

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT'S PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ALMIGHTY GOD

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Note: The cover image depicts a true-to-life reconstruction of the persecution faced by CAG Christians. To ensure the safety and privacy of Christians and their families, pseudonyms are used in this report. Pseudonyms are marked with an asterisk (*) in the upper right corner for distinction.

2023 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT'S PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ALMIGHTY GOD

1. Overview

The number of CAG members arrested and sentenced in China reached a record high in 2023

The year 2023 marked the 75th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, but it was also a year of accelerated deterioration in the situation of religions and human rights in China under the rule of Xi Jinping. On September 1st, the State Administration for Religious Affairs of China issued the *Administrative Measures for Religious Activity Venues*. These regulations further strengthened the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) control over official religious venues, requiring them to indoctrinate their followers with CCP ideology. The CCP also continued to demolish churches¹ and mosques², and to label an increasing number of family churches as “cults³” and crack down on them. People in charge of family churches were arrested and sentenced on such charges as “illegal business⁴” and “fraud⁵.” The CCP government also continued its genocidal policies against Uyghurs in Xinjiang. These policies constitute crimes against humanity⁶. Since the nationwide lifting of COVID-19 restrictions at the beginning of the year, the CCP has launched a nationwide

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- 1 *ARMED POLICE DEMOLISH NANGANG CHURCH OVERNIGHT*, ChinaAid, January 13th, 2023
<https://chinaaid.org/uncensored-news/featured/breaking-news/armed-police-demolish-nangang-church-overnight/>
 - 2 *Chinese police clash with Hui Muslim ethnic group trying to protect Yunnan mosque*, ABC News, May 30th, 2023
<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-05-30/chinese-police-clash-with-people-outside-mosque/102413084>
 - 3 *Hubei Suizhou Family Church Accused of Cult Activity, Resulting in Multiple Arrests*, ADHRRF, January 25th, 2024
<https://en.adhrrf.org/Hubei-Suizhou-Family-Church-Accused.html>
 - 4 Wang Zhipeng, *Bengbu Dissident Pastor and Co-Workers Prosecuted for Fraud*, BITTER WINTER, August 23rd, 2023
<https://bitterwinter.org/bengbu-dissident-pastor-and-co-workers-prosecuted-for-fraud/>
 - 5 *GANQUAN CHURCH MEMBERS FACE POSSIBLE ARREST AND PROSECUTION*, ChinaAid, December 20th, 2023
<https://chinaaid.org/uncensored-news/stories-by-issue/religious-freedom/ganquan-church-members-face-possible-arrest-and-prosecution/>
 - 6 *HEARING NOTICE: “The Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Uyghur Genocide”*, Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party, March 23rd, 2023
<https://selectcommitteeontheccp.house.gov/committee-activity/hearings/hearing-notice-chinese-communist-partys-ongoing-uyghur-genocide>

“Zero CAG Member” campaign⁷ against Christians of The Church of Almighty God (CAG). According to incomplete statistics, at least 12,463 CAG members were arrested in 2023, of whom 5,832 were subjected to various methods of torture or forced brainwashing, and at least 20 CAG Christians were persecuted to death; at least 2,207 members were sentenced to prison, of whom 1,094 were sentenced to three years or more, and 124 were sentenced to seven years or more. The longest known sentence in 2023 is twelve years and six months. These arrest and sentence figures have reached a record high since the CAG published its first annual report in 2017. Due to the CCP’s tight censorship and severe persecution, many have gone missing or lost contact with their families. More data is simply not available.

The Church of Almighty God has been subjected to the CCP’s brutal persecution and oppression since its establishment in 1991. In 1995, in order to “legalize” its repression, the CCP listed the CAG and several other Christian family churches, including the Shouters and the All Range Church, as “cults” and launched a large-scale campaign of repression and persecution. In 2000, the CCP ordered that The Church of Almighty God be “eliminated quietly.” After Xi Jinping came to power, the CCP went even further to promote the evil slogan of “not withdrawing until the day it is eradicated” against the CAG. Especially since the CCP government issued the revised *Regulations on Religious Affairs* in 2018⁸, which comprehensively increased the persecution of religion, the number of arrests and sentences of CAG members has continued to rise. In 2023, the number of arrests was four times that of 2017, the number of the sentenced was 13 times that of 2017, and the number of church members harshly sentenced to seven years or more was 9.5 times that of 2017. Since the establishment of the Church, 258 CAG Christians have been persecuted to death. According to incomplete statistics, from 2011 to 2023, nearly 460,000 CAG Christians have been arrested by the CCP authorities. These figures are just the tip of the iceberg of the real situation of the CCP’s persecution of CAG Christians.

Since the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) began issuing its annual religious freedom report⁹ in 1999, China has for 24 consecutive years been

7 Jiang Tao, *Post-COVID Purge: Over 2,100 Church of Almighty God Members Arrested in Two Provinces*, Bitter Winter, September 7th, 2023

<https://bitterwinter.org/post-covid-purge-over-2100-church-of-almighty-god-members-arrested-in-two-provinces/>

8 Massimo Introvigne: *The New Religious Affairs Regulation Came into Force in 2018: What Exactly Happened?*, Bitter Winter, September 6th, 2018

<https://bitterwinter.org/new-religious-affairs-regulation/>

9 UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM 2023 Annual Report, USCIRF, May 1st, 2023

<https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/2023%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

recommended for inclusion as a “Country of Particular Concern¹⁰” for its most severe violations of religious freedom. On May 1st, 2023, Abraham Cooper¹¹, vice chairman of the USCIRF, said at the annual report launch: “USCIRF continues to be extremely alarmed by the Chinese Communist governments repression of religious freedom both within and outside China. As the report documents, China persisted in its genocide against Uyghur Muslims, subjugating and subjecting them to detention, forced labor, political indoctrination, mass surveillance, intrusive government homestays, and forced interfaith marriages, birth control, sterilization and abortion. China also severely restricted religious freedom for Tibetan Buddhists as well as members of Christian communities, Falun Gong and The Church of Almighty God.”

10 *USCIRF Annual Report 2023: China*, USCIRF, May 1st, 2023
<https://www.uscirtf.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/China.pdf>

11 *2023 Annual Report: Key Findings and Recommendations*, USCIRF, May 1st, 2023
<https://www.uscirtf.gov/events/webinars/2023-annual-report-key-findings-and-recommendations>

2. Summary of the Nature of the CCP’s Persecution

(1) The CCP has used methods including surveillance and wiretapping to arrest at least 12,463 CAG Christians

Despite the severity of the pandemic, the number of arrests of CAG members has continued to rise since 2019. In particular, since September 2020, when the CCP launched a three-year “Final Solution”¹² to “completely destroy” the CAG, the number of arrests of CAG Christians has exceeded 10,000 per year for three consecutive years.

