

[Statement]

The 'mail-in voting' of the April 15 General Elections held in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was rigged and completely null and void; therefore, the Supreme Court must swiftly declare the elections to be invalid, the National Assembly must carry out a parliamentary audit, and the Prosecution Office must start an investigation immediately.

Upon an exhaustive investigation of the register of the 2,724,653 'outside-jurisdiction' early voting ballots that were mailed in, there has been a discovery of serious and obvious irregularities of: The received dates of the ballots; transit stops during delivery; delivery time; delivery results; the postal delivery people; and the recipients.

The 21st general elections for electing National Assembly lawmakers used illegal QR codes on early voting ballot papers, and electronic ballot counting machines were used to initiate fabricated votes. Issues such as non-standardized size ballot papers, and the use of bread company bread boxes to store ballot papers appeared, as well as phantom votes whereby more votes were cast than the actual number of voters; in addition, Chinese citizens were hired to count the ballots in the vote-counting offices¹, and more seriously, fraudulent elections were carried out by using a company that carried out an unfair bidding process to select and use the Chinese company Huawei's equipment.

Furthermore, the world-renowned, foremost expert on election fraud, Professor Walter R. Mebane Jr., of the University of Michigan (Department of Political Science and Department of Statistics) has stated 5 times through various papers such as the "*Anomalies and Frauds in the Korea 2020 Parliamentary Election, SMD and PR Voting with Comparison to 2016 SMD*" regarding the fraud that was carried out in the April 15 general elections in South Korea. Despite the irregularity of a same voting district showing a striking difference in the number of votes cast between election-day votes and votes cast during early voting, which points to fraud, the Supreme Court, the Prosecution, the National Election Commission (NEC), the Media, and the political parties are all silent regarding this, resulting in the retreat and hiding of justice and truth in South Korea; and what is worse is that whistleblowers have been jailed, and former National Assemblyman Min Kyung-Wook, who has been at the forefront in exposing the truth about the fraudulent elections, is being persecuted and sued.

¹ In South Korean elections, there are 3 types of election officials: 1) election officer, 2) election clerk and 3) poll watchers.

1) Only South Korean citizens can be an election officer because an election officer is a government official and works at the District-level National Election Commission office (NEC). Election officers issue ballots to registered voters, manage elections, count ballots and so on.

2) Election clerks help election officers in duties such as participating in ballot counting or managing elections. All election clerks aren't government officials, but some kind of part-time that job pays 80,000 KRW (approx. \$ 67.34) per day. **But some election clerks are government officials (and are all South Koreans) and work at other government ministries. And they are forced to help election officers by the government.**

Unfortunately, voting and election laws in South Korea don't stipulate that only South Korean citizens can become election clerks. **But logically speaking, the election clerk should be only a South Korean.**

3) Voting and election laws in South Korea stipulate that **only a South Korean citizen can be a poll watcher**, whose duties are to walk around the ballot counting center, watch the entire vote counting process, take pictures or record video of proceedings, present a protest of any aspect of the conduct of the election to the officer(s) of the elections, and so on. Poll watchers get paid 50,000 KRW (approx. \$42) per day. Many rights for poll watchers are listed in the voting and election laws. In reality, however, poll watchers' rights are not fully guaranteed. When counting ballots are in process, some poll watchers who favored the opposition party, filed complaints of broken seals on ballot boxes or suspicious results, or non-folded vote slips or some other anomalies, yet they were easily ignored. **And a poll watcher who gathered strong evidence of rigged elections and gave them to Min Kyung-wook. But the prosecutors accused him of stealing, and now he has been jailed, even though he is a whistleblower** (In South Korea, surprisingly, there is a whistleblower-protection law). In contrast, a civil group named 'Eyes of the Citizen', which favored the ruling party, could get access to the entire election process easily.

While the Prosecution Office refuses to carry out an investigation, and the Supreme Court is neglecting to carry out a recount, the citizens of South Korea investigated the 2,724,653 outside-jurisdiction early voting ballot papers by investigating the registered mail tracking computer system of the postal service, and confirmed the serious and clearcut fraudulent elections.

This manipulation with the early voting ballots and the usage of the postal service, was made possible because the NEC managed the electoral database as a computerized database on servers, and maintained it as part of the server network. In particular, the use of QR codes, which is not even regulated by law by the National Assembly, inputted the ballot paper serial numbers, and the polling officer's seal also used pre-printed seals.² Therefore, it has been revealed through the investigation of the tracking system of the mailings of the outside-jurisdiction early voting ballots, that it is not possible to grasp the actual number of voters who voted on election day by counting the actual ballot papers, nor is it possible to grasp the number of voters who were deemed to have voted even if they did not physically go to the polling place. The past method of the Supreme Court in counting the actual ballots must be part of the recounting process, and the computer servers, work stations, the computers used with the ballot printers, voting records of the electoral list, details regarding the decision to use QR codes, server log-in data, etc., and a complete digital forensics must be carried out of the actual ballot papers and related computer programs. These methods are how the United States and other first-world nations carry out election verification procedures.

