and accused them of working with their Boat People SOS instructor - Mr. Truong Minh Tam - to learn how to use the law to hamper police officers trying to do their work concerning this house church. They admonished him for his enrollment in these classes to plan to overthrow the government.

They also wanted to know if he had been meeting Pastor A Đảo (Evangelical Church of Christ), a former prisoner of conscience released in September 2020 during house church services at the home of Evangelist Y Krech Bya. They believed that conducting religious activities with Pastor A Đảo involved plotting against the government. They asserted that the Vietnamese government will never allow this church to register. They detained and interrogated him for three days.

**Perpetrator List No. 10 c**

1. Y Neo Mlô, Security Branch, Police Department of Đắk Lắk Province. (interrogated, took notes for the interrogation findings report)

2. Senior Lieutenant Colonel Nguyễn Viết Thương, Security Team Leader, Police of Buôn Đôn District (interrogated).
3. A colonel from the Headquarters of the Police Department of Dak Lak Province.
4. Many other unidentified security police officers.

- **16 July 2021:** Y Nuên Byă, B1 Village, Ea Súp Township, Ea Súp District, Dak Lak Province

Around 6 AM, five police officers from the police forces of Ea Súp Township, Ea Súp District, and Dak Lak Province arrived in a police car as this victim just left his house to go to work. They took him to the police station of the district for interrogation. They had previously searched his house and seized an iPhone 4 and a laptop, among other items.

Police: What is your position in your house church?

Reply: I am being trained in intermediate theology for my upcoming appointment as an evangelist.

Police: Do you take online classes on civil society and international covenants offered by Boat People SOS? Do you know how many others are taking these classes?

Reply: No, I don't, nor do I recall the names whom I met online.

Police: Who are the instructors?

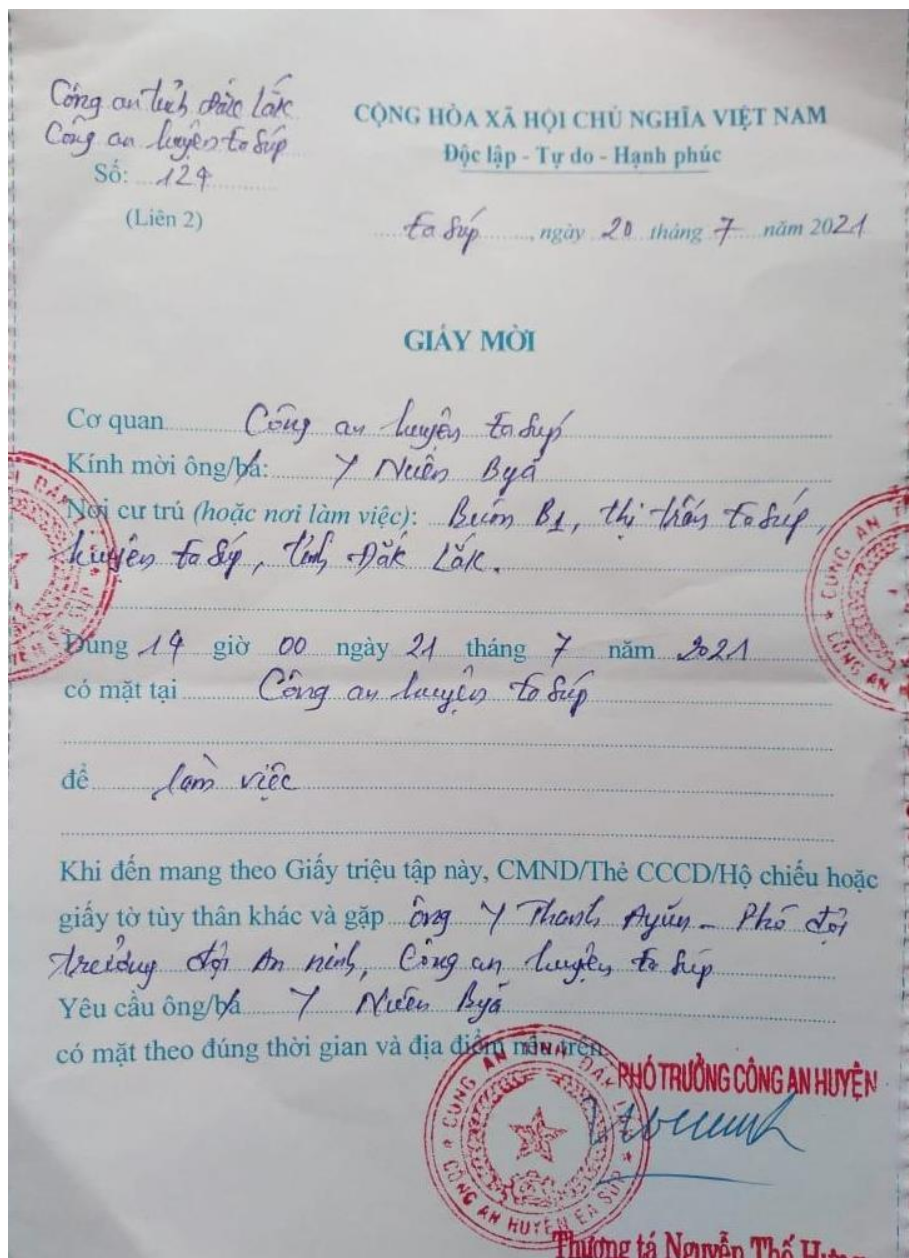
Essentially, this interrogation focused on his lawful activities aiming to advocate for religious freedom and human rights. The police said that Boat People SOS, Pastor A Ga, and Montagnards Stand for Justice intend to harm the Communist Party and government of Vietnam, and he would be punished with a prison sentence unless he stopped all these activities. They ordered him to sign their version of the interrogation findings and a pledge to stop his "criminal" activities. They returned the laptop because it did not contain information on his advocacy activities, but kept the iPhone. He was released at 3:50 PM.

A few days later, the police handed him a request for interrogation on July 21, 2021. They interrogated him from 2 PM until 3:50 PM about his lawful activities.

#### **Perpetrator List No. 11**

- 1. Y Thanh Ayun: Deputy leader, Security Team, Police of Ea Súp District** (took notes for the interrogation findings report; interrogated)
- 2. Nguyễn Thế Hưng: Senior lieutenant colonel, deputy commander, Police of Ea Súp District** (interrogated; signed the interrogation request)
- 3.** and three unidentified police officers.





Interrogation request signed by Senior Lieutenant Colonel Nguyễn Thế Hưng, deputy commander, Police of Ea Súp District, for the July 21 interrogation of Y Nuên Byă

*Identification of the alleged perpetrator(s), name(s) if known and/or function, suspected motive:*

The motive is the government of Vietnam’s policy to tightly control religious activities, particularly among Montagnard communities who had converted to Protestantism.

- Are the perpetrator(s) known to the victim? Yes.

- Are state agents or non-state-actors believed to be responsible for the alleged violation?

The perpetrators are clearly State agents.

- If the perpetrators are believed to be State agents, please specify (police, military, agents of security services, unit to which they belong, rank and functions, etc.), and indicate why they

*are believed to be responsible; be as precise as possible: Please see the lists of perpetrators in previous sections.*

**(4) Steps taken by the victim, his/her family or anyone else on his/her behalf?**

- *Please indicate if complaints have been filed, when, by whom, and before which State authorities or competent bodies (i.e. police, Religious Affairs Committee, procuracy, people's court, etc.):* No.
- *Were any other steps taken?* No.
- *Indicate whether or not, to your knowledge, there have been investigations by the state authorities; if so, what kind of investigations? Please indicate progress and status of these investigations as well as which other measures have been taken?* None
- *In case of complaints by the victim or its family, how have those authorities or other competent bodies dealt with them? What has been the outcome of those proceedings?* None.

**(5) Identity of the person or institution submitting this report:**

- Boat People SOS of Virginia, USA, using information from Montagnards Stand For Justice and Build Human Rights for Montagnards.
- *Contact Information* Email: info@bpsos.org
- *Name of the person or organization authorized to represent (if any):* BPSOS
- *Type of entity submitting (individual, group, NGO, religious organization, etc.):* NGO
- *If this report is not submitted by the victims themselves, please state if they are aware of or permit you to submit this report:* Yes
- *Please let us know whether the personal information of the submitter must be kept confidential:* No

Date of Submission: July 29, 2021 Update.

**Addendum 1. Identity of the persons concerned**

All are Vietnamese citizens of Ede ethnicity. All authorize Boat People SOS to represent them.

1. H'Lisa Niê, female, DoB: 7 March 2000
2. Y Khiu Niê, male, DoB: 2 June 2003
3. H'Lana Niê, female, DoB: 28 March 2006
4. H'Phêby Êban, female, DoB: 14 December 2019

Address: Dhiã Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District, Đắk Lắk Province

The first four victims are with the Good News Mission Church.

5. Y Cơi Bkrông, male, DoB: 1972. Good News Mission Church & Evangelical Church of Christ  
Address: Ako Mleo Village, Hòa Thắng Commune, Buôn Ma Thuột City, Đắk Lắk Province
6. Y Duên Niê, male, DoB: Good News Mission Church
7. Y Khen Bdap, male, DoB: 1964 Good News Mission Church  
Address: Ea Khit Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cư Kuin District, Đắk Lắk Province

8. Y Ruet Mlô Male DoB: 15/07/1992 Good News Mission Church
9. Y Kheng Kpã Male DoB: 26/01/1992 Good News Mission Church  
Address: Dhiã Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District, Đắk Lắk Province

10. Y Nuen Ayun                      Male                      DoB: 1967

11. H'Rai Niê, wife of Y Nuen Ayun      Female      DoB: 1968

Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands

Address: Puăn B Village, Ea Phê Commune, Krông Pắc District, Đắk Lắk Province.

