

ChinaAid 对华援助协会

ChinaAid's Annual Persecution Report 2020 January – December 2020

China Aid Association
April 22, 2021

**Blessed are you
when they revile and persecute you,
and say all kinds of evil
against you falsely for My sake.**

**Rejoice and be exceedingly glad,
for great is your reward in heaven,
for so they persecuted
the prophets who were before you.**

~ Matthew 5:11-12 (NKJV)

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Sinicization of Christianity

Central Government

Directing Christians to “make Xi Jinping the center” of their faith

On December 23, the Christmas greetings from the State Administration for Religious Affairs to the Catholic and Christian communities [CCP] included: We wish our Catholic and Christian friends would:

- rally around the CCP’s central government with comrade Xi Jinping at the center;
- adhere to the path of religious Sinicization;
- uphold the principle of independently and autonomously operating religion;
- deepen the construction of theological ideals;
- strengthen the construction of management system;
- strengthen the cultivation of religious personnel;
- actively expand friendly communication with overseas religious communities;
- actively engage in economic and social development;
- taking a positive first step towards fully building a modern socialist country.

Communication regarding a theological framework for Sinicization of Christianity

During November 17–18, the Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM) and the Christian Council of China in Chongming, Shanghai held a seminar on theories about promoting Christianity’s Sinicization. Experts who attended included scholars and seminary faculty from Christianity Research Department of the Religious Study Center under the central government’s Ministry of the United Front Work, the Religious Research Center of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Shanghai Religious Culture Research Center, and Fudan University.

On December 14, with directions from the national Christian Council of China, Guangzhou City’s Christian Council of China in Guangzhou held a seminar, an offline event under the theme “Chinese Churches’ Bible Day,” titled “Reading the Bible from Chinese People’s Perspectives.” Experts, scholars, and church pastors, attempting to start with Bible interpretation to concoct a theological framework for Sinicizing Christianity, discussed themes from various angles and dimensions. These included the significant meaning of Bible reading and interpretation in the practice and trial of Sinicizing Christianity.

Patriotic education

On Septe, 23, the TSPM and the Christian Council of China (CCC) held a meeting in Shanghai to celebrate the TSPM’s 70th anniversary. The TSPM’s Chairman Xu Xiaohong spoke on “Adhering to the path of Sinicization, promoting the tradition of loving China and loving church, and operating Chinese churches effectively in the new era.”

In mid-November, the TSPM and the CCC organized and dispatched personnel in consecutive groups to Shanghai’s Chongming to conduct patriotic education activities. This included having participants visit patriotic education sites, such as Lei Feng’s Memorial Hall, Sanmin Cultural Village, and Shuhe Township Massacre Historical Site.

Compiling and revising doctrinal books and teaching materials

On August 4, The Catechism Revision Seminar/Training held in Shanghai led to the setup of a revision team. During August 1–12, a training/meeting on compiling China’s Christian Ethnicity textbook, in Shandong Province’s Yantai city, detailed and improved the outline of China’s Christian Ethnicity textbook, discussed bibliography and project phases, and finalized the concrete tasks to be implemented after the meeting. During November 4–5, the Eastern China Seminary held the TSPM and the CCC-sponsored revision/training meeting about the Christian Patriotic Education Textbook on its campus.

Maliciously altering and distorting Bible stories in government-sanctioned textbooks

In 2018, the Editorial and Reviewing Committee, a Chinese official educational organization, approved *Professional Ethics and Law* as an official textbook. This book features a story from the Bible, recorded in John 8. The plot of the heavily revised story totally contrasts its original meaning. The original account records:

He (Jesus) stood up and said to them, “Let him who is without sin among you be the first to throw a stone at her.” ... But when they heard it, they went away one by one, beginning with the older ones, and Jesus was left alone with the woman standing before him.

Jesus stood up and said to her, “Woman, where are they? Has no one condemned you?”

She said, “No one, Lord.”

And Jesus said, “Neither do I condemn you; go, and from now on sin no more.”

In the official textbook, however, the altered passage now reads:

Jesus once said to the angry crowd who was trying to stone a woman who had sinned, “He who is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her.”

When his words came to their ears, they stopped moving forward.

When everyone went out, Jesus stoned the woman himself, and said, “I am also a sinner.”

This malicious distortion of the Christian Bible obviously fails to align with the words John 8 states. This seriously distorts and defiles the image of Jesus Christ in Christianity.

Government-run TSPM and CCC replacing, covering and deleting Christian terms

In early October, “Tianfengshuyuan,” the official WeChat book store of CCC and TSPM, updated titles and descriptions of all its books. The book store owners replaced all Chinese characters for “Christ” with Chinese pinyin initials “JD,” or completely removed “Christ” from its books. In the titles of “Anthology of the Committee of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement of the Protestant Churches of China,” and “Walking with the mother country-patriotic stories of Chinese Christians,”

“Christ” has been replaced with “JD.” In Chinese pinyin, “Christ” is spelled as “ji du,” thus the likely reason for using the pinyin initials “JD.” Book store owners covered the words “God” and “Lord” in book titles with colored blocks.

Local Governments

Seminars, discussions and propaganda activities popped up across the country

In early January, Henan Province’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on the Sinicization of Catholicism. Discussions centered around Xi Jinping’s statements about adhering to the path of religious Sinicization and the “Five-Year Work Plan for Promoting China’s Catholic Church’s Adherence to the Path of Sinicization.” The seminar host received 14 academic papers, and invited Professor Nie Zhentao of Nanyang Normal University to deliver a keynote speech on “Chinese cultural studies and traditional Chinese culture.”

On March 17, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on the Sinicization of Christianity at Shandong Seminary.

On May 19, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC, with co-host Dayi School of Tea Art, sponsored “Sinicization of Christianity and Tea,” an online seminar.

During August 4–7 in Chuxiong prefecture, Yunnan Province’s TSPM and CCC held Pastoral Training on the Sinicization of Christianity in 2020.

On August 4, Guizhou Province’s TSPM and CCC held a Seminar on Guizhou’s Construction of Modern Theological Ideals: “Guizhou’s Practice of Adhering to the Path of Sinicization of Christianity.”

On September 3, Henan Province’s Shangqiu City’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar in their directly administered church on the Sinicization of Christianity.

During September 9–11, Yunnan Province’s TSPM and CCC held the 10th Seminar on Preaching in the Sinicization of Christianity Campaign.

On September 25, Shandong Province’s Jinan City’s TSPM and CCC hosted a lecture titled “Adhere to the Path of Sinicizing Christianity and Cultivate a Positive Image for Church in Society.”

On October 20, Yunnan Province’s TSPM and CCC held a communication meeting in Yunnan’s capital city Kunming on ethnic minority people believing in Christianity, presenting classes on “The practical path for Sinicizing Christianity,” “Use of breathing techniques in sermon preaching,” and “The Tao of tea and the Tao of the divine.”

At a Christian church on Wenxing Road on October 29, Liaoning Province’s Huludao city’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on the Sinicization of Christianity.

During November 1–13, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC held a preacher-training/meeting in Jinan city for the Preaching Team of Theological Ideals Construction.

During November 16–17, Inner Mongolia’s Tongliao City’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on commemorating the 70th anniversary of TSPM and promoting the Sinicization of Christianity.

On November 18, Guangdong Province’s Zhongshan City’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on commemorating the 70th anniversary of TSPM and promoting the Sinicization of Christianity.

During November 20–22, Anhui Province’s TSPM and CCC held a communication meeting in Huainan’s Fengtai County on theological ideals construction and preaching.

On November 24, Guangdong Province’s Shaoguan City’s TSPM and CCC held a special seminar on “Sinicization of Christianity” and Guangdong Province’s Religious Affairs Regulations at Shaoguan Christian Church.

During November 24–25, Shandong Province’s Zaozhuang City’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar at Jesus Church to share experiences about preaching on Sinicizing Christianity, as well as imparting knowledge about traditional culture and Chinese medicine.

On November 26, Henan Province’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on “Religious rules and rituals” in Zhengzhou.

On November 26, Beichen Christian Church in Kunming’s Panlong District, Yunnan Province’s Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau, with Yunnan Province’s TSPM and CCC, organized and hosted a seminar to promote the Sinicization of Christianity in Yunnan Province.

During November 26–27, at Mianyang government’s CCP Party School, Sichuan Province held Mianyang City’s seminar on the theological ideals behind the Sinicization of Christianity.

During November 27–29, 21 Sichuan Province’s Christianity’s Sinicization Preaching Team members, led by Pastor Rao Jianhua and Pastor Zhang Xiansheng, the chairmen of Sichuan Province’s TSPM and CCC, traveled deep into southern Sichuan to preach on Sinicization.

On November 30, Henan Province’s TSPM and CCC held “Henan Province’s Communication Meeting on Preaching about Christianity’s Sinicization” at Henan Seminary.

On December 4, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on Sinicizing Christian architecture at a seminary chapel.

Shandong and Henan Province: Christianity’s Sinicization Research Institute

On September 16, Shandong Province’s Zaozhuang City’s TSPM and CCC held “Communication Meeting on Preaching about Christianity’s Sinicization & Founding Ceremony of Zaozhuang’s Christianity’s Sinicization Research Center” at Jesus Church in Yicheng District.

On October 16, in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province’s TSPM and CCC held 2020’s first meeting for the employees of “Christianity’s Sinicization Research Office.”

Inner Mongolia mobilized for the Christianity’s Sinicization campaign

During the morning of April 8, Inner Mongolia’s TSPM and CCC held a video conference in Hohhot to mobilize and implement the “promotion of Christianity’s Sinicization.”

Guangdong and Zhejiang Provinces: Churches became education sites

The Politics and Law Office of Qingxi Township government of Dongguan, Guangdong Province, joined hands with the township’s social affairs department, public security department, and judicial department to conduct “anti-cult” propaganda activities at Qingxi Gospel Church on Sundays. They set up “anti-cult” billboards at the church’s entrance, posted anti-cult comments on church walls, hung banners with memos, displayed tablets, as well as signboards with propaganda messages. These CCP officials also asked church pastors and staff to sign a wall with the message “Respect and protect religious belief; prevent and resist the building of cults” to express their resolve to resist cults.

Authorities of Jiaojiang District in Zhejiang Province’s Taizhou City set up anti-cult propaganda battlefields on streets, at villages’ cultural centers, and religious activity sites. They utilized corridors, blackboards, movable propaganda racks, videos, and moving propaganda automobiles to conduct anti-cult education.

Shandong Province proposed constructing “Shandong-style Theological System”

On June 16, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC organized and held a study/seminar titled “Actively immerse in traditional Chinese culture; promote the construction of a Shandong-style theological system.”

On November 1, Shandong Province’s TSPM and CCC held a seminar on the Sinicization of Christianity and the construction of a Shandong-style theological system.

2020 Photos



CCP harassed Pastor Li Wanhua (2nd from right) for speaking out about COVID-19. Pastor Li died February 7 from the virus, five weeks after reporting on it.



CCP released human rights attorney Wang Quanzhang, but quarantined him hundreds of miles from his family after he served four and a half years on a subversion charge.



CCP authorities raided and banned church branch.



Chinese authorities barred Li Qing, Christian human rights activist, from leaving home. She suffers from radiation poisoning and does not have any income.



After Professor Guo Quan published articles online, CCP officials detained him one month. He never returned home after going to the public security department January 3.



Hundreds of CCP and security personnel closed house church in Lanxi; dispersed 30 Christians who had gathered to worship.



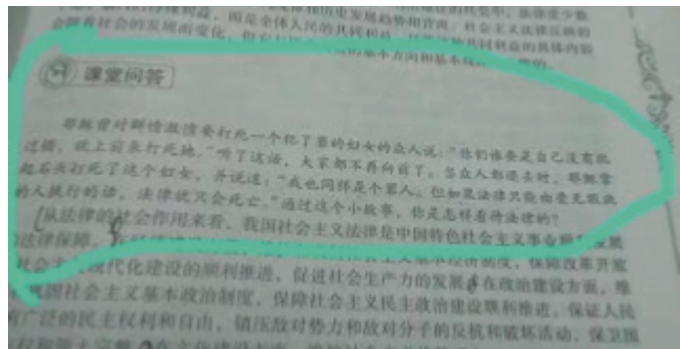
Imprisoned Pastor John Cao's poems remind of treasures God gives His children that the CCP cannot take away.



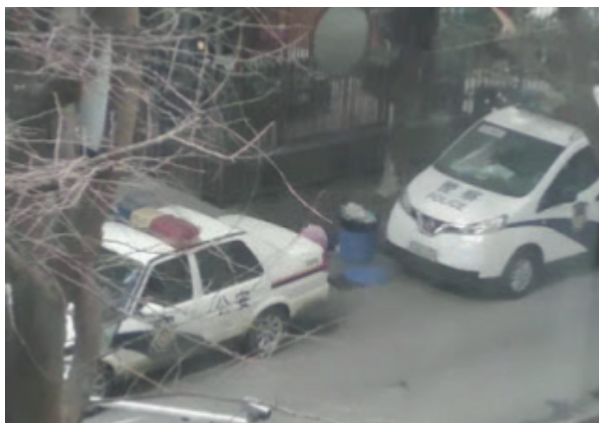
CCP officials continued to harass Elder Yingqiang Li when he resettled in Chengdu.



CCP authorities contracted men to remove the cross from Xiaohe Christian Church.



Officials altered a Bible story to adapt to CCP philosophy.



Police sieged the home of the 90-year-old father of Liu Xiaoqiong, female human rights activist.



Officials destroyed Xinggang Church property and damaged homes of 12 members.



CCP Officials raided Gushi House Church summer camp.



Fan Ruzhen (right) with lawyer in court for choosing Christian schooling.



CCP forced human rights attorney Chen Jiahong to fire his legal defense.



Procuratorate recommended 4–5 years imprisonment for Lawyer Zhang Zhan.



CCP court sentenced Lawyer Yu Wensheng to four years in prison for advocating for changes in China's Constitution.



CCP destroyed Sunzhuang Church; injured Christians (hospitalized).



Example of increasingly commonplace church demolitions.



CCP officials raided Xunsiding Church Raid parenting meeting.



First known photo of Pastor Wang Yi since CCP imprisoned December 9, 2018.



CCP officials demolished Donghu Church, a government-run church, on Easter Sunday.



Police interrogated Shi Minglei & Cheng Yuan (left) for advocating for husband's innocence, (inciting subversion of state power charge).



CCP officials placed Ran Suibi, a rights activist, under forced quarantine after releasing her from serving a three-and-a-half-year prison sentence.



CCP authorities arrested Chen Zhaozhi for blaming China for CORVID-19.



Children of Lawyer Wen Donghai holding a sign that reads "Freedom...."



China eradicated and re-purposed churches; eliminated places for Christians to meet.



Gao Zhisheng tortured 10 years, now disappeared, received Lin Ahao Freedom Award.



CCP officials detained Chen Wensheng 10 days for illegal evangelism on street.

Overview of CCP's persecution of Churches and Christians

Suppressing churches and disrupting regular religious activities

Forcibly demolishing churches and private homes used for Christian meetings

On March 11, government agents forcibly demolished the meeting venue of Cedar Church in Jiangsu Province's Yixing City. A video clip posted online by the church revealed five workers removing the roof of the 200-square-meter church and cleaning up demolition debris.

In April, local authorities commandeered a Catholic house of prayer in Jianshui County's Changpojiao Village in the southwestern province of Yunnan and destroyed its Hall of the Virgin Mary. Before the demolition, the police tore down all religious images and symbols and threatened to beat anyone who tried to stop them.

On April 10, local authorities tore down a state-run Three-Self church with 20 years' history in Jiangxi Province's Fuzhou City. An anonymous church member said that despite the government granting approval to the church and giving staff the required paperwork, CCP authorities accused the church of lacking official property ownership proof.

At 8:30 a.m. on April 12 (Easter Sunday), the Chengxi District Urban Construction Bureau spent approximately two hours tearing down Donghu Church in Xining, Qinghai Province, labeling the church "illegal construction posing a potential safety danger." According to local Christians, Li Zhennan, the director of the local religious affairs bureau, and Wang Xiao, secretary of the Xining Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, oversaw the project with approximately 10 people participating in the demolition. Located by the Ease Lake in Xining Municipal People's Park, Donghu Church, built with makeshift color steel, could host up to 300 Christians, mostly women. The church had registered as a Three-Self church in 2003. The local civil affairs department had approved the church's construction, but government officials later perceived the churches having outreached the government's control. During the past few years, government officials repeatedly threatened the church with shutdown and demolition. As early as December 2017, the fire department of Xining City reportedly planned to close the church in the name of "safety concerns" and "not meeting fire protection requirements."

On May 7, local authorities forcibly tore down the meeting place of a house church in Jiangxi Province's Shangrao City. In early June, more than 100 government public security agents, security guards, and personnel of Street Affairs Office engaged in a stand-off with unarmed believers to forcibly demolish Hongqi Church, a state-approved Three-Self church in Jilin Province's Changchun City. An unidentified person at the scene revealed that local government and Street Affairs Office agents repeatedly demanded that the church relinquish its building to the government for other use. Each time, church representatives refused.

As the home church of 1,000 Christians, Hongqi Church hosts approximately 500 to 600 believers for worship services each week. The church also facilitates a nursing home in its building. Videos and photos circulating online about the demolition reveal that dozens of congregation members showed up banners reading "Protect legal interests of the church," and "We resolutely protest against the demolition, as the church is our home." One government agent pushed a female believer to the ground while a crowd of policemen holding shields and wearing helmets watched.

Following Xingguang Church's first forced demolition in November 2019, Christians met at a private property in Fujian Province's Xiamen City. In 2020, police initiated two more massive raids and demolitions. During the morning of June 11, several hundred public security and city management staff completed one forced demolition.

Multiple videos and photos show a large number of uniformed demolition crews, yelling at onlookers and protesters, while they barred congregation members from taking pictures. Several helmeted policemen dashed into the church building with anti-riot shields and steel forks. One policeman appeared to be an official giving instruction for the demolition on a handheld transmitter. City management staff in black uniforms moved confiscated church items into a vehicle while workers in yellow T-shirts carried floor boards and glass frames out of the building.

During the morning of July 22, more than 100 policemen and city management staff again broke into the church, tearing down church furnishings and confiscating more items. Officials pushed away any believer attempting to block them at the entrance. When anyone asked the police for reasons they barged into a private property, no one responded. Several female police officers grabbed an elderly female believer's cell phone and forcibly subdued her when she started to film the scene with her cell phone.

On June 12, local government agents headed by the CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Mingyuan from Hi-Tech Management Committee's Shifo Office, official Zhang Liangcai from Hi-Tech Management Committee, and officer Lang Weiping from Hi-Tech District's Public Security Office, forcibly demolished Sunzhuang Christian Church in Zhengzhou's Hi-Tech District in Henan Province. Prior to and during the demolition, Zhengzhou's Hi-Tech District's Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau did not issue an official notice nor did they present any legal documents to church officials. More than 200 police and security agents raided the church, and confiscated church items.

During the process, they injured two protesting female Christians and seized one male believer. In the past, Sunzhuang Church [as a rural church] joined China's network of government-run churches in the early 1990s. In 1992, the authorities issued a building permit for the church to replace its rundown building. Christians started building a new church at the original site in 2011, finished and dedicated their worship center with a ceremony during June the following year. Each week, 300 people attended this church with a 30-year history.

In June 2013, the Sunzhuang Village Committee abruptly issued a demolition notice to Sunzhuang Church, stating Christians failed to completely follow building procedures. In response, the church presented a certificate to authorities, proving they had obtained prior government approval. CCP authorities, however, contracted a crew to demolish houses around the church, as well as cut off the church's electricity and water. Sunzhuang Church member representatives wrote numerous letters to Zhengzhou's United Front Department, Hi-Tech District Management Committee, and Zhengzhou's Religious Affairs Department, presenting various government-issued papers. When they requested that authorities repeal the illegal demolition order, government officials failed to

On June 24, township officials delivered a demolition notice for a house of prayer in Dingtou Village, Xiabaishi Township, Fujian Province. CCP authorities had labeled the house of prayer an “illegal construction” and ordered Christians to tear it down within two days.

In Mid-July, Shiwan Christian Church in Huainan, Anhui Province, faced demolition. Trying to protect their church by blocking demolition crews, elderly Christians sat outside the worship center for two weeks. On July 27, however, county police detained the church pastor, Liu Aijia. Police also transported Pastor Liu’s husband, who worked in another province, back to the village. Officers then detained him at the police station. Since that time, the couple “disappeared.” Following ongoing police intimidation, Ms. Liu’s mother-in-law has shown signs of mental confusion.

Forcibly demolishing church-affiliated charity venues

In early May, officials of Minqing County government of Fujian Province’s Fuzhou City ordered the demolition of a Catholic-run nursing home. On June 9, CCP authorities forced the priest to join the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association.

Forcibly demolishing church crosses

In early March, a crew headed by the chief of the local United Front Department forcibly removed the cross of a church in Anhui, Province’s Bangbu City. In addition to the CCP officials removing the cross of this rural church attended by approximately 20 local villagers, they demolished the cross of another church in this area.

Government officials forcibly demolished the cross of a church in Anhui Province’s Haozhou City where about 40 believers attended. Authorities reportedly took advantage of the village’s lock down during a COVID-19 outbreak, completing the destruction on March 13.

In March, Ms. Wang, a female believer in Jiangsu Province’s Nanjing City, revealed that the CCP had forcibly demolished 90% of the house churches in Jiangsu Province. A few churches located in remote villages or on the border between two provinces survived as authorities may have wanted to avoid jurisdiction disputes.