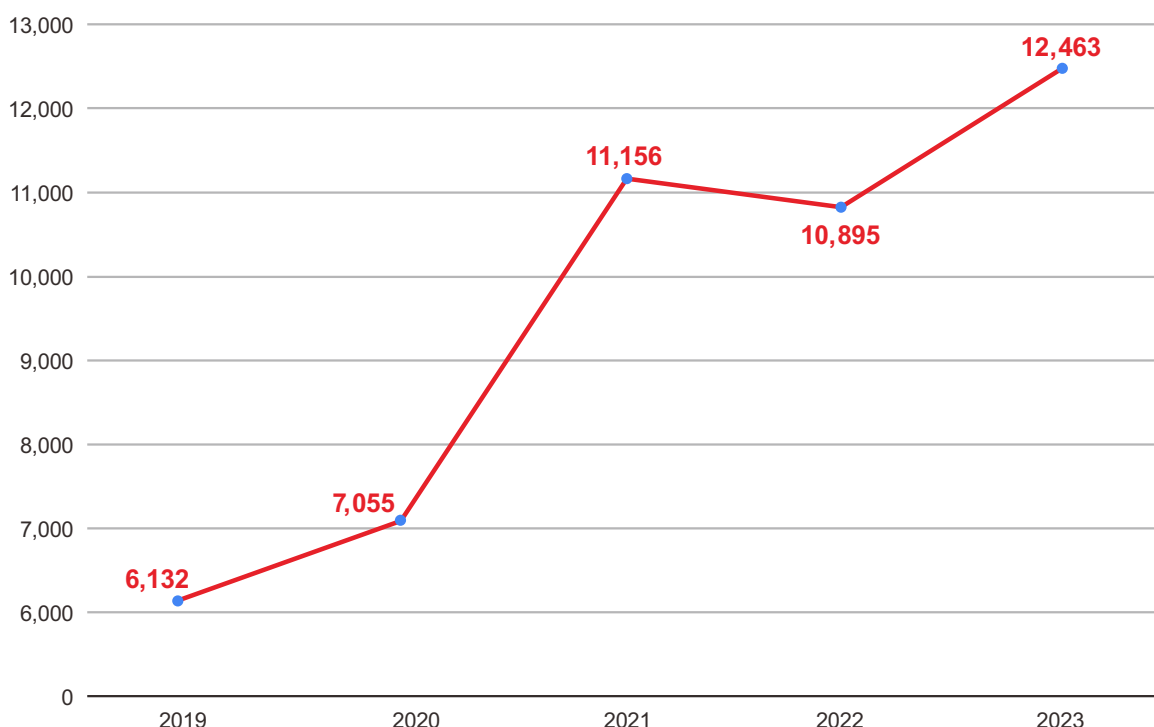


Chart 1: Number of Arrests of CAG members (2019-2023)

According to its internal documents, the CCP has ordered the “full-scale roundups” of CAG leaders and co-workers in 2023. The CCP aims to “strike at the backbone, dismantle the structure, investigate the church and sweep away the believers.” Under this high-pressure policy, unified roundups have been launched across the country. During the past years, the CCP has taken advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic to vigorously develop a nationwide network of camera surveillance, enabling zero blind spots in both urban and rural areas. By using facial recognition and other big data technologies, the CCP has taken comprehensive

¹² A 3-Year “Final Solution” Plan Against The Church of Almighty God, Bitter Winter, December 30th, 2020 <https://bitterwinter.org/a-3-year-final-solution-plan-against-the-church-of-almighty-god/>

control over personal information, turning China into an unprecedented digital national prison. This has created conditions for the CCP to conduct long-term surveillance and mass arrests of CAG Christians. The CCP uses the Skynet surveillance system, phone wiretapping, drone tracking and photography, electric bicycle tracking devices, and cameras installed near homes to track and secretly film CAG Christians. Wherever they go and whoever they come into contact with, CAG Christians become targets of CCP surveillance. A government insider said, “Now, we use networks to track the believers of Almighty God, and then track all their fellow church members who have contact with them. We just follow the clues and gradually expand the scope of tracking, and arrest them in batches.”

The following is a partial overview of the CCP’s unified crackdowns on CAG Christians in 2023:

In Zhejiang Province, a single day on June 15th saw the arrest of 1,043 church members¹³. Police claimed that they had been monitoring and tracking them for two years using the Skynet Project and electric bike trackers. In Zhejiang Province’s Huzhou City, a CAG Christian was reported, and 96 others were subsequently surveilled and arrested over a period of five months.

At least 3,374 CAG members were arrested in Anhui Province in 2023. Among them, the oldest was 78 years old and the youngest was 16.

At least 1,814 CAG Christians were arrested¹⁴ in Jiangsu Province in 2023. In June, at least 150 were arrested in Xuzhou City. On May 16th alone, police in Xuyi County of Huai’an City arrested at least 54 CAG Christians. In July, 109 more CAG church members were arrested in Huai’an City.

In 2023, at least 1,209 CAG Christians were arrested in Shandong Province. Of these, at least 191 were arrested in Qingdao City, and 89 were arrested in Jinan City on August 1st alone.

In Sichuan Province, from March 16th to 31st, 152 CAG Christians were arrested in the cities of Guang’an, Nanchong, and Dazhou. From May 9th to 11th, 141 CAG Christians were arrested in the five cities of Chengdu, Meishan, Emeishan, Ya’an, and Deyang. On November 7th, 52 church members were arrested in the four cities of Suining, Mianyang, Zigong, and Luzhou.

On August 26th, more than 170 CAG Christians were arrested in four counties of Nanyang City in Henan Province, including an elderly believer in his 80s and 10 more believers in their 70s.