The results of this most recent investigation revealed very serious and clear evidence of fraud and rigging of the elections. There are 138,860 pieces of registered mail that do not have any 'received' dates; 138,853 pieces of mail that do not have confirmation of delivery being completed;³ and 140,515 pieces of mail that showed as 'delivery-in-progress' after delivery was actually completed.

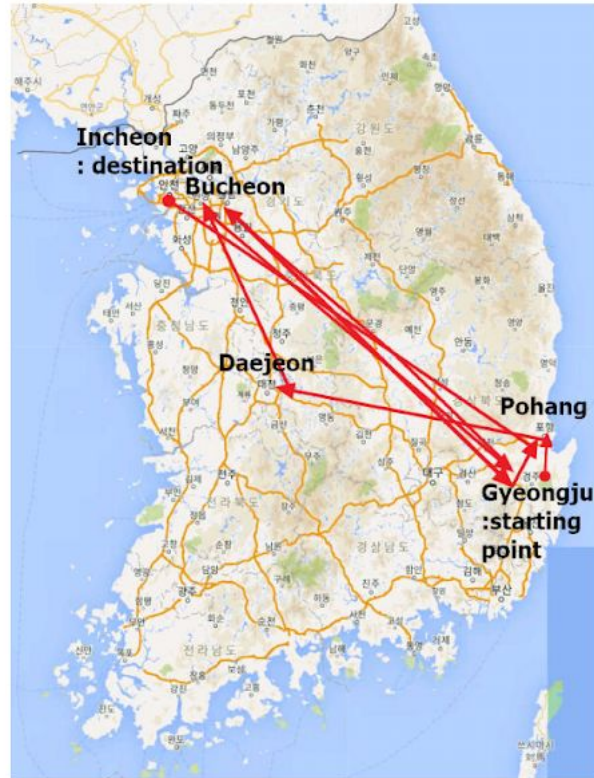
For example, outside-jurisdiction early voting ballot papers headed for the post office in Incheon, took a totally illogical route that should not happen using common sense, going through a sham delivery route that went through a very long and circuitous route, from Gyeongju->Pohang->Daejeon->Bucheon->, back to Gyeongju->Bucheon->Pohang->Incheon; another route, that usually takes 40 minutes according to the GPS (and a distance of about 17.3 miles) showed as taking only 1 minute to complete delivery, etc., and more than 328,723 pieces of mail were found to have such counterfeit and manipulated delivery information.

² For your information, if one reads Dr. Mebane's paper, some may be confused; however, he is not wrong. Dr. Mebane accepted absentee voting as mail voting, and he concluded there is less fraud in mail voting. And he considered mail voting and pre-poll voting as early-voting, and he reached the conclusion that there is fraud in early-voting.

Mail voting is similar to pre-poll voting. Pre-poll voters (early voters) vote at poll stations and mail voters are the same. Both voting types don't require a register (this is the big difference between absentee voting and mail voting), because voter registration is already done automatically when voter registration deadlines approach. And voter registration information is stored in the NEC's network.

The differences are that pre-poll voters vote at their district of their legal domicile, and mail voters vote out of the district of their legal domicile. And if one goes to a poll station and votes by mail, the ballot will be moved to the district of the voter's legal domicile. If one goes to a poll station and casts a pre-poll vote, that ballot will be stored in a ballot vote box. So when South Korean say 'early-voting', that means vote-by-mail, or pre-poll voting. Despite differences of types of early voting between the US and South Korea, the standards of ballot papers are the same.

³ Delivery results should be stamped/confirmed as 'Completed' or 'Returned', but there are too many cases of mail with 'Arrived' status.



(FYI, the driving distance from Incheon to Gyeongju is 343km (213.13 miles). And, South Korea's average mail delivery period is around 2 days. This obviously is an unusual delivery path.)

There are also 99,772 cases of mail that should have been marked as 'Arrived-Dispatched' yet were delivered with the status of 'Dispatched-Dispatched', or 'Arrived-Arrived.' In addition, there are 5,356 pieces of mail delivered without the actual ballot paper, and 30,063 cases of mail being received, and then recorded as being received again and mailed out. 17,683 pieces of mail were received at special postal service locations, and then reprocessed at other post office locations.