12. Y Krếc Byă                      Male                      DoB: 08/04/1978

(nickname: Ama H Guôn)

Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands

Address: Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, Đắk Lắk Province

13. Y Nuên Byă                      Male                      DoB: 1969

Address: B1 Village, Ea Súp Township, Ea Súp District, Dak Lak Province

14. Y Yuăn Byă                      Male      DoB: 1966

15. Y Et Byă                      Male      DoB: 1992

Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands

Address: Cuôr Knia 3 Village, Ea Bar Commune, Buôn Đôn District, Đắk Lắk Province

16. Y Bhuar Bdap                      Male      DoB: 1987

Church of Akô Êmông Village

Address: Akô Êmông Village, Êa Bhôk Commune, Cư Kuin District, Dak Lak Province

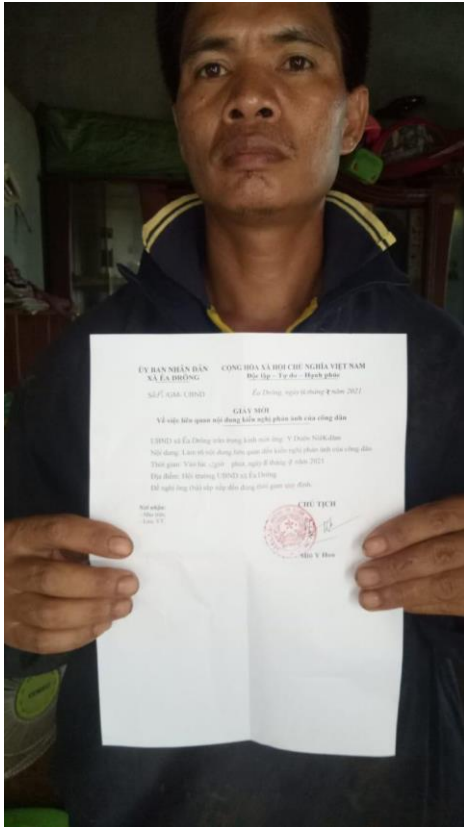
## **Addendum 2. Evidence**



H'Lisa Niê and her 19-month old daughter at home - exhausted and traumatized after the interrogation session at the police station. H'Lisa Niê needed an intravenous infusion of nutrients as a result of her exhaustion.



July 16, 2021. Police surrounded the house of Evangelist Y Khen Bdap



Interrogation request from the chairman of Ea Drong Commune to victim Y Duên Niê who is holding it in this photo.



H'Lisa Niê: ankle in shackles during the ride to the police station.



Shackles caused bruises on the ankles of Y Ruet MIô



Manacles caused bruises on the wrists of Y Ruet MIô.

Security police officers augmented the “Medical” team targeting Y Kheng Kpă



Video of “Medical” team taking custody of victim Y Kheng Kpä (“COVID-19 case”)  
<https://youtu.be/Q4cpl2rA0tl>





Security police officers from Krông Buk District leaving the house of Y Kheng Kpă. Note the one wearing the medical lab coat as a disguise.



The vehicle used by security police officers from the Police of Krông Buk District displayed license plate No. 47C – 241.44. They took Y Kheng Kpă to the police station (while pretending taking a COVID-19 patient to a quarantine facility). The police had used the white cloth to cover the police license plate, but a neighbor uncovered the license plate for this picture while the officers were busy in the house.



July 16, 2021. Security police officers from the police force of Krông Buk District at the house of Y Kheng Kpă in Dhiă Village, Cư Né Commune, Krông Buk District, Đắk Lắk Province.



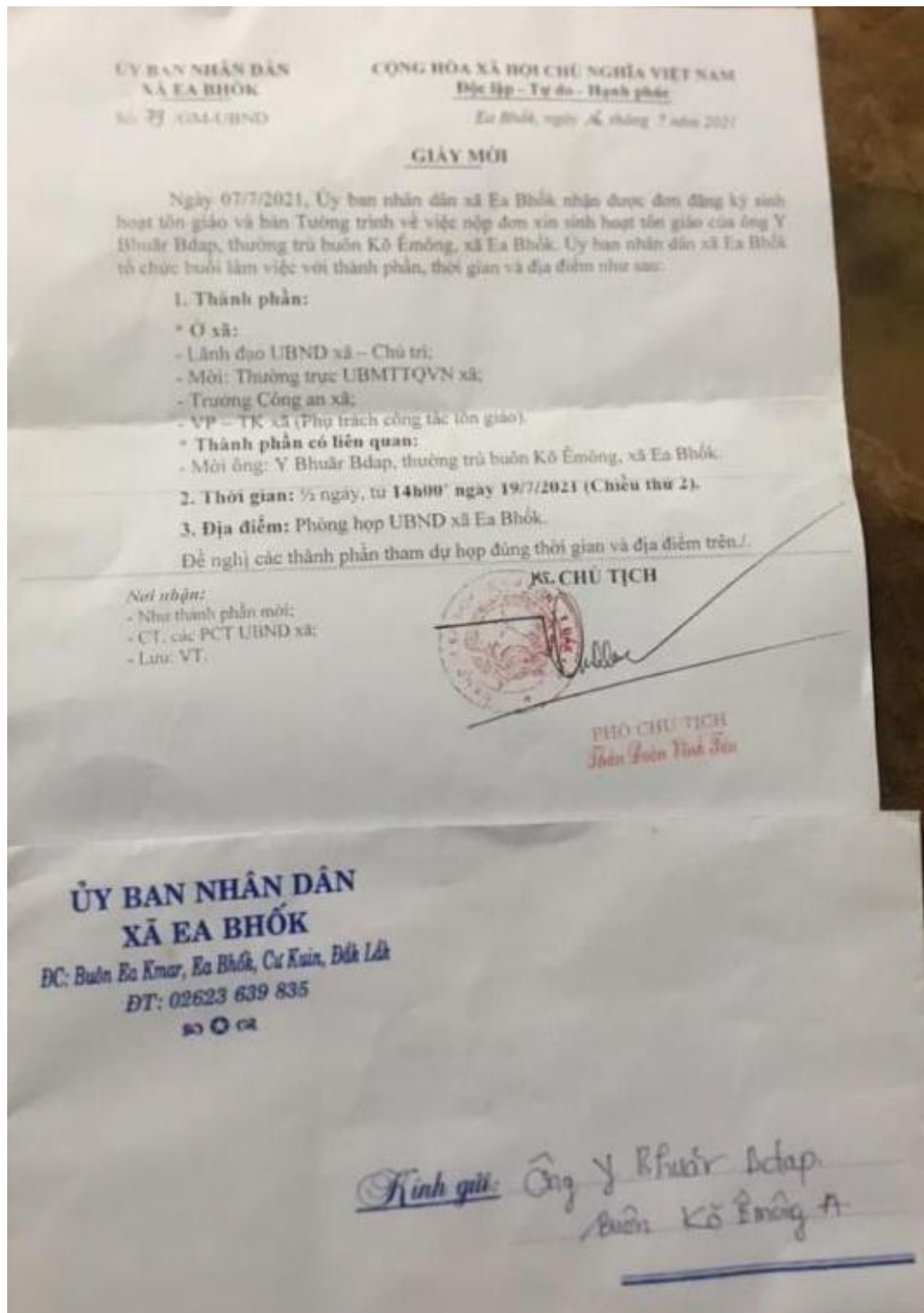
Police officers at the house of Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông on July 16, 2021 while he was being interrogated at the police station of Buon Ma Thuot City. The police seized 100 Bibles and an iPhone XS Max from his house.



Police officers conducting an unlawful search of the house of Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông, Evangelical Church of Christ of the Central Highlands. July 16, 2021.



Mr. Mạnh, Security Branch, Police Department of Dak Lak Province, facing the left side of the photo (with mask). July 16, 2021 at Evangelist Y Nguyệt Bkrông's home.



Interrogation request sent to Y Bhuar Bdap for his attempt to register religious activities

## APPENDIX 2

### Evidence of Coordinated Policy Targeting Montagnard Christians in Vietnam

Human Rights Watch summarized Vietnam's policy and attitude towards Montagnards as follows:

"Hanoi's perspective on the Montagnards seems fixed in a Vietnam War-era past," said Phil Robertson, deputy director of Human Rights Watch's Asia division. "Ever since the war ended in 1975, the Montagnards have faced systematic harassment, intrusive surveillance and persecution."

The following article showing that Vietnam's central government has a policy targeting Montagnard Christians was still on a Central Government web page as of this writing (February 2022), but it has been shortened and "cleaned up" to remove all traces of hostility against Montagnard churches. The English translation of the original article follows.

### Handing Appointment Document to New Chair of Central Highlands Steering Committee

Saturday, July 30, 2016, 21:17:33



*Vietnam's President Tran Dai Quang handing the Politburo's appointment document to Senior Lieutenant General To Lam, the new Central Highlands Steering Committee Chair. Photo by Nhan Sang (VN News Agency)*

"In the afternoon of July 30, 2016, in the Town of Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak Province, the Central Highlands Steering Committee held a ceremony to announce a Politburo personnel-related decision appointing Comrade Senior Lieutenant General To Lam, Politburo member, minister of Public Security, to the position of chairman, Central Highlands Steering Committee. President Tran Dai Quang participated and addressed the audience. Attending the ceremony were Comrades Nguyen Tan Dung, former prime minister; Nguyen Van Binh, Politburo member, Central Committee Secretary, Central Economic Council chair, Northwestern Region Steering Committee chair; Nguyen Van Nen, Central Committee secretary, chief of staff of Central Committee; representatives of the leadership of central government ministries and bureaus; representatives of the leadership of the Northwestern Region and Southwestern Region Steering Committees; and the leadership of neighboring provinces.

President Tran Dai Quang handed to Senior Lieutenant General To Lam the Politburo's appointment document that made him the chairman of the Central Highlands Steering Committee. This comrade is a Politburo member and the current minister of Public Security.



Representing the leadership of the Party and government, the president cited and lauded the Steering Committee's achievements and contributions to the region's development; praised the fruitful coordination with, assistance to, and collaboration with the Steering Committee involving the Party's political representatives and the authorities at various levels of government, the different government units and military units, Central Highlands ethnic communities and the rest of the Vietnamese people; and expressed his hope that the comrades and people will continue to collaborate and assist with the task of developing the Central Highlands in coming years.

The president highlighted the Steering Committee's tight collaboration with different government units, political Party representatives and the authorities at various levels of government in the Central Highlands and neighboring provinces, with direction and leadership by the Party's Central Committee, National Assembly, and the Executive Branch, in implementing the Party and government's policy and programs and obtaining important results. The political system of the region and national solidarity are being strengthened and enlarged; the Party's organizations operational capacity, particularly in locations with vexing problems, remote locations, and those with several ethnic minority groups, is being enhanced. The Central Highlands's economy has been growing fairly well, guaranteeing that goals and needs will be met. Investments are being made in infrastructure; the electric grid, water treatment systems, and communication infrastructure are penetrating into hamlets and villages. The government's religious and ethnic policies are being consistently carried out to ensure that religious adherents have venues for worship and a stable religious life. The government is focusing on directing the resolution of issues related to land for residences and agriculture, jobs, improvements in people's lives, particularly minority communities. With respect to defense and security, the government has taken several measures to neutralize, prevent, and defeat the destabilizing efforts of hostile, reactionary forces. The campaign to enlist all the people to safeguard our country is being conducted through diverse approaches with a wealth of contents. Mobilization of organizations and government units is ongoing, with the goal being grassroots propaganda and education so that the people participate in the prevention of crimes and social vices, and maintenance of security and public order in the region. Along national borders, the collaboration and coordination between government units, military units, and the Cambodian and Laotian authorities are going strong to deter crimes and illegal entry or exit; maintain security; and contribute to peace, friendship, collaboration, and development in the border areas.