On April 15, local government officials dismantled the cross of Sanhe Church in Anhui Province’s Sanhe Township. According to one church member, Sanhe Church, a Three-Self church the CCP recognizes, also serves as a tourist attraction. Members of this church said, “The government directed the person in charge of the church to remove the cross. When the believer refused to do so, authorities forcibly removed the cross.” Videos shared online show a dozen traffic police and a helmeted, demolition crew standing on both sides of the church’s entrance while a crane operator removed the 10-meter-tall cross from the church’s roof.

At one point, Sanhe Church built in 1914 and affiliated with the Church of Christ in China, established Sanhe Parish, one of the organization’s six largest parishes in China. From 1939 to 1966, Sanhe Church set up subsidiary churches in Shijiawan, Shatan, and Fengle. During China’s Cultural Revolution, the government suspended church activities. In 1978, the church joined the

Three-Self system and became a state-run church. In 1982, Sanhe Church relocated to its current site. In 1989, the church relocated to Yangpowei and erected a new building on a 1.6-mu lot in 1990. In 2007, to cultivate the so-called “economically strong, ecologically new, and historically famous town,” Sanhe township government renovated the town and tore down the front part of the church building.

During the morning of April 27, local CCP officials removed the cross of the most famous Christian church in Anhui Province’s Hefei City, with 124 years of history. Members originally dedicated the church, founded by American missionaries, in 1896. Despite ongoing persecution, Christians had again begun attending this church in 2009.

Following the CCP’s demolitions of churches in Henan Province, Jiangxi authorities subjected all the Three-Self churches in Jiangxi Province to cross demolition. Since April, 2000, officials have torn down multiple churches and crosses in Jiujiang and Nanchang. On April 16, authorities forcibly removed the cross of Xishanzhen Church in Nanchang, and erected a Chinese national flag in front of the church. An anonymous local Christian reported that the CCP had demolished at least five churches in Jiujiang during the preceding two months.

On May 6, local authorities forcibly removed the cross of a Christian church in Anhui Province’s Huannan City. A video reveals a demolition crew removing the cross from the church’s roof. During the morning of July 7, the government of Zhejiang Province’s Yongjia City dispatched more than 100 people to forcibly remove the crosses of Aodi Christian Church and Yinchang Christian Church. The demolition crew arrived at the property with a massive crane, and began smashing church windows, prying door locks open, and breaking into the church to destroy church belongings. Security guards beat up numerous protesting Christians, injuring many of them. One guard knocked an 80-year-old believer to the ground. Someone called 110 for help, however, police did not respond to the call.

On July 12, officials of Anhui Province’s Huainan religious affairs bureau visited a state-approved Three-Self church to demand that the church remove its cross. When church members asked, “Why?” one official said, “It’s the order from higher officials. All the crosses outside church buildings must be demolished.”

On July 26, Sunday, officials forcibly demolished the cross of Xiaohe Church in Jiangxi Province’s Xinfeng County. Videos of the demolitions of crosses remain available online.

Demolishing church relics

On January 1, at approximately 6 p.m., per orders by Fuzhou City’s Linchuan District government officials, contractors removed the statue of Mary at Xiahuang Village’s Catholic Church. The church had installed this icon six months earlier at the cost of nearly 40,000 RMB (\$5,800). Created from white marble, the statue weighed approximately half a ton. Nine district and village government officials drove believers out of the church a week before the demolition. On Christmas Day 2019, city, township and village officials returned, accompanied by police officers, and ordered the church staff to remove the church’s crucifix.

In the county's Jinling Town, Shandong Province, CCP agents forcibly removed the cross on the roof and a statue of the Virgin Mary from a Catholic church. Local officials stated the reason for the move as "the cross was taller than the village committee building."

Forcibly outlawing, shutting down, and demolishing churches

According to information ChinaAid received on February 6, officials of Zhejiang Province's Lanxi, sent more than 300 government personnel, led by uniformed public security officers, on the morning of December 1, 2019, to surround a local house church where 30 Christians had gathered. Law enforcement officers forced their way into the private house to disperse the meeting. Authorities used physical force, hitting and kicking church attendees, attempting to stop them from taking photos. They injured 11 Christians, fracturing bones of some; pulling out hair of others; holding some in headlocks. Officials arrested church members who continued to resist them but released them after intimidating them. Authorities also confiscated all assets the church used for services. Government officials did not present any legal documents to support their raid. They also turned their law enforcement recording devices off. To "defend" their actions, officials made an announcement, claiming that the Christians at the scene had violated the new religious regulations. As a result, officers stated they were banning relevant meeting places.

On April 13, Zhengzhou Civil Affairs Bureau issued a disbandment notice to Antioch Church in the capital of China's Henan Province. The number on the notice indicated this as the third notice the Civil Affairs Bureau had issued in 2020 to outlaw churches.

On the morning of May 3, 2020, approximately 200 public security agents broke into Xingguang Church and Maizi School in Xiamen, Fujian, calling the gathering "illegal." They demanded that those present stop the worship service. Agents injured several church members, including Xu Wenping, as they forcibly confiscated church members' cell phones, pushed some to the ground, and pinned one female down with knees. Also, that day, the local Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau issued the Prior Notice on Administrative Penalty to the Xingguang Church, accusing the church of setting up a religious activity site without government approval, violating Article 20, Article 21 and Article 22 of Religious Affairs Regulations. These violations warrant These violations warrant the administrative penalty of the church being outlawed. Xingguang Church requested a hearing, but the Religious Affairs Bureau rejected it.

In June, CCP government officials disbanded two churches affiliated with the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association (CCPA) in Shandong Province's Linyi County citing the reason, "not many congregation members attend gatherings." A Zhangmengtun Village Catholic church in Hebei Province's Dingzhou City opened in 2017 with the government's approval. On June 2, town officials shut the church down. Officials had previously destroyed some of the church's Roman-style pillars, and removed all religious symbols inside and outside the church. They also extracted the altar, podium, benches, pictures of the 14 stations of the Way of the Cross, and an ornamental dove from the church roof. In addition, they painted over cross symbols on ceramic tiles.

On June 6, government officials removed all crosses, other religious symbols, and benches from the Wangdangjia Village Church in Shandong Province's Dezhou City. They also covered the "Catholic Church" signboard above its entrance with wooden boards. They closed the Catholic church on Cuijia Lane as well.

On July 21, the township government chief and the public security department director of Jiangxi Province's Hangbu Township broke into a Catholic church where the famous late Bishop Zeng Jingmu resided. They ordered Christians gathered there to leave, classifying the action as "pandemic prevention."

On August 2, government personnel of Jiangxi Province's Chongren Township broke into Xiaonanmen Catholic Church [church with 30 years of history], and ordered congregants to remove all Catholic symbols from the church. Afterwards, CCP officials closed the church.

Fabricating criminal charges to imprison and make Christians "disappear"

On March 14, the Zhangjiajie National Security Bureau criminally detained Pastor Zhao Huaiguo, founder of Bethel House Church in Hunan Province's Cili County, for "inciting subversion of state power." Under the procuratorate's authorization, police subsequently arrested him. In April, when security bureau staff raided Zhao's home, they confiscated 500 religious books.

In May, the procuratorate received Pastor Zhao's case, charging him with "inciting subversion of state power," for review and prosecution. Pastor Zhao's indictment alleges that he used Internet censorship circumvention software to browse overseas websites for reports about the pandemic in Wuhan. In July, authorities returned his case to the security bureau for additional investigation. In the meantime, authorities repeatedly rejected the attorney Pastor Zhao's family appointed for him.

On October 13, the Zhangjiajie Intermediate Court tried Pastor Zhao. Instead of pleading "not guilty" for him, Pastor Zhao's two government-appointed attorneys "defending" him mitigated his charges. In turn, the prosecutor suggested that the judge sentence Pastor Zhao Huaiguo to serve 18 months in prison.

At one time, several hundred members attended Bethel House Church, founded approximately 10 years ago. The Chinese government outlawed this church, however, in 2019 after members refused to join the state-sanctioned Three-Self church. In 2007, Zhao Huaiguo left China's Northeastern region and moved to Cili County, Hunan Province, where he fostered a church staff team and founded Bethel House Church. When CCP authorities arrested Pastor Zhao, he had served the church 13 years.

On August 10, CCP authorities detained Bishop Jia Zhiguo of the Catholic Church's underground Zhengding Diocese in Hebei Province. Prior to that time, government officials had harassed Bishop Jia for months, as they aimed to close the orphanage for disabled children, that he had managed for 30 years.

Bishop Jia refused to sign a document that bans children under 18 from entering churches, a stipulation not only for him to reopen churches after coronavirus restrictions had been lifted, but for him to also continue running the orphanage. CCP authorities assert that Bishop Jia and nuns who serve at the orphanage can never care for disabled children—unless they join the CCPA.

On February 20, 2019, CCP agents criminally detained Henan Province’s Yuanyang County Central House Church Pastor Li Juncai under the charge of “obstructing government administration.” That same day, police also arrested three other Christians, Wu Raoyun, Ban Yun (female), and Ma Yanfang (female). They did not release them “on bail while awaiting trial” until a month later.

On February 20–21, Yuanyang County authorities dispatched nearly 200 police and religious bureau officers to forcibly remove the cross from the roof of the church. They also removed signs inside the church, proclaiming, “Love God and people,” and forced church members to raise China’s national flag inside the church. In December 2019, CCP-contracted agents demolished the church.

On August 11, Yuanyang County Court tried Pastor Li, accusing him of embezzlement, obstructing government administration, and destroying church accounting records. The prosecutor suggested sentencing Pastor Li to serve 6–9 years in prison. At the end of 2020, the court had not yet delivered a verdict.

On September 1, while Father Liu Maochu, an unregistered priest in Mingdong Diocese (Fujian Province), visited hospitalized patients, police kidnapped him, and transported him to a detention center in Fu’an City for interrogation. There CCP officers ruthlessly tortured him, at times, banging a gong beside his ear and at other times, shining a bright light into his eyes for several consecutive days. Father Liu Maochun, 46, shares the former bishop’s residence in Fu’an’s Luojiang, with the diocese’s auxiliary bishop Guo Xijin. CCP authorities have repeatedly suppressed Father Liu for refusing to join the CCPA. They have also implicated his relatives.

In 2019, CCP authorities shut down the travel agency Father Li’s nephew owned. They frequently harassed his elderly parents, “advising” them to pressure their son to join the CCPA.

At one point, Father Liu had posted a message on WeChat, stating, “If I join the CCPA, it will be because of the government’s despicable and vicious tactics—not on my own accord.”

The day after Father Liu’s arrest, to pressure Father Zhu Rutuan, another priest in the diocese, into joining the CCPA, the Ningde city Public Security Bureau ordered the arrest of Father Zhu. Hearing of the CCP’s planned arrest, Father Zhu went into hiding. Bureau officials are now using hi-tech surveillance technology to track him down.

Two months after police abducted and forced the disappearance of Pastor Wang Hai of Yong Shan Church for ethnic Miao Christians in Yunnan Province’s Zhaotong, friends and family had still not heard from or heard any news about him. In early October, Pastor Wang’s wife posted a plea on WeChat asking for help. She expressed public concerns, and requested prayers.

When police seized Pastor Wang, they also abducted his parents.

Official churches approved Pastor Wang, and had ordained him as a clergyman on December 2, 2012, at Zhaoyang District Christian Church located in Yunnan Province’s Zhaotong. On July 29, when local police abruptly entered the church Pastor Wang serves, officers stood at the pulpit, and appeared to use the church’s microphone to speak to congregants.

During the night of October 25, without presenting any legal documents, local security agents searched the home of Pastor Wu Xuechao of Enguang Church in Guizhou's Guiyang City and Yang Wei, and seized him and his wife. Afterwards CCP agents left the couple's three children, ranging from 21 months to seven-year-old, with Pastor Wu's parents. These grandparents continue to care for their three grandchildren.

Young people who attend Enguang Church often share the gospel and organize fellowships among this area's college students. Local believers divulged that Pastor Wu's arrest stems from the government's retaliation for his refusal to join TSPM. This form of persecution from Guizhou authorities follows their seizure and detainment of Huoshi Church believers.

Disrupting church gatherings to intimidate and persecute Christians

During the morning of June 28, more than 20 religious affairs department personnel and public security agents, led by village government officials, raided a Christian house church service held in Mashuang village, Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province. Local villagers, mostly seniors, attended this church, established nearly 20 years earlier. Public security agents registered church members' identification information and phone numbers, and seized the church leader and several staff members, trying to secure a confession from them. CCP security agents also confiscated Bibles, hymn books, and chairs from inside the church.

During the morning of July 5 in Guangxi Province, a dozen local religious affairs officials and approximately 30 uniformed police officers raided the Guilin Enguang Church's worship service. One church member reported, "The authorities ordered us to stop our meeting and accused us of violating Religious Affairs Regulations. They also registered the information on our ID cards and transported several church elders to the police station for interrogation."

During the morning of August 2, while the majority of the congregation joined online, Pastor Fang Xiaojun of Dao'En Presbyterian Church in Jiangsu Province's Xuzhou City, held a live worship service at a Christian's home with some church members present. Police raided the small gathering and transported Pastor Fang to their station. They held him in custody until the afternoon.

At 7:30 p.m. on August 21, a dozen police officers, state security agents and religious affairs bureau personnel raided a Bible study in Dongguan City where a dozen members of the Bible Reformed Church in Guangzhou had gathered. Officers arrested three members of the group, including staff member Yang Jun. Although police released two individuals that evening, they held Mr. Yang for a day on the charge that he had been "showing off and swindling."

At approximately 9 a.m., October 25, 10 police officers raided the worship service of Enze Fellowship meeting in a house church in Guizhou Province's capital Guiyang City. Officers seized 10 church members attending the service, including preacher Dai Yankun, and took the believers to the police station where they interrogated them for several hours. At approximately 9 p.m., authorities placed Pastor Dai in detention.

During the interrogation of church members, police forced them to wear the detention center's numbered uniforms. Officials recorded interview notes, and forced each member to sign a "reported" letter of commitment. Police asked about the church's financial situation, its funding sources, and the status of offerings. They registered personal data of each believer.

On November 15, at approximately 9 a.m., armed military police raided Xuncheng Church, a house church in Shanxi Province's Taiyuan. Officers demanded that the worship service "Stop!" After negotiations, local police arrived to replace armed officers, demanding the church stop the service because attendants were not wearing masks. When Minister An Yankui asked police to speak with him after the Sunday worship, they refused.

During the conversation, one officer restrained Minister An with a strangle hold while several others assaulted him. Police transported Minister An, his wife and five other Christians who documented the raid with their cell phones to their local station for questioning, but later transported them, in handcuffs, to an undisclosed location.

During the morning of November 15, Li Chunzhe, a house church leader in Yunnan Province's Kunming City, held a fellowship at Beijing Road Compound Ste 5 Room 202, Panlong District. Agents from Changqing police station raided the gathering, seizing all attendants onsite into police custody for questioning. Later, officers administratively detained Brother Li for five days (November 16–21) and fined him for his participation in the fellowship.

At 10:45 p.m. on December 30, eight Christians attending Xuncheng Bible Reformed Church in Shanxi Province's Taiyuan City held a Bible study at Minister An's home. Without any notice, approximately 40 state security agents broke into the meeting, with several agents targeting each Christian and restricting their movements. When officers later searched Minister An's home, they confiscated religious books and choir robes. Next, they transported Minister An and five other believers to their police station. Authorities intermittently released the five detainees close to midnight on New Year's Eve. They held Minister An in administrative detention for 15 days.

Installing facial recognition cameras in churches

An unidentified source reported that since the beginning of 2020, CCP authorities have forced religious venues in Gansu, Henan, and Jiangxi to install facial recognition cameras.

During late March, government officials in Jinxiang County in Shandong Province's Jining City ordered the installation of surveillance cameras in Christian and Catholic churches. The United Front Work Department of Shandong Province's Chengwu County also ordered state-run churches to install surveillance devices to monitor church sermons and the members' activities.

In April, CCP agents installed high-end facial recognition cameras in at least 40 religious venues in Zhongwei City in Xingxia Hui Autonomous Region.

On May 20, four police officers visited Guangzhou-based Guangfu House Church in Guangdong Province to investigate the church's gatherings. On May 26, Pastor Ma Chao discovered that unknown CCP agents had installed surveillance cameras, pointing at the church's entrance, on the outside of the church's door, and inside the church, over the staircase.

On September 13, an official church in Wuxi of China's Jiangsu Province posted the Notice on Information Registration for Facial Recognition Device on its WeChat page. This notice states that, according to the church's congregation data management system, the system's operator must scan and recognize all church services' attendees before they enter the church. CCP officials also use body temperature and digital testing to identify Christians. Government regulations require that congregants approved for church entry must follow prescribed steps to fill in personal information through their WeChat accounts. They must use their own photos on their WeChat ID logos.

Stripping church leaders of clergy titles

On July 15, CCP officials warned Wang Hongze, a church leader, in Xingtai of Hebei Province that he cannot join services nor conduct a Bible study at unauthorized religious locations. The Fenggang Street Affairs office in Nangong City quoted the Regulations of Religious Affairs enacted by the State Council when warning Wang Hongze, "Those who have not obtained or have lost religious professional credentials must not engage in an activity as religious professionals. Non-religious groups, non-religious schools, non-religious activity sites, or non-designated temporary activity sites must not hold religious activities, nor accept religious donations."

On September 1, Jinxi County's Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau in Jiangxi Province issued a legal notice for Lu Xinping, a priest in this province who refused to join the state-approved Catholic church. The religious affairs bureau advised Father Lu that from the designated date, "religious professionals with clergy status not certified by religious groups and not reported to the government's religious affairs agency cannot participate in any religious activities as a clergy."

Banning online live streaming of sermons and theology training

On February 23, Shandong Province's CCC and TSPM issued a notice demanding that all Christian churches across the province immediately stop online live streaming of worship services. The notice also ordered all province churches to investigate and prohibit unauthorized gatherings.

On May 23, officials from 13 government agencies, including the religious affairs bureau, the police department, and the street affairs office disrupted an online evangelism event, "The Gospel Proclaiming Group" in Hubei Province's Wuhan held. CCP officers seized Luo, a preacher, and questioned him for almost four hours. Approximately one year earlier, Wuhan's local religious affairs agency outlawed Gospel Proclaiming Group on the charge of "illegal preaching."

On August 11, after police surveilled Zhang Wenli, a Christian preacher in Lincang of China's Yunnan Province, for providing online theology training to church staff, the local Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau issued a notice of administrative punishment to him. Authorities accused Pastor Zhang of violating Regulations on Religious Affairs, Article 41. This article prescribes that non-religious groups, non-religious schools, and non-religious activity sites cannot carry out religious training. The bureau additionally fined Pastor Zhang 20,000 RMB (approximately 2,870 USD).

Suppressing inter-church collaborations

In November, Beijing authorities began to investigate Beijing Ministerial Joint Prayer Network (BMJPN), a house church prayer network that attracted many urban house church pastors. Reportedly, at least one provincial-level government department promulgated a document targeting BMJPN. The suspected intent of Beijing authorities' investigation, launching a coordinated campaign to question all participants of the network, involved shutting down some members' house churches.

In 2004, based on a joint house church's Christmas celebration, Jin Tianming, founder and previous senior pastor of Beijing Shouwang Church, spearheaded BMJPN. Pastor Jin had hoped to bring forth church revival and missions' movement through prayer. As a result of the expanding house church network, BMJPN continues to intercede for internal/external affairs of Beijing house churches, as well as extends prayer requests and membership beyond Beijing.

Preventing Christians from entering house churches to worship

Early Sunday morning on April 26, Anhui Province's Bengbu's Wuhe Street Affairs Offices, neighborhood and village committees dispatched employees to the entrances of house churches, blocking Christians from entering worship services. As a result, some believers chose to change their service schedule to 5–7 a.m. to allow them to finish meetings before government employees showed up. Some churches relocated their services. To avoid government's interruptions, even more churches broke into small cell groups and met at private residences.

Routinely evicting outlawed house churches

After CCP authorities outlawed Cornerstone Church, a house church based in Taiyuan, Shanxi, Province, Christians maintained a low profile. Nevertheless, despite church members relocating multiple times, the local government continued to constantly harass them. "Wherever we gather, public security agents will find us and pressure the landlord to end our lease and force us to leave," one church congregant said. In early April, after evicting the church, the landlord refused to refund the rental deposit. A video clip exposed several men pinning a believer down after a landlord hired several unemployed men to beat up one church staff member who had demanded a refund.

Constantly persecuting church leaders

Father Liu Jiangdong, ordained in 2005 and endorsed by the Communist government, also the director of the Democratic Management Committee in charge of six churches in Zhengzhou Diocese, served as a priest in the Catholic Church on Minggong Road, in the Erqi district of Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province. In September 2018, due to his refusal to follow the government's regulations, Zhengzhou's CCPA and Religious Affairs Bureau accused Father Liu of "disorderly financial accounts" and "using public money for private purposes."

On October 10, CCP authorities arrested Father Li. The court sentenced him to 14 months in prison, suspended his priesthood certificate, and relieved him of his clerical duties. Authorities released Father Liu from prison on December 9, 2019. On January 1, however, when Father Li returned to his Zhengzhou Church, where he had served for 13 years, he found that someone had changed the lock to his residence. When church workers let him inside, Father Liu realized officials had searched him home and confiscated many of his belongings. On January 10, the local Religious Affairs Bureau and Security Bureau summoned Father Liu and ordered him to leave the Zhengzhou Diocese the next day. CCP authorities threatened members of Father Liu's former congregation that they would be fined up to 200,000 RMB (about \$29,000) if they sheltered him or invited him to hold Mass in their homes. Father Liu is now homeless.

During the afternoon of July 10, local police summoned Senior Pastor Jin Mingri of Beijing Xi'an Church and detained him at a police station for two hours. Officials ordered Pastor Jin to cancel his not-for-profit lecture scheduled for the next day, "Christianity and China's Higher Education."