13 *China: New Massive Wave of Persecution Against The Church of Almighty God*, Bitter Winter, August 11th, 2023
<https://bitterwinter.org/china-new-massive-wave-of-persecution-against-the-church-of-almighty-god/>

14 *Post-COVID Purge: Over 2,100 Church of Almighty God Members Arrested in Two Provinces*, Bitter Winter, September 7th, 2023
<https://bitterwinter.org/post-covid-purge-over-2100-church-of-almighty-god-members-arrested-in-two-provinces/>

Table 1: Number of CAG Members Arrested and Sentenced in Different Provinces in 2023

Province / Municipality / Aut. Region	Arrested	Sentenced	Sentenced to 3+ Years (Including 7+ Years)	Sentenced to 7+ Years	Tortured and Brainwashed
Total	12,463	2,207	1,094	124	5,832
Beijing	31	47	25	0	1
Tianjin	10	38	22	0	22
Hebei	75	21	11	0	28
Shanxi	294	39	2	2	159
Inner Mongolia	25	32	21	2	14
Liaoning	292	4	1	0	16
Jilin	156	144	34	1	118
Heilongjiang	45	24	4	0	9
Shanghai	29	0	0	0	2
Jiangsu	1,814	125	55	6	878
Anhui	3,374	171	78	5	2,142
Zhejiang	1,230	55	34	6	440
Fujian	153	6	3	0	62
Jiangxi	255	59	35	2	132
Shandong	1,209	275	90	15	499
Henan	953	177	89	5	414
Hubei	216	75	28	4	4
Hunan	57	13	7	0	8
Guangdong	773	397	281	49	341
Guangxi	351	35	26	7	103
Hainan	2	2	2	0	0
Chongqing	94	27	12	0	51
Sichuan	501	145	51	10	150
Guizhou	91	37	12	1	23
Yunnan	167	156	92	3	6
Shaanxi	129	30	25	3	57
Gansu	106	49	34	0	94
Qinghai	10	12	8	0	31
Ningxia	21	12	12	3	28
Xinjiang	data unavailable	data unavailable	data unavailable	data unavailable	data unavailable

(2) The number of CAG members sentenced to jail reached its highest level since data collection began

In 2023, at least 2,207 CAG Christians were sentenced to prison, the highest number since statistics have been kept. Of those sentenced, 1,094, or 49%, were sentenced to three years or more. Among them, 124 were sentenced to seven years or more, with the longest sentence being 12 years and six months. Among those sentenced, the youngest was only 16, and the oldest was 84. Guangdong Province had the highest proportion of harsh sentences, with 70% of those sentenced receiving three years or more, and 12% receiving seven years or more. Due to the CCP's increased efforts to conceal the sentencing against CAG Christians, trials are held without notifying the families of those sentenced, with no verdicts issued. In Xinjiang and other areas where persecution is severe, it is very difficult to complete and verify the data. Therefore, the actual number of the sentenced CAG members could be even higher.

It is important to note that the number of CAG members sentenced to prison has increased by an average of 26% for four consecutive years, with a feature of increasing numbers and severe sentences. Two local church leaders from Sichuan Province, Zhou Jie and Xiong Yan, were sentenced to 10 years in prison. A 77-year-old female believer named Wu Xiuzhi from Henan Province was sentenced to seven years and six months in prison for simply receiving others for gatherings. A lay believer named Liu Yi from Zhejiang Province was also sentenced to eight years and three months. Many more lay believers have been severely sentenced simply for possessing a certain number of electronic books and other religious materials.

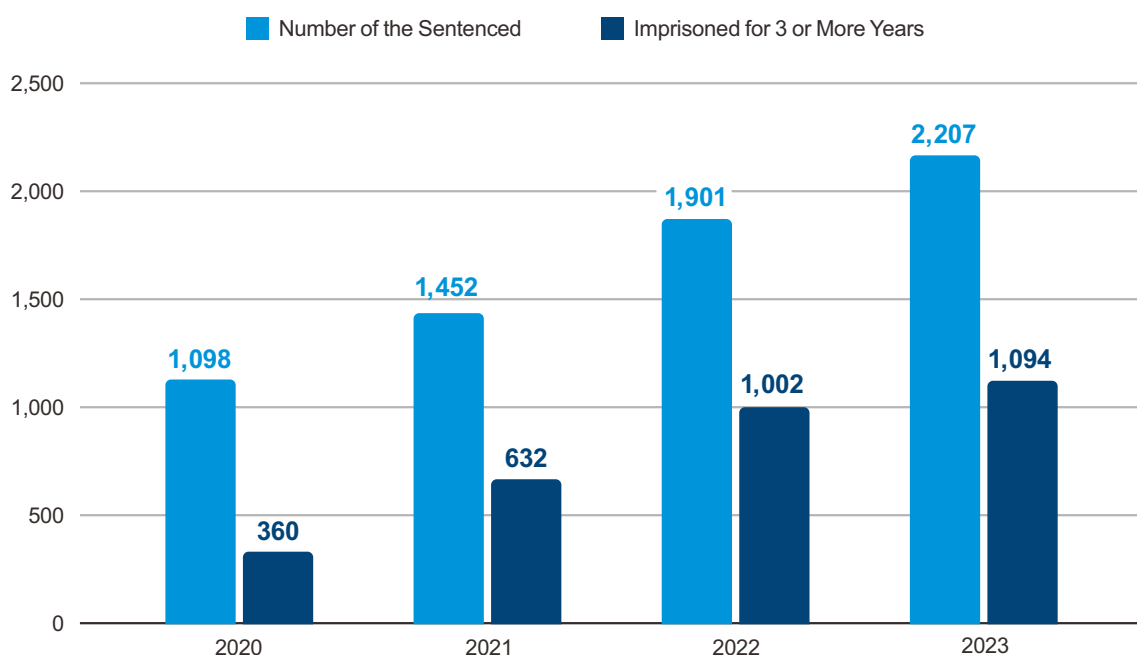


Chart 2: Number of the Sentenced and Proportion of Those Imprisoned for 3 or More Years (2020-2023)

In 2023, CAG Christians were subjected to collective sentencing in multiple locations.

On January 5th, the Dongguan City Court in Guangdong Province sentenced 11 CAG Christians, including four church leaders, two of whom were sentenced to 10 years in prison, two to nine years in prison, and five to five years in prison.

On April 17th and 27th, the Qujing City Court and the Honghe Prefecture Court in Yunnan Province, respectively sentenced 38 CAG Christians to prison on charges of “organizing and using a cult organization to undermine the enforcement of the law.” Among them, the oldest was 81 and the youngest was 19. Nine of them were sentenced to five years or more in prison.

On June 20th, the Qixia City Court in Shandong Province sentenced six CAG members to seven years or more in prison. One of them was sentenced to seven years in prison with a fine of RMB 30,000 (USD 4,478) for simply distributing information for the Church.

On July 25th, the Yangchun City Court in Guangdong Province sentenced seven CAG Christians to nine years in prison with a fine of RMB 90,000 (USD 13,388) each. On August 24th, the Yiwu City Court in Zhejiang Province gave 11 CAG members harsh sentences. Three of them were sentenced to seven years in prison with a fine of RMB 70,000 (USD 10,321) each; another three were sentenced to six years and six months in prison with a fine of RMB 60,000 (USD 8,847) each; and another four were sentenced to more than three years in prison.

On August 30th, the Taizhou City Court in Zhejiang Province gave heavy jail terms to 14 CAG members. Two local church leaders were sentenced to nine years and seven years and six months respectively. A lay believer was also sentenced to eight years and three months, and six others were sentenced to more than three years in prison.