After an analysis of the international and domestic situations projected into the future, President Tran Dai Quang said that peace, collaboration, and development are common goals, but the major challenge for the world and the region includes arms races, ethnic and religious conflicts, separatism, terrorism, competition for resources, and threats to territorial integrity. The world faces increasingly complex issues involving cybersecurity, energy security, food security, water scarcity, financial security, sea and air security, climate change, natural disasters, drought, epidemics, etc. **Hostile and reactionary forces and criminals concentrate their attacks through their "peace initiative" involving the violent overthrow of our government, with the Central Highlands being their top objective. Border security, illegal border crossing, and rural security involve many complex factors that can affect the level of production and lives of Central Highlands ethnic communities. Consequently, a top priority of the Party and political system is leading and directing the efforts aimed at maintaining public order and security and strengthening our defense to bring about social and economic development in the Central Highlands.**

The president voiced his trust in, and expectation for Comrade To Lam. This includes Comrade To Lam's efforts at further enhancing his qualities, mind, and experience, and, with the other comrades on the Central Highlands Steering Committee, collaborating well with the Central Highlands's government units and other organizations in carrying out the important and very challenging task of economic development of the region, achieving steady growth and economic stability, improving the material and spiritual lives of ethnic minorities, stabilizing the political and social situation, maintaining security, and making significant contributions from a national perspective.

On this occasion, the Steering Committee bestowed recognition memorabilia to the following persons: the former chair of the Steering Committee – President Tran Dai Quang; the former prime minister -Comrade

Nguyen Tan Dung; the former chief of staff of the Central Secretariat – Comrade Le Hong Anh, and 20 individuals with significant contributions to the development of the Central Highlands.”

PV

**B. Vietnamese text of the article featuring President Tran Dai Quang and images from that website:**

<https://baochinhphu.vn/chu-tich-nuoc-trao-quyet-dinh-phan-cong-truong-ban-chi-dao-tay-nguyen-102206759.htm>

## Trao Quyết định phân công Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên

Thứ Bảy, 30/07/2016, 21:17:33



**Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang trao Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị phân công đồng chí Tô Lâm giữ chức vụ Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên. Ảnh: NHAN SÁNG (TTXVN)**

Ngày 30-7, tại TP Buôn Ma Thuột (tỉnh Đắc Lắc), Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên tổ chức trao Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị về việc phân công đồng chí Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bộ trưởng Công an, giữ chức Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên. Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang dự và phát biểu ý kiến. Cùng dự, có các đồng chí: Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, nguyên Thủ tướng Chính phủ; Nguyễn Văn Bình, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bí thư T.Ư Đảng, Trưởng Ban Kinh tế T.Ư, Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Bắc; Nguyễn Văn Nên, Bí thư T.Ư Đảng, Chánh Văn phòng T.Ư; đại diện lãnh đạo các ban, bộ, ngành T.Ư; lãnh đạo các ban Chỉ đạo Tây Bắc, Tây Nam Bộ, cùng lãnh đạo các tỉnh lân cận.

Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang đã trao Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị phân công đồng chí Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bộ trưởng Công an giữ chức Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên.

Phát biểu ý kiến tại buổi lễ, thay mặt lãnh đạo Đảng, Nhà nước, Chủ tịch nước biểu dương và chúc mừng những thành tích, đóng góp của Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên trong sự nghiệp xây dựng và phát

triển Tây Nguyên; đánh giá cao và cảm ơn sự phối hợp, giúp đỡ, hiệp đồng chiến đấu có hiệu quả của cấp ủy, chính quyền các cấp, các ngành, các lực lượng vũ trang và đồng bào các dân tộc Tây Nguyên, cũng như đồng bào cả nước đối với Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên thời gian qua; mong muốn tiếp tục nhận được sự phối hợp, giúp đỡ quý báu của đồng chí, đồng bào đối với sự nghiệp xây dựng và phát triển Tây Nguyên trong thời gian tới.

Chủ tịch nước nhấn mạnh, dưới sự lãnh đạo, chỉ đạo của Trung ương Đảng, Quốc hội, Chính phủ, Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên đã phối hợp chặt chẽ với các ban, bộ, ngành, cấp ủy, chính quyền các tỉnh Tây Nguyên và lân cận, triển khai thực hiện các chủ trương, chính sách của Đảng, Nhà nước đối với Tây Nguyên và đạt những kết quả quan trọng. Hệ thống chính trị ở cơ sở, khối đại đoàn kết toàn dân tộc được củng cố và tăng cường; năng lực lãnh đạo, sức chiến đấu của các tổ chức đảng, nhất là ở những địa bàn khó khăn phức tạp, vùng sâu, vùng xa, vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số được nâng cao. Kinh tế Tây Nguyên giữ mức tăng trưởng khá, bảo đảm chuyển dịch cơ cấu theo đúng mục tiêu, yêu cầu đề ra. Hệ thống kết cấu hạ tầng được quan tâm đầu tư; điện lưới, nước sạch, y tế, truyền thông đã về đến các buôn, làng. Chính sách dân tộc, tôn giáo được thực hiện nhất quán, bảo đảm tín đồ có nơi thờ phụng, sinh hoạt tôn giáo ổn định. Công tác giải quyết đất ở, đất sản xuất, việc làm, cải thiện đời sống của đồng bào, nhất là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số được quan tâm chỉ đạo. Trong lĩnh vực quốc phòng, an ninh, đã triển khai nhiều biện pháp đấu tranh vô hiệu hóa, ngăn chặn và làm thất bại âm mưu, hoạt động chống phá của các thế lực thù địch, phản động. Phong trào toàn dân bảo vệ an ninh Tổ quốc được đẩy mạnh với nhiều hình thức, nội dung phong phú, huy động được các ban, ngành, đoàn thể cùng hướng về cơ sở, tuyên truyền, giáo dục nhân dân tích cực tham gia đấu tranh phòng, chống tội phạm, tệ nạn xã hội, bảo đảm an ninh, trật tự trên địa bàn. Trên tuyến biên giới, đã phối hợp chặt chẽ, tranh thủ sự ủng hộ, hợp tác của chính quyền, lực lượng vũ trang và các cơ quan chức năng các nước Cam-pu-chia, Lào trong phòng, chống các loại tội phạm, hoạt động xâm nhập, vượt biên trái phép, bảo đảm an ninh, góp phần xây dựng đường biên giới hòa bình, hữu nghị, hợp tác và phát triển.

Phân tích tình hình thế giới, trong nước thời gian tới, Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang cho rằng, hòa bình, hợp tác và phát triển tiếp tục là xu thế chung, song chạy đua vũ trang, xung đột sắc tộc, tôn giáo, hoạt động ly khai, khủng bố, tranh chấp tài nguyên, chủ quyền lãnh thổ... tiếp tục có xu hướng gia tăng, là thách thức lớn đối với môi trường hòa bình, ổn định và an ninh của thế giới, khu vực. Những yếu tố an ninh phi truyền thống mang tính toàn cầu, như an ninh mạng, năng lượng, lương thực, tranh chấp nguồn nước, an ninh tài chính, hàng hải, hàng không, biến đổi khí hậu, thiên tai, hạn hán, dịch bệnh... diễn biến ngày càng phức tạp và gay gắt hơn. Các thế lực thù địch, phản động và các loại tội phạm tập trung chống phá, ráo riết thực hiện “diễn biến hòa bình”, bạo loạn lật đổ đối với nước ta, trong đó địa bàn Tây Nguyên tiếp tục là mục tiêu chống phá quyết liệt. Tình hình an ninh biên giới, vượt biên trái phép và an ninh nông thôn tiềm ẩn nhiều yếu tố phức tạp, ảnh hưởng đến phát triển sản xuất, đời sống của đồng bào các dân tộc Tây Nguyên. Vì thế, nhiệm vụ lãnh đạo, chỉ đạo bảo đảm an ninh trật tự, củng cố quốc phòng, an ninh để phục vụ phát triển kinh tế - xã hội trên địa bàn Tây Nguyên là một trong những ưu tiên hàng đầu của Đảng, Nhà nước và cả hệ thống chính trị,

Chủ tịch nước tin tưởng và mong đồng chí Tô Lâm phát huy năng lực, phẩm chất, trí tuệ và kinh nghiệm của mình, cùng các đồng chí thành viên Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên phối hợp chặt chẽ với các ban, bộ, ngành, các tỉnh Tây Nguyên và lân cận hoàn thành tốt nhiệm vụ quan trọng nhưng rất nặng nề; phấn đấu xây dựng Tây Nguyên thành vùng kinh tế trọng điểm, có tốc độ tăng trưởng và chuyển dịch cơ cấu kinh tế vững chắc, đời sống vật chất và tinh thần của đồng bào các dân tộc thiểu số được cải thiện, chính trị, xã hội ổn định, quốc phòng - an ninh được giữ vững, đóng góp xứng đáng vào những thành tựu chung của cả nước.

Nhân dịp này, Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên đã trao Kỷ niệm chương Vì sự nghiệp phát triển Tây Nguyên tặng các đồng chí nguyên Trưởng Ban chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên: Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang; nguyên Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng; nguyên Thường trực Ban Bí thư Lê Hồng Anh và 20 cá nhân có nhiều đóng góp đối với sự phát triển Tây Nguyên.

PV

Images of the pages of this article on the Vietnamese website:

<https://baochinhphu.vn/chu-tich-nuoc-trao-quyet-dinh-phan-cong-truong-ban-chi-dao-tay-nguyen-102206759.htm>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Vietnamese government's electronic newspaper, 'Báo Điện tử Chính phủ'. The page features the national emblem and the text 'CHÍNH PHỦ NƯỚC CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM'. The main headline reads 'Chủ tịch nước trao Quyết định phân công Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên'. Below the headline, there is a sub-headline: '(Chinhphu.vn) - Chiều 30/7, tại TP. Buôn Ma Thuột, tỉnh Đắk Lắk, Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên tổ chức lễ công bố Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị về công tác cán bộ. Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang chủ trì buổi lễ.' The article text continues: 'Tham dự buổi lễ có đồng chí Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, nguyên Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, nguyên Thủ tướng Chính phủ, nguyên Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên; các đồng chí Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị: Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an; Nguyễn Văn Bình, Trưởng Ban Kinh tế Trung ương, Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Bắc; lãnh đạo Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên, đại diện lãnh đạo các ban, bộ, ngành Trung ương, các tỉnh trong vùng Tây Nguyên và lân cận.' The page also includes a sidebar with social media icons and a list of related news items.