Forcing church leaders to join government-sanctioned churches

Government officials seized Father Huang, a priest from the parish in Saiqi Town, administered by Fujian's Fuan City. CCP agents tortured Father Huang four days, using a method called "exhausting an eagle." In this torture tactic, the persecutor deprives prisoners of sleep for extended periods. On the evening of April 2, national security officers escorted Father Huang to a remote secret interrogation facility and confined him to a small room equipped with a surveillance camera. Officers took turns shining bright lights into Father Huang's eyes for 24 hours a day. They threatened to keep him in detention for as long as he refused to join the CCPA. After four days, Father Huang, exhausted from the torture to the point of a mental breakdown, signed the application. National security officers then pressured him to persuade other priests to do the same, promising to give him 50,000 RMB (about \$7,000) for each successful case. Father Huang refused.

In early April, police threatened Monsignor Guo Xijin, the diocese's auxiliary bishop, and Father Liu, a highly respected local priest, forcing them to join the CCPA. In July, government personnel asked a Catholic church in Ma'an Township, Chongren, Jiangxi Province, to hand the names of its congregants to them, threatening to declare the church "illegal" if it refused to join the CCPA.

Prohibiting Christians from openly sharing the gospel

Dawei (David), a Christian of Jiangxi Province, disclosed that residential committee personnel and police officers in his region previously tolerated Christians openly sharing their faith. Nowadays, he said, authorities imprison such believers into administrative detention.

On July 3, police subjected two Christians from Zhengjiang Province's Quzhou engaging in street evangelism in Jiangxi Province's Wuzhou, to 10-days' administrative detention. A Henan-based pastor revealed that in early July, public security agents subjected approximately a dozen Christians across Jiangsu Province to administrative detention for distributing gospel tracts on streets. This implies that authorities detained up to 300 to 400 Christians in China's 30-plus provinces and autonomous regions within the first 10 days of July. Due to fear, most Christians released from detention, however, do not disclose details of their imprisonments.

On August 3, police seized Chen Wensheng, a Christian in Hunan Province's Hengyang, while he engaged in street evangelism. Officials sentenced him to 10 days detention.

At approximately 6:30 p.m. on November 2, Li Feng, a 33-year-old Christian, proclaimed the gospel through a megaphone to the crowds and pedestrians on the sidewalk of Xiaomingmao Road in Wuhan, Hubei Province. Police quickly arrived, however, and confiscated his megaphone. On December 4, Yujiatou Public Station in Wuchang City hand-delivered an administrative penalty notice (No. 13985, 2020) [warning] to Mr. Li.

Opposing Christianity, restricting Gospel, and disrupting Christians activities

Suppressing “illegal religious activities,” mainly targeting Christian house churches

In April, Yu Hongbin, vice minister of Henan Province's Puyang United Front Work Department published an article on Puyang Daily, listing so-called “illegal religious activities.” These include:

- conducting organized religious activities in places other than authorized religious activity sites without approval.
- compiling, translating, publishing, printing, duplicating, producing, selling, and distributing “illegal” religious publications and audio-video products without approval.
- setting up religious activity sites without registration and approval.
- building, renovating, and expanding religious activity sites or remodeling buildings to house religious activities without government approval.

Mr. Yu's article also called on “resolutely preventing illegal online evangelistic activities, infiltration by overseas forces, and illegal activities,” and prohibiting foreigners from founding religious organizations or engaging in evangelism in the territory of China.

On August 20, Gushi County Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau in Henan Province's Xinyang City sent out a notice advising that from August 20 to September 20, the bureau would conduct a month-long investigation to crack down on illegal religious activities. The bureau provided a hotline for people to report and submit relevant videos, recordings, or pictures. Those who reported offenders could submit their information and materials to local ethnic and religious affairs bureaus, or sub-district offices. The bureau offered a reward of 500 CNY (72 USD) and assured the “reporters” that they would protect their identities. House church pastors of Henan Province perceive the above persecution cases to be local authorities laying the groundwork for further clamping down on house churches.

Removing Christian logos and symbols other than crosses

Authorities of Jiangxi Provinces decreed it “illegal” to place a cross behind Christians' tombstones. In 2019, family members of a deceased Christian woman attending a Three-Self church in the province had a cross painted on her tombstone and another cross positioned behind it. One week later, local authorities ordered the family to remove both crosses. If they failed to comply with the order, officials threatened, they would dig up their family member's grave.

On April 16, four government officials traveled to the Linjiayuan Catholic Church in Wenzhou City's Cangnan County in Zhejiang Province, and ordered the church's director to remove the characters for "Father" from the tombstone of Priest Wang Zhongfa. Officials threatened to destroy the monument if the church disobeyed orders. They also instructed the church to disassemble the roof and floor of a structure in the cemetery priests held Mass, and convert an adjacent building (one the clergy used for changing into a robe before services) into a public toilet. The director determined he had no choice but to comply with the orders.

In the Northern province of Shanxi, Zhaojialing Village in Xiangyuan County administered by Changzhi City, an area with a two-century-old Catholic presence, all villagers identify as Catholic. Beginning in May, authorities forced local Catholics in this village (a nationally famous pilgrimage site since the 19th century) to remove the plaques with inscribed religious terms from their door lintels.

Terms such as "Grace and peace" became "Harmony in the family leads to prosperity in all undertakings," "Heavenly grace fills the house" with "Happiness fills the house", and "The light of grace shines" became "Elegant residence for good people." Authorities also forcibly rectified religious signs on the village's streets. For example, they replaced signs with terms like "The Street of Our Lady of the Fields" and "Gate of Heaven" with new ones with "The Street of Harmony and "Gate of Roses." Authorities removed religious terms on buildings, such as Jesus, Heaven, and Holy Mary, as well as saints' images. In addition, officials replaced Bible verses displayed on both sides of the street with slogans praising the Communist Party.

Forcibly re-purposing church buildings for non-religious functions

In April, local government agents forcibly commandeered a Catholic church's prayer house in Changbojiao Village, Jianshui County, Yunnan Province, and demolished the Holy Mary Hall inside. In June, to prevent believers from entering the prayer house to recite scriptures, the local government erected an activity venue for wedding and funeral services at the original site of the Holy Mary Hall.

Standing on a 960-square-meter lot, Beizhouzhuang Christian Church in Funing county, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province, serves as home to approximately 170 Christians. Fucheng city's United Front

Office outlawed the church in October 2019, claiming the church failed to register with the government's religious affairs bureau and that it did not possess the "two licenses" the government required. Officials converted the church building into "Beizhouzhuang Village Culture Courtyard," and no longer permit members to attend normal church activities there.

In March, government personnel of Tongjia township in Jiangxi Province's Yingtan City ordered that a Catholic church be outlawed and converted into a recreational facility. On May 10, government personnel organized local villagers to enter the church for recreational activities.

In 2019, Funing County's Department of United Front outlawed Liuquan Church in Yangzhai Township, Funing County, Yancheng, Jiangsu Province for allegedly "dominating rural cultural scenes." At the beginning of July, the local township government forcibly took possession of the Liuquan Church's building, located on a lot of 343 square meters and home to 160 Christians from

Liuquan Village and Sushui Village. Officials converted Liuquan Church's building into "Yangzhai Township's Liuquan Village's Comprehensive Cultural Service Center." The agenda for the cultural service center propagates Xi Jinping's New Era's socialist ideologies with Chinese characteristics, spreading the so-called "positive energy" to local villagers.

Criminalizing the sale and purchase of Christian books

On January 1, an agent for Wuhan Public Security Bureau of Hubei Province phoned Mr. Hu, claiming they arrested someone selling Christian books from an online store; that the store's business record showed he once purchased books there. The security bureau representative summoned Mr. Hu for an explanation. At 9 p.m., Mr. Hu met with two state security agents from Xianyang who asked several questions about his book purchases. The agents took screen shots of Mr. Hu's online transactions with the bookstore for "evidence." They advised Mr. Hu that Christian books were not merely religious books, but also concerned with ideology. They stressed that "China-backed religious freedom is the freedom under the CCP's leadership."

Liang Rurui and Zhu Guoqing, two Christians in Guangdong Province's Zhongshan City, printed 7,000 copies of the Children's Beginner Bible. As a result, on December 23, Zhongshan Municipal Public Security Bureau officials criminally detained Mr. Liang and Mr. Zhu. Authorities released Mr. Liang on bail the same day. They continued to criminally detain Mr. Zu, however, for a month. The Zhongshan Municipal Procuratorate approved the arrest of Mr. Zhu on December 25.

On February 24, First City District People's Procuratorate in Zhongshan City officially indicted Mr. Liang and Mr. Zhu, charging them with illegal business operations. The indictment papers claimed that Mr. Liang did not contend the criminal facts nor evidence against him, but pled guilty. The procurator suggested that the judge sentence Mr. Liang to imprisonment from two years and eight months up to three years; two months, and recommended a fine of approximately 2,830 USD to 4,240 USD. The indictment papers did not reveal any determination nor recommendation for Mr. Zhu, (with his household residential registration is Henan Province's Fangcheng County). Mr. Zhu reportedly refused to plead guilty. His family appointed an attorney to defend him.

Jie Lijian, an exile, mailed a package with six Bibles and evangelistic materials inside from the US to his father at his hometown in Shandong Province's Zhaozhaizi Township. On the morning of September 16, officials seized Mr. Jie's 67-year-old father, returning home from picking up the package, and transported him to their police station for questioning. Police officers accused Mr. Jie of smuggling books on cults and transporting the books from abroad. Officials obtained his fingerprints, photographed him, drew blood, and gathered other bio metrical information.

After the police learned during the interrogation that Mr. Jie's aunt and her son, daughter-in-law, and biological daughter are Christians, they visited their homes, searching for Bibles and religious items. In addition to tearing Christian calendars, Jesus' portraits and pictures from walls, officials smashed the glass frame of the cross-stitched word "Immanuel." After confiscating these items, police officers transported Mr. Jie's aunt, her daughter-in-law, daughter, and her 7-year-old grandson to Zhaozhaizi Township Police Station. Police officers forced the daughter-in-law to call Mr. Jie's cousin, employed in Beijing, to ask him to return to his home. Pounding a desk in the

interrogation room, police also pressured Mr. Jie's family members to reveal the source of their religious materials, as well as the names of their accomplices. Officers asked, "How many times per month do you gather?" Police label the gatherings "criminal activities." After questioning the daughter and daughter-in-law of Mr. Jie's aunt, the police hit them on their heads with a Bible. Next, they tore pages from the Bible and threatened to make them eat the pages.

Guo Tingwei from Gaotang County's state protection squad stopped Mr. Jie's cousin as he returned to the township from Beijing at night. After handcuffing this man, Officer Guo struck and slapped his face. Officer Guo also forced Mr. Jie's cousin to write an affidavit and an anti-cult commitment statement.

Police held Mr. Jie's aunt, her daughter-in-law, and grandson until late night. They did not release other relatives until the next day (September 17). Officers confiscated the cell phones, IDs, and medical cards of Mr. Jie's father, his cousin, his cousin's wife, and another female cousin. Before releasing these relatives, the police showed them a laminated picture of Xi Jinping and ordered Mr. Jie's female cousin and the wife of the male cousin to hang this picture on their wall. "You must hang resident Xi's portrait at home instead of a picture of Jesus," one officer stressed.

On September 12, 2019, police arrested Zhang Xiaomai (original name Chen Yu), a Christian from Zhejiang Province's Linhai city, as well as owner of Xiaomai Bookstore selling Christian books, on the charge of "selling illegal overseas religious publications online." To collect detailed evidence of book sales, security agents summoned and questioned thousands of Xiaomai Bookstore customers throughout China. These agents primarily focused on pastor Wang Yi's book, *Transformation of the Gospel*, and demanded that customers hand over copies of this. Police also recorded book buyers' childhood experiences, family members, work histories, reading preferences and religious beliefs. During Mr. Chen's first trial on September 27, the court charged that he sold more than 20,000 books to more than 10,000 buyers. This included 771 overseas publications.

The court ruled that Mr. Chen serve a seven-year sentence and fined him 200,000 Chinese Yuan (\$30,373 USD). CCP authorities also destroyed 12,864 books they had confiscated. On November 4, Chen's mother posted a letter online, requesting prayer for her son, imprisoned in Linhai Detention Center in Zhejiang. In her prayer request, she appeals to the court and the procuratorate to give her son a fair adjudication in his second trial. She also asks God to strengthen her faith, her son's faith, and the faith of other Christians living in such a hostile religious environment as China.

Arresting business owners selling audio Bible players

On July 2 at 4 p.m., public security agents seized Fu Xuanjuan, Deng Tianyong, Feng Qunhao, and Han Li, employees of Shenzhen Tree of Life Technology Development from #701A, Henglin Building in Guangdong Province's Shenzhen City. On July 3, Shenzhen Municipal Police Department officers detained these four Christians for selling audio Bibles, charging them with "illegal business operation." On August 6, after the Bao'an District procuratorate approved the "illegal business operation" charge, Shenzhen Municipal Police Department arrested Mr. Fu, Mr. Deng, Mr. Feng and Ms. Han, and detained them at Shenzhen Jiuwei Detention Center. Authorities threatened and warned their families and lawyers not to disclose information about the cases.

Mr. Fu serves as the legal representative of Shenzhen Tree of Life Technology Development Co., Ltd. Mr. Deng and Mr. Feng have worked for the company since its start. Mr. Deng manages the content downloaded and saved on audio Bibles. Mr. Feng works as a technician in charge of duplicating and creating videos. Mr. Deng examines products and conducts after-sales maintenance. Ms. Han serves as the company's receptionist, accountant, and oversees the packing, transportation, expenditures, and finances. Bao'an District Procuratorate's indictment paper recommends sentencing Fu Xuanjuan to 5 years in prison, sentencing Deng Tianyong to 3 years with a fine, sentencing Feng Qunhao to 3 years with a fine, and sentencing Han Li to 1.5 years with a fine. The court initially tried them on November 27, 2020 in Bao'an District Court No. 6 Courtroom. The court scheduled the second trial to be held on December 9.

In 2007, Lai Jinqiang, a Christian entrepreneur and member of house church group, "China Gospel Fellowship (CGF)," co-founded "Gospel Channel Company" with several other Christian entrepreneurs, primarily producing a simple audio Bible player. With the Bible being read, recorded, and stored on a SD memory card, the user-friendly player for listening to the Bible, became popular among senior Christians with vision and hearing impairments.

In 2009, due to business partners' exiting, Lai Jinqiang founded Shenzhen Cedar Electronics. A massive marketing and sales network through churches and sound management soon made his company the country's top seller of audio Bible players. His monthly production of audio players rose to 40,000 units. Besides supporting church and various ministries with part of his business profit, Mr. Lai also supplied a venue for Christians to meet, and personally participated in church ministries.

In 2019, police suddenly seized Mr. Lai. After authorities detained him for 16 months, Mr. Lai stood trial at Shenzhen Bao'an Court, with his family joining through video. Many who follow Mr. Lai's case believe that authorities' concerns encompass more than business operations; that they used the "illegal business operation" charge to cover the CCP's intention to persecute Christians.

Imposing harsher restrictions on Christmas celebrations

Prior to Christmas of 2020, the CCP issued a notice to China's section-level departments and above, formally banning Christmas. Officials verbally delivered the ban notice to grassroots departments below section-level.

The CCP uses the levels of the ban's implementation by staff and departments as the indicator for their performance appraisals. Results of evaluations link to promotions, rewards, and/or punishments of front-line staff. "Sister" Li, a Christian teacher, reported that recently when her school gave her a religious belief survey form to complete, she honestly reported her belief as "Christian." Afterward, her principal urged her to conform to China's new "Regulations on Religious Affairs." Sister Li's principal reminded her that the government not only appraises compliance with religious belief regulations on each employee—it also evaluates staff members as a whole. "If authorities punish all staff because you or another individual employee fails the appraisal," her principal warned, "neither you nor they could continue to work here."

The CCP also imposed a strict ban on Christmas for college campuses. In one university, officials required students to 1) stay on campus on December 24 and December 25; resident assistants must monitor each dorm resident's presence at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. to ensure no one leaves campus. All dorm members must go to self-study rooms to study if they fail to comply. 2) Officials require students to respond to the government's call on resisting foreign holidays. They must not eat nor buy apples on December 24 and December 25 as the CCP prohibits these actions, and school counselors will punish those in violation. Students must immediately replace a WeChat avatar showing someone wearing a Christmas hat immediately.

Near Christmas time, a "spontaneous" protest occurred in the streets with banners stating, "Christmas, Get Out of China!" In China, however, no such a thing as a spontaneous street protest "just happens." The CCP plans and authorizes all such spontaneous events.

CCP authorities also imposed increased Christmas celebration restrictions on urban, as well as on official churches. All plans for Christmas celebrations should be submitted not to only one, officials decreed, but to several administrative authorities for approval.

On December 20, the government-approved Taihu Catholic Church, in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, sought approval to hold three Christmas events lasting approximately six to seven hours on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. The application form that the church posted on social media December 24 revealed 12 seals by various CCP agencies. Authorities limited the number of attendants to 250 people.

On Christmas Eve, at approximately 7 p.m., Chengdu police forcibly entered the home of Xiao Luobiao and his wife, Chen Yan, members of Chengdu Early Rain Covenant Church, to prevent them from "attending" the church's online service. Officers did not present a subpoena. Using their cell phones during their home invasion, police photographed Mr. Xiao and Ms. Chen. When Ms. Chen used her cell phone to photograph police, however, several officers became physically combative. Several officers pressed Mr. Xiao to the ground and attempted to do the same to Ms. Chen.

Police officer Lin, badge ID 007485, appeared especially aggressive. He only stopped being violent when Mr. Xiao reminded him that Ms. Chen was pregnant. Nevertheless, Officer Lin still grabbed and confiscated her phone.

When disturbed neighbors arrived, they sympathized with the couple, and asked the police to show their subpoena to them. As officers did not have any legal documents supporting their action, they calmed down and stopped physically attacking the couple. Later, after police deleted photos Sister Chen had taken of them, they returned her phone. The couple's two children who witnessed the incident appeared terrified.

At approximately 11 p.m. on Christmas Eve, Pastor Yang Xibo of Xiamen Xunsiding Church posted on Facebook that police had halted Christians singing Christmas songs at Xiamen Wanda Plaza. The plaza's management had invited the singers to hold the Christmas Eve concert which began at 7 p.m. Nevertheless, at mid-point around 8:10 p.m., several religious affairs bureau officials and security agents commandeered the concert and transported two Christian singers to the police station.

After interrogating the singers, authorities released them at 11 p.m. A Christian at the scene recalled that when she saw uniformed police officers interviewing several people at the plaza, this attracted attention from onlookers. A young couple standing nearby started to pray. Then a spokesperson got on stage and announced, “At this time, today’s concert must end.” Security staff then directed those in the audience to leave.

On Christmas Eve, CCP authorities ordered Beijing’s Xishiku Cathedral to close its doors. A battalion of security guards in black uniforms, armed with anti-riot equipment, then guarded the cathedral’s entrance to keep church members from entering the church to celebrate Christmas.

Forcibly destroying Christian grave sites and tombstones

On April 29, per the order from Ningde, a prefecture-level city in Fujian Province, local CCP agents demolished 176 Christian tombs in a cemetery in Xiapu County. Photos of the demolished graveyard reveal the destruction of numerous tombstones with crosses resting on a hill’s ridge. City officials later absorbed the freed-up land into their land reserve center. They increased the price of the “not fit for farming land” to 10 times its value.

In mid-October, Shanxi government authorities ordered contractors to bulldoze another graveyard, the resting place for 20 Swedish missionaries, who worked and died in Shanxi almost a century ago. CCP officials also destroyed an old building that a local house church had renovated for receiving visiting believers.

On December 22, Shanxi government agents destroyed Xinzhou Baptist Church’s Martyrs’ Monument built 120 years ago. On August 9, 1900, the Boxers murdered eight British missionaries and more than 40 Chinese Christians at Xinzhou’s east gate. The oldest victims among them, a British pastor and his wife, died at only 45-years-old. At Xinzhou’s South Pass, Christians honoring the memory of Christian victims buried there, also erected a monument to commemorate their martyrdom. A video shows the black stone engraved monument toppled to the ground. Those contracted to demolish the monument also dug its stone’s foundation out of the ground and turned it over.

Raiding meetings on parenting that Christian families held

In early July, a Christian family attending Xiamen-based Xunsiding Church in Fujian Province invited several Christian families’ children to celebrate their five-year-old child’s birthday. State security agents who had been watching the family, however, threatened and intimidated them.

On August 12, around 10 a.m., residential committee employees, police officers and Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau officials raided a gathering of a group of mothers with children from Xunsiding Church, a popular and influential house church in Fujian Province’s Xiamen City. Without showing any search warrant or legal papers, the police raided the home where mothers were sharing parenting experiences. In addition to searching the home, officers reprimanded and intimidated the mothers, snatching their cell phones, twisting their arms, and forcibly transporting them to the police station, detaining them until the afternoon. The Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau in the city’s Siming district later issued an “Order of Rectification.”

In the evening of August 21, 40 young Christians from Xunsiding Church gathered by the seaside, singing worship songs, sharing a short message, and completing activities to improve parent-child bonding. Perceiving this as a serious violation of the law, religious affairs bureau personnel and public security agents arrived to disperse their gathering. Even the religious affairs bureau chief showed up and took mug shot photos of each Christian.

Restricting and banning Christian wedding and funeral ceremonies

In March, a person in charge of a church in Luoyang, Henan Province planned to have a relative's wedding at the church, but village officials informed him/her that they must obtain approval from the religious affairs bureau, even if the CCP officials granted their approval, laws prohibit minors under 18 years old from attending the wedding. All wedding guests must register their real names.

On May 1, police summoned a Christian couple in Linfen, Shanxi Province, who had invited their church choir to sing hymns at their son's wedding. Officers rebuked the couple and asked, "Who told you there is a Heaven? The government does not allow the singing of songs about Heaven!"