On October 24th, 30 CAG members in Beijing were sentenced to prison after the police put them under arrest and ransacked their houses. Of these, 15 were sentenced to three to six and a half years in prison. The 30 included 19 CAG Christians over 60 years old, and two at the age of 82 and 84 respectively.

On November 17th, the Qingjiangpu District Court in Huai’an City, Jiangsu Province, sentenced 21 CAG Christians to prison. Of them, 10 were sentenced to three to seven years.

On December 12th, 30 CAG Christians in Jiangxi Province’s Yichun City were sentenced to prison. Two were sentenced to seven years; another two were sentenced to six years; and 21 others were sentenced to more than three years.

On December 22nd, four CAG leaders in Sichuan Province’s Chengdu City were sentenced to prison. Two were sentenced to 10 years, and the other two were sentenced to five years.

(3) Torture, brainwashing, and abuse have resulted in at least 20 deaths

In a similar pattern to the education transformation camps targeting Uyghurs, the CCP is aggressively pushing CAG Christians to renounce their belief. They tie the “percentage of transformation” to political achievements, resulting in a surge in the number of CAG Christians who have been subjected to torture and brainwashing. To force them to sell out church information, sign the “Three Statements” to blaspheme God, and renounce their belief, the CCP police use torture such as “Exhausting an Eagle” (sleep deprivation), suspending with wrists handcuffed, electric shock, and beatings. Some CAG members have been forced to stand or sit on plastic stools as punishment for up to 19-21 hours a day, and have also been subjected to force feeding of unknown drugs, and even forced to eat feces. Many more have also been coerced into filming confession videos.

Even during their jail terms, CAG Christians endure more severe abuse compared to other inmates. In order to fulfill the quotas of transformation, prisons subject CAG Christians who refuse to sign the “Three Statements” to renounce their faith to harsher mistreatment. They also implement a system of collective punishment within the same cell, fostering resentment among inmates towards CAG Christians. More physical harm and mental stress are inflicted upon CAG Christians by fellow prisoners.

Here is a partial overview of the torture and brainwashing¹⁵ suffered by CAG Christians in 2023:

Out of 3,374 arrested CAG Christians in Anhui Province, 2,142 were subjected to torture and brainwashing. The police subjected those who refused to renounce their belief to prolonged beatings, verbal abuse, forced standing, and sleep deprivation. One CAG Christian, unable to endure the torture, attempted suicide by jumping off a building, resulting in disability. Another CAG Christian suffering from lumbar disc herniation became unable to take care of herself due to prolonged standing as a punishment.

In Jiangsu Province, out of 1,814 arrested CAG Christians, at least 878 were subjected to torture and brainwashing. One CAG Christian, after escaping, died after being forced to jump off a building from the 9th floor. Another CAG Christian under 18 was beaten by the police, with wrists handcuffed behind her back, suspended in the air by a wooden stick,

¹⁵ *China, More Members of The Church of Almighty God Arrested and Tortured*, Bitter Winter, January 26th, 2024
<https://bitterwinter.org/china-more-members-of-the-church-of-almighty-god-arrested-and-tortured/>

mouth sealed with transparent tape, a lit cigarette inserted into her nose, and then dangled from the hanging handcuffs attached to the window.

In Zhejiang Province, 440 CAG Christians were arrested and subjected to secret brainwashing and abuse. Even some in their 70s were not spared, being forced to sit on small stools for long periods of time, deprived of sleep, and given insufficient food. Some were tortured to the point of mental confusion and memory loss, and some passed out. A 63-year-old Christian died during his custody period at a transformation center. The police claimed that it was a suicide.

On July 20th, 48 CAG Christians were arrested in Hukou County, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province. In the transformation center, multiple of them were subjected to “Exhausting an Eagle,” torture by sleep deprivation, some for as long as eight days and others for 10 days and nights without sleep. One of them went 40 days without sleeping in a bed, another passed out, another broke her arm after being unable to keep her balance while standing for long periods of time, and another was beaten and then shocked with electricity more than 90 times, causing serious internal injuries, and she is unable to lift heavy objects to this day.

Table 2: Brief Information of CAG Christians Persecuted to Death in 2023

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Native Place	Date of Arrest	Date of Death	Circumstances of Death
1	Li Min*	F	60	N/A	N/A	Jul 15, 2023	Li Min* was rushed to the hospital during her jail term, but the hospital authorities refused to show her family medical records, and they saw that she was skeletal, with black scars on her wrists. She whispered to her family that the police had tortured her to extract a confession, and that they would kill her in the hospital if she refused to confess. Later, the police prevented her family from approaching her closely. On July 15th, Li Min passed away. Despite the fact that she had no prior history of heart disease, the doctor cited cardiogenic shock as the cause of death.
2	Wen Jing*	F	63	Zhejiang	Jun 15, 2023	Jun 21, 2023	Wen Jing* died during her custody time at a transformation center. The police claimed that she had committed suicide, but the surveillance footage had obviously been edited and did not show the process that led to her death.
3	Wang ZhiKuan*	M	75	Henan	Mar 2, 2023	Nov 15, 2023	The family of Wang ZhiKuan* had been denied visitation since he was arrested, sentenced and imprisoned. He was completely out of touch, and his family was only notified by the prison authorities of his death. The authorities claimed that he had died of a heart attack. His remains appeared emaciated, and his collarbones were protruding.

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Native Place	Date of Arrest	Date of Death	Circumstances of Death
4	Liu Xiuzhi*	F	52	Shandong	N/A	Sep 17, 2023	Liu Xiuzhi*, wanted by the police with a bounty for her belief, was afraid to go to the hospital for treatment several times when she was seriously ill. Her condition kept deteriorating and she eventually died.
5	Li Hui*	F	54	Shandong	Jun 9, 2022	Jun 2, 2023	Li Hui* had been in a coma in ICU six months after she was held in a detention center. Surveillance videos showed that the police delayed her treatment until the optimal time for her to receive treatment had passed. She died of heart failure four months after her coma. Her family was not allowed to visit her in the ward.
6	Liu Yun*	F	51	Sichuan	Feb 15, 2021	Jan 19, 2023	Liu Yun* was detained at a brainwashing facility and within days began exhibiting signs of severe mental distress. After six months of confinement, her family received notice that she was critically ill. On July 6th, 2021, she was diagnosed with advanced malnutrition and kidney dysfunction. Just over a month later, on August 27th, she was rushed to the hospital unconscious, with blood streaming from her mouth and two teeth inexplicably missing. Family visitation was abruptly cut off after July 13th, 2022, and six months later, Liu Yun's family was informed of her death.
7	Xia Jie*	F	52	Jiangsu	Jun 25, 2023	Jul 13, 2023	Xia Jie* was wanted by the CCP for her faith in God and was secretly held in an underground transformation center. After trying to escape, she was chased to the rooftop of a nine-story building. She died tragically after jumping off the building.
8	Zhao Qin*	F	56	Guizhou	Aug 14, 2023	Nov 19, 2023	Zhao Qin* died after being held in a transformation center for over three months. The police claimed that she had committed suicide.
9	Xiao Shi*	F	49	Hunan	Dec 13, 2018	Sep 26, 2023	Xiao Shi* was tortured to make a confession, forced to sleep on a wet floor next to the toilet in the cell at night for nearly a year, and was later diagnosed with liver cancer. She was then sentenced to eight years and three months in prison. After becoming critically ill, she was allowed to return home for recovery, but was taken back into custody when her condition began to improve. Despite multiple life-threatening situations during her three years in prison, her family was not permitted to take her home for medical treatment. She fell critically ill again and passed away only three months after returning home again.