Tham dự buổi lễ có đồng chí Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, nguyên Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, nguyên Thủ tướng Chính phủ, nguyên Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên; các đồng chí Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị: Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an; Nguyễn Văn Bình, Trưởng Ban Kinh tế Trung ương, Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Bắc; lãnh đạo Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên, đại diện lãnh đạo các ban, bộ, ngành Trung ương, các tỉnh trong vùng Tây Nguyên và lân cận.



Thay mặt Bộ Chính trị, Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang trao Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị phân công Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an, giữ chức vụ Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên.

Phát biểu tại buổi lễ, Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang nhấn mạnh việc Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an được Bộ Chính trị phân công giữ chức vụ Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên - địa bàn có vị trí chiến lược, đặc biệt quan trọng về kinh tế-xã hội, quốc phòng, an ninh và môi trường sinh thái của đất nước, thể hiện sự tin nhiệm và kỳ vọng của Đảng, Nhà nước và nhân dân.

Chủ tịch nước đề nghị đồng chí Tô Lâm tiếp tục phát huy trí tuệ, năng lực, phẩm chất của bản thân, kinh nghiệm của các đồng chí Trưởng Ban tiền nhiệm, hoàn thành tốt nhiệm vụ quan trọng nhưng rất nặng nề được giao. Cùng với đó, Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên tiếp tục chú trọng phối hợp chặt chẽ với các ban, bộ, ngành, các tỉnh Tây Nguyên và lân cận để phấn đấu xây dựng Tây Nguyên thành vùng kinh tế trọng điểm, có tốc độ tăng trưởng và chuyển dịch cơ cấu kinh tế vững chắc, đời sống vật chất và tinh thần của đồng bào các dân tộc được cải thiện, chính trị-xã hội ổn định, quốc phòng, an ninh được giữ vững, đóng góp xứng đáng vào những thành tựu chung của cả nước.

Phát biểu nhận nhiệm vụ, Thượng tướng Tô Lâm trân trọng cảm ơn Bộ Chính trị đã tin tưởng và tin nhiệm phân công đồng chí làm Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên, đồng thời khẳng định sẽ nỗ lực cùng tập thể Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên và lãnh đạo các địa phương trong vùng đoàn kết, sáng tạo trong công tác, đồng tâm, đồng lòng và quyết liệt trong hành động để hoàn thành tốt nhiệm vụ được Đảng, Nhà nước và nhân dân giao; phấn đấu cùng với nhân dân các dân tộc và cấp ủy Đảng, chính quyền các tỉnh vùng Tây Nguyên giữ vững an ninh chính trị, trật tự an toàn xã hội,

đưa Tây Nguyên ngày càng phát triển./

(theo TTXVN)

0 Chia sẻ

## VIẾT CÙNG CHUYÊN MỤC



ing TỌA ĐÀM: Nhìn lại 2021 - g chuyển hướng chiến lược



Các chính sách hỗ trợ rất quan trọng để quyết liệt phục hồi tăng trưởng



TỔNG THUẬT: Quốc hội khai mạc kỳ họp bất thường, xem xét quyết định nhiều vấn đề quan trọng, cấp bách



àm 'Nhìn lại 2021 - Những chuyển g chiến lược'



QH họp bất thường: Hỗ trợ kịp thời Chương trình chống COVID-19 và phục hồi, phát triển KTXH



Cơ hội phục hồi nền kinh tế Việt Nam trong năm 2022



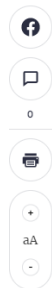
Triển khai Nghị quyết 01/NQ-CP năm 2022 của Chính p...

Cổng TT&ĐT Chính phủ

Văn phòng Chính phủ



Hà Nội 11° - 13°C



TIN NỔI BẬT

# Chủ tịch nước trao Quyết định phân công Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên

(Chinhphu.vn) - Chiều 30/7, tại TP. Buôn Ma Thuột, tỉnh Đắk Lắk, Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên tổ chức lễ công bố Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị về công tác cán bộ. Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang chủ trì buổi lễ.

30/07/2016 - 17:44

Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang trao Quyết định phân công đồng chí Tô Lâm, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an giữ chức Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên. Ảnh: CAND

Tham dự buổi lễ có đồng chí Nguyễn Tấn Dũng, nguyên Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, nguyên Thủ tướng Chính phủ, nguyên Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên; các đồng chí Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị: Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an; Nguyễn Văn Bình, Trưởng Ban Kinh tế Trung ương, Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Bắc; lãnh đạo Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên, đại diện lãnh đạo các ban, bộ, ngành Trung ương, các tỉnh trong vùng Tây Nguyên và lân cận.

Thay mặt Bộ Chính trị, Chủ tịch nước Trần Đại Quang trao Quyết định của Bộ Chính trị phân công Thượng tướng Tô Lâm, Ủy viên Bộ Chính trị, Bộ trưởng Bộ Công an, giữ chức vụ Trưởng Ban Chỉ đạo Tây Nguyên.



### **Additional Materials on the Vietnamese Communist Party Targeting Central Highlands Christian House Churches.**

After the United States withdrew from Vietnam, Montagnards who had been recruited by U.S. Special Forces as front-line fighters were targeted by the Communist government as traitors and U.S. spies. Many Montagnards joined underground resistance forces after US forces left on the assumption that the US still supported them. When it became clear that this was no longer true, many were forced to flee Vietnam as refugees.<sup>1</sup> Montagnards turned to Protestantism in large numbers for a number of reasons. After Communist North Vietnam took over South Vietnam in 1975, the new government discouraged animist beliefs (“superstition”), thus creating a spiritual vacuum that Montagnards filled through adopting Christianity. Human Rights Watch identified the reason for the popularity of Christianity in the Central Highlands in an article on the persecution of Montagnard Christians:<sup>2</sup>

*“In the past, Montagnard traditional animist religious practices and rituals were discouraged by the government for being “superstitious” activities, or removed from the village context and commodified: costumed minority dancers were put up on stage to perform for visiting officials from the lowlands or foreign tourists.<sup>156</sup> Ironically, in recent years highlanders who have converted to Christianity have complained about local officials forcing them to reinstall traditional ancestral altars in their homes and take down the sign of the cross. The “goat’s blood ceremonies” employed in Dak Lak to secure pledges from highlanders not to continue any political activity consisted of a crude approximation of an animist ceremony (See Case Study XVI, “The Goat’s Blood Oath Ceremonies in Ea H’leo”.*

*Christianity among highlanders was largely dormant from the installation of the Communist regime in 1975 until the late 1980s, when reforms were implemented under “doi moi” (economic reforms initiated in Vietnam in 1986 with the goal of creating a “socialist-oriented market economy”) and the FULRO resistance movement finally fell apart. Many Montagnards turned back towards Protestantism when they abandoned the armed struggle against the Hanoi regime in the early 1990s.”*

Key points from the Human Rights Watch study are:

1. “The discontent in the Central Highlands arises not only out of the encroachment on Montagnard traditional lands but also from official harassment and discrimination against Montagnard Christians who belong to unsanctioned religious groups. There is considerable overlap between ethnic, religious and political issues affecting Montagnards. Land rights and religious freedom are both linked to Montagnards’ aspirations to manage their own affairs, with some going so far as to advocate self-rule or an independent state while others simply want to manage their own livelihoods, land, traditions and religious practices themselves, on the local level.”

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<sup>1</sup> Harris, J.P., Vietnam's High Ground, Armed Struggle for the Central Highlands, 1954-1965. <https://kansaspress.ku.edu/978-0-7006-2283-2.html> ; University of North Carolina - Greensboro, “Montagnards”. <https://cnnc.uncg.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/montagnards.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Human Rights Watch, “VII. Repression of Ethnic Minority Protestants”. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/vietnam/viet0402-08.htm>



2. “The government's 1999 decree on religion, while purporting to guarantee freedom of religion, provides for extensive government regulation of religious organizations.”<sup>3</sup>

3. In February 2001, a thousand or more Montagnards joined a peaceful protest against government discrimination against Montagnard Christians and encroachment on their traditional lands, leading to a bloody crackdown by police and soldiers. The government increased its politicization of religion even more after this event by linking “Dega Protestantism” to FULRO separatism.

4. The impressive growth of Protestantism came about because “Protestant prayer and worship services provide a space for Montagnard expression not controlled by the authorities...Protestant prayer and worship services provide a space for Montagnard expression not controlled by the authorities. In part for this very reason, the government has become increasingly suspicious of Protestants in the region”.

5. “The government's actions to suppress expression of independent political and religious ideas have not been subtle: it has banned churches in many villages, barred ministers from preaching, monitored private worship services, required that applicants abandon their faith as a condition of obtaining government jobs, and otherwise trampled on ethnic minority religious freedom.”

6. The Central Highlands provincial authorities coordinated their suppressive activities because Hanoi directed them to do so:

“Confidential government directives issued between 1999 and 2001 show a centrally directed national campaign and special bureaucratic infrastructure to target and suppress Christians in ethnic minority areas in the Northern and Western Highlands.

In 1999, for example, an official VCP body known as Ban Chi Dao 184, or the Committee for the Guidance of Correct Thought (hereafter referred to as Committee 184), released internal religious policy guidelines, which included an analysis of the perceived threat posed by evangelical Protestants in the highlands. After 1975, Committee 184 said, Protestantism was ‘abused by the evil-minded’ in the region when FULRO members exploited religion in an effort to rebuild their rebellious force. Since 1980, when a number of evangelical pastors and followers were released from re-education camps, they resumed their proselytizing activities. Thus evangelical religion continued to grow, especially after renovation (*doi moi*), when Protestantism ‘literally exploded’ in the Central Highlands:

‘Our administration proposed powerless psychological tools. The evangelical religion spread from one village to another, people began gathering together openly-creating a problem for the masses’...Program 184B ends with exhortations to ‘completely stop all the negative manifestations [of religion], and fight against the bad elements which are causing unrest...’ Finally, in order to ‘reduce the damage that comes from abroad and handle in a timely manner any complications that may come up,’ the army, security police, government departments and mass party organizations are to identify cadres to be on alert, should intervention be needed...

Another government program, Program 184B, details the perceived threat to the regime posed by Protestantism and mirrors what many minority Protestant have been told by local authorities in the villages:

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<sup>3</sup> Subsequent to the publication of the HRW study, Vietnam promulgated the Law on Belief and Religion in 2016, with only some minor improvements over the 1999 decree, while critics point out that in some respects, the law has given the government more power to control religious organizations. See: <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/2016/12/vietnams-law-on-belief-and-religion-deeply-flawed/>

‘According to the Christians, if you follow America you get help, the Soviet Union has collapsed, socialism is about finished-follow the party and the revolution and you will always be poor. Only by following the Lord can you escape your poverty. The highland peoples need their own land and need to establish their own country and resist the invasion of the Vietnamese, and so on...Because of this, the development of Christianity in the minority areas seems exploitative and takes on the appearance of political opposition and is fraught with the danger of causing social unrest, dividing the peoples, and alienating them far from our regime. The minority peoples, for a whole variety of reasons, have followed the Christian religion and don't understand the poisonous plot of the evil gang.’”