In August, a pastor and more than 10 members of a Three-Self church attended a funeral for an elderly congregant and sang hymns by the coffin. Local officials stormed inside and dispersed the believers.

In August, a Christian family in Anyang City invited their church choir and musicians to sing hymns at a deceased family member's funeral. When local government officials heard about this, they threatened to arrest any church member who came to the funeral. Not a single congregation member dared to go.

On August 27, local police harassed those attending the funeral of a 73-year-old house church member in Xinye County, Henan Province. A dozen police officers in cars and on motorcycles blocked the funeral procession on the way to the cemetery. Police seized one family member leading the procession who carried a cross, as well as other Christians carrying crosses or religious items. Some attendees ran away.

Mr. Wang, a Christian in Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province, told VOA, "As Christians, if you have a funeral at a funeral home, you're not allowed to play music on the stereo or have an elaborate service. The CCO enforces new restrictions on Christians wanting to rent a large room for a funeral service. Officials permit non-believers to play music on the stereo at a funeral, but do not allow Christians to do so."

Raiding and searching house church summer camps

More than 30 agents from Gushi County's Religious Affairs Bureau, the public security bureau, and the collaborative city management law enforcement squad in Henan Province conducted reportedly "law enforcement actions" on August 23 against a house church located near Gushi Third Middle School's north campus. Without wearing uniforms or showing police IDs, officers entered the church elderly people primarily attended and started taking pictures and videos. Officers then transported church leader Wang Guangming's wife to the police station.

That same day, police officers raided the church's summer camp for grade schoolers learning music theory, as well as how to play the piano and guitar. Government agents confiscated Mr. Wang's personal items, as well as church properties, which included a projector, desks and chairs, electric fans, and a stereo. On the morning of September 27, frustrated that officials had not returned these items after a month, Mr. Wang's wife, Xia Lingzhi, traveled to the Fanchen Street Affairs Office and demanded explanations from Wang Zheng, a religious affair official. Ensuing arguments with several government employees, including Wang Zheng and Yang Guang regarding the confiscated personal and church items contributed to Ms. Xia being sent to the emergency room for high blood pressure and other stress-induced symptoms.

Pummeling churches refusing to obey CCP's order to erect China's national flag

On December 28, when government officials in Yunnan Province's Wuding County attempted to place a Chinese national flag at the entrance of the Tuguadi Church, church members resisted. A leaked video shows a chaotic scene with Christians screaming and crying as a large number of government employees grabbed some of them, twisting the Christians' arms behind their backs, and then forcing them into government vehicles.

Punishing those providing Christians with venues for religious activities

On October 16, Fujian Province's Xiamen city's Culture and Tourism Bureau and the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau jointly issued a notice accusing Tianhai Garden Hotel of violating Religious Affairs Regulations. "Evidence claims the hotel provided venues for Christian gatherings between June 28 and August 9. Quoting Article 40 and Article 71 of Religious Affairs Regulations, CCP authorities issued a warning to Tianhai Garden Hotel, fined the hotel 20,000 RMB (about \$2,800 USD) and confiscated 8,300 RMB (about \$1,250 USD), amounts Christians paid for renting spaces. CCP authorities also warned other hotels and restaurants not to lease spaces to Christians or other people of faith to use for religious activities.

Monitoring believers visiting grave sites

On April 4, priests, and believers from Yujiang Diocese in the southeastern province of Jiangxi traveled to the grave site of its former bishop, Zeng Jingmu, to prepare the grounds for the fourth anniversary of Bishop Zeng's death. Police officers surveilled the entire process.

Creating punitive village rules targeting Christian villagers

In early September, Huangfei Zhai/Village in Yingjiang County, Yunnan Province's Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture issued "Addendum to Village Regulations" warning Christians to renounce their beliefs or be punished. The notice states, "A village should have its own rules as a nation does. If Christians do not renounce their religion and deny Jesus, authorities will confiscate their paddy fields and make them 'suffer consequences.'

Detaining two Catholic nuns working in Hong Kong during home visit

Under a new national security law, the CCP continued to tighten its control on Hong Kong and extinguish opposition voices, including that of the Roman Catholic Church's Hong diocese. In May, 2020, mainland CCP authorities arrested two nuns who had worked five years for the Vatican's

unofficial diplomatic mission in Hong Kong during a visit home to Hebei Province. After detain-ing the nuns, in their 40's, for three weeks, officials released them into house arrest and ordered them not to leave mainland China.

China's state security staff also intensified monitoring the diplomatic mission where the two nuns served. The CCP sometimes arrest priests, but seldom do they detain nuns. Top clerics of Hong Kong's diocese revealed the CCP sought to mount pressure on the Vatican by detaining the two nuns to facilitate the eventual shutting down of the mission. This would extend the application of a two-year-old agreement with the Holy See to Hong Kong that gives the Chinese government a significant say in the appointment of prelates on the mainland, thereby increasing the CCP's control over Hong Kong's diocese and dictating the appointment of prelates there.

Persecuting justice-pursuing Christians in public spheres

Persecuting Christian activists and dissidents

Before the Lunar New Year, Hangzhou government personnel seized Li Qing, Hangzhou-based Christian human rights defender in Hangzhou Province, Beijing South Train Station, as she traveled to Beijing to petition the State Bureau of Letters and Calls about her husband's murder. Officials sent Ms. Li back to Hangzhou, and later detained her for 15 days for allegedly "picking quarrels and provoking troubles." Beginning March 27, numerous plainclothes police officers monitored her residence in Hangzhou 24/7, barring Ms. Li and her daughter from leaving home to buy groceries and medicine. When Ms. Li attempted to leave, security monitors forced her back inside her home. After Ms. Li repeatedly protested, officials allowed her, escorted by five plainclothes officers, to travel to a hospital for prescription drugs. Afterward, they again prohibited Ms. Li and her daughter from leaving home.

On September 26, 2019, Zhenjiang's Runjiang District Public Security Bureau officials seized Jiang Zhanchun, a member of Beijing Holy Love Fellowship, at his rental home in Hebei Province and transported him to Jurong, Zhenjiang. There, officials criminally detained Mr. Jiang on the alleged charge of "picking quarrels and provoking troubles." On October 25, the detention venue changed to a a four-months house arrest at a police-appointed location. On February 27, 2020, Zhenjiang's Jingkou District Public Security Bureau officials delivered a notice of criminal detention for Mr. Jiang to Ma Yuzhen, Mr. Jiang's wife. This notice additionally charged Mr. Jiang with "disrupting state organs' work order," and subjected him to a one-month criminal detention. On March 28, Ms. Ma traveled to Zhenjiang Municipal Detention Center to give money and clothes to her husband, but authorities refused to permit her to visit with him. At this time, having held Mr. Jiang for six months in detention, authorities had repeatedly denied him visits with his attorney.

On September 17, at 4 p.m., two unidentified brawny men suddenly approached and apprehended Wang Qiaoling as she walked westward after exiting Dongfeng Beiqiao metro station. While Ms. Wang focused on her cell phone, headed to a Constitution Day event at the invitation of the US Embassy in Beijing, the two men grabbed her phone, and shoved her into a vehicle (license plate: Beijing A7430 Police). The unidentified "CCP agents" did not release Ms. Wang until after 10 p.m.

On June 27, after Liu Xianbin, a leader of Tian'anmen pro-democracy movement, completed serving a 10-year prison term, Chuanzhong Prison officials (in Sichuan province) released him. The next morning, Mr. Liu's wife saw a police vehicle, with several state security agents sitting in

it, parked outside their apartment complex. The vehicle remained there that night. A month before Mr. Liu's release from prison, authorities had installed surveillance cameras aimed at his apartment with one positioned at the entrance of his apartment complex to monitor him.

After the government's South–North Water Transfer Project undermined her personal interests, Lin Chunfen, a resident of Huangyuan Village, Danjiangkou, Hubei Province, living near Danjiangkou Reservoir, started petitioning officials in Beijing. On July 27, 2019, authorities seized Ms. Lin, petitioning in Beijing, and sent her back to Shiyan, Hubei. There, authorities detained her at Shiyan Municipal Detention Center. On the afternoon of September 23, the Shiyan Intermediate Court tried her case.

Zhang Zhan, 37, born in Xianyang, Shaanxi Province, worked as a lawyer after receiving a Master's Degree from China's Southwestern University of Finance and Economics. In her practice, she consistently focused on and engaged in rights defense activities, openly critical of the CCP's abuses of human rights. Authorities once seized and detained Lawyer Zhang for publicly supporting the protest in Hong Kong against the anti-extradition bill. In February, she traveled to Wuhan to report on people's lives during the city's lockdown. In her online posts and videos, she sharply criticized the methods the government used to fight COVID-19, stating that authorities disregarded rights of grassroots people and covered up the severity of the epidemic.

On May 14, police arrested Lawyer Zhang near Hankou Railway Station in Wuhan and detained her at Shanghai Pudong New District Detention Center for "picking quarrels and stirring up trouble." A video recorded late night May 13 reveals that she criticized the government for using the pandemic to persecute human rights. "The main city management method is to threaten and intimidate;" Lawyer Zhang charged. "This is this country or this city's sorrow." On June 19, authorities officially arrested her for the crime of "picking quarrels and stirring up trouble."

On September 15, the procuratorate indicted her, claiming that "Zhang Zhan spread false information through WeChat, Twitter, YouTube, and other internet media venues," "maliciously sensationalized COVID-19," and "accepted interviews from foreign media outlets." The procuratorate recommended a sentence of 4–5 years' imprisonment. On September 18, officials transferred Lawyer Zhang's case to Pudong New District Court. During her detention, one of the attorneys representing her resigned due to unbearable government pressure. At the end of June, while being detained before the court's sentencing, Lawyer Zhan officially began a hunger strike. Since that time, prison officials forcibly intubated and fed her through a tube. They also chained her feet and restrained her hands with a constraint strap around her waist 24/7.

During the morning of December 28, when the Shanghai Pudong New District People's Court tried Lawyer Zhang's case, she appeared sitting in a wheelchair with a feeding tube in her nose. Government agents barred people from the court and heavily guarded the surrounding areas to prevent anyone not involved in the case from entering the court. Police forcibly removed those who refused to leave including human rights lawyer Li Dawei from Gansu Province. Officers seized Lawyer Li and transported him to the World Square Police Station.

Inside the courtroom, the officiating judge accused Lawyer Zhang of “fabricating lies” and “intentionally hyping up the pandemic.” Two hours into the trial, the court had not presented any evidence against Lawyer Zang nor called any witnesses. Court officials had not displayed any videos Lawyer Zhang had made nor written records of police questioning her. When the trial resumed after five minutes’ adjourning, the court sentenced Lawyer Zhang to four years in prison. Court officials failed to show her or her lawyers the complete indictment paper. Outside the courtroom, after the judge announced Lawyer Zhang’s sentence, she and her mother sobbed uncontrollably.

Repeatedly persecuting Christian human rights lawyers

On October 31, 2019, Nanning police seized Lawyer Qin Yongpei, a Christian and Director of Baijuming Law Firm in Guangxi Province. Later, authorities closed his law firm, and criminally detained him for allegedly “inciting subversion of state power.” On December 3, authorities arrested Lawyer Qin on the same charge and detained him at Nanning Municipal Detention Centre No. 1.

On February 27, Lawyer Qin’s wife stated that Nanning police transported Lawyer Qin’s two daughters separately to a police station for questioning, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. The two daughters refused to cooperate, asking state security agents to speak with her, their mother. Ultimately, police forced the two daughters to cooperate. Officers showed them a summons notice, but refused to permit them to take pictures of the document. Instead, they ordered the two to cooperate with them for their written record. Police officers asked Lawyer Qin’s daughters if their father had criticized the Party and the government, if he talked to them about political events, and if they had attended their father’s get-togethers with his friends.

On March 2, authorities transferred Lawyer Qin’s case to the Nanning Municipal People’s Procuratorate for review for prosecution. On March 9, Lawyer Qin’s lawyers, Li Guisheng and Xie Yang, traveled to the procuratorate to review case files, which included an 800-page record and more than 20 CDs of the 20,000 comments Lawyer Qin had posted on Twitter and Weibo since 2015. Officials did not permit Lawyer Qin’s two lawyers to review all the information and prohibited them from duplicating records for later review.

On April 3, officials returned the case to the public security bureau for additional investigation. In early April, after Lawyer Qin’s wife disclosed the names of the two police chiefs in Guilin involved in her husband’s case, staff from Stability Maintenance Office and Street Affairs Office visited her twice at her home and warned her against posting information about Lawyer Qin’s case online. On May 25, after detaining Lawyer Qin for more than 200 days, authorities allowed him to meet with Li Guisheng, his lawyer. Lawyer Li submitted a Request for Duplicating Confidential Case Files to the procuratorate, but instead of granting his request, the judge’s assistant, surnamed Zeng, verbally replied that the judge denied his request.

After officials released human rights lawyer Jiang Tianyong from prison on February 28, 2019, they transported him to Zhengzhou city to reinstate his household registration. Even though Jiang had obtained a Beijing residential permit, authorities forcibly kept Jiang under illegal house arrest in his former home in Xinyang, Henan Province. To facilitate police monitoring of Jiang, local public security constructed a watch house across from his residence. The surveillance extended to Jiang's parents' and his younger sister's home. Authorities also installed cameras along the roads Jiang and family members travel. On November 11 in a live recorded video, Jiang said regarding being on house arrest, "Officials are on duty monitoring me 24 hours each day. Even after midnight, surveillance personnel patrol in front and behind all entrances of our residence."

Authorities also installed numerous cameras in surrounding areas facing Lawyer Jiang's home. During the two years Lawyer Jiang has remained on house arrest, due to the abuse he experienced in prison and the unknown drugs prison officials force-fed him, his memory as well as his vision significantly deteriorated. As authorities failed to provide appropriate medical care during Lawyer Jiang's incarceration, he sometimes struggles with movements due to swollen legs from ensuing health problems. To date, authorities continue to impede Jiang's attempts to secure suitable treatments. On November 16, when guests visited Jiang, even though the pandemic had been effectively controlled in the area, purportedly to help control the spread of COVID-19, police required each guest to provide identification.

On November 30, Beijing Municipal Justice Bureau phoned Wang Yu, the first human rights lawyer arrested in the "709 Crackdown." Officials advised Lawyer Wang that they had disbarred her.

Interrogating and detaining Christians monitoring COVID-19-plagued Wuhan

On January 31, Sun Feng, a Christian in Shandong Province posted on WeChat "Fast and pray nine days for Wuhan's pandemic, asking for peace." On the 7th day (February 7) of his fasting and praying, members of Zibo's state security squad removed him from his home and held him for 24 hours, confiscating his cell phone, ID card, and passport. Although Mr. Sun demanded that authorities return his confiscated items, they refused.

On February 14, local state security agents summoned Pastor Li Wanhua of Fengle Church in Jiangmen, Guangdong Province, for questioning after he re-posted online texts about Wuhan's whistle blower, Doctor Li Wenliang.

Persecuting Christians in the economic, social, and cultural spheres

Indicting Christians for home schooling or sending children to church-run schools

Fan Ruzhen, a Christian villager residing in Guangxi Province's Beihai City, refused to allow public education to brainwash her child, and chose home schooling (Christian schooling) instead. In response, officials summoned her several times and threatened to revoke her government-provided subsistence check. When this mother refused to comply, the Yintai Township government filed a lawsuit against her on September 30, 2019. On December 21, 2019, after the first court session on December 19, the judge suggested the two parties reach a settlement. Government officials, however, continued to oppress Ms. Fan.

The Yin Hai District Court in Beihai held another hearing for the case on March 16. On April 3, the Yin Hai District Court ruled against Ms. Fan, mandating that she send her home schooled child to public school. On July 22, Beihai Intermediate Court sustained the ruling.

On September 3, Shaowu People's Court issued a subpoena to Preacher You Guanda of Dianqian Church in Xiamen City, Fujian Province. Hongdun Town authorities charged Preacher You and his wife with "custody disputes" for home schooling their children and refusing to send them to public school. The subpoena advised this couple to report to the Shaowu Court on September 23 at 9 a.m.

Forcing Christians to give up government assistance for low-income people

In late June, local government officials directed a Catholic couple in Lejia Village, Wuzhou, Jiangxi Province, to either remove Catholic icons from their home or give up their low-income government subsidy. The couple wrote an affidavit to give up their subsidy, with the husband stating "My wife and I discussed the issue and because we are Catholics, we are not willing to remove icons from our home. We both agreed to exit the government's financial assistance program for low-income people."

Using COVID-19 as a "cover" to persecute church pastors

Under COVID-19, CCP officials closed down all residential units in Guangdong Province. They require residents to show a permit when they leave, as well as when they return home. In late March, Guangzhou's Baiyun Public Security Bureau agents ordered Pastor Mark of Guangfu Church, to apply for a "Baiyun Card," a permit for leaving and returning to his residential unit. After government review, authorities denied Pastor Mark's application. They also denied his request for the "barcode" to pass through the gate of his residential unit. Security agents told Pastor Mark's six-year-old child, who does not own a cell phone, to scan the "barcode" with a phone. In addition to subjecting Brother Mark to constant government harassment and inspections, authorities threatened to provide "one-on-one service" to his family. Without the government-approved permit, Mark and his wife were not able to leave their home.

Elder Chen Chengwan of Guangfu Church in Taihe Town, Guangzhou Province, visited Taihe Town Rental Property Management Center to renew his residential permit in November 2019. Due to Pastor Mark once petitioning the Taihai Town government about their suspension of his church's activities, however, CCP authorities blacklisted him, and denied his application until April.

Highlighted case: Updates on Early Rain Covenant Church's persecution case

Since the CCP banned the Early Rain Covenant Church, police, community, and other government agencies targeted church members with chronic harassment. After the Chinese New Year, Chengdu police accused the church of "rising from the ashes." They forced church members to stop attending worship meetings, threatened to disconnect their electricity and water, as well as detain them. While police prohibited Christians from meeting in one another's homes in small groups, officers often

interrupted online worship services. Police also shadowed some Christians when they shopped or traveled to work.

Although Jiang Rong, Pastor Wang Yi's wife, completed her probation, and awaited her trial, authorities kept her and Joshua, their son, under house arrest. As Ms. Jiang and Joshua lived in forced isolation from their relatives, church members, and friends, police officers transported Joshua each school day to a selected school. CCP authorities reportedly designated a "stability maintenance fund" to suppress Early Rain Covenant Church. The court concluded the legal case against the church in August, nevertheless, authorities continued to subject the church to ongoing and intensifying surveillance.

ChinaAid obtained reliable information confirming that guards physically abused Pastor Wang Yi, currently imprisoned at Sichuan Jintang Prison. Officials have blatantly violated prison regulations, depriving Pastor Wang of his rights to meet with his elderly parents. They have not permitted him to write nor receive letters, nor read the Bible. A church sympathizer in the law enforcement system noted that the prison could take any measures to force Pastor Wang to do anything against his will. Authorities, without restraints, could torture Pastor Wang to the point of death as with the Nobel Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo.

Chengdu police, working three shifts each day, monitor church member Wang Jun's residence. During the Chinese New Year, the level of surveillance eased up due to COVID-19; nevertheless, four police agents worked two shifts per day. Police closely watch Mr. Wang's every outing, including times he takes his child out to play in the neighborhood.

After Church member Lan Wei and his wife, living in Chengdu's Longquanyi District refused to comply with the police' illegal requests, officials hired an officer to guard their home. On March 10, authorities "visited" Brother Lan and his pregnant wife, with their son and daughter at home. Much of this time, officials interrogated Brother Lan's wife about her current pregnancy. On March 11, more unidentified government personnel showed up at their door with a police vehicle and an ambulance. Some, claiming to be police officers, attempted to pry open Brother Lan's lock and break in, wanting to transport Brother Lan's wife to the hospital.

On Easter Day (April 12), Chengdu police dispatched multiple teams to raid church members' homes, seize Christians, and transport them to police stations. During an online Sunday school event/worship service, with several hundred attendees, police disrupted the service and transported approximately 10 people, including a vice deacon, a preacher, and cell group leaders, to police stations to coerce them to sign written confessions.

On May 27, church member Hao Guiru's landlord and Caojiaxiang Police Station officers forcibly evicted him and confiscated his belongings from his rental.

On September 17, at approximately 7 p.m., the deputy chief of Chengdu's Shaheyuan Police Station, police officers, and five other government employees pounded on the door of a Christian couple, Mr. Chen and Mrs. Li who attend Early Rain Covenant Church. After the couple opened the door, these officials loudly scolded and yelled at them. They searched the couple's house, and intimidated them for half an hour. The officers terrified the couple's young children as they witnessed the police intimidating their parents.

In early September, police repeatedly intimidated a male believer for leading a Bible study group. Police summoned another male Christian to their station. Officers asked this father to cancel the coming-of-age celebration he had planned for his child. When he refused, eight state security agents showed up the day of the celebration to monitor the event.

Since the “12/9 Religious Case,” police have followed and monitored church member Chen Yan and her family for more than a month. On September 12, frustrated by a stranger stalking her whenever she went out, Chen Yan visited the Qingyang District Funan Police Station to report the harassment. Officials ignored her plea for relief. Ms. Chen then phoned 110, but no one answered her emergency call.

On September 25, three policemen from Caotang Road, Qingyang District, visited Elder Li Yingqiang’s home, stating that according to several residents’ tips, strangers lived in their rented apartment. Consequently, officers said, they needed to investigate the situation. Officers asked Elder Li to prove he legally rented his residence. Elder Li and his family showed officers their rental agreement as well as receipts for utility bills. At approximately 8:50 a.m. on September 27, six policemen from the Public Security Bureau of Chengdu (self-disclosed as Officer Chen, Officer Zhao, and Officer Xu from Chengdu’s State Security Bureau, Officer Wei and Officer Wang from Qingyang Police Station, and Police Chief Dai from Caotang Police Station) visited Elder Li and his wife ZhangXinyue. As Ms. Zhang served tea to the officers, they intimidated her and Elder Li. “Chengdu does not welcome you. Chengdu people do not welcome you,” one officer said.