(4) CAG Christians in Xinjiang have been subjected to harsh sentences, abuse, and many have gone missing

Since the establishment of the re-education camps in Xinjiang and the implementation of the genocide policy against Uyghurs, the situation of religions and human rights in Xinjiang has deteriorated sharply. CAG Christians have been listed as national security threats along with Uyghurs and strictly confined in prisons, re-education camps, and drug rehabilitation centers. Some CAG Christians have been detained in psychiatric hospitals for nearly five years for refusing to sign statements renouncing their faith in God.

In recent years, almost all CAG Christians in certain areas of Xinjiang have been arrested. Most CAG Christians have lost contact with their families, and we currently can only learn about the situation of individual cases. Among the 80 Christians sentenced during the past years and remaining in custody in 2023, 17 were sentenced to 10 years or more, including two with 15-year sentences, and 73 were sentenced to five years or more, with an average sentence of seven years. A released Christian said that detained Christians are commonly subjected to torture and abuse. Among the CAG Christians detained with her, three were left disabled after being tortured and one was tortured to death.

(5) Depriving CAG Christians and their families of basic human rights to eliminate all of their means of survival

To force Christians to abandon their faith completely, the CCP adopts various means to comprehensively eliminate Christians' means of survival. The authorities not only use various surveillance methods to prevent Christians from participating in religious activities, but also deny Christians and their families the right to employment, education for their children, basic living allowances, refusing to issue them any official documents, and banning them from leaving the country. The CCP uses collective punishment¹⁶ like violence and confinement against Christians' families to apply pressure on them. This is leading to a situation where Christians and their families are unable to normally live, work, get married, have children, seek medical care, or travel. This all-round persecution subjects Christians to enormous psychological pressure, and some have even committed suicide.

16 *New report: China is ramping up collective punishment of families of rights defenders*, Safeguard Defenders, December 10th, 2023
<https://safeguarddefenders.com/en/blog/new-report-china-ramping-collective-punishment-families-rights-defenders>

In Henan Province, the husband of a CAG Christian couple was sentenced to prison, his wife was detained, and their non-believing daughter was fired from her job. Their son, who was a PhD student, had his scholarship revoked and was unable to pass the political review, making it impossible for him to find employment or pursue further studies abroad.

A CAG Christian who applied for a visa to Russia was pursued by the CCP police. The authorities claimed he had ties to a terrorist organization in Xinjiang, alleging that his trip to Russia was for training purposes, with plans to return and organize terrorist activities. They demanded his parents to appear on television and issue an open letter, so as to urge him to return home. His wife, daughter, and elderly parents could not bear the frequent harassment and surveillance by the Chinese authorities, so they were forced to live on the run, leaving his young daughter unable to continue her education. Even friends helping his parents collect wages were pursued, and his nephew, who wanted to work abroad, was forbidden from leaving the country.

A CAG Christian in Sichuan Province was stripped of his veteran benefits, disability compensation, and injury allowance because of his faith. The total amount of money he lost over the years is more than RMB 500,000 (USD 73,746). The police frequently visited his home to harass him, and his wife could not bear the pressure and was forced to divorce him.

A 74-year-old CAG Christian in Zhejiang Province was arrested, and the police confiscated her personal assets of over RMB 195,000 (USD 27,767), as well as other items worth thousands of RMB. Because she refused to divulge church information, the police threatened her children to cut off their electricity and water, seal their homes, and exclude any future generation of the family from civil service exams, college entrance exams, or recruitment to the army. This led to her children attacking her. She lost her life savings, her source of income, and was attacked by her own children, which caused her to suffer greatly.

A CAG Christian in Hebei Province is currently being hunted by the police. Her daughter was denied a new ID card, and without an ID card, she is unable to obtain a marriage certificate or apply for a birth permit, ultimately leaving her no choice other than to abort her unborn child.

In Henan Province, a CAG Christian couple have had to flee their home due to their faith. Their children, daughter-in-law, a younger sister, and cousin were all arrested and interrogated. The youngest daughter and eldest son-in-law were detained for over 40 days, during which time they were tortured. The police even threatened their grandkids with handcuffs, saying, "If you don't tell us where your grandparents are, we'll put you in handcuffs!" Teachers at their schools were also pressured, warning the kids that if they did not tell the truth, they would not be allowed to attend school.

A CAG Christian fled to a foreign country, and as a result, the police arrested his wife and daughter. His wife was detained for a month before being released. The police threatened that if he returned to China, he would be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison.

3. Conclusion

In the *Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx wrote: “Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion, and all morality....” The atheistic CCP has followed this creed since its founding, brutally suppressing and persecuting religious beliefs. It is extremely hostile to God’s work, to Christ who expresses the truth, and to all those who follow Christ. Since the appearance and work of Almighty God, Christ of the last days, in 1991, who has expressed all truths to cleanse and save humanity, more and more people have been drawn to the words of Almighty God, and the kingdom gospel has rapidly spread. This has made the CCP authoritarian regime feel extreme fear and hatred. The CCP treats unarmed Christians as political prisoners and state criminals. Despite the COVID-19 epidemic, frequent disasters, and people’s suffering across the country, the CCP remains indifferent to the life and death of its people, intensifying its efforts to hunt down CAG Christians. Under the CCP’s rule, the entire country is under multiple layers of surveillance and supervision, making it impossible for CAG Christians to engage in normal religious activities. They are forced to flee from place to place, with nowhere to hide or live, making survival even more difficult. Even fleeing overseas does not shield them from the CCP’s pursuit as they face the risk of being extradited back to China. Faced with the CCP, a totalitarian dictatorship that is determined to eliminate Christians, CAG members have no choice but to risk their lives to bring to light the truth of how they have been persecuted and related data and information, hoping to get help from the international community and human rights organizations.