### **Ongoing Abuses of Montagnard Christians: policy originating from the central government**

Before discussing more recent evidence of ongoing abuses, it is worthwhile noting that the current (as of 2023) Minister of Public Security - General Tô Lâm - took over the role of Chair of the Central Highlands Steering Committee in 2016 and numerous reports from persecuted Montagnard Christians have been submitted to the United Nations from then until now clearly indicate that the Communist Party continues to pay special attention to these communities. Officially, Vietnam dissolved this steering committee in 2017 and has removed incriminating evidence of the almost obsessive focus on Christianity in the Central Highlands at the Ministry of Public Security level (and even higher, e.g., President and Prime Minister levels), but for all practical purposes, this ministry very likely continues to direct Central Highlands police organizations to keep persecuting Montagnard Christians and eradicate as many unregistered groups as possible.

Police General Trần Đại Quang (b. October 12, 1956 in Quang Thiện Commune, Kim Sơn District, Ninh Bình Province), served as Chair of Central Highlands Steering Committee (2011-2016). In this capacity he directly supervised the Central Highlands Security Bureau (PA90) in the suppression of independent house churches of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. His direct involvement has been widely reported in the Vietnamese official media. Note that after Boat People SOS published a proposal to sanction high-level officials for their role in persecuting Montagnard Christians, Vietnam quickly removed several articles from websites controlled by the Communist government to hide the evidence, but Boat People SOS managed to save images from several such articles.

Reflecting the policy set out by the Central Highlands Steering Committee, on June 14, 2013 World Security, an official publication of Vietnam’s Public Security Ministry, published an article entitled “Ha Mon Cult, a FULRO Trick” justifying the crackdown against Montagnard Christians, and in particular, against a Catholic group most of whose members are Montagnards: “...FULRO elements continued to take advantage of the Catholics’ belief in the Virgin’s miraculous appearances to make up the “Ha Mon Cult” in the Central Highlands to deceive citizens...incite citizens to oppose the government...to supply FULRO members hiding in the forest...”. See (BPSOS captured images before Vietnam removed this article): <http://antg.cand.com.vn/Ho-so-Interpol/Dao-Ha-Mon-%E2%80%93-Tro-doi-tra-cua-bon-phan-dong-Fulro-306015/>

On January 17, 2014, General Quang presided over the Central Highlands Steering Committee conference to review the progress made in 2013 and launch programs for 2014. According to the article titled “Eradicate reactionary Fulro, and the evil cults of Ha Mon and Dega Protestantism” and published on then-Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung’s website, General Quang reportedly said: “To enable a stable development for the Central Highlands in 2014 and subsequent years, we must focus on the following measures:... strive to prevent and deter criminal activities, eradicate

*reactionary FULRO organizations, the evil 'Hà Môn' and 'Dega Protestant' sects; implement well our policies towards the people and religion, and further strengthen national solidarity."* Source: Nguyen Tan Dung website, <http://nguyentandung.org/xoa-bo-to-chuc-phan-dong-fulro-ta-dao-ha-mon-va-tin-lanh-dega.html>

On July 7, 2014, addressing the Central Highlands Security Bureau, he called on it to *'...increase activities to be able to assess the situation, to detect, counter, and prevent hostile elements and FULRO's plots; to neutralize efforts in reviving reactionary organizations; and to eradicate the evil cult 'Hà Môn' (translator's note: a Central Highlands Catholic sect focusing on veneration of Jesus's mother).*" Source: Ministry of Public Security, 10-year anniversary of the establishment of the Central Highlands Security Bureau. See (BPSOS captured images before Vietnam removed this article):

<http://cand.com.vn/Cong-an/Cuc-An-ninh-Tay-Nguyen-Ky-niem-10-nam-ngay-thanh-lap-va-don-nhan-danh-hieu-Anh-hung-Luc-luong-vu-trang-nhan-dan-266454/>

An article titled "Those who rescue the people from darkness", dated February 27, 2015, and published in General Quang's own website featured a statement made during a visit to the Central Highlands: *"...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... Unlike the clear front line facing the regular police when it fights crimes related to drugs, financial misdeeds, and typical crimes, the security front is not clearly delineated. It is not easy to tell who our enemies are..."* See: <http://trandaiquang.org/nhung-nguoi-cuu-dan-ra-khoi-bong-toi-u-me.html>



General Trần Đại Quang

**General Tô Lâm** (b. July 10, 1957 in Nghĩa Trụ Commune, Văn Giang District, Hưng Yên Province), present Chair of Central Highlands Steering Committee. He continues the policy set out by his predecessor as reported in the May 13, 2015 article titled "The hero soldiers fighting FULRO" published in "Public Security Art," an official publication of 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, "Dega*

*Evangelical Church", and established 3 projects to end FULRO elements' operation out of the forest. The Office captured 12 Hà Mòn Cult adherents, convinced 69 fugitives to give themselves up, made substantial progress in resolving the Hà Mòn 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: Ministry of Police, Heroes in the battle against FULRO". See <http://vnca.cand.com.vn/Truyen-thong/Nhung-nguoi-linh-anh-hung-chong-Fulro-350266/>*



General Tô Lâm

## Những người cứu dân ra khỏi bóng tối u mê.

trandaiquang.org/nhung-nguoi-cuu-dan-ra-khoi-bong-toi-u-me.html



# TRẦN ĐẠI QUANG

CHỦ TỊCH NƯỚC CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Thời sự | Chính trị | Kinh tế | Xã hội – Pháp luật | Văn hóa – Giáo dục | Lực lượng vũ trang | Thế giới | Bạn đọc | Video

**CHỦ ĐỀ** Đại án PVC | Bầu cử Tổng thống Mỹ | An ngân hàng | Chủ Quyền Biển Đông | Sức mạnh quân sự Việt Nam

## Công An Lòng Dân

Hình ảnh hiếm đặc công người nhái Việt Nam trong lòng biển 15/03/2017

Trang web chính phủ Canada bị hacker 'ghe thăm' 15/03/2017

Tiếp ứng cho Trường Sa 15/03/2017

Trần Đại Quang » Lực lượng vũ trang »

**Công an nhân dân:**  
**Những người cứu dân ra khỏi bóng tối u mê**  
Thứ sáu, 27/02/2015, 16:56 (GMT+7) [Thích 0](#) [Chia sẻ](#)

/topic/an-ngan-hang

1 2 3 4

Trần Đại Quang » Lực lượng vũ trang »

**Công an nhân dân:**  
**Những người cứu dân ra khỏi bóng tối u mê**  
Thứ sáu, 27/02/2015, 16:56 (GMT+7) [Thích 0](#) [Chia sẻ](#)

**(Công an nhân dân) - Đến Tây Nguyên, nghe chuyện cứu dân thoát khỏi cơn mê tà đạo, mới thấy ngỡ ngàng trước những điều các chiến sỹ Đội an ninh – Công an TP Kon Tum đã làm được, vì bình yên trên dải đất cao nguyên hùng vĩ.**

- >> "Quả đấm thép" sau 20 năm thành lập
- >> "Khắc tinh" của tội phạm vùng giáp ranh
- >> CSGT đổ dành 40 trẻ mầm non sau sự cố tai nạn
- >> Những câu chuyện "đánh án" ly kỳ của một nữ cảnh sát
- >> Khen thưởng 4 cán bộ Công an trả lại tài sản cho người dân đánh rơi

Hà Môn – một xã hẻo lánh ở huyện Đak Hà, tỉnh Kon Tum, từ năm 1999 đột nhiên được nhắc tới như "thánh địa" của một "tôn giáo" mới, thường gọi là "đạo Gyin", "Công giáo Đê ga" hay "đạo Hà Môn". Vị "giáo chủ" là bà Y Gyin (sinh năm 1942, người Ba Na Rongao). Tuy theo Công giáo, nhưng Y Gyin lại hành nghề cúng bái và có khá nhiều "con nhang, đệ tử". Trong một lần hành nghề, bà ta "nổ" rằng mình đã nhìn thấy Đức mẹ Maria hiện hình trên nóc nhà vào đêm 20/12/1999.

Thấy câu chuyện ly kỳ, có thể tận dụng để kiếm tiền, đám "đệ tử" ruột như A Hờ Dung, A Tách, A Tik, Y Kach, A Níp... lập tức theo dệt thành chuyện bà Y Gyin được Đức mẹ nhập vào để sáng lập ra một tôn giáo mới. Dựa trên những giáo lý, giáo luật và các tín điều của

Trần Đại Quang » Lực lượng vũ trang »

Giá trị cốt lõi của ĐH là "chất lượng"

Không thể mua thêm Su-30MK2, khách hàng chỉ còn cách tiến lên phiên bản Su-30MK "1a"1

Không phải Singapore, đây mới là thành phố từ tẻ nhất thế giới

- Ngành da giày Việt cạnh tranh tốt hơn Trung Quốc
- 'Cá lấy mẫu nhiều quá, thịt khoét chỗ ngon để lấy'

"đạo Hà Môn". Vị "giáo chủ" là bà Y Gyin (sinh năm 1942, người Ba Na Rongao). Tuy theo Công giáo, nhưng Y Gyin lại hành nghề cúng bái và có khá nhiều "con nhang, đệ tử". Trong một lần hành nghề, bà ta "nổ" rằng mình đã nhìn thấy Đức mẹ Maria hiện hình trên nóc nhà vào đêm 20/12/1999.

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Để thu hút tín đồ, họ phao tin: "Chỉ cần tin vào Đức mẹ, tôn kính Đức mẹ thì sẽ được Đức mẹ dẫn dắt đến với Chúa Giê su nhanh hơn. Nếu siêng năng dâng hoa, cầu nguyện và đọc "kinh Đức mẹ" thì cuộc sống sẽ tốt đẹp, đủ đầy, không làm cũng có ăn, bị ốm đau, bệnh tật không chữa cũng khỏi, thậm chí cả nợ ngân hàng cũng được trả hết!".



Su-30MK2, khách hàng chỉ còn cách tiến lên phiên bản Su-30MK "la"!