“Wang Yi has been locked up,” officers warned Elder Li. “He is the first, and you are the second.” Police also told Elder Li that they could take measures, including but not limited to strict surveillance and tracking, “legally” making his family’s lives miserable, and “legally” depriving them of custody of their children. At 3 p.m. on September 27, eight government employees from Qingyang District’s Public Security Bureau, Ethnic, and Religious Affairs Bureau, Education Bureau and Street Affairs Office, appeared at Elder Li’s door. Staff from the education bureau told Elder Li and his wife that as they did not send their school-age children to public school, they had violated the Compulsory Education Law.

On October 4, when the church secretly held a staff retreat outside Chengdu, police began harassing Christians. In turn, this prevented some church staff, including Elder Li, from attending the retreat. Officers used GPS to track the 40 plus adults and children at the retreat and registered their personal information. During the morning, police officers blocked Elder Li from entering his residence to stop him from worshiping God at home. Police did not permit him to enter his home until superiors directed them to do so after noon. On the afternoon of October 7, when Elder Li’s family visited a park near their home to meet with the family of a church member Ms. Xiao, police videotaped them. Afterward, officers transported both families, including children, to their police station.

During the morning of October 11, Sunday, police seized Elder Li, who had returned to Chengdu the previous month, and transported them to their station. There, officers threatened Elder Li, with his two children present, warning him not to post anything online about persecutions he experienced. Next, state security authorities intensified harassment, placing Elder Li and his family under 24-hour home surveillance. As police followed Elder Li whenever they left home, they also threatened taxi

drivers to prevent drivers from transporting him. To monitor him more effectively, police built a temporary room in Elder Li's rented apartment. This room included a single bed, a living area furnished with two wood couches and a dining table. Officers even accented the room with a large flowerpot and green plants.

During the morning of October 11, after a sudden power outage, four police officers surrounded church member Jia Xuewei as he checked downstairs. While verbally abusing Mr. Jia, officers began to push him. After forcing him into their van, officers drove Mr. Jia to the local police station. There, one auxiliary police officer with three policemen from Chengdu Municipal Public Security Bureau, Jinjiang District Sub-bureau, and Shahe Police Station interrogated him for eight hours.

Since November, as authorities had cut off church member Jia Xuewei's power for more than 20 days, he eats cold food and lights up candles to see at night. He goes to his friend's home to charge his phone, and to a public bathing facility for a shower. Police of Jinniu District Police Station also frequently harassed Li Chengju, another member of Early Rain Covenant Church, and threatened to detain her. When she asked the police the reason for harassing her, the officer said, "I have no choice. Higher officials told me to do that." Police have also raided Western China Covenant University numerous times, taking several students to the police station for interrogation.

On the evening of October 18, police seized church member Xiao Luobiao for attending and helping his church's Sunday service. Authorities held him in custody until late that night.

At approximately 8 a.m. on October 25, officers summoned Elder Li Yingqiang and Mr. Xiao to their station. Elder Li and Mr. Xiao had been participating online in their church's worship service. Officers released both men at 3 p.m. the same day.

On the afternoon of October 25, police intimidated Elder Li and his wife while transporting them and their two children from Chengdu to Leshan. They were to live there in a rental that church members Liao Qiang and Ren Dejun owned.

On September 26, Chengdu Hongpailou authorities summoned Zhi Chao to the police station, charging him with "organizing and attending activities in the name of an unregistered church." Police confiscated Mr. Zhi's cell phone, and interrogated him for two-hours in a small windowless room.

During November 3–5, church member and renowned writer Ran Yunfei began a series of three online talks on "Gospel in the pandemic" to Chinese Christians and seekers in and outside China. On the night of November 3, Mr. Ran spoke on "The essence of Chinese culture." At approximately 5 p.m. On November 4, prior to his second talk, police ordered Mr. Ran to cancel his next two talks. Since his summons, the lecture host has used online live-streaming to broadcast Mr. Ran's second talk.

Before arriving in Leshan, Elder Li signed a two-year lease, hoping to avoid being expelled by government departments. Nevertheless, police began harassing him a week after he arrived in Leshan. During the evening of November 3 at approximately 6 p.m., Renmin West Road police officers arrived at Elder Li's place claiming to register demographic information of the four people in his family. At 10 a.m. on Nov. 4, Police Officer Zeng phoned Elder Li several times, rechecking

details about his lease. Police repeatedly harassed Elder Li's landlord Ren Dejun and her family, demanding they repossess the rental key and evict Elder Li's family.

About noon on November 7, Ms. Ren's relative and another unidentified person visited Elder Li at his home, asking him to vacate the apartment by 6 p.m. Officials cut off natural gas at Elder Li's residence the evening of November 10. At approximately 9 a.m. on November 11, they disconnected his Internet, electricity, and water.

In early November, to sabotage the hope of Liu Xiaoqiong's 90-year-old father following Christ in baptism, state security officers sieged the elderly man's home. To intimidate pastors and bar them from baptizing Ms. Liu's father, ill and bed-ridden with a debilitating disease, officers monitored this area 24 hours each day. Police also harassed Ms. Liu, a renowned Chengdu female human rights activist, to discourage her and her father.

On December 15, at approximately 4:50 p.m., two officers from Chengdu's Gaoxin District Zhonghe police station, accompanied by the safety and security director of Qili Community, arrived at the home of Liu Xiaoqiong, a member of Early Rain Covenant Church, asking Ms. Liu about articles recently posted on overseas' websites. Although Ms. Liu informed police officers that she had not posted the articles, they continued to interrogate her.

On December 16, due to pressure from the police, the landlord of Baer Apartments in Chengdu terminated a rental agreement and evicted Pan Fei, Hao Guiru, and Cheng Xiangqi. These three men who had signed the rental contract two weeks earlier, currently struggle to secure a permanent residence.

Mathematical analyses of CCP persecution in mainland China

As an agency that closely monitors the government persecution of churches and Christians in mainland China, ChinaAid clearly detected intensified persecution in 2020 compared to the previous year. The data and information ChinaAid collected in 2020 may only represent a fraction of the actual abuses that occurred in China. Though not comprehensive, these diverse in nature cases cover a wide range of Chinese provinces and municipalities. They represent a variety of backgrounds, including urban and rural house churches, Three-Self churches, and individual religious practitioners, such as pastors, evangelists, missionaries, ordinary Christians, Christians in public realms (human rights lawyers and political dissidents), college students, high school students, children, business owners, and ethnic minority Christians.

The year 2020 saw a rise in cases involving authorities threatening or detaining Christians, outlawing house churches, as well as increases in demolishing church buildings and crosses. Many house churches' pastors confirmed that Chinese Christians' circumstances worsened. The majority of persecuted Christians chose to keep silent while some dared not disclose details of their persecution to us for fear of the CCP's retaliation. Since the beginning of 2020, Christians suffered police detention for evangelistic activities across China, but 90% chose to stay quiet about the persecutions they suffered to avoid government's retaliation. As a result, collecting first-hand data this year proved extremely difficult, making our statistical evaluation of the persecution of churches and Christians in 2020 a macro-level speculation.

ChinaAid speculates that, albeit with varying degrees and methods, CCP authorities persecuted 100% of house churches in 2020. Police formally or informally summoned or questioned every church's main leader. Authorities detained the key leaders of every outlawed house church for various periods of time, even criminally detaining, arresting or sentencing some to prison terms. Police also summoned or briefly detained major house church staff members, while they formally or informally summoned and questioned most supporting church staff and active believers.

Summary

Although the novel coronavirus, which initially broke out in China, raged throughout the world, CCP authorities did not ease their persecution of Christian churches and believers in mainland China. Instead, as authorities intensified persecuting Christians, the ensuring harm superseded COVID-19 in potency. The CCP's persecution of Christianity and other religious people in 2020 basically revealed the following trends and characteristics.

Religious Sinicization: Xi Jinping became the core

In 2020, the CCP's religious affairs management officials from the highest authority, Wang Yang, a member of the Politburo Standing Committee and Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, to local municipal and county officials, made the following two demands:

- 1) All religious groups must deepen their understanding of Xi Jinping's important remarks on religious work.
- 2) Religious community leaders and believers in general must closely rally around the CCP's central committee with Xi Jinping at the center. In other words, religious groups must take President Xi's remarks about religious work as their guiding principles. Religious adherents must make him the center of their belief systems.

Consequently, the religious Sinicization campaign in 2020 exceeded the CCP top officials' sustained emphasis on upholding Chinese traditions and showed some outlandish trends, such as banning so-called "religious music," including "Beethoven's Ode to Joy" from music education materials. In the context of pandemic prevention and control, the year 2020's keywords for religious affairs management include not only "double suspensions and one postponement," but more frequently, "staying hyper-vigilant, preserving harmony and stability in the religious realm, and actively advancing religious Sinicization." Authorities also revised several policies, laws and regulations related to religious affairs:

- The revised "Administrative Measures for Islamic Hajj Affairs" clearly makes the Islamic Association of China the sole authorized agency to organize Hajj activities.
- "Method for Managing Religious Personnel" [draft for solicitation of opinion] declares for the first time that religious personnel must push forward the Sinicization of religion in China.
- Rules for the "Implementation of the Provisions on the Administration of Religious Activities of Aliens within the Territory of the People's Republic of China" [revised draft for solicitation of opinions] creates more obstacles for the communication

between the Chinese religious communists and foreign religious groups/individuals, as the CCP will perceive any nongovernmental religious and cultural exchanges as illegal.

- The Chinese Communist Party's Regulations on the United Front Work issued by the CCP Central Committee with revisions made by its Political Bureau incorporated religious Sinicization for the first time.

Regarding local governments:

- Jiangsu Province proposed "six entries and four sites" as new requirements for religious activity sites;
- Fujian Province strengthened the setup of ideological and political theory classes in religious schools;
- Guizhou Province stressed handling religious issues as political issues;
- Qinghai Province focused on maintaining the stability of Buddhist temples;
- Liaoning Province banned religious ceremonies at funeral and burial service sites;
- Zhejiang government officials asked teachers to sign a pledge not to believe in any religion;
- Inner Mongolia launched execution plans for religious Sinicization and banned high school students from joining religious activities.

Sinicization of Christian Components

In addition to various themed seminars, symposiums, propaganda, patriotic education events, and labeling churches as anti-cult education sites, the following events also occurred in 2020.

Compiling/revising religious and theological books

The authorities set up a revision/writing team for The Catechism, revised the Christian Patriotic Education textbook, and began to compile textbooks for China's Christian Ethnic Studies.

Maliciously altering, blocking, and replacing biblical terms

A government-sanctioned textbook namely *Professional Ethics and Law* maliciously altered and distorted a Bible story. State-run CCC and TSPM replaced "Christ" with "JD," covering "God" and "Lord" in book titles with color blocks. The CCP authorities forced Catholic villagers of Shanxi province's Zhaojialing village to replace religious terms, pictures and logos with secular ones in public places.

Implementing Christianity's Sinicization locally

Shandong Province founded Zaozhuang Research Center on Sinicization of Christianity. Henan Province's CCC and TSPM founded "Christianity Sinicization Research Office." Inner Mongolia issued "Implementation Plan for Promoting Adherence to the Path of Religious Sinicization in China." Shandong Province proposed constructing "Shandong-style Theological System."

New trends in government persecution

In 2020, the CCP routinely carried out the following practices:

- stripping church leaders of their clergy status;
- forcing church leaders to join official churches;
- interrupting church gatherings in various ways;
- raiding church venues;
- summoning, intimidating and pressuring landlords to evict churches;
- shutting down churches;
- ordering churches to stop gathering;
- ransacking and demolishing churches;
- taking over church property by force and re-purposing it;
- fabricating criminal charges to detain, arrest, and sentence church leaders and members;
- facilitating the “disappearance” of Christians;
- restricting churches, Christians, and the general public from celebrating Christmas;
- forcing urban churches to obtain a dozen government agencies’ approval for hosting Christmas events, etc.

The CCP also implemented new practices to persecute Christian churches and individual Christians.

Demolishing and erasing: from church to graveyard; from the living to the dead

The CCP’s demolition and purge of Christian churches and Christians reached an astounding new level in 2020, evidenced by:

- demolishing churches and private Christian homes used to host church gatherings;
- forcibly demolishing church-affiliated charity organizations;
- decimating church crosses and holy relics;
- removing Christian logos, symbols and slogans;
- destroying Christian tombs and tombstones;
- scraping the word “Priest” from tombstones;
- banning crosses from graveyards.

One of the most infuriating cases involved the Shanxi government’s destruction of Xinzhou Baptist Church’s Martyrs’ Monument built 120 years ago.

Expanding the range of the “harming national security” charge

Since CCP authorities handed Pastor Wangqi a heavy sentence on “subversion of state power” charge in 2019, the first case of this nature in 40 years since China’s “Reform and Open-up,” similar cases increased in 2020. Pastor Zhao Huaiguo, founder of Bethel House Church in Hunan province’s Cili County, stood trial for “subversion of state power.” Several state security agents removed Pastor Wu Xuechao of Enguang Church in Guizhou Province’s Guiyang and his wife Yang Wei from their home. In some parts of China, local governments used worsening US-China relations as a pretext to suppress churches.

Drastically increasing surveillance and monitoring of churches

Authorities requested that religious sites in Jiangsu, Gansu, Henan and Jiangxi install facial recognition cameras. Shandong government asked Christian and Catholic churches to install surveillance devices in places of worship. The government extended the installation of surveillance cameras to house churches and Christians’ private residences.

Banning church gatherings from public to private, online to offline

Government agents collaborated to stop house church members from entering churches to worship. CCP agents often raided and disrupted in-home worship services. They also raided Christian families’ gatherings [sharing parenting experiences], as well as publicly prohibited online live-streaming of preaching, worship services and theology training sessions. Authorities punished venues hosting Christian events.

Banning Christian publications, including production, sales, and purchases

CCP authorities decreed a heavy sentence to Zhang Xiaomai (original name Chen Yu) for selling Christian books through his online Xiaomai Bookstore.” Security agents throughout China also summoned and questioned thousands of Christians who had purchased books from Xiaomai Bookstore.

Police detained Liang Rurui and Zhu Guoqingm who printed Children’s Bibles, as well as Fu Xuanjuan, Deng Tianyong, Feng Qunhao and Han Li from Shenzhen Tree of Life Technology Development Co. Ltd, who sold audio Bible players. Officials also heavily sentenced Lai Jinqiang from Shenzhen Cedar Electronics who produced audio Bible players. Authorities charged these individuals, who faced criminal sentences, with “illegal business operation.”

Harshly restricting religious practices at Christian weddings and funerals

CCP authorities decreed the religious affairs bureau must approve all weddings held at a church. The government prohibits youth under 18 years from attending weddings, and all wedding attendants must register their real names. The CCP does not allow hymns to be sung or played at Christian weddings or funerals. Authorities do not allow any religious items, including crosses, at weddings. Authorities forbid a person to play a stereo at Christian funeral services held at a funeral house.

Widely prohibiting Christians from openly sharing the gospel

In the past, CCP authorities, including residential committee staff or police officers, openly tolerated Christians sharing the gospel and often would not interfere. Nowadays, however, authorities prohibit these practices and punish an offender with administrative detention.

Forcibly commandeering and re-purposing churches and other religious sites

Authorities commandeered Funing County's Beizhouzhuang Christian Church in Jiangsu Province and converted the building into a "cultural courtyard." Officials re-purposed the Liuquan Church building in Yangzhai Town, Funing County, Jiangsu Province, to "Yangzhai Township Liu Quan Village's Comprehensive Cultural Service Center." Authorities turned a Catholic church in Jiangxi Province's Yingtan into a recreational facility.

Raiding Christian families' gatherings; interfering with parenting decisions

CCP authorities raided church events and prevented parents from celebrating their children's birthdays. They forbid Christian mothers to share home schooling experiences, Christian families' out-door parent-child bonding activities, and children's come-of-age celebrations. Officials sued some Christians for home schooling their children or sending children to church-run schools.

Harassing church pastors during the pandemic

According to Pastor Mark of Guangfu Church, Guangdong Province's Guangzhou Municipal Baiyun District Public Security Bureau officials denied his application for a "Baiyun Card," a permit allowing people to enter and exit their apartment complexes during the pandemic. Authorities refused to give Pastor Mark this bar code. Taihe County's Rental House Management Center denied his request to extend a residential permit for Guangfu Church's Elder Chen Chengwan.

Targeting Christians with punitive measures

Authorities of Xiamen in Fujian province punished hotels providing venues for Christians' religious events, Yingjiang County in Yuannan Province's Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture issued an Addendum to Village Regulations to target Christian villagers.

Persecution and suffering through the lens of Early Rain Covenant Church

ChinaAid obtained confirmed that CCP authorities physically abused Pastor Wang Yi, detained at Sichuan Jintang Prison. Blatantly violating prison laws, prison authorities deprived Pastor Wang of his rights to meet with his elderly parents, to write and receive letters, and to read the Bible in prison. A church sympathizer in the law enforcement system expressed concern that prison officials could use unrestrained measures to try to force Pastor Wang "confess" his crime and that Pastor Wang could even be tortured to death.

Despite having completed probation awaiting a trial, Pastor Wang Yi's wife, Jiang Rong, and their son Joshua, have remained under house arrest, living in forced isolation from their relatives, church members, and friends. Police transported Joshua daily to a designated school to attend classes, but other than that, he and his mother have lived in complete isolation.

Harassing church members and staff at their homes; tailing and monitoring

Chengdu police dispatched agents to monitor some church members' doors and built a shed in the hallway of one apartment building for surveillance purposes. Authorities frequently shadowed members at close range.

Banning Christian gatherings; harassing and intimidating Christians

Police arrived at the doors of church staff every Sunday to keep them from leaving their residences to attend worship services. Authorities also restricted family members' worshiping at home. Officials enforced massive police harassment for Church staff retreat meetings.

Evicting and pressuring Christians out of their homes

Police expelled Elder Li Yingqiang from Chengdu again, and evicted him from his home once more after he returned and settled in Leshan. As police targeted and harassed Elder Li, they often cut off the gas, Internet, water and power at his residence. Due to police pressure, landlords terminated rental leases of and evicted Church members Jia Xuewei, Pan Fei, Hao Guiru, and Chen Xiangq. All suffered homelessness.

Harassing and raiding Christians, including children

When parents refused to obey police orders to cancel their children's come-of-age celebrations, state security agents attended the events to harass them. Police officers also visited the home of a pregnant Christian mother. Authorities brutalized this mother and her husband in front of their children, threatening to remove the children from their custody. CCP agents stalked and monitored Christians, including children.

Preventing seekers from getting baptized

Police guarded the door of Liu Xiaoqiong's 90-year-old father to prevent Ms. Liu's Early Rain Covenant Church's pastor from baptizing him into the faith of his own accord.