Annex: Selected Typical Cases in 2023



(1) CAG Christians Persecuted to Death (3 Selected Cases)

Li Min*, a female CAG member, was sentenced and imprisoned for her belief. On July 8th, 2023, she was suddenly rushed to the hospital according to one of her family members who received a phone call from the prison guard. When her family arrived at the hospital, they saw that Li Min was on a ventilator with tubes inserted into her body. She was emaciated and skeletal. When her family asked for her medical records, the doctor refused to show them. As they were feeding Li Min, her family heard her say in a weak voice, “The police are trying to kill me. They want to force me to confess, and if I don’t confess, they’ll kill me in the hospital.” Li Min’s family spotted black scars on her wrists, visible above the edge of her sleeves, but the proximity of police surveillance made them hesitant to inquire further or examine the rest of her body. On July 10th, during another permitted visit, they found Li Min unable to speak, and the police prevented them from approaching her closely. On July 15th, the police informed the family that Li Min had died. They were only allowed to have a brief, distant view of her remains before the cremation. While the hospital cited cardiogenic shock as the cause of death, her family disputed this claim. They stated that Li Min had always been in good health, with no prior hospitalizations or history of heart disease. Despite their desire to hold the prison accountable, no lawyer dared to take her case.

Xia Jie*, a female CAG leader in Jiangsu Province born in October 1971, became a fugitive of the CCP due to her faith. In June 2023, local police launched a coordinated operation, detaining 141 Christians, including Xia Jie. The detainees were held in a hotel basement for covert interrogations, where some CAG Christians were subjected to torture methods like forcing their legs apart, giving them electric shocks, and suspending them in

the air with their wrists handcuffed. At around 11 p.m. on July 12th, Xia Jie managed to escape from the hotel unnoticed. That night, the police convened an emergency meeting and combed through all surrounding surveillance footage to track her whereabouts. On the morning of July 13th, the police pinpointed Xia Jie's location in a residential area. They dispatched multiple plainclothes police officers to enter the area. Upon locating Xia Jie, they forced her to the rooftop of a nine-storey building. She died after jumping off the building. Afterwards, the police imposed a news blackout, restricting access to the scene and prohibiting photography.

Liu Xiuzhi* was a female CAG Christian from Shandong Province. The police offered a bounty for her capture because of her belief. Police inquiries regarding her whereabouts extended to the homes of her relatives, neighbors, and colleagues. The police vowed not to stop until she was apprehended. Liu Xiuzhi suffered from heart disease, metrorrhagia, and stomach ailments. Due to her wanted status, she dared not go to the hospital and could only resort to self-treatment using traditional remedies. From May to December 2022, Liu's condition worsened significantly due to prolonged uterine bleeding and her vision rapidly deteriorated. Medication was ineffective, and she wanted to seek hospital treatment. However, hospital registration requires an ID card, and even small clinics require registration, presentation of a health code, and surveillance cameras are ubiquitous. During the pandemic lockdown, police checks were everywhere, so Liu Xiuzhi had to give up on seeking medical care. In August 2023, she could no longer eat and could only drink water. She passed away on September 17th at the age of 52.

(2) CAG Christians Subjected to Torture (5 Selected Cases)

Zhang Heng*, a male CAG Christian from Shandong Province, was arrested on September 15th, 2023, due to his faith and taken to the local police station. The police handcuffed him behind his back, with one arm pulled over his shoulder, and the other twisted from below. They forcefully put a metal tea box between his arm and body, causing him excruciating pain, as if his arms were about to break, and he struggled to breathe. When the handcuffs were removed, the tea box had been squashed. Subsequently, several police officers took turns beating and electrocuting him day and night, forbidding him to sleep. They put a helmet on his head and beat it with sticks. After torturing him, the police pressed him to the ground, continued handcuffing him behind his back, with one arm pulled

over his shoulder, and the other twisted from below, and forcefully lifted his arms. The handcuffs cut into his flesh, causing him to scream and struggle, and his knees were scraped raw and bled profusely. The police also beat his toes with a square wooden stick, continuously struck his head, and forced him to kneel on iron blocks until his legs went numb. The police repeated this torture, stopping only when they were trembling and soaked in sweat. They also sprayed pepper spray into Zhang Heng's eyes. The torture almost broke Zhang Heng multiple times. His face was swollen, a lot of his hair had been pulled out, his ankles turned black from the beatings, and his legs, beaten with a rubber stick, turned black and purple, rendering him unable to walk. More than a month after his release, Zhang Heng still felt numbness in his fingers and trembled uncontrollably in his sleep.

Yang Hua*, a female CAG Christian from Hebei Province, endured severe hardship during her imprisonment for refusing to renounce her faith and sign the "Three Statements." The prison guards withheld her food, sometimes not giving her a bite to eat for three days, and forced her to stand for 16 hours a day for about 40 days, causing her feet to swell so severely that she could no longer wear socks. Subsequently, the guards continued to torture her for over two months by ordering her to stand with a piece of white paper clamped between her lower legs and under her arms, ranging from half a day to 12 hours daily. In March 2022, she was dealt with harshly again for refusing to write "there is no God" in her thought reports. She was forced to work for 12 to 13 hours daily while standing and to be on duty for two and a half to four and a half hours at night. Her bedding was confiscated, she was forbidden from washing, and her daily necessities and food were withheld. She was only given a quarter of a bun and half a cup of water (300ml) per meal. The guards also incited other prisoners to beat her daily, demanding information about her faith. Her inmates brutally slapped her face with slippers, kicked the insides of her thighs after taking a run-up, and kned her private parts, causing her to scream in agony and feel like she was about to suffocate. As a result, her legs turned deep purple-black like eggplants, and the left side of her private parts still hurts to this day. Her inmates also forcefully stuffed a toilet-cleaning towel into her throat and punched her until her mouth bled. The prolonged torture triggered Yang Hua's coronary heart disease, and she was left gasping for breath with no one to care for her. The extended torment made her feel living was worse than dying. Her body became extremely weak, with very low blood pressure (80mmHg systolic and 50mmHg diastolic). Her hands cramped while working, and she once fainted on the workbench. When released in June 2023, Yang Hua was so emaciated that her bones were protruding. She could not

straighten her back, and the doctor told her, “Your liver and stomach are failing, and your heart and spleen are also in poor condition. All your internal organs are damaged; you’re too weak.”