At the National Election Commission, which is a national, government ministry, the recipients who accept the early voting ballots by mail, turned out to be the spouses of officials, numbering 5,097, and partners and siblings numbered 800 cases. There are also 4,511 cases where the delivery person's name is missing, and a total of 6 outside-jurisdiction early voting ballot papers were not even mailed at all.

Furthermore, in the Shiheung area near Incheon International Airport, a discarded external harddrive was found containing the copies of 18,000 fake passports, and in a discarded box, 80 pages of counterfeit IDs were discovered, leading to speculation that Chinese nationals used fake South Korean IDs and participated in carrying out election fraud. In particular, the Chinese hackers who schemed the election fraud planted an 'Easter egg' in the NEC's computer network, the Chinese Communist Party's slogan, "Follow The Party", the allegation which is adding to the rage and anger of the South Korean people.

So far, there have been 635,386 specific cases found so far of 'fatal flaws' in the outside-jurisdiction early voting ballot papers that were transported using the registered mail system in the postal system (mail-in voting). These cases are ones that cannot be explained away or excused, or even allowed to happen as mere one-time errors, mismanagement, or simple mistakes; how can over 635,000 ballot papers, making up 23.3% of the total votes cast in early voting, using the registered mail system of the post office, have such selective, systematic, and concentrated errors occur?

Because there exists serious, fatal flaws, and due to the manipulation of more than 635,000 early voting ballots (comprising 23.3% of the votes mailed in) using the registered mail system of the postal service, the outside-jurisdiction early voting ballots (mail-in votes) of this most recent general elections held on April 15, are all null and void.

There are dozens of contested voting districts where victory or defeat was determined by just a few thousand votes. The 635,000 invalid votes spread throughout the country are votes that can change the outcome of so many swing voting districts, and which can change the makeup and structure of the National Assembly. This level of serious defects and grounds for invalidation is reason enough for declaring the entire general elections null and void, and a cause for initiating a do-over (re-call) election.

The Republic of Korea is now facing an unprecedented crisis in its history with the fraudulent April 15 general elections. Now, the election fraud has been made public to the entire nation.

The Supreme Court has not even set the first date for hearing arguments for a recount and continues to postpone setting a hearing date; the NEC servers and rented servers, ballot paper printers, electronic ballot counting machines, wireless communication equipment etc. - all forensic analysis of machines/equipment and programs used in the elections are being denied; that is why, because of the serious and clearcut fraud perpetrated in this election, they are rejecting calls for the preservation of evidence such as for the electoral register, computer verification equipment, etc. The unprecedented case of the retired Supreme Court Justice, Kwon Soon Il, continuing his position as the Chairman of the NEC, is surely a reason to hide the truth about the fraudulent elections.⁴

Vote rigging/ballot count rigging happening in a free, democratic nation like South Korea, is absolutely unacceptable because it breaks down the foundations of national sovereignty and representative democracy. The 21st National Assembly, which has formed as a result of the illegal, fraudulent elections, has lost its democratic legitimacy.

We as a nation must not suffer again the tragic results of the fraudulent March 15 Presidential election of 1960 from the past, or the current situation of the violent upheaval happening in Belarus; all citizens of South Korea must come together with wisdom and strength, and overcome this worst disaster and criminal act and its results, since the days of the founding of this land by Dangun.

⁴ In South Korea, the head (chairman) of the National Election Commission (NEC) is always one of the Supreme Court justices. If the justice who is the chairperson of the NEC retires from the Supreme Court, he or she also resigns as the head of the NEC. But former Justice Kwon Soon-il, continues as the head of the NEC even after he quietly retired from the Supreme Court on September 8 (without a retirement ceremony). This has never happened before in South Korea - a retired justice continuing as the head of the NEC, and a justice retiring without a retirement ceremony.

The National Assembly should embark on a parliamentary probe to seek the truth, the Prosecution Office should immediately cease its dereliction of duties and open up investigations, and the Supreme Court must accept the will of the People of South Korea and promptly declare the April 15, 2020 general elections as invalid.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Korea resides in the people, and all state authority shall emanate from the people.⁵ The sacred and dignified sovereignty of the Republic of Korea was seriously damaged and torn through the April 15 fraudulent elections. The criminals responsible for violating the sovereignty of the Republic of Korea must be found and punished, the truth of the fraudulent elections must be made plain and clear, and we must restore the sacred sovereignty of the people of the Republic of Korea who have been robbed and trampled on.

September 9, 2020

The April 15 Peoples' Fight Against Rigged Elections Headquarters
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⁵ The Constitution of Republic of Korea, Article 1 (2)