Appendix: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

1. Municipalities: Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Chongqing

Table 4-1: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
Early Jan.	Police detain non-Beijing residents attending Beijing house churches; these individuals now missing. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/01/blog-post_13.html	Detained	7
Early May	Authorities intercept Christian petitioners from across China in Beijing prior to National Two Sessions. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_28.html	Intercepted	2
May 27	Human rights activist He Bin recounts, “the true story of my arrest in 2020,” a personal account of a Christian. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/2020.html	Arrested	2
July 10	Police summon Beijing Zion Church’s lead pastor Jin Mingri for presenting a pro bono lecture. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_12.html	Summoned	1
Sept. 17	Urgent concern: Authorities abduct “709 Crackdown” Lawyer Wang Qiaoling before he could attend the US Embassy’s Constitution Day event. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/709.html	Abducted	1
Early Nov.	Authorities investigate house church prayer network “Beijing Pastoral Prayer Network.” https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_19.html	Investigated	>200
Nov. 30	Authorities officially revoke first arrested human rights lawyer Wang Yu in “709 Crackdown.” https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/709.html	License revoked	1
Dec. 28	Judge sentences Chinese Christian citizen journalist Zhang Zhan, appearing at trial in wheelchair, to 4-years in prison. Ms. Zhang states: “If I have a higher authority, it is Jesus.” https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_28.html	Sentenced	1

2. Northeast China: Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang



Table 4-2: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
May	Changchun City officials forcibly abolish Hongqi Christian Church in Jilin Province. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_9.html	Forced church demolition	>1000

3. North China: Inner Mongolia, Hebei, and Shanxi

Table 4-3: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
Since May	CCP systematically eradicates religious symbols from a Catholic pilgrimage site in Shanxi Province's Zhaojialing Village. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_55.html	Religious symbols removed	>1000
May	Authorities smash and level missionary graveyard in Shanxi Province's Yuncheng. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_6.html	Detained	2
Mid-Oct.	Authorities continue to smash and level Missionary graveyard in Shanxi province's Yuncheng. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_70.html	Graveyard destroyed	>20
11/15 Nov. 15	Police raid Shanxi province's Taiyuan-based Xuncheng Church Sunday service. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_15.html	Meeting banned; attendants seized	7
Dec. 22	Authorities destroy Christian Martyrs' Monument in Shanxi Province's Xinzhou. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_99.html	Saints' tombstones smashed	>40
Dec. 30	Police seize Xuncheng Church member participating in Bible study at home. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_30.html	Bible study prohibited; attendants seized	8
Dec. 31	Flash news: Authorities detain Xuncheng Church's preacher An Daokui. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_95.html	Administrative detention	1

4. Northwest China: Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi, and Ningxia

Table 4-4: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
April 10	200 Christians in Shaanxi oppose 600 police officers against forced demolition of Holy Mary pilgrimage site https://www.chinaaid.net/2019/04/200600.html	Forcible demolition	>200
April 12	On Easter, authorities forcibly demolish Qinghai Province's Xining-based Donghu Church. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_14.html	Forcible church demolition	>300

5. East China: Shandong, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, and Jiangxi

Table 4-5: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
Early Feb. (actually occurred Dec. 1, 2019)	Zhejiang authorities dispatch 300 agents to outlaw a house church, injure 11 believers. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/300-11.html	Brutalized	11
Feb. 23	Shandong authorities ban online live-streamed preaching, ordering investigation of unauthorized church gatherings. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blogpost_24.html	Online preaching prohibited	>3 million
Feb. 27	Police again criminally detain Jiangsu's human rights activist Jiang Zhanchun on additional charges. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blogpost_77.html	Criminal detention	1
Early-mid March	Authorities demolish churches and crosses in Jiangsu and Anhui for two days. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blogpost_7.html	Forcible demolition of church and cross	>800
March 27	Police place Zhejiang's Christian human rights activist Li Qing under house arrest. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_54.html	House arrest	1
April 26	Authorities of Anhui's Wuhe County suspend house church's Sunday service. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blogpost_54.html	Worship service banned	Unknown
April 27	Anhui authorities demolish the cross of Hefei's largest church; church with 124 years of history. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/124.html	Forcible cross demolition	>1000
April-May	Authorities demolish churches and crosses in Jiangxi; outlaw Jingdezhen-based house church. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blogpost_30.html	Forcible demolition of church and cross; church banned	>2500
May 3	Update: Police raid Xiamen's Xiangguang Church and Maizi School; force several Christians to the ground and injure them. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-ost_55.html	Brutalized	>20
Early May	Authorities deny Xiamen's Xingguang Church's request for a hearing; demolish the cross of a church in Anhui; bulldoze a church in Jiangxi. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_98.html	Request for hearing rejected; forcible demolition of church and cross	>2000

June 11	Several hundred government staff demolish Xiamen's Xingguang Church's meeting place. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_86.html	Forcible demolition of meeting place	>500
June 28	Authorities raid house church in Jiangsu's Ganzhou; strip Catholics in Wuzhou of low-income subsidy. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_28.html	Meeting interrupted; low-income assistance deprived	>20
July 7	Authorities forcibly remove two churches' crosses in Zhejiang Province's Yongjia. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_7.html	Forcible cross demolition	>1000
July 22	Authorities threaten to demolish Xiamen-based Xingguang Church member's home for the third-time. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_22.html	Forcible demolition	>100
July 26	Brief news: Authorities forcibly demolish Xiaohe Church's cross in Jiangxi Province's Xinfeng County. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_27.html	Forcible cross demolition	Unknown
July 27	Shiwan Church believers guard church for 14 days; church preacher missing after police seize him. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_28.html	Arrested	2
Aug. 2	Police raid Xuzhou-based Dao'en Church's Sunday service; detain Pastor Fang Xiaojun. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post.html	Searched	1
Aug. 12	Police raid moms' fellowship at Xundingsi Church while mothers gather to share parenting experiences. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_12.html	Raided and arrests made	>10
Sept. 1	Brief news: Authorities deliver a notice to Father Lu Xinping of Jiangxi Province, barring him from conducting any religious activity as a clergyman. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_65.html	Clergy status stripped	1
Sept. 3	Government authorities sue Xiamen-based church Preacher You Guanda for refusing to send his children to public school. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_4.html	Prosecution	1
Sept. 16	A petitioner and a Bible: Why do powerful CCP government authorities appear so fearful? https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_28.html	Interrogation	1
Sept. 27	News update: Court sentences Xiaomai Bookstore owner to seven years in prison, and fines him RMB 200,000 (30,000 USD.) https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/720.html	Sentenced and fined	1
Oct. 16	Authorities punish Xiamen's Tianhai Huayuan Hotel for hosting Christian events. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_19.html	Administrative penalty	Unknown

6. South China: Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hainan

Table 4-6: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
March 2	Authorities transfer Guangxi's human rights lawyer Qin Yongpei's case to procuratorate for review and indictment. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_4.html	Prosecution	1
March 16	Guangxi government fights Christian mother over her child's education and custody; Fan Ruzhen to stand second trial. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blogpost_15.html	Prosecution	2
March 24	Officials arrest Guangdong's Christians for printing children's Bibles, now facing criminal charges and punishment. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_43.html	Criminally charged and prosecuted	2
March 27	Guangzhou's residential unit denies issuing travel permit; church pastor and wife stuck at home amid pandemic. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_81.html	Travel permit denied	2
Early April	Authorities harasses church elder in Guangzhou when he applies for residential permit. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_11.html	Residential permit denied of extension	1
April 2	Officials arrest church pastor in Hunan province's Cili County on alleged charge of "inciting subversion of state power." https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_72.html	Arrested	1
May 26	Authorities install surveillance camera at the entrance of Guangzhou-based Guangfu Church. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_27.html	Surveillance camera installed	>1000
Aug. 21	Police raid house church in Guangzhou; charge Christians with a new crime, "swagger and swindle." https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_22.html	Interrogated and detained	3
Dec. 7	Authorities arrest Guangdong's Christian entrepreneur Lai Jinqiang, facing trial for producing audio Bible players. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_2.html	Trial	1
Dec. 9	Court orders heavy penalty for four Christians, Fu Xuanjuan, Deng Tianyong, Han Li, and Feng Qunhao for selling audio Bible players. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_30.html	Trial	4

7. Central China: Henan, Hubei, and Hunan

Table 4-7: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
Jan. 1	Authorities arrest Wuhan-based online store owner for selling Christian books. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/01/blog-post_79.html	Seized	1
May 23	Government officials from more than 10 agencies raid Wuhan-based Gospel Evangelism Group's online meeting. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_24.html	Summoned	1
June 12	Several hundred government employees demolish Sunzhuang Christian Church in Zhengzhou. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_12.html	Church forcibly Demolished	>300
Aug. 3	Police detain Christian Chen Wensheng for street evangelism in Hunan Province's Hengyang. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_4.html	Detained	1
Aug. 11	Authorities forcibly demolish Pastor Li Juncai's Yuanyang Church in Henan Province. Pastor Li stands trial, but court has not yet delivered verdict. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_4.html	Trial	1
Aug. 20– Sept. 20	Henan Province's Gushi Town Ethnic and Religious Affairs Administration encourage citizens to report "illegal" religious events. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_32.html	Screened and encouraged to snitch	unknown
Aug. 23	Authorities ransack house church's summer camp in Henan Province's Gushi. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_98.html	Ransacked	1
Sept. 23	Hubei's Christian rights defender Lin Chunfen to stand trial on Sept. 24. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_22.html	Trial	1
Mid-Oct.	Pastor Zhao Huaiguo appears in court trial; prosecutor suggests 18-months' prison time. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/18.html	Trial	1
Nov. 2	Authorities issue an administrative penalty to Li Feng, a christian, for street evangelism. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_11.html	Administrative penalty	1
Nov.	Henan authorities continue 24/7 surveillance on Jiang Tianyong and his family. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_20.html	Surveilled	>3

8. Southwest China: Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou



Table 4-8: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
March 10	Authorities harass Early Rain Covenant Church member during her pregnancy. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_11.html	Harassed	4
March	Chengdu police continue monitoring Early Rain Covenant Church member Wang Jun's residence. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_13.html	Monitored	2
April 12	Police raid Chengdu-based Early Rain Covenant Church's Easter Sunday service. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_13.html	Worship service banned	>8
April 12	Police harass several of Early Rain Covenant Church's staff during Easter service. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_82.html	Harassed	>4
Mid-April	Early Rain Covenant Church member plans to sue authorities for year-long stalking. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_2.html	Tailed	>2
April 26	Chengdu police continuously harass Early Rain Covenant Church members participating in online church services. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_8.html	Summoned	>4
May 27	Police, neighborhood management personnel and landlord forcibly evict Early Rain Covenant Church member. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_35.html	Dispersed	2
June	Police closely monitor Tian'anmen Square Protest leader Liu Xianbin after his prison release. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_42.html	Surveilled	1
Aug. 11	Authorities punish Yunnan preacher for providing theology training online. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_58.html	Administrative penalty	1
Early Aug.	Authorities force Pastor Wang Yi's wife and son into social isolation. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_31.html	Forced isolation	2
Sept. 17	Chengdu police force entry into home of Early Rain Covenant Church member at night to harass him. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_17.html	Intimidated and harassed	3
Sept. 22	When Early Rain Covenant Church member reports being stalked and harassed, officials ignore complaint. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_60.html	Tailed	1
Sept. 25-27	On the Sunday Elder Li Yingqiang moves back to Chengdu, various government agencies harass him. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_95.html	Home intrusion and harassment	4

Oct. 4	Police prohibit Elder Li Yingqiang from worshipping at home on Sunday. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_0.html	Worship service interrupted	4
Early Oct.	Police seize Yongshan Miao People's Church Pastor Wang Hai in Yunnan Province's Zhaotong. Due to Pastor Wang still missing, his worried wife posts an online plea for help. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_48.html	Arrested	1
Oct. 11	Police again seize Early Rain Covenant Church's Elder Li Yingqiang. Church member Jia Xuwei missing. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_11.html	Summoned	2
Oct. 25	Police again summon and question Early Rain Covenant Church's Elder Li Yingqiang and Xiao Luobiao. For details : https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_25.html	Summoned	2
Oct. 25	Police raid Guiyang's Enze Fellowship gathering and transport church evangelist to station. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_99.html	Summoned and detained	10
Oct. 25	State security agents seize and detain Guiyang's Enguang Church pastor and his wife. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_42.html	Detained	2
Oct. 26	Early Rain Covenant Church member Dai Zhichao prays for police while they interrogate him. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_97.html	Summoned	1
Oct. 28	Authorities again force Early Rain Covenant Church's Elder Li Yingqiang to leave Chengdu. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_29.html	Forcible relocation	4
Nov. 4	Police summon Ran Yunfei for presenting academic lectures online. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_56.html	Summoned	1
Nov. 3-6	Police again evict Early Rain Covenant Church's Elder Li Yingqiang and family from their residence. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_40.html	Evicted	4
Early Nov.	Police siege 90-year-old man's home to prevent him from fulfilling his wish for baptism by Early Rain Covenant Church's pastor. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_10.html	Baptism prohibited	1
Nov. 11	Authorities cut off internet, power, water and natural gas to Early Rain Covenant Church's Elder Li Yingqiang's new home in Leshan. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_24.html	Internet, power, water, and natural gas cut off	4
Nov. 15	Police administratively detained house church leader in Kunming for five days. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/5.html	Administrative detention	1
Dec. 15	Police again harass Early Rain Covenant Church member Liu Xiaoqiong after they impede her father's baptism. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_45.html	Home intrusion and harassment	1

Dec. 16	Multiple Early Rain Covenant Church members face homelessness after landlords [typically police initiated] evict them. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_27.html	Evicted	>3
Dec. 28	Police violently raid Yunnan's Tuguadi Church after members refuse to fly national flag at church. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blogpost_94.html	Violently raided	>30

9. Miscellaneous persecution cases across mainland China

Table 9-6: A partial list of persecution cases in 2020

Date	Incident	Mode of persecution	Number of people persecuted
Feb.	Police detain Christian fasting and praying for Wuhan's pandemic. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blog-post_73.html	Church outlawed; cross demolished	>3
April 1	As church faces cross demolition in Anhui's Fuyang, officials brutalize Taiyuan-based Cornerstone Church Christians. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_10.html	Cross forcibly demolished and believers brutalized	>400
Mid-April	Anhui's Hefei authorities demolish crosses; outlaw Antioch Church in Henan's Zhengzhou. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_15.html	Church outlawed and cross demolished	>1000
April	Henan Province prioritizes suppressing rural churches; Fujian Province aggressively demolishes Christian burial sites. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_85.html	Rural churches outlawed; Christian tombs demolished	>176
Dec. 24	Police in Chengdu and Xiamen harass Christians on Christmas Eve. https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_59.html	Raided and harassed	>200

(End English version)

—China Aid Association, USA—

www.chinaaid.org

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ChinaAid 对华援助协会

2020 年度中国大陆境内基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫报告

2020 年 01 月——2020 年 12 月

对华援助协会·美国二零二一年二月一日
(02/01/2021)

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序：撒下22:19

“我遭遇灾难的日子，他们来攻击我，但耶和华是我的倚靠。”

——中文和合本圣经《旧约·撒母耳记下》第 22 章19节

2020年度主题案例图片



4月12日复活节当天，青海省西宁市东湖教会教堂遭强拆。



5月7日，江西上饶一家庭教会聚会场所被强拆。



6月12日，河南省郑州高新区孙庄基督教堂，遭强拆。



3月9日，安徽省亳州市涡阳县一教会的十字架被拆。



4月15日，安徽省合肥市肥西县三河镇的三河教堂十字架被强拆。



4月27日，安徽省合肥市内最大、有124年历史的教堂十字架遭强拆。



5月6日，安徽省淮南市潘集区一基督教教堂的十字架，遭强拆。



12月23日，山西省近120年历史的忻州浸礼会圣徒殉难碑被捣毁。



福建省疯狂拆除基督徒墓地



4月12日复活节，四川省成都秋雨圣约教会同工王军家窗户边站着警察。



5月3日，福建省厦门市杏光教会和麦子学堂遭公安、城管等数十人冲击。



8月2日早晨，江苏省徐州市道恩长老教会遭到警方冲击。



12月28日，云南省武定县土瓜地教会因拒绝政府把国旗插在教堂上，遭到暴力对待。



5月20日，广州派出所公安到广福教会调查。



12月24日晚，四川省成都市府南派出所警察在没有传唤证的情况下强行闯入秋雨圣约教会会友肖犇彪、陈艳夫妇的家，阻止他们参加平安夜网络证道。



8月23日，河南省固始县县城一家庭教会举办夏令营，被查抄。



2020年12月，中国大街上出现“圣诞节滚出中国”游行。



7月初，江苏省盐城市阜宁县羊寨镇流泉教会教堂，被政府强占改为“羊寨镇流泉村综合文化服务中心”。



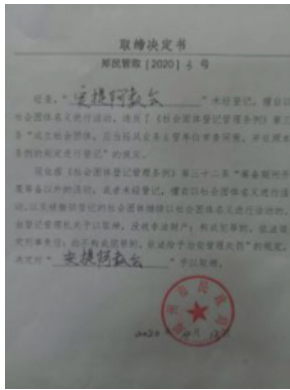
7月29日，警察闯入云南省昭通市永善苗族教会的教堂讲台。



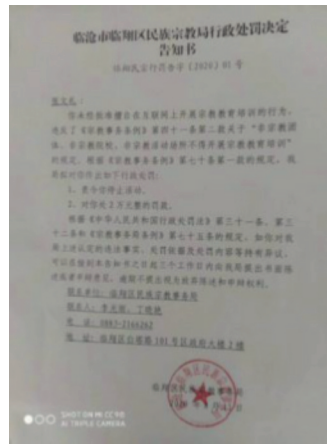
11月15日，山西省太原市警察强行阻止郇城教会主日敬拜



12月24日晚，福建省厦门市警察阻止受邀去商场唱圣诞歌曲的基督徒。



4月13日，河南省郑州市民政局对郑州市安提阿教会发出取缔决定书。



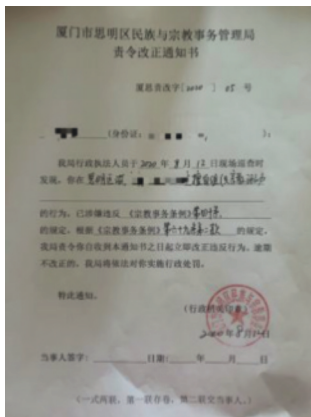
8月11日，传道人张文礼收到“临沧市临翔区民族宗教局行政处罚决定书”。



5月9日，福建省厦门市集美区民政局发布的取缔杏光教会公告。



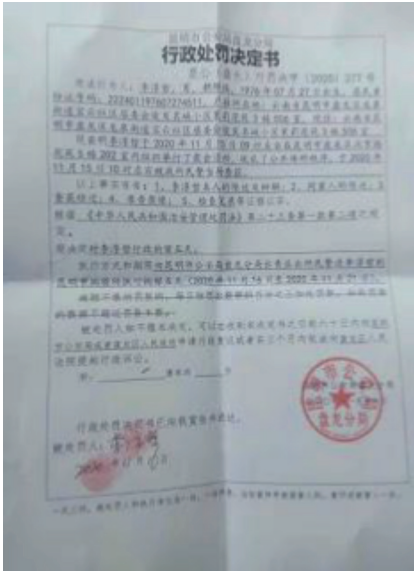
11月4日，湖北省武汉市基督徒李峰因为在街头传福音收到了由武汉市公安局武昌分局余家头派出所签发的行政处罚决定书。



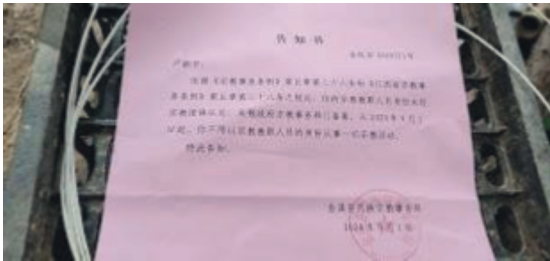
8月12日，福建省厦门市思明区民宗局向基督徒出示的“责令改正通知书”



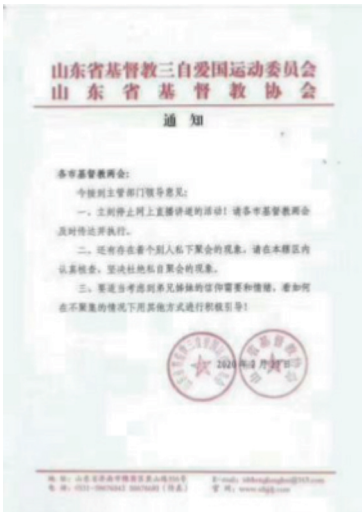
10月16日，因为基督徒聚会提供场地，厦门天海花园酒店受到福建省厦门市思明区文化和旅游局、厦门市民族与宗教事务局联合通报。



11月15日, 云南省昆明市公安局对昆明市盘龙区街道宝云社区一家庭教会负责人李淳哲发出的行政处罚决定书。



9月1日, 卢新平神父收到江西省金溪县民族宗教事务局告知书, 被禁止“以宗教教职人员的身份从事一切宗教活动”。



2月23日, 山东省基督教三自爱国会和基督教协会通知, 要求全省基督教会停止网上直播讲道活动。

【通知】关于我堂人脸识别系统信息登记的通知

无锡市基督教 无锡基督教堂 Yesterday



关于我堂人脸识别系统信息登记的通知

各位弟兄姊妹:

为坚持做好疫情防控常态化工作, 同时提升我堂针对性和精细化的牧养工作质量, 我堂特建立了信徒信息数据管理系统, 以便今后在聚会时采用人脸识别准入方式(即测温、扫码、刷脸进入), 既减少防控登记时繁琐重复工作, 又有效防止异端邪教不法分子进入堂内拉拢弟兄姊妹, 保证聚会活动平稳有序, 同时也为后期周间聚会的恢复做准备。为推进此项工作的开展, 请弟兄姊妹按照以下操作

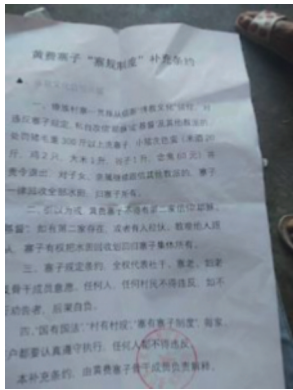
9月13日, 江苏省无锡市官方教会基督教堂在微信主页刊登, 「人脸识别系统信息登记通知」。



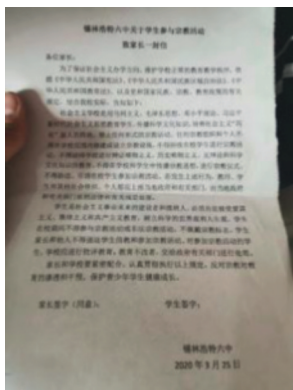
12月20日, 江苏省南京教区无锡市太湖天主堂向政府部门申请圣诞活动审批表。



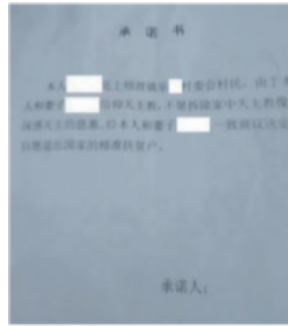
10月，中国基督教两会将书籍封面和商品介绍内容中的“基督”二字改为谐音“JD”，或直接把「基督」二字抹去。



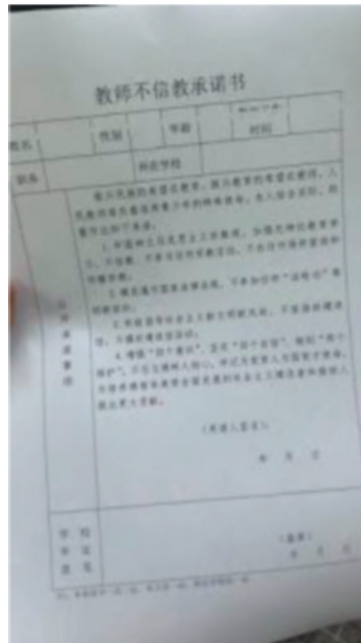
9月，云南省德宏傣族景颇族自治州盈江县黄费寨子发布《“寨规制度”补充条约》，对信奉基督教的村民实施惩罚。