Li Rui*, a female CAG Christian from Jiangxi Province, was subjected to brutal torture during her detention. The police hit her temples over 100 times with a bottle of mineral water and kicked her calves forcefully. She had previously suffered from heart disease and was subjected to the sleep deprivation torture “Exhausting an Eagle” while being interrogated on a tiger bench for five days and six nights, causing her to faint twice and experience severe swelling. The detention center’s director, fearing she might die in jail, was reluctant to take her in. Later, Li Rui was sentenced to five years in prison. To coerce her to sign the “Three Statements” renouncing her faith, the prison authorities punished her by making her maintain the horse stance during the day and perform rapid squats 150 times at night. When Li Rui collapsed and could not get up, an instructor beat her, stamped on her toes, and then restarted the count, followed by standing punishment until 2 a.m. This routine of daytime squatting and nighttime standing, 19 hours a day, continued for a week, causing all her toenails to turn black and rot. Li Rui was also deprived of food, and she became extremely weak. Later, despite being able only to crawl up the stairs, her labor tasks were doubled. The prison doctor diagnosed Li Rui with serious health complications, including cerebral blood vessel issues, heart and liver problems, and hyperthyroidism. After being hospitalized, she required continuous oxygen for two weeks and was only able to eat a little 50 days after her hospitalization. In March 2023, Li Rui started developing painful, bleeding sores that covered her body, depriving her of sleep. The prison guards denied her access to medical care. When she was released six months later, her family saw her body covered in sores and blood and could not help but cry. They immediately took her to the hospital for treatment.

Chen Zhuo*, a female CAG Christian from Henan Province, was arrested by the police on August 25th, 2023. After being handcuffed and shackled, she was taken to a hotel for interrogation. During the interrogation, several police officers disregarded that Chen Zhuo was 78 years old, yanked her hair, slapped her face violently and repeatedly with a rubber belt over a foot long and rolled-up cowhide paper bags. They took turns to assault her for over an hour. The elderly Chen Zhuo’s ears buzzed from the beating, and she struggled to breathe. The police then electrocuted her. Each shock made her feel as if her heart and every tendon in her body were contracting together. They forcibly poured pepper water into

her mouth, then stifled her with a towel, forcing her to swallow the pepper water. Overcome by pain, Chen Zhuo collapsed on the floor. The police dragged her to the bathroom, doused her with cold water from head to toe, tore her collar open to pour cold water inside, then hot water, repeating this for over half an hour. Soaked through, Chen Zhuo was then forced to stand under an air conditioner that blew cold air onto her all night. As a result, she shivered constantly. The next day, the police repeated the same torture and did not allow her to use the restroom. After the torture, the handcuffs had cut so deeply into her flesh that they had to remove them with cutting tools. The elderly woman's face was swollen and blackened. It took the black scars about one and a half months to disappear, and the electrocution scars on her legs more than twenty days to fade. To this day, she still suffers from pain in her ribs and wrists.

Zhang Zhigang*, a male CAG Christian from Henan Province, was subjected to torture during his interrogation in custody. The police brutally slapped him in the face and punched the areas around his ears, causing him to feel as if his ears had burst open. His head was ringing, and he was momentarily blinded, his vision only returning after about four or five seconds. They then pinned him down and forcibly forced his legs apart, which made him scream in pain as he felt like his pelvis were torn apart. The police also alternated putting thick markers between his fingers and then grasping them hard, causing excruciating pain as if his fingers were shattering. For the following days, the police continued to clamp his fingers with markers and forcibly forced his legs apart daily. Each time, he passed out from the pain, only to wake up and endure more of the same. After several days of such torture, the unbearable pain made him feel that living was worse than dying; his hands were so swollen that his palm lines were no longer visible, and he completely lost sensation in them. His groin was injured from his legs being forced apart, leaving him unable to stand or walk. Seeing that he still did not renounce his faith, the police punched his face and jaw, knocking out one of his molars and dislocating his jaw. He was finally released in October 2023. Now, even when he does simple household chores, he has to hold onto objects for support to stand up due to the pain in the lower back.

(3) CAG Christians Harshly Sentenced and Held in Custody (100 Selected Cases)

Table 3: Brief Information of CAG Christians Sentenced to 7 Years or More in 2023

No.	Name	Sex	Year of Birth	Date of Sentencing	Place of Sentencing	Prison Term
1	Li Lijuan*	F	unknown	Dec 4, 2023	Mianyang, Sichuan	12 years and 6 months
2	Zhou Jie*	F	1971	Dec 22, 2023	Chengdu, Sichuan	10 years
3	Xiong Yan*	F	1972	Dec 22, 2023	Chengdu, Sichuan	10 years
4	Yi Lin*	F	1982	Jul 11, 2023	Foshan, Guangdong	10 years
5	Huang Rui*	F	1984	Mar 21, 2023	Foshan, Guangdong	10 years
6	Zhen Ni*	F	1997	Mar 21, 2023	Foshan, Guangdong	10 years
7	Chen Xiaomo*	F	1986	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	10 years
8	Li Xin*	F	1963	Aug 28, 2023	Guilin, Guangxi	9 years and 10 months
9	Liu Ze*	M	1979	Dec 26, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	9 years and 6 months
10	Xiaohai*	M	1984	Aug 30, 2023	Taizhou, Zhejiang	9 years
11	Li Cong*	F	1987	Dec 28, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	9 years
12	Donghai*	M	1975	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
13	Yue Ming*	F	1974	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
14	Zheng Yingchun*	F	1972	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
15	Chen Xi*	F	1967	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
16	Yi Xin*	F	1975	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
17	Chen Yi*	F	1968	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
18	He Xiu*	F	1978	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	9 years
19	Xu Xinyuan*	F	1970	Sep 7, 2023	Chengdu, Sichuan	9 years
20	Guo Lin*	F	1983	Oct 30, 2023	Mianyang, Sichuan	9 years
21	Song Jie*	F	1977	Feb 24, 2023	Zhoukou, Henan	9 years
22	Liu Qiang*	M	1982	Feb 2, 2023	Fuyang, Anhui	9 years
23	He Hua*	F	1970	Aug 29, 2023	Guilin, Guangxi.	8 years and 7 months