Singapore, đây mới là thành phố tử tế nhất thế giới

- Ngành da giày Việt cạnh tranh tốt hơn Trung Quốc
- 'Cá lấy mẫu nhiều quá, thịt khoét chỗ ngon để lấy'
- Robot TBM đào đường hầm 'khủng' cho tuyến metro TP.HCM
- Chiến tranh thương mại Mỹ-Trung: Cuộc chiến không người thắng cuộc
- Lãnh đạo tỉnh Bắc Ninh 'kêu cứu' vì bị đe dọa
- Đại sứ quán Việt Nam tiếp xúc lãnh sự với Đoàn Thị Hương
- Khởi tố Trịnh Xuân Thanh về tội tham ô tài sản
- Thúc đẩy hợp tác đầu tư giữa Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh và EU
- Xóa vach sơn 'thịt thò' trên vỉa hè nhiều tuyến phố Hà Nội
- 30 nhà xe "thả thiết mong HN cho tạm về lại bến Mỹ Đình"
- CEO mới của Yahoo sẽ nhận lương gấp đôi Marissa Mayer dù việc nhân hơn
- Malaysia đề nghị khả năng trao thi thể Kim Jong-nam

TIN NỔI BẬT



Đội An ninh – Công an TP Kon Tum vận động người dân từ bỏ tà đạo.

Từ ngày theo “đạo Hà Môn”, nhiều người đã bỏ bê lao động sản xuất để tụ tập cầu kinh. Đồng tiền ít ỏi có được, họ phải quyên góp cho bọn sùng sỏ khiến kinh tế gia đình ngày càng sa sút, kiệt quệ. Khi có bệnh, thay vì đến các cơ sở y tế khám chữa bệnh, họ lại ở nhà cầu nguyện, dẫn đến nhiều hậu quả thương tâm.

Trẻ em trong các gia đình này bỏ học rất nhiều, như tại xã Ea Yiêng, huyện Krông Pách, tỉnh Đắk Lắk, tính đến cuối tháng 4/2012 đã có 113 học sinh các cấp bỏ học. Trong sinh hoạt, họ không tham gia các phong trào của làng, xã, mà thường tách thành nhóm riêng biệt. Vì vậy có nơi đã xảy ra mâu thuẫn giữa tín đồ “đạo Hà Môn” với giáo dân và người không theo đạo. Mặt khác, những người này thường bất chấp các quy định của nhà nước, như tổ chức đám cưới không đăng ký kết hôn, không đi nghĩa vụ quân sự, chống đối khi chính quyền cơ sở triệu tập làm việc. Bọn cầm đầu, cốt cán thường vắng mặt bất thường, lôi kéo tín đồ rời khỏi địa phương làm ảnh hưởng ANCT, TTATXH trên địa bàn.



Quyết tâm không để Hà Nội trở thành điểm trung chuyển ma túy



“Quả đấm thép” sau 20 năm thành lập



Cảnh sát giao thông Việt Nam phải như thế chứ!



Hàng loạt ‘sát thủ’ bị cảnh sát 141 vô hiệu

#### CẢI CÁCH TƯ PHÁP



Từ 1/7, chấp nhận gửi đơn kiện qua mạng Internet



Thẩm phán sẽ mặc áo choàng lễ phục khi xử án



Ra mắt tòa án chuyên trách đầu tiên cho trẻ em

#### QUẢN ĐỘI NHÂN DÂN



Thừa Thiên – Huế: 1.315 thanh niên

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**Vietnam: Co-opted, registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North acquiesces to the government policy of denying religious freedom to Hmong Christians in remote provinces, letting police, local officials and Hmong villagers in Lai Châu Province assault Hmong adherents of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North**

to: UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief  
c/o UN High Commissioner for Human Rights – Geneva Office

Hmong Christians in Vietnam face very severe persecution from the local government and villagers. Many of the persecuted victims have joined the government- controlled Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North. Unfortunately, in several instances, the local government and villagers continue to use violence and even expropriation and exile to punish those who refuse to abandon their Christian faith. Local Hmong pastors responsible for the spiritual life of these Hmong Christians found themselves powerless and/or unwilling to help because the Headquarters of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North tacitly acquiesces to the government's anti-religion policy in remote northern provinces. Mr. Châu Văn Minh and his family suffer this fate. In March 2022, Boat People SOS submitted a report on their case to the UN Special Rapporteur for FoRB. This mid-April 2022 update includes a description of subsequent actions taken by Mr. Minh and the continued lack of response from Church Headquarters. The full March 2022 report is reproduced in this report, after the update section, for the convenience of UN staff and other readers.

**Update to Report to the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief dated 8 March 2022**

After the incident on 15 February 2022, Mr. Châu Văn Minh and a Hmong pastor not formally assigned to minister to Mr. Minh's group, Pastor Giàng A Dũa, filed complaints with both the local authorities and the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North. The authorities did not want to take the case and told them to resort to mediation with their Church Headquarters. The Church Headquarters have not responded.

On 8 March 2022, on behalf of Mr. Minh's group, BPSOS sent a report to the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief about this group's situation: "The victims belong to a registered church, the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North. Registered churches are controlled by the Communist Party and do next to nothing for victims from remote indigenous communities."

After trying repeatedly to get a definitive response from **Pastor Hàng A Xá, the local, officially assigned pastor** of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North, Mr. Minh filed a request on 29 March 2022 requesting that the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North inform him about its progress in working with the Government's Committee on Religious Affairs to register so that the government would approve the religious activities of this group. The letter is still unanswered (translation and image of original letter on following pages).

On 12 April, Mr. Minh called Pastor Hàng A Xá again to ask about progress, and the pastor said that the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North was trying to contact the Ministry of Public Security to intervene. However, when Mr. Minh asked for an official answer from this pastor in writing, the pastor did not answer.

Translation of letter dated 29 March 2022 from Mr. Minh to HQ, Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North

No. 01/CVM

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**



P07/22

**Independence-Liberty-Happiness**

*Lai Châu, 29 March 2022*

**REQUEST**

**To:**

**Headquarters - Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North**

Head office: No. 2 Ngô Trạ Street, Hoàn Kiếm District, Hanoi

**From:**

Châu Văn Minh - Representative of Tản Phầ Nhiề house worship group.

ID No.: 012086001091 issued by the Police Department for administrative management of social order on 24 August 2002.

Address: Tản Phầ Nhiề Village, Bản Giang Commune, Tam Đườg District, Lai Châu Province.

Dear Headquarters of the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North

On 17 February 2022, I reported to the Headquarters about the fact that I and other Protestants in Tản Phầ Nhiề Village were subjected to beating and humiliation by government forces and religion haters on 13 February 2021 and 15 February 2022.

I have also contacted Pastor Hàng A Xá many times to ask about our case but have not received a definite answer. On March 26 at 11:40AM, I was contacted and informed by Pastor Hàng A Xá that the Headquarters had contacted the Government's Committee for Religious Affairs about our case. However, I don't know what the outcome will be while we are still being attacked by the government and individuals who oppose religion. Therefore, I write this letter to the Headquarters with the following requests:

1. Let me know in writing the progress of your work with the Government's Committee on Religious Affairs so that I can report to my community;
2. Request the Headquarters to conduct registration of religious activities for our group according to the provisions of Vietnamese law.

I request the Headquarters to reply to the above two points in writing.

Wishing you good health.

Best regards,

**Recipients:**

- Headquarters-Evangelical Church of Vietnam- North
- Copy for community files

**Enclosure**

- request letter dated 17 February 2022

Signed

Image of the letter that Mr. Châu Văn Minh sent in late March 2022 to the Headquarters of Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North (see below)

Số: 01/CVM  
P07/22

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập-Tự do- Hạnh phúc

Lai Châu, ngày 29 tháng 03 năm 2022

**THƯ ĐỀ NGHỊ**

Kính gửi:

Tổng Hội - Hội Thánh Tin Lành Việt Nam (Miền Bắc)

Trụ sở: Số 2 Phố Ngõ Trạm, phường Hàng Bông, quận Hoàn Kiếm, Hà Nội

Người gửi:

**Châu Văn Minh** - Đại diện Điểm nhóm Tin Lành Tân Phú Nhiều

Số Căn cước công dân: 012086001091 được Cục Cảnh sát quản lý hành chính về trật tự xã hội cấp ngày 24/08/202.

Địa chỉ: bản Tân Phú Nhiều, xã Bản Giang, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu.

Kính thưa Tổng Hội - Hội Thánh Tin Lành Việt Nam (Miền Bắc),

Ngày 17 tháng 02 năm 2022, tôi có làm Bản tường trình gửi đến Ban Trị Sự Tổng Hội về việc tôi cùng những người theo đạo Tin Lành khác tại bản Tân Phú Nhiều bị nhân lực lượng của chính quyền và những kẻ hận thù tôn giáo đánh đập và hạ nhục vào các ngày 13/02/2021 và 15/02/2022.

Tôi cũng đã nhiều lần liên lạc với Mục sư Hàng A Xã nhiều lần để hỏi về vụ việc này nhưng chưa có câu trả lời xác đáng. Ngày 26 tháng 03 vào 11:40AM, tôi có liên lạc và được Mục sư Hàng A Xã báo tin là Tổng Hội đã liên lạc với Ban Tôn giáo Chính phủ về vụ việc của tôi. Tuy nhiên, tôi không rõ thực hư kết quả thế nào trong khi chúng tôi vẫn đang bị chính quyền và những kẻ hận thù tôn giáo tấn công. Vì vậy tôi viết đơn này đề nghị Tổng Hội như sau:

1. Cho tôi biết tiến trình làm việc với Ban tôn giáo Chính phủ bằng văn bản để tôi làm việc với cộng đồng;
2. Yêu cầu Tổng Hội tiến hành đăng ký sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung cho điểm nhóm chúng tôi theo quy định của luật Việt Nam.

Đề nghị Tổng hội trả lời hai đề nghị trên cho tôi bằng văn bản.

Kính chúc quý vị sức khỏe.

Trân trọng,

Nơi nhận:

- Tổng Hội - Hội Thánh Tin Lành Việt Nam (Miền Bắc);

- Lưu hồ sơ cộng đồng.

Các tài liệu đính kèm:

- Bản photo tờ đơn ngày 17 tháng 02 năm 2022.