3月25日，内蒙古自治区锡林郭勒盟锡林浩特市第六中学向学生家长发出禁止学生参与宗教活动的信。



6月，江西省抚州市临川区上顿渡镇乐家村一对天主教徒夫妇被逼写下放弃低保的“承诺书”。



11月，浙江省温州市《教师不信教承诺书》



3月份流出的王怡牧师在监禁中的照片



因披露武汉疫情被判四年徒刑的律师、公民记者张展



赵怀国牧师

被控“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”，面临审判的湖南省慈利县伯特利家庭教会创始人赵怀国牧师



面临刑罚的广东基督徒企业家“香柏树公司”创办者赖晋强



被控“职务侵占、妨害公务和销毁账目罪”，面临审判的河南省原阳县家庭教会牧师李军才



被控“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”面临审判的人权律师覃永沛

一、背景

(一) 疫情肆虐和宗教中国化继续狂飙

正如国家宗教事务局官网“【印象统战·2020】年度热词大盘点（四）：宗教工作篇”（2021-01-11）总结的那样，2020年度中国大陆宗教政策的关键语汇如下：

“推进宗教中国化……，……是积极引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应的战略任务。……推进宗教中国化，要持续引导各宗教根据当代中国发展进步要求进行自我调整，以社会主义核心价值观为引领，以增进“五个认同”为目标，……推动宗教中国化……。要支持宗教界在经典阐释、宗教制度、宗教组织、宗教礼仪、宗教禁忌、宗教建筑、宗教服饰、宗教艺术等方面……，自觉与中国文化和国情特点相融合……。”

1. 中央层级

宗教中国化与习近平：习近平关于宗教工作论述为指导思想，信众以习近平为核心

1月21日，中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席汪洋出席全国性宗教团体负责人迎春座谈会，汪洋强调：各宗教团体要深入学习领会习近平关于宗教工作的重要论述，全面贯彻新修订的宗教事务条例，要坚持宗教中国化方向，持续深化教义教规阐释，防范宗教领域风险隐患。

7月27日，全国政协民族和宗教委员会在京召开宗教界“加强宗教人才培养”主题协商座谈会，中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席汪洋出席会议并讲话强调：要深入学习领会习近平关于宗教工作的重要论述，坚持政治上靠得住、宗教上有造诣、品德上能服众、关键时起作用的标准，为提高宗教中国化水平、引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应提供坚实人才支撑。

11月11日，全国性宗教团体联席会议第十四次会议在北京召开，会议的主题是学习贯彻党的十九届五中全会精神，积极投身全面建设社会主义现代化强国的伟大事业。各全国性宗教团体主要负责人、驻会负责人、秘书长（总干事）及中华基督教青年会、女青年会全国协会负责人参加会议，中央统战部副部长、国家宗教事务局局长王作安出席会议并讲话。会议强调宗教界人士和信教群众：紧密团结在以习近平为核心的党中央周围，以学习贯彻党的十九届五中全会精神为动力，以推进宗教中国化为主线，扎实开展各项工作。

12月4日，中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席汪洋在北京分别会见中国佛教协会、中国道教协会第十届理事会领导班子，强调宗教团体要深入领会习近平总书记关于宗教工作的重要论述，全面贯彻党的宗教工作基本方针，自觉在党和国家事业发展大局中谋划和推动宗教事业，把广大宗教界人士和信教群众团结在党和政府周围。

宗教中国化相关法规、党规修订

10月12日，国家宗教事务局、外交部、公安部、文化和旅游部、国家卫生健康委员会、海关总署、国家市场监督管理总局、中国民用航空局公布了《伊斯兰教朝觐事务管理办法》，自2020年12月1日起实施。《办法》共七章四十二条，中国伊斯兰教协会以外的其他任何组织或者个人不得组织朝觐活动。

11月18日，《宗教教职人员管理办法（征求意见稿）》及《中华人民共和国境内外国人宗教活动管理规定实施细则（修订征求意见稿）》刊出，收集意见至12月17日。

《中华人民共和国境内外国人宗教活动管理规定实施细则（修订征求意见稿）》是1995年国务院发布“境内外国人宗教活动管理规定实施细则”以来的第二次修订，与2010年11月首次修订相比，增加了20多项规定。其中指出：中国境内外国人只可以在寺观教堂进行专场的宗教活动；没有场地的，则要向宗教局申请临时地点；而提供场地的人，则有责任举报任何违法行为。外国人宗教活动需先找中国宗教教职人员主持，其次才能找外国的教职人员主持（第11条）。外国人不得成立宗教团体或开办学院等，不得在“中国公民中非法传教、发展信徒或者接受中国公民宗教性的捐赠；开展宗教教育培训”（第21条）。条例对外国人同中国宗教界开展的宗教文化学术交流活动做出限制：宗教材料必须得到授权；外国人入境携带超过10本单行本的宗教印刷品或音像制品，必须事先申请及获得官方同意，否则可被追究刑事责任（第25条）。特别提到，曾有批评中国言行的宗教教职人员，不能在教堂讲道。身处中国大陆的港澳台居民和华侨也纳入监管，在宗教活动上等同于外国人。该细则修订将使中国宗教界和外国宗教团体或个人的交流更加困难，任何民间的宗教文化交流都将被视为非法。

《宗教教职人员管理办法（征求意见稿）》首次写明教职人员要推进宗教中国化。第3条列明宗教教职人员要热爱祖国、坚持宗教中国化等；第7条则列明教职人员要研究教义中有利于社会和谐的内容并融入讲道。

12月21日，中共中央发布中共中央政治局11月30日会议修订的《中国共产党统一战线工作条例》，提出“在宗教工作中，强调要坚持和发展中国特色社会主义宗教理论，坚持我国宗教中国化方向，坚持以“导”的态度对待宗教，提高宗教工作法治化水平，构建积极健康的宗教关系。”

强调弘扬传统

12月14日下午，全国政协民族和宗教委员会在京召开了宗教界“弘扬优良传统坚持我国宗教中国化方向”主题协商座谈会。

封杀音乐教材中包括贝多芬《欢乐颂》在内的所谓“宗教音乐”

9月27日，中国社交媒体微博和微信上，中国音乐学院指挥系教授吴灵芬一份通信纪录陆续被热传。通信纪录透露，当局发出新学期「教师纪律」指示，称「为了全面贯彻国家对教育工作的要求，要规避宗教音乐在教材中出现，包括有宗教背景的乐器音乐（如唐好色、贝九第四乐章），请教师自行调整教材，一旦出现问题个人负责」。该份「教师纪律」指示的贝九第四乐章是指贝多芬的第九号交响曲第四乐章（Beethoven Symphony No. 9）俗称《欢乐颂》，在世界文化界有相当重要地位，唐好色指德国知名作曲家瓦格纳的名歌剧《唐豪瑟》（德文：Tannhäuser）是关于爱、自由、死亡，序曲以救赎为主题。

2.地方

江苏省提出宗教活动场所“六进·四所”

1月初，南京市江宁区委民族宗教工作领导小组在谷里街道柏树社区召开全区宗教活动场所“六进·四所”创建工作推进会，“六进”即“国旗、宪法法律法规、社会主义核心价值观、中华优秀传统文化、反邪教，社会综合治理”进宗教活动场所，“四所”指“文明场所、平安场所、文化场所、生态场所”。

福建省加强宗教院校思想政治理论课建设

1 月初，福建省民族宗教厅出台了《关于加强新时代宗教院校思想政治理论课建设的意见》，要求：宗教院校主要负责人是思政课建设第一责任人，宗教院校每学期至少召开一次会议专题研究思政课建设，院校主要负责人每学期至少给师生讲授一次思政课或作一次形势政策报告。

贵州省强调从政治高度做宗教领域工作

3 月 10 日，贵州省委常委、省委统战部部长、省委宗教工作领导小组组长严朝君主持召开省委宗教工作领导小组专题会议。严朝君强调，要充分发挥各级党委宗教工作领导小组统筹协调作用，提高政治站位，从巩固党的执政地位、维护国家安全和社会稳定的高度，做好宗教领域有关工作。

青海省着眼于维护寺庙稳定

3 月 11 日，青海省委常委、统战部长，省政协党组副书记公保扎西赴尖扎县噶丹寺、泽库县夏德日寺调研，并走访民管会成员、活佛、僧众代表和驻寺干部。黄南州政协副主席赛赤·确吉洛智嘉措等宗教人士表示，一定按照党委政府的部署要求，认真贯彻落实活佛驻寺、僧尼请销假、场所网格管理等制度，管好自己的人、守好自己的门，维护好寺庙的稳定。

辽宁省禁止在殡葬场所开展宗教殡葬仪式

6 月 1 日，辽宁省民族和宗教事务委员会办公室发出“关于禁止在殡葬场所开展宗教殡葬仪式的通知”。规定各地区民族宗教事务部门不得批准在殡葬场所举行宗教殡葬仪式。各宗教团体、宗教教职人员不得在殡葬场所组织开展宗教殡葬仪式，不得设立“宗教厅”举行宗教殡葬仪式，不得为信教公民开展宗教殡葬仪式提供场所；不得在殡葬场所开展讲经讲道等宗教活动；不得经营销售和提供宗教用品。

浙江省要求学校教师签署《教师不信教承诺书》

11 月初，浙江省温州市政府要求学校教师签署《教师不信教承诺书》。由中共官方订制的《教师不信教承诺书》发放到温州龙湾区学校（小学），要求教师签署。要求填表人填写自己的姓名、性别、年龄、参加工作时间、职务及所在学校，并在四条“公开承诺事项”下签字和写下填表日期。表格中包含政治内容，要求教师：“牢固树立马克思主义宗教观，加强无神论教育学习，不信教，不参与任何宗教活动，不在任何场所宣扬和传播宗教”、“积极倡导社会主义新文明新风尚，不宣扬封建迷信，不搞封建迷信活动”。该表格还包含有“学校审定意见”一栏，填写人在完成填写后需要得到学校的审核和盖章。要求“全体教师领取《教师不信教承诺书》一式两份，会上填写；一份自留，一份会议结束后上交”。中共党员教师要“领取《共产党员不信教承诺书》一式三份，会上填写；一份自留，两份会议结束后上交。”所有表格的填写日期，“统一为 2020 年 11 月 30 日”。

内蒙古出台宗教中国化实施方案，并禁止中学生参与宗教活动

3 月 25 日，内蒙古自治区锡林郭勒盟锡林浩特市第六中学，校方向学生家长发出禁止学生参与宗教活动的信，并要求学生家长及学生承诺签名，禁止任何形式的宗教活动，任何宗教组织和个人不得在学校范围内修建或设立宗教设施，在校学生不得进行宗教活动，不得在学校和学生中传播宗教思想，进行宗教仪式。

4月8日上午，内蒙古自治区基督教两会在呼和浩特市召开“推动本区基督教中国化”动员部署视频会议披露：《内蒙古自治区关于推进坚持我国宗教中国化方向的实施方案》已经出台。

3.疫情防控与宗教关键词

“双暂停一延迟”

2月11日，全国性宗教团体联席会议第十二次会议以视频方式召开，中央统战部副部长、国家宗教事务局局长王作安出席会议并讲话；该联席会议正式提出“双暂停一延迟”，即“暂停开放宗教活动场所、暂停一切集体宗教活动、宗教院校延迟开学”。

高度警惕、维护宗教领域和谐稳定，积极推进中国宗教中国化

“重庆市加强疫情防控期间对宗教界的教育引导”(2月26日中央统战部网站)披露：重庆市统战部提出要高度警惕邪教组织和境外敌对势力趁机散布不法言论，制造恐慌、蛊惑人心、煽动对立。

5月30日，全国性宗教团体联席会议以视频形式召开第十三次会议，会议的主题是，坚决贯彻党中央决策部署，持续抓好常态化疫情防控，切实维护宗教领域和谐稳定，积极推进中国宗教中国化。

(二) 基督教中国化

1.中央层级

直接要求信徒“以习近平为核心”

12月23日，国家宗教事务局致天主教、基督教界的圣诞贺信，提出“希望天主教、基督教界的朋友们更加紧密地团结在以习近平同志为核心的党中央周围，坚持我国宗教中国化方向，坚持独立自主自办原则，深化神学思想建设，加强管理制度建设，加强教会人才培养，积极开展对外友好交流，积极投身经济社会建设，为全面建设社会主义现代化国家开好局、起好步做出积极贡献。”。

交流研讨，构建基督教中国化神学思想体系

11月17日至18日，基督教全国两会在上海崇明举行推进基督教中国化务虚座谈会，参加者来自中央统战部宗教研究中心基督教研究部、上海社会科学院宗教研究所、上海宗教文化研究中心、复旦大学的专家学者和神学院校教师。

12月14日，“中国教会圣经日”主题线下活动之“用中国人视角读《圣经》”专题研讨会在广东省广州市举行，由基督教全国两会指导、广州市基督教两会主办。研讨会上，专家学者和牧者从不同的视角与维度探讨《圣经》阅读和诠释在基督教中国化实践探索中的重要意义，试图构建以《圣经》诠释为先导的基督教中国化神学思想体系。

爱国主义教育

9月23日，基督教全国两会在上海举行中国基督教发起三自爱国运动70周年纪念会，中国基督教三自爱国运动委员会主席徐晓鸿牧师作题为“坚持中国化方向，弘扬爱国爱教传统，办好新时代的中国教会”的报告。

11月中旬，基督教全国两会组织同工分批前往上海崇明开展爱国主义教育，参观了雷锋纪念馆、三民文化村、竖河镇大烧杀遗址等爱国主义教育基地。

修订、编写有关教理书籍、教材

8月4日，《要道问答》修订座谈（培训）会在上海举行，会议成立了《要道问答》修订执笔小组。

8月11日至12日，中国基督教伦理学教材编写培训会议在山东省烟台市召开，细化、完善了《中国基督教伦理学》教材大纲，商讨了参考书目、进度，确定了会后分工落实的具体任务。

11月4日至5日，中国基督教两会主办，华东神学院承办的《基督教爱国主义教程》修订暨培训会议在中国基督教华东神学院举行。

官方教科书恶意篡改扭曲圣经故事

中国官方教科书《职业道德与法律》于2018年经中国官方教育部门编辑审核委员会审定，收集了一则基督教《圣经》约翰福音第八章中的故事，但该教科书篡改了圣经的情节，并且与故原意完全相反。圣经的原文是：耶稣就直起腰来，对他们说：你们中间谁是没有罪的，谁就可以先拿石头打他。他们听见这话，就从老到少，一个一个都出去，只剩下耶稣一人，还有那妇人仍然站在当中。耶稣就直起腰来，对她说：妇人，那些人在哪里呢？没有人定你的罪吗？她说：主啊，没有。耶稣说：我也不定你的罪。去吧，从此不要再犯罪了！但该教科书将这段圣经篡改为：耶稣曾对群情激愤要打死一个犯了罪的妇女的众人说：“你们谁要是自己没有犯罪过错，就上前来打死他。”听了这话，大家都不再向前了。当众人都退去时，耶稣拿起石头打死了这个妇女，并说道：“我也同样是个罪人。”这是明显恶意扭曲基督教的经典《圣经》，与约翰福音书八章的陈述不符合，并对基督教信奉的基督耶稣形象构成严重的歪曲和亵渎。

官方“中国基督教两会”，代替、遮盖、抹去有关基督信仰字眼

10月初，中国官方“中国基督教两会”的微信公号“天风书苑”中，出售书籍的商品资讯中，无论是书籍封面还是商品介绍内容，“基督”二字都被改为“JD”，或直接把“基督”二字抹去，变成“中国JD教三自爱国运动文选”，以及“与祖国同行，我国XX徒爱国史迹”。基督二字汉语拼音为“jī d ū”，估计是以“JD”代替。其它销售商品若有出现「神」、「主」等宗教字眼，也都被图标或色块遮盖。

2.地方层级

各地纷纷举办研讨、交流、宣讲

1月初，河南省天主教“两会”在南阳召开天主教中国化研讨会，研讨会围绕习近平总书记关于坚持宗教中国化方向的论述和《推进我国天主教坚持中国化方向五年工作规划》，共收到论文14篇，还特邀南阳师范学院教授聂振强作“国学与中华优秀传统文化”的专题讲座。

3月17日，山东省基督教两会在山东神学院举行基督教中国化历史研究座谈会。

5月19日，由山东省基督教两会主办、大益茶道院协办的“基督教中国化与茶”云上座谈会在济南举行。

8月4日至7日，云南省基督教两会在楚雄州举办了“2020年基督教中国化暨第十六期教牧培训班”。

8月14日，贵州省基督教两会举办“贵州基督教当代神学思想建设座谈会——坚持基督教中国化方向的贵州实践”。

9月3日，河南省商丘市基督教两会在直属教堂举办了一场基督教中国化研讨交流会。

9月9日至11日，云南省基督教两会在普洱市举办了第十届基督教中国化讲道交流会。

9月25日，山东省济南市基督教两会以“坚持基督教中国化方向，塑造教会良好的社会形象”为题举行了讲座。

10月20日，云南省基督教两会在昆明举办省基督教少数民族文化交流会，安排的课程有“基督教中国化的实践途径，“讲道中的气息运用”“茶道与圣道”等。

10月29日，辽宁省葫芦岛市基督教两会在文兴路基督教堂举行“基督教中国化交流研讨会”。

11月11日至13日，山东省基督教两会在济南举行了神学思想建设宣讲团培训暨讲道交流会。

11月16日至17日，内蒙古通辽市基督教两会在通辽举办了通辽市基督教纪念三自爱国运动70周年暨基督教中国化研讨会。

11月18日，广东省中山市基督教两会举办纪念三自爱国运动发起70周年暨基督教中国化学习交流交流会。

11月20日至22日，安徽省基督教两会神学思想建设讲道交流会在淮南市凤台县举行。

11月24日，广东省韶关市基督教三自爱国会在韶关市基督教韶关堂举办“基督教中国化”《广东省宗教事务条例》专题讲座。

11月24日至25日，山东省枣庄市基督教两会在耶稣堂举办基督教中国化讲道交流会暨传统文化与中医知识讲座。

11月26日，河南省基督教两会在郑州举行了“教规礼仪”专题研讨会。

11月26日，云南省民族宗教事务委员会组织、云南省基督教两会承办的云南推进“基督教中国化”研讨班在昆明市盘龙区北辰基督教堂举办。

11月26日至27日，四川省绵阳市基督教中国化神学思想研讨会在绵阳市委党校举行。

11月27日至29日，四川省基督教中国化宣讲团21位成员，在省基督教两会主席饶建华牧师、会长张贤升牧师的带领下，深入川南片区开展宣讲活动。

11月30日，河南省基督教两会在河南神学院举办了“河南省基督教中国化讲道交流会”。

12月4日，山东省基督教两会在神学院礼拜堂举行了基督教建筑中国化讲座。

山东、河南成立基督教中国化研究机构

9月16日，山东省枣庄市基督教两会基督教中国化讲道交流会暨枣庄市基督教中国化研究中心成立会议在峄城区耶稣堂举行。

10月16日，河南省基督教两会在郑州召开了2020年“基督教中国化研究室”成员第一次会议。

内蒙古基督教中国化实施动员

4月8日上午，内蒙古自治区基督教两会在呼和浩特市召开了“推动本区基督教中国化”动员部署视频会议。

广东、浙江反“邪教”，教堂成教育基地

广东省东莞市清溪镇政府政法办联合镇社会事务局、公安分局、司法分局，趁主日到基督教清溪福音堂举办反邪教宣传活动，向前往礼拜的基督徒派发《反邪教科普手册》等反邪教宣传品。另外在教堂门口旁设立反邪教宣传专栏，在教堂内设立宣传背景墙、悬挂宣传横幅、摆放宣传展板、举牌，让教堂牧师和同工在“尊重和保护宗教信仰、防范和抵制邪教侵蚀”的背景墙上签名，表达抵制邪教的决心。

浙江台州市椒江区各地街道、村文化站、宗教场所建反邪教宣传阵地，利用反邪教宣传长廊、黑板报、活动宣传架、视频、移动宣传车等。

山东提出建设“齐鲁神学体系”

6月16日，山东省基督教两会组织召开以“积极浸润中华传统文化，推进齐鲁神学体系建设”为主题的学习座谈会。

11月1日，山东省基督教两会在济南召开基督教中国化与齐鲁神学体系建设座谈会。

二、2020年度教会和基督徒在中国大陆境内遭受政府逼迫状况综述

(一) 多方打压教会、冲击教会日常宗教活动

强拆教堂甚至私人住宅等聚会场所

3月11日，江苏省宜兴市香柏树教会聚会场所遭到政府派人强拆，该教会上传到互联网的一段视频显示，聚会场所占地约两百平方米，五个工人在拆屋顶和清理现场。

4月，云南省建水县长坡脚村的一天主教祈祷所被当地政府霸占，祈祷所内的圣母堂被强拆。强拆前，圣母堂内的宗教画像和宗教标志物全被警察撕毁。信徒们被威胁，谁拦阻就打谁。

4月10日，江西省抚州市一处有约二十年历史的官方三自教堂被当局拆毁。据该教堂一名不愿具名的基督徒说，官员指该教堂无土地证，没有批文等，事实上兴建教堂的手续齐全。

4月12日复活节当天早上八点半开始，青海省西宁市城西区城建局以西宁东湖教会教堂是违章建筑，存在安全隐患为由，强行拆除，整个过程历时约两个小时。信徒披露，负责强拆东湖教堂的以西宁市政府宗教局局长李振南、西宁市委书记王晓两人为主，参与拆迁的有约10人。西宁东湖教会位于该市城西区胜利路西宁市人民公园东湖岸边，教堂由简易彩钢搭建，平时可容纳三百人聚会，绝大部分是女性教友；2003年获当地民政部门批准，成为符合官方要求的“三自教会”。但其后被政府认为脱离了政府管辖，过去数年，东湖教会曾多次遭查封、拆除等威胁。2017年12月19日，西宁市城西区消防大队就以“聚会场所存在安全隐患”、消防“不达标”为由，试图关闭这家教会。