No.	Name	Sex	Year of Birth	Date of Sentencing	Place of Sentencing	Prison Term
24	Liu Yi*	F	1987	Aug 30, 2023	Taizhou, Zhejiang	8 years and 3 months
25	Zhou Lin*	F	unknown	Apr 6, 2023	Guigang, Guangxi	8 years
26	Wen Feng*	M	1980	Sep 15, 2023	Zhongshan, Guangdong	8 years
27	Luo Yun*	F	1968	Mar 20, 2023	Shaoguan, Guangdong	8 years
28	Zhang Xing*	F	1972	Mar, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	8 years
29	Zhao Mingzhu*	F	1968	Dec 21, 2023	Wuxue, Hubei	8 years
30	Fang Simin*	F	1987	Dec 21, 2023	Wuxue, Hubei	8 years
31	Wang Nan*	F	1960	2023	Changzhi, Shanxi	8 years
32	Qi Na*	F	1979	May 24, 2023	Rizhao, Shandong	8 years
33	Yang Lu*	F	1966	Feb 24, 2023	Zhoukou, Henan	8 years
34	Li Chuan*	M	1963	Jan, 2023	Luzhou, Sichuan	8 years
35	Zheng Yi*	F	1994	2023	Mianyang, Sichuan	8 years
36	Sun Xiuyun*	F	1984	Jul 24, 2023	Bozhou, Anhui	7 years and 9 months
37	Wu Wen*	F	1992	Dec 28, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years and 9 months
38	Zhang Yixin*	F	1988	Mar, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	7 years and 9 months
39	Wu Lin*	F	1977	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	7 years and 9 months
40	Wang Huanhao*	F	1967	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	7 years and 8 months
41	Liu Shun*	M	1964	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	7 years and 7 months
42	Luo Xiaohui*	F	1984	Jul 25, 2023	Yangchun, Guangdong	7 years and 6 months
43	Pan Jiao*	F	1970	Mar 20, 2023	Shaoguan, Guangdong	7 years and 6 months
44	Huang Shu*	F	unknown	Mar, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	7 years and 6 months
45	Xiang Ming*	F	1964	Nov 30, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	7 years and 6 months
46	Zhang Liang*	M	1985	May 24, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	7 years and 6 months
47	Wu Xiuzhi*	F	1946	Apr 28, 2023	Zhoukou, Henan	7 years and 6 months
48	Cui Yang*	M	1985	Jul 24, 2023	Bozhou, Anhui	7 years and 6 months
49	Xiao Min*	F	unknown	May, 2023	Xuzhou, Jiangsu	7 years and 6 months

No.	Name	Sex	Year of Birth	Date of Sentencing	Place of Sentencing	Prison Term
50	Lin Hua*	F	1975	Aug 30, 2023	Taizhou, Zhejiang	7 years and 6 months
51	Zhang Yu*	F	unknown	Dec 25, 2023	Siping, Jilin	7 years and 6 months
52	Li Xiangxiang*	F	1966	Jun 25, 2023	Guilin, Guangxi	7 years and 6 months
53	Zhang Ying*	F	1990	Jul 10, 2023	Zhongwei, Ningxia	7 years and 6 months
54	Feng Qianjin*	M	1961	Jul 10, 2023	Zhongwei, Ningxia	7 years and 4 months
55	Li Xun*	F	unknown	Dec 26, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years and 4 months
56	Yi Ran*	F	1978	Dec 26, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years and 4 months
57	Qi Mu*	F	1983	Dec 26, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years and 3 months
58	Li Qin*	F	unknown	Dec 26, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years and 3 months
59	Yu Chen*	F	1966	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years and 2 months
60	Yang Yi*	F	1973	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years and 2 months
61	Ye Tong*	F	1970	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years and 2 months
62	Ma Yue*	F	1970	Jul 10, 2023	Zhongwei, Ningxia	7 years and 2 months
63	Baozhen*	F	1982	Dec 27, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years
64	Ma Xiao*	M	1977	Dec 27, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years
65	Zhang Xiaoxi*	F	1987	Aug 30, 2023	Guangzhou, Guangdong	7 years
66	Deng Qin*	F	1986	Sep 28, 2023	Yingde, Guangdong	7 years
67	Wang Fen*	F	1964	Sep 28, 2023	Yingde, Guangdong	7 years
68	Wang Lidan*	F	1965	Nov 30, 2023	Lechang, Guangdong	7 years
69	Qiu Gang*	M	1990	Mar 23, 2023	Dezhou, Shandong	7 years
70	Yang Xinyi*	F	1988	Mar 23, 2023	Dezhou, Shandong	7 years
71	Wang Xinxia*	F	1975	Jun 8, 2023	Dezhou, Shandong	7 years
72	Xie Lifang*	F	1991	Jun 8, 2023	Dezhou, Shandong	7 years
73	Yu Jinxin*	F	1983	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years
74	Guan Xin*	F	1966	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years
75	Chen Yu*	F	1993	Jun 20, 2023	Qixia, Shandong	7 years

No.	Name	Sex	Year of Birth	Date of Sentencing	Place of Sentencing	Prison Term
76	Li Mi*	F	1961	May 24, 2023	Rizhao, Shandong	7 years
77	Wei Li*	F	1965	Jun 27, 2023	Rizhao, Shandong	7 years
78	Zhao Xia*	F	1957	Feb 16, 2023	Jinan, Shandong	7 years
79	Su Rui*	F	1970	Aug 11, 2023	Qingdao, Shandong	7 years
80	Wang Xu*	F	1977	May 12, 2023	Yancheng, Jiangsu	7 years
81	Jiang Dongyu*	F	1967	Nov, 2023	Taizhou, Jiangsu	7 years
82	Zhang Jianing*	F	1966	Nov 25, 2023	Huai'an, Jiangsu	7 years
83	Ma Taozhen*	F	1953	Feb 15, 2023	Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan	7 years
84	Li Xin*	M	1982	Feb 24, 2023	Qujing, Yunnan	7 years
85	Li Changming*	M	1980	2023	Ankang, Shaanxi	7 years
86	Xia Li*	F	1970	2023	Ankang, Shaanxi	7 years
87	Luo Jing*	F	1982	2023	Ankang, Shaanxi	7 years
88	Liu Lan*	F	1962	Feb 24, 2023	Zhoukou, Henan	7 years
89	Zhang Dan*	F	1966	Feb 24, 2023	Zhoukou, Henan	7 years
90	Xia Jie*	F	1997	Oct 30, 2023	Mianyang, Sichuan	7 years
91	Liu Xin*	F	1996	Sep 7, 2023	Chengdu, Sichuan	7 years
92	Zhang Nan*	M	1986	Dec 12, 2023	Yichun, Jiangxi	7 years
93	Xie Haocheng*	M	1987	Dec 12, 2023	Yichun, Jiangxi	7 years
94	Zhou Yan*	F	1983	Dec 12, 2023	Yichun, Jiangxi	7 years
95	Wang Huiqin*	F	1988	Dec 21, 2023	Wuxue, Hubei	7 years
96	Chen Yi*	F	1990	Oct 18, 2023	Xianning, Hubei	7 years
97	Zhang Mingxin*	M	1996	Feb 2, 2023	Fuyang, Anhui	7 years
98	Wu Dongning*	M	1998	Jul 24, 2023	Bozhou, Anhui	7 years
99	Song En*	F	1965	Nov 9, 2023	Linfen, Shanxi	7 years
100	Cheng Xue*	F	1966	Feb 20, 2023	Tongliao, Inner Mongolia	7 years



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