Ký tên

  
Châu Văn Minh

The image shows a Vietnamese postal receipt form (EMS) with the following details:

- EMS Logo:** DỊCH VỤ CHUYỂN PHÁT NHANH
- Barcode:** EV396132919VN
- E1TN:** EV396132919VN
- 1. Họ tên địa chỉ người gửi:** Châu Văn Minh, TP. Lai Châu - Tỉnh Lai Châu
- 2. Họ tên địa chỉ người nhận:** Ông Hồ Xuân Tân, xã 2 phố Ngõ Trạm Phường Hàng Bông Hoàn Kiếm Hà Nội
- Điện thoại:** 0965003464
- Mã bưu chính:** Mã bưu chính: 11017
- 3. Loại hàng gửi:** Hàng hóa
- 4. Nội dung trị giá bưu gửi:**

| Kiểu dáng | Số lượng | Trị giá | Giấy tờ đính kèm |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------------|
| #         | 1        | 0       |                  |
| Tổng      | 1        | 0       |                  |
- 5. Dịch vụ đặc biệt/Cộng thêm:**
- 6. Chuyển đổi ngày:**
  - Chuyển hoàn ngày
  - Dịch vụ cho người gửi
  - Chuyển hoàn khi hết thời gian chờ
- 7. Chữ ký của người gửi:** (Signature)
- 8. Ngày gửi:** 18-03-2022
- 9. Cước:**
  - a. Cước chính: 8.500
  - b. Phụ phí: 1.445
  - c. Cước GTGT: 0
  - d. Tổng cước (gồm VAT): 10.741
  - e. Thu khác: 0
  - f. Tổng thu: 10.741
- 10. Khối lượng (kg):**
  - Khối lượng thực tế: 18
  - Khối lượng quy đổi: 0
- 11. Thu của người nhận:**
  - COD: 0
  - Thu khác: 0
  - Tổng thu: 0
- 12. Chủ dẫn nghiệp vụ:**
- 13. Bưu cục chấp nhận:** Chữ ký GDV nhận (Signature)
- 14. Ngày giờ nhận:** .../.../20...

Postal receipt as evidence of the mailing of this letter.

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9 March 2022 previously submitted version with filename PROTHmong\_En Bản Giang Lai Châu EvgChurchVN Events 2022 Jan Feb

**Vietnam: police, local officials and Hmong villagers in Lai Châu Province assaulted Hmong adherents of the registered Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North in February 2021 and February 2022. One of the victims was hospitalized.**

to: UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief  
 c/o UN High Commissioner for Human Rights – Geneva Office  
 8-14 Avenue de la Paix  
 CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

**(1) General Information**

Summary: Government employees and a number of Hmong residents of Tẩn Phù Nhiêu Village denounced, humiliated, and assaulted a group of Hmong Protestants for their religion. The victims’ religious organization, the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North (a registered church) did not intervene.

- Does the incident involve an individual or a group? A group of 6 victims.
- Location of incident: Tẩn Phù Nhiêu Village, Bản Giang Commune, Tam Đường District, Lai Châu Province
- Nationality (ies), ethnic group of the victim(s): Ethnic Group: H’mong; Nationality: Vietnamese
- Does domestic law require registration of religious associations and if yes, what is the current status of the group in question? Yes, the religious association is registered. Please check Addendum 3.

**(2) Identity of the Persons Concerned**

All are Vietnamese citizens. See Addendum 1.

**(3) Information Regarding the Alleged Violation**

- Date and time (approximate, if exact date is not known).
    - **13 February 2021:** Cultural Center of Tẩn Phù Nhiêu Village, Bản Giang Commune, Tam Đường District, Lai Châu Province
- Mr. Châu Văn Minh and 21 others in his village converted to Protestantism in 2019. In the afternoon of 13 February 2021, the local government requested Mr. Châu Văn Minh and

other Protestants to the Cultural Center for a meeting on measures to prevent COVID-19. The village chief, Mr. Châu A Pao, accused Mr. Minh of offending the village god because he had converted to Protestantism and forced him to renounce Christianity. Mr. Châu Văn Minh refused to believe in paganism and insisted to keep his faith as a Protestant. Mr. Châu A Chài (Police) shouted at everyone to stand up and beat Mr. Châu Văn Minh. When Mr. Minh was beaten, he heard someone said that they would beat him until death and the village would collect money to pay his family for his death. Mr. Châu Văn Minh and others were released after agreeing to sign pledges that they will leave Protestantism.

### **Perpetrator List No. 1**

1. Hoàng A Man - Secretary of the Communist Party of the Tấn Phù Nhiêu cell;
2. Châu A Chài - Village police;
3. Lù A Pính - Village elder;
4. Lù A Nao - Villager;
6. Sần A Luận - Villager;
7. Sần A Ngan - Villager;
8. Châu A Đánh - Villager.

- **15 February 2022:** House of Mr. Tấn A Pao, Tấn Phù Nhiêu Village, Bản Giang Commune, Tam Đường District, Lai Châu Province

Mr. Châu Văn Minh went to his stepfather's house -Mr. Tấn A Pao- to participate in the traditional first-full-moon feast. Suddenly, 15 villagers entered the house and forced the family to stop the feast. Mr. Lu A Pao (a village militia member) said Protestants may not celebrate the full moon event and called others to attack Mr. Minh, five other Hmong Christians in his family and his Christian neighbor. The assaulted victims included 3 women; one of the 3 women was already 74 years old.

Mr. Minh was hit badly in his head and barely managed to run into a nearby forest to hide.

Mr. Lù A Nao was punched in his belly and kicked in his back.

Mr. Tấn A Pao was punched in his head and stabbed deeply in his thigh, requiring a week of hospitalization.

Mrs. Lý Thị Đằm, Mr. Minh's wife, was beaten by three men - Lù A Pao, Chảo A Ngan and Châu A Công. They grabbed her hair and slapped her face several times.

Mrs. Phần Thị Mễng, older sister of Mr. Tấn A Pao, was punched in her chest by Phần A Tải, making it so difficult for her to breathe.

Mrs. Tần Thị Bện, Mr. Minh's neighbor, was slapped on her face by Chảo A Ngan.

After Mr. Minh hid in the forest, he called the chief of the police of Bản Giang Commune but he did not pick up. Then, he called a pastor named Hang A Xà. The pastor called the district police to intervene. Mr. Minh was only able to come home after the villagers left.

The incident happened in front of two children - Hoàng A Toán, Mr. Minh's son, and Phần Thị Ngá, granddaughter of Mrs. Mễng. During the incident, Phần Thị Ngá used her phone to record the actions of the perpetrators, but the phone was confiscated after that.

### **Perpetrator List No. 2**

1. Phần A Túc - Secretary of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Tấn Phù Nhiêu cell;
2. Phần A Nao - father of Phần A Túc;
3. Lù A Pao, Junior - militia member;

4. Lù A Giao - village chief;
5. Lù A Pao, Senior - village farmers association;
6. Lù A Giàng - Veteran;
7. Châu A liên - Village elder;
8. Lù A Đánh - village police;
9. Châu A Si - villager;
10. Châu A Cồng - villager;
11. Chảo A Ngan- villager;
12. Lù A Đâu- villager;
13. Phàn A Kiểng- villager;
14. Lù A Kiểng- villager.

- *Are the perpetrator(s) known to the victim? Yes.*

- *Are state agents or non-state-actors believed to be responsible for the alleged violation?*

It is clear that state agents led the persecution and did not use their authority to stop the violence against non-violent, unarmed citizens.

- *If the perpetrators are believed to be State agents, please specify (police, military, agents of security services, unit to which they belong, rank and functions, etc.), and indicate why they are believed to be responsible; be as precise as possible: Please see the perpetrator lists.*

**(4) Steps taken by the victim, his/her family or anyone else on his/her behalf?**

- *Please indicate if complaints have been filed, when, by whom, and before which State authorities or competent bodies (i.e. police, Religious Affairs Committee, procuracy, people's court, etc.):*

After the incident on February 13, 2021, Mr. Minh tried to file a complaint against the village officials but it was dismissed.

After the incident on February 15, 2022, Mr. Minh and a pastor, Giàng A Dũa, filed complaints with both local authorities and to the Evangelical Church of Vietnam -North (see Addendum 3). The authorities did not want to take the case and told them to mediate. The Church still keeps silent.

- *Were any other steps taken? No.*

- *Indicate whether or not, to your knowledge, there have been investigations by the state authorities; if so, what kind of investigations? Please indicate progress and status of these investigations as well as which other measures have been taken?*

The local authority summoned both sides to the Communal Office but they solely advised both sides to mediate, and did not have any measure to prevent the same incident occur.

- *In case of complaints by the victim or its family, how have those authorities or other competent bodies dealt with them? What has been the outcome of those proceedings?:* Like the previous question.

**(5) Identity of the person or institution submitting this report:**

- Boat People SOS;

- Contact Information: - Name of the person or organization authorized to represent (if any):

- Type of entity submitting (individual, group, NGO, religious organization, etc.): NGO

- If this report is not submitted by the victims themselves, please state if they are aware of or permit you to submit this report: yes

- Please let us know whether the personal information of the submitter must be kept confidential: No for BPSOS

Date of Submission: 9 March 2022

**Addendum 1. Identity of the Persons Concerned**

- |                      |                      |                       |                |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Family name: Châu | Given name: Văn Minh | DoB: March 03, 1986   | Gender: Male   |
| 2. Family name: Lý   | Given name: Thị Dảm  | DoB: January 01, 1987 | Gender: Female |
| 3. Family name: Lù   | Given name: A Nao    | DoB: 1956             | Gender: Male   |
| 4. Family name: Tấn  | Given name: A Pao    | DoB: 1981             | Gender: Male   |
| 5. Family name: Phàn | Given name: Thị Mễng | DoB: 1965             | Gender: Female |
| 6. Family name: Tấn  | Given name: Thị Bện  | DoB: 1948             | Gender: Female |

**Addendum 2. Evidence**



Perpetrators beat Mr. Châu Văn Minh in Mr. Tấn A Pao's house on February 15, 2022.  
Pictures are screenshots from a video recorded by Lý Thị Đảm  
Link to the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2gs4fNOq8yo>



Lý Thị Đảm's face was swollen after she was slapped









Mr. Tấn A Pao's family and his picture in the hospital

### Addendum 3. Others

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**  
*Hà Nội, ngày 13 tháng 07 năm 2020*

**DĂNG KÝ**  
**Sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung**

Kính gửi: UBND xã Bản Giang - huyện Tam Đường - tỉnh Lai Châu

Tên tổ chức tôn giáo: TÔNG HỘI - HỘI THÁNH TIN LÀNH VIỆT NAM (MIỀN BẮC)  
Trụ sở của tổ chức: Số 02 Ngõ Trạm, phường Hàng Bông, quận Hoàn Kiếm, Tp. Hà Nội  
Thuộc tôn giáo: Tin lành

**Dăng ký sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung với các nội dung sau:**

Tên nhóm sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung: Điểm nhóm Tin lành Tân Phú Nhiều  
Người đại diện của nhóm:  
Họ và tên: Châu Văn Minh; Năm sinh: 1986  
Tên gọi trong tôn giáo (nếu có): không  
Số CMTND: 045030196  
Ngày cấp: 03/05/2019; Nơi cấp: Công an tỉnh Lai Châu  
Nơi cư trú: bản Tân Phú Nhiều, xã Bản Giang, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu


Nội dung sinh hoạt tôn giáo: Hát Thánh ca, cầu nguyện và chia sẻ Kinh Thánh  
Địa điểm sinh hoạt tôn giáo: tại nhà ông Lù A Dấu, bản Tân Phú Nhiều, xã Bản Giang, huyện Tam Đường, tỉnh Lai Châu.  
Thời gian sinh hoạt tôn giáo:  
Chủ nhật: Nhóm thờ phượng  
Tối thứ năm: Nhóm cầu nguyện và học Kinh thánh

Số lượng người tham gia: 22 người  
Văn bản kèm theo gồm: Giấy tờ chứng minh có địa điểm hợp pháp để làm nơi sinh hoạt tôn giáo; sơ yếu lý lịch của người đại diện nhóm sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung; bản tóm tắt giáo lý, giáo luật, đối với việc đăng ký của nhóm sinh hoạt tôn giáo tập trung theo quy định tại khoản 2 Điều 16 của Luật tin ngưỡng, tôn giáo.