5月7日，江西省上饶市一家庭教会聚会场所，被当局强拆。

6月初，吉林省长春市南关区三自教会红旗教堂遭到强拆。事发当天，当局出动公安、保安及街道办人员一百多人，与手无寸铁的信徒们对峙。据现场消息说，当地区政府和街道办人员曾多次找教会负责人，要求把教堂交给政府作其它用途，但被教会拒绝。红旗教堂有信徒一千多人，每个礼拜都有五、六百名信徒参加聚会，教堂内还有一所老人院。网上流传的多段视频和图片显示，众多信徒在教堂的大门口拉起“教堂是信徒的家，我们人人保护它”、“保护教会的合法权益”等横幅。一位女信徒被城管人员推倒在地，她身旁有大批手持盾牌及戴头盔的警察。

继2019年11月遭首次强拆以来，2020年，厦门杏光教会位于厦门市集美区杏林街道园博六里17号5楼为私人住宅的聚会场所又遭到两次大规模警力上门强拆。6月11日上午，当地公安及城管人员等数百人参与强拆。在一段现场视频和图片中：数百名穿制服的强拆人员，阻止信徒拍照，并大声驱赶围观和抗争者，多名戴头盔的警察手持盾牌及钢叉快速进入楼内；一名官员打扮的警察手持对讲机在指挥强拆；另有穿黑色制服的城管人员把教会用品搬到外面，抬入车内；有穿黄色T恤衫的工人把屋内的木板、玻璃框往外搬运。7月22日早上，上百位警察城管拿着拆迁工具又强行闯入，拆毁家里的装修，搬走家里的物品。信徒们试图在楼道和门口拦阻，但都被推开；他们质问警察为何私闯民宅，无一个警察回答。一位年长阿姨用手机录像，被几个女警官粗暴抢夺。

6月12日，河南省郑州市高新区孙庄基督教堂，遭到当地政府派人强拆，带领强拆的官员有高新区管委会石佛办事处党委书记赵明远、高新区管委会负责官员张良才以及郑州市高新区公安分局的梁传平等。郑州市高新区民族宗教局官员没有向孙庄基督教堂发出任何通知、没有出示任何法律文件，公安、保安等强拆人员两百多人，强行闯入教堂，搬走教会用品，并且打伤阻挠的两名女信徒，带走一位男信徒。孙庄教堂曾是农村教会，上世纪九十年代初，经郑州市中原区民族宗教局批准成为三自教会。因教堂破损成为危房，1992年，当局批出《建筑许可证》准许重建孙庄教堂。2011年开始，信徒在原址动工，次年6月，孙庄教堂建设完工并举行了献堂典礼。2013年6月，孙庄村委会突然向孙庄教堂发出拆迁通知，指该教堂建造手续不齐全，责令拆除。教会就此向当局出示建教堂前获得批准的证明。其后，当局派人将教堂周围的房子拆除，又

切断教堂的电源和水源。孙庄基督教堂有三十年历史，每周有三百多人聚会。孙庄基督教堂曾多次向郑州市统战部、郑州市高新区管委会以及该市宗教局写信，并出示政府各种批文，要求停止强拆，但无人理会。

6月24日，福建省福安市下白石镇顶头村的祈祷所收到镇政府的拆除通知，通知称该祈祷所属“违章建筑”，限期2日内信徒自行拆除。

7月中旬，安徽省淮南市凤台县石湾基督教堂面临强拆，年老的基督徒连续十四天守候在门外保护教堂，以阻止拆迁队强拆。7月27日，教会传道人刘艾佳被警察带走。从县城赶来的警察先把她扣押在村里，后被带走，不知去向。她的丈夫本在外地打工，也被警察带回当地，关进派出所。他们夫妇被关在何处无人知晓，教会的基督徒一直无法与他们取得联系。刘艾佳的婆婆由于受惊吓出现了神智不清的现象。

强拆教会所属慈善场所

5月初，福建省福州市闽清县政府下令拆除一天主教养老院，该养老院教堂的神父于6月9日被迫加入爱国会。

强拆教堂十字架

3月初，安徽省蚌埠市淮上区一教会的十字架遭到当地统战部部长带队强拆，该教会有二十多人聚会，属农村教会，聚会者均为村民；当地另一间教会的十字架，也遭到强拆，具体情况不明。

安徽省亳州市涡阳县郊区一个教会平时约有四十多人聚会，但因为“武汉肺炎”疫情，当局封村。3月13日，当地官员趁虚而入，拆除了十字架。

3月，江苏省南京一位基督徒王女士反应，全省家庭教会的十字架有九成以上被拆，未被拆的十字架大多位于偏僻的山村，也有的处于两省交界处，涉及政府管辖权问题，因此，当局暂未出手强拆。

4月15日，安徽省合肥市肥西县三河镇的三河教堂十字架被政府强拆。据当地一位信徒说，三河教堂是官方认可的三自教会，还是当地的旅游景点，“政府要求教堂负责人自行拆除。教会不愿自拆，所以被强拆。”现场视频所见，十多名带头盔的交通警察和强拆人员站在教堂大门前的两侧位置，一辆吊车将数十米高的一座十字架，从教堂顶卸下。三河基督教堂建于1914年，时属“中华基督会”，曾成立三河教区，是基督会总会下属的六大教区之一。1939至1966年期间，三河教会在庐江县施家湾、肥西沙滩、丰乐等地设立三河教会分堂，中国“文革”期间，教会活动再度停止；1978年教会归入官方，成为三自教会。1982年，三河教堂迁至三河镇现址（老堂斜对面）。1989年，教堂移址杨婆圩新建，占地1.6亩，1990年建成。2007年三河镇政府为打造所谓“经济强镇，生态新镇，历史名镇”，对教堂进行改建，拆除了教堂前楼。

4月27日上午，安徽省合肥市有124年历史，位于合肥市宿州路，1896年由美籍宣教士所建，经过数年重建工程，2009年新堂启用，合肥最著名的基督教堂的十字架，遭到当地政府强拆。

自河南之后，江西省所有三自教会都面临拆除十字架。江西九江、南昌等地自今年4月上旬起，发生多起强拆教堂及十字架事件。4月16日，南昌市新建区西山教堂十字架被强拆，官方还在教堂前方竖立五星红旗。据当地一位不愿具名的信徒说，在近两个月内，九江至少有五处教堂十字架被拆除。

5月6日，安徽省淮南市潘集区一基督教教堂的十字架，遭到当局强拆。视频所见，一名施工人员站在教堂顶，把十字架拆下。

7月7日早晨，浙江省永嘉市政府派遣上百人强行拆毁岙底基督教堂和银场基督教堂的十

字架，强拆人员带着大型吊机，先是砸毁教会多处门锁，闯进教堂打砸教会财物，有信徒在场阻拦，遭到保安员殴打，导致多人受伤。其中一位八十多岁的老人被推倒在地，有人打 110 报警，但警察不接电话。

7 月 12 日，安徽省淮南政府宗教局官员到当地一座官方认可的“三自”教堂，要求教会自行拆除教堂十字架，有信徒质问官员为何要拆十字架，该官员称“是上级指示，各地教堂外的十字架都要拆”。

7 月 26 日礼拜日，江西省信丰县小河教堂十字架遭强拆，网上可见当时强拆十字架的视频。

强拆教堂圣物

1月1日下午6点，江西省抚州市临川区政府下令强拆下璜村天主教堂圣母像。该圣母雕像由汉白玉雕刻而成，重约500千克，价值约4万元（人民币，约5800美元），安置在教堂仅6个月。圣母像被强拆前一个星期，镇政府和大队9名官员把信徒赶出教堂；2019年12月25日圣诞节，市、镇、大队和当地派出所曾派人到教堂拆下耶稣十字架圣像。

5月19日，山东省临沂市兰陵县金陵镇政府官员勒令拆除坞丘村天主教堂顶部的十字架、圣母像，理由是“它们高过了村委会”。

强行取缔、关闭教会，责令停止聚会，查抄、打砸教会

2020年2月6日对华援助协会获悉：2019年12月1日上午，浙江兰溪市派出逾300名政府人员，由身穿制服的公安开道，围困当地一个有30名基督徒聚会的家庭教会，执法人员强行闯入私人房屋清场，见稍有不从或拍照者就拳脚相加，致11名基督徒受伤流血，有的被打骨折，有的头发被连头皮拔出，有的被掐脖子，最后将不从者全部抓走恐吓后释放，并搬走全部财产。政府人员未出示任何执法文书，并将执法记录仪关闭，而仅是在现场宣称他们违返了新的宗教管理条例，对聚会地点予以取缔。

4月13日，河南省郑州市民政局对郑州市安提阿教会发出取缔决定书，从该文件编号看，这是郑州市民政厅今年初以来发出的第三份取缔教会决定书。

5月3日上午，福建省厦门市公安局出动约两百人，暴力闯入杏光教会和麦子学堂，指信徒聚会非法，禁止信徒教会。在此期间，公安抢走信徒拍照的手机，将信徒推倒在地并用膝盖压住女信徒，导致教会成员徐文平等多人受伤。当天，厦门市集美区民族与宗教事务局，向杏光教会发出《行政处罚事先告知书》，指该教会擅自设立宗教活动场所，违反了《宗教事务条例》第二十条、第二十一条、第二是二条等，拟作出予以取缔该教会的行政处罚。杏光教会要求召开听证会，被宗教局拒绝。

6月，山东省德州市临邑县两处隶属于爱国会的天主教堂口，被政府以“聚会人数少”为由取缔。

河北省定州市张蒙屯村天主教堂于2017年政府批准建成。6月2日，镇政府人员来取缔教堂，砸毁教堂的部分罗马柱，清除堂内外所有宗教标志，包括祭台、讲台、凳子、14处苦路像，瓷砖上的十字标志也用涂料遮盖，甚至教堂房顶上的鸽子装饰品也拆除。

6月6日，山东省德州市临邑县王党家村教堂内的十字架、跪凳全部被移除，门口“天主堂”的牌子被封盖。不久，崔家胡同天主教堂也以相似的方式被关闭。

7月21日，江西省抚州市崇仁县航埠镇镇委书记和派出所所长闯进曾景牧故居的天主教经堂，以“防疫”的名义驱赶信徒。

8月2日，江西省抚州市崇仁县城政府人员闯进当地有30多年历史的“小南门”天主教经堂，强行要求信徒将经堂内所有天主教标志撕掉，勒令关闭堂点。

无端或捏造罪名关押、抓捕、判处教会领袖和普通信徒，或被强迫失踪

3月14日，湖南省慈利县伯特利家庭教会创始人赵怀国牧师，被张家界市国安局以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”刑事拘留，4月2日被检察院批捕。4月，赵怀国遭到张家界国安局人员查抄，五百本宗教书籍被拉走。5月，赵怀国牧师因使用翻墙软件浏览境外媒体有关武汉疫情的报道，被移送检察院以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”起诉；7月，被检察院退回国安局补充侦察。期间，赵怀国牧师家属两次委托的律师被当局借故拒绝。10月13日，张家界市中级人民法院开庭，两位官派律师为赵怀国作减轻控罪的辩护，公诉方建议法官判处赵怀国18个月。伯特利教会成立十多年，现有信徒数百人，因未加入官方认可的三自教会，2019年被取缔。赵怀国牧师于2007年从东北来湖南张家界，为当地培养了一批同工，同时在慈利县开辟建立伯特利教会，至今，他已在伯特利教会服侍了13年之久。

8月10日，河北省正定教区地下教会主教贾治国被当局带走。此前，为关闭其创办了30年的残疾儿童孤儿院，当局对他进行了数月骚扰。贾治国主教拒绝签署禁止18岁以下未成年人进入教堂的文件，这是疫情解封后他得以重开教堂并继续管理孤儿院的一个条件。当局称，贾主教和修女们不能在没有登记（即加入爱国会受政府管控）的情况下照顾残疾儿童。

2019年2月20日，河南省原阳县家庭教会中心堂李军才牧师被涉嫌“妨害公务罪”刑事拘留，同时被捕的还有三名同工吴蕊云、板云（女）及马艳芳（女），一个月后，上述三名同工被“取保候审”。2019年2月20-21日，原阳县政府出动近两百名公安、宗教局等政府方人员，强拆中心堂的十字架；教堂内的“爱神爱人”等标语亦被清除；还在教堂内强行竖立五星红旗。2019年12月，教堂被强拆。2020年8月11日，原阳县法院一审开庭，李军才牧师被控职务侵占、妨害公务和销毁账目罪，公诉方建议刑期为6年半至9年半。至2020年底原阳县法院未作出判决。

9月1日，福建省闽东教区刘茂春神父在医院看望病人时遭到警方抓捕，后被秘密带到福安市一看守所审讯。刘茂春神父遭到酷刑虐待，警察一直在他耳边敲锣，用强光照射不许他睡觉，折磨持续数天之久。现年46岁的刘茂春神父是闽东教区司铎，曾与闽东教区辅理主教郭希锦一同住在罗江老主教府，因其拒绝签字加入爱国会多次遭打压。当局甚至还株连其亲人，自去年开始，当地政府就关闭了刘茂春神父外甥的旅行社，还多次施压、骚扰刘神父年迈的父母，企图以此逼迫刘神父签字加入爱国会。此前刘茂春神父曾在微信上发布了一个声明，表示自己如果有一天加入了爱国会，肯定是被当局动用了下三滥手段逼迫所致，并不是他本人的意愿。就在刘神父被捕的第二天，宁德市公安局下达命令将该教区另一神父朱如团抓捕，逼其签字加入爱国会。由于朱神父提前得到提醒，已经隐藏，市公安局的人正动用高科技监控技术对其进行追踪。

云南省昭通市永善苗族教会的王海牧师被警方带走两个月余，渺无音讯，10月初，其妻在中国社交媒体微信朋友圈发出求救信息，呼吁外界关注祈祷。和王海一起被抓的还有他的父母。王海牧师是官方教会认可的神职人员，于2012年12月2日，在云南省昭通市昭阳区城区基督教堂按立牧职。7月29日，云南省地方警察闯入王海牧养的教堂讲台，拿起麦克风，似乎要对会众喊话。

10月25日夜晩，贵州省贵阳市恩光教会牧师吴学超及妻子杨维被多名国安人员从家中带走，来人未出示拘留证等法律文书，并查抄了吴学超的家。他们育有3个孩子，最大的7岁，最小的才1岁9个月。吴学超夫妇被捕后，三个孩子由吴学超的父母亲代为照料。吴学超负责的恩光教会成员，多数是当地的年轻人，他们常在大学生中传福音、组织团契。当地信徒说，此次恩光教会因拒绝加入三自教会，而遭到报复，这是继2015年，贵州当局对活石教会信徒进行抓捕判刑后的又一次逼迫行动。

多方阻扰聚会：冲击聚会场所，传唤、约谈威胁

6月28日上午，江西省赣州市南康区麻双乡一基督教家庭教会，信徒们正在聚会时，受到乡政府干部带领区宗教局官员、派出所警察等二十多人冲击，阻止聚会。公安登记信徒的身份证、电话号码，把负责人和几个同工带走做笔录，还拉走了教会的圣经、诗歌本、椅子等。该教会已经成立近二十年，信徒均为当地村民，大部分是老年人。

7月5日上午，广西壮族自治区桂林恩光教会信徒举行主日敬拜时，遭遇当地宗教局官员，警察数十人驱散。据当地一位信徒说，事发上午九点多，数十名信徒们正举行主日敬拜，约三十名穿制服的警察到场，阻挠聚会，还要求信徒出示身份证，逐一登记：“警察不准我们聚会，还说我们违反了《宗教事务条例》，并记录了每一个人的身份证，多位长老被带到派出所做笔录。”

8月2日早晨，江苏省徐州市道恩长老教会的牧师方晓军及部分信徒在教会的一个基督徒家里聚会，其余大部分信徒仍在网上参与敬拜。这个小规模的线下聚会遭到警方冲击，方晓军牧师被警察带到派出所直至中午才获释。

8月21日晚7:30，广州圣经归正教会东莞小组的十几个基督徒在一起查经，突然闯入十几个警察、国保和宗教局的工作人员，三人被带到派出所，到夜里，两位被释放回家，传道人杨俊以“招摇撞骗罪”被拘留一天。

10月25日上午九点左右，贵州省贵阳市花溪区家庭教会恩泽团契带领人戴延坤传道和信徒在一起敬拜时，遭到约10名警察等官方人员冲击。包括戴延坤传道在内的10名聚会者，被带到派出所传唤数个小时。当晚九点左右，戴延坤传道再度被公安带走拘留。传唤期间，公安强行要教会信徒换上印有拘留所番号的囚服，做笔录，还要求每一个人签署一份所谓的承诺书，还追问教会的财务状况，资金来源以及奉献情况，登记每一个信徒的个人资料。

11月15日上午九点左右，山西省太原家庭教会“郇城教会”主日敬拜正在进行，门口突然闯进一些武警，要求他们停止敬拜。经交涉之后当地派出所赶到，武警离开。派出所的警察以教会成员没戴口罩为由要求他们停止敬拜。传道人安彦魁希望主日敬拜结束再跟警察交流，被警察粗暴地抓住脖子，发生了肢体冲撞。安彦魁传道和他妻子、包括几位用手机拍照的基督徒共7人被带走。先被带到派出所，后都带着手铐从派出所出来被带到其它地方。

云南省昆明市盘龙区街道宝云社区一家庭教会负责人李淳哲，11月15日上午，在昆明市盘龙区北京路花苑5栋202室住所聚会时，被当地长青派出所公安冲击，在场的人都带到派出所做笔录，对李淳哲行政拘留五天，并处罚金。

12月30日夜里10:45，山西省太原郇城归正教会八位基督徒在安彦魁的家里查经时，突然闯入三四十个国保，几个国保对付一个基督徒，把他们全部就地控制。后来，国保搜查安彦魁的家之后，拿走了教会书籍和唱诗班的诗袍，并把安彦魁和五位基督徒带去了派出所。直到12月31日晚十点才陆续有人被释放，零点左右，其他五位基督徒全部获释；而安彦魁被行政拘留15天。

人脸识别监控系统进官方教会，安装监控探头向家庭教会蔓延

据信，年初以来，甘肃、河南、江西等地宗教场所负责人被要求安装人脸识别摄像头。

3月底，山东省济宁市金乡县政府部门要求在各基督教和天主教教会安装监控；该省菏泽市成武县统战部要求官方教堂安装监控，用来监控教堂讲道和信徒状况。

4月，宁夏回族自治区中卫市至少40处宗教场所安装高端人脸识别摄像头。

5月20日，4名派出所警察到广东省广州市广福家庭教会，调查信徒们聚会的情况。26日，该教会牧师马超去教会参加祷告会，发现教会门外和楼梯口被安装监控探头，探头指向教会门口。

9月13日，中国江苏省的一座官方教会无锡市基督教堂在社交媒体微信主页刊登，「人脸识别系统信息登记通知」，按照该教堂建立的信徒信息数据管理系统，凡参加聚会人士必需先经过程序员的脸部扫描，经人脸识别后才获准进入教堂，其他识别还包括测量体温、数码测验。获

准进入教堂的信徒，需按操作流程填写个人资料，采用微信号录入个人讯息、头像照片必须是其本人。

剥夺教会领袖教职

7月15日，河北省邢台市南宫市凤岗街道基督徒王宏泽，收到当地街道办发出的“提醒告诫书”，称王宏泽在未备案的场所参加宗教活动，并讲经。根据国务院《宗教事务条例》等相关法律法规，未取得或者已丧失宗教教职人员资格的，不得以宗教教职人员的身份从事活动；非宗教团体、非宗教院校、非宗教活动场所、非指定的临时活动地点不得组织、举行宗教活动，不得接受宗教性的捐赠；特此提醒告诫。

因拒绝参加中共天主教爱国会组织，9月1日，卢新平神父收到江西省金溪县民族宗教事务局一份告知书，称他的“宗教教职人员的身份未经宗教团体认定，未经政府宗教事务部门备案，从20209月1日起，不得以宗教教职人员的身份从事一切宗教活动”。

禁止网上直播讲道以及神学培训

2月23日，山东省基督教三自爱国会和基督教协会发出通知，要求全省基督教会立刻停止网上直播讲道活动，并要求各教会核查杜绝私自聚会现象。

5月23日，湖北省武汉基督教福音布道团在网上向众信徒传福音，被宗教局、警察、街道办等13个部门官员冲击，一位姓骆的传道人被带走四个多小时。去年同期，武汉福音布道团被当地宗教部门取缔，当局指该教会“非法讲道”。

云南省临沧市临翔区传道人张文礼，通过网络通讯工具，对教会同工开展神学培训，因受到警方监控，于8月11日收到“临沧市临翔区民族宗教局行政处罚决定告知书”，称其违反了《宗教事务条例》第四十一条第二款规定：非宗教团体、非宗教院校、非宗教活动场所不得展开宗教教育培训。该“处罚决定书”给予张传道两万余人民币处罚，并要求其立即停止活动。

打击教会横向联合

11月初以来，北京一个家庭教会的祷告网络“北京教牧联合祷告会”面临当局的调查，据信这是正在进行的统一行动计划，凡加入这个祷告网络的教牧成员均受到当局的盘问，部分成员的家庭教会被关闭。“北京教牧联合祷告会”（简称：北京联祷会）是一个松散的祷告网络，这个祷告网络吸引了北京许多城市家庭教会的教牧加入。据信至少有一个来自省级政府部门下达了专门关于北京联祷会的文件。北京联祷会的雏形和发起源于2004年的联合圣诞庆典，后由北京守望教会创始人兼前主任牧师金天明牵头，初衷是希望通过祈祷带来教会复兴与宣教运动；发展至今，北京联祷会担负着北京家庭教会内外事宜的代祷，随着家庭教会网络的扩大，代祷项目和成员已经不限于北京地区。

政府人员有组织阻止家