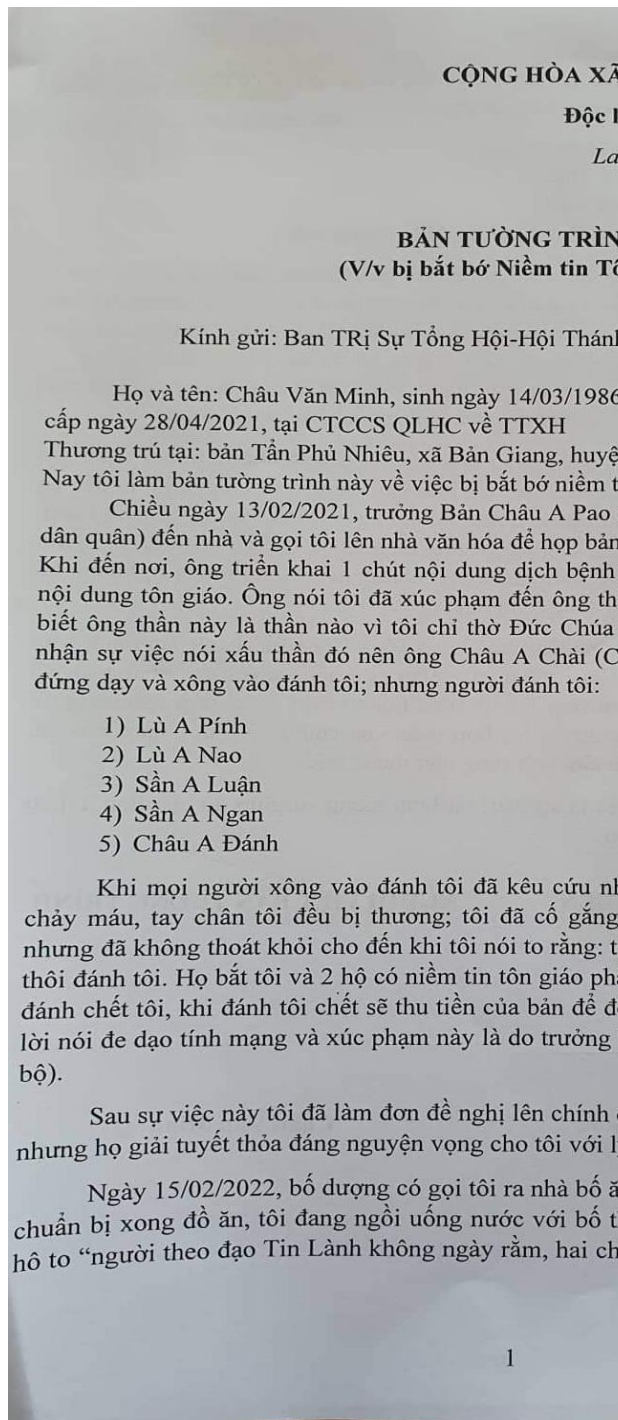
Nơi nhận:

- Như kính gửi;
- Mục sư Hội Trưởng;
- Phòng tôn giáo (Sở nội vụ) tỉnh Lai Châu
- Phòng Nội vụ huyện Tam Đường
- Lưu VP.TT.

**TM. HỘI THÁNH TIN LÀNH VIỆT NAM (MB)**  
**KT. HỘI TRƯỞNG**  
**PHÓ HỘI TRƯỞNG**



Registration for group religious activities submitted by the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North on 13 July 2020 on behalf of 22 Hmongs. The deputy leader of this religious organization submitted it to the government of Bản Giang Commune pursuant to the Law on Belief and Religion.



Mr. Minh and Pastor Giàng A Dũa's complaint letter to the Evangelical Church of Vietnam - North

cùng đi)", rồi họ xông vào đánh tôi, bổ dưỡng tôi, vợ tôi, và bố vợ tôi; có nhiều người xông vào đánh nhưng tôi thấy 3 người rõ ràng; 3 người này là:

- 1) Ông Lù A Pao, ở bản Suối Thầu
- 2) Ông Phàn A Tải, ở bản Suối Thầu
- 3) Ông Chảo A Ngan, bản Suối Thầu
- 4) Những người khác tôi không thấy rõ vì tôi đã bị chóng mặt

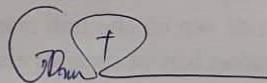
Khi tôi thấy đầu mình bị chảy máu nhiều nên tôi đã cố gắng thoát khỏi đám người này và chạy ra khỏi nhà bổ dưỡng lên rừng trốn. Tôi đã gọi điện trực tiếp cho Giảng A Châu P. công an xã nhưng không liên lạc; rồi tôi gọi điện cho Ms Hằng A Xà, Mục sư gọi cho công an cấp trên tác động xuống cho công an xã. Công an xã đã vào nhà bổ dưỡng, vợ mới gọi tôi quay lại về nhà bổ dưỡng. Hôm nay ngày 17/02/2022, bổ dưỡng tôi vẫn còn đang nằm viện vì những vết thương do nhóm người đánh gây tổn thương rất sâu.

Nhóm người đánh tôi và cả gia đình hai bên của tôi đều là những người tham gia công tác trong bộ máy chính quyền trong bản. Cứ mỗi lần chúng tôi bị đánh thì họ đều có bản bạc từ trước. Trước khi chưa tin Chúa, chúng tôi không bị đánh, không bị hành hung, không bị đe dọa, không bị xúc phạm...chúng tôi biết rằng Chúa Giê-xu cũng đã bị người thế gian ghen ghét và chúng tôi cũng sẽ bị ghen ghét nhưng nếu chúng tôi cứ bị khủng bố nhiều quá mức thì niềm tin chúng tôi cũng sẽ bị lung lay.

Tôi viết bản tường trình này trình lên Ban Trị sự Tổng Hội-Hội Thánh Tin Lành Việt Nam (miền Bắc) Cầu nguyện xin Chúa thêm sức thêm khôn ngoan cho chúng tôi để chúng tôi chịu đựng được và cầu xin Ban Trị sự Tổng hội có biện pháp giúp đỡ chúng tôi theo Pháp luật hiện hành để những quyền lợi hợp pháp của chúng tôi được đảm bảo, để cuộc sống chúng tôi ổn định về phần tâm linh cũng như thuộc thể.

Tất cả những lời khai trên đều là sự thật, rất kính mong sự giúp đỡ của Ban Trị sự Tổng hội. Tôi xin chân thành cảm ơn .

**XÁC NHẬN BAN ĐẠI DIỆN**  
**KT. Trưởng ban**  
**P. Ban kiểm thư ký**



**MsNs. Giảng A Dũa**

**NGƯỜI VIẾT BẢN TƯỜNG TRÌNH**

**Châu Văn Minh**

Cộng hòa xã hội Chủ  
Độc lập - Tự do  
Tân phú nhuận

**ĐƠN ĐỀ NGHỊ**  
**DÀN VẬN H**

Kính gửi Ông/ban dân vận  
Ho và Tên: Châu Văn Minh, Sinh  
Căn Cứ CDSố: 012086001091- C  
Tại CCCC QLHC về ITXH, số đ  
Thường trú tại: bản Tân phú nhuận  
Huyện Tam Đường, Lai Châu  
nay tôi viết đơn đề nghị này  
Tôi đã có niềm tin Tôn giáo  
xã đến ngày 02 tháng 1 năm lịch  
Cũ 8 người dân quân trong bản đề  
vận họp bàn cùng với 3 họ  
Ông Xuân Khai 1 chút nội dung  
Chuyển sang nội dung T  
phạm đến Ông Thân ở bản C  
biết Ông Thân này là Thân n  
trong kinh Thánh Tôi không nh  
Ông Châu A Chai (Cộng an viên b  
và xông vào đánh Tôi; những  
1) Ông Lũ A Pỉnh  
2) Ông Lũ A Mao  
3) Ông Săn A Luân  
4) Ông Săn A Ngang  
5) Ông Châu A Chai



The Evangelical Church of Vietnam – North (EVCN-North) and the Evangelical Church of Vietnam – South (EVCN-South) are typical examples. The functional statelessness of thousands of Hmong Christians and the ongoing brutal crackdown of Montagnard house churches can be traced to concessions made by these two co-opted churches.

### 1. Evangelical Church of Vietnam -- North:

The ECVN-North has been recognized by the Vietnamese government since 1963. In exchange for legal recognition and greater latitude for religious activities in Ha Noi and other major cities, ECVN-North tacitly agrees not to speak up against the government's mistreatment of its members in remote areas.

In 2005 – 2009, BPSOS helped 671 of ECVN North-affiliated house churches in the Northwest Highlands to register their activities according to Vietnam's 2004 Ordinance on Belief and Religion. Only 34 registration applications were approved and only for one year – the approvals were not renewed afterwards. The Law of Belief and Religion has practically not changed this situation. See list of these house churches: <https://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/ecvn-hmong-affiliates-in-northwest-highlands.pdf>

The government in many provinces has systematically purged local areas or entire provinces of newly converted Hmong Christians. Evicted from their home villages, they are denied household registration and citizenship ID cards, and forced to live on the margin of society. ECVN-North has done little in the defense of their affected members.

In May 2011, some 5,000 Hmong Christians, mainly from the above 671 house churches, gathered in Muong Nhe Village, Dien Bien Province, for a mass prayer, praying the government to allow them freedom to practice their Christian faith. The military and police mounted a bloody crackdown. We documented many demonstrators, including women, the elderly and children, suffering injuries and at least a dozen deaths. Scores of demonstrators were sent to prison. Earlier this year, two of those who stayed in hiding in the jungle were caught and sentenced to life. See: <https://dvov.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/bpsos-the-muong-nhe-incident-02-12-12.pdf>

Many of these "stateless" Hmong Christians have fled or migrated to the Central Highlands and formed new communities. They founded new house churches and, living in the jungle, have encountered less government interference. Subdivision 179 in Lam Dong Province is one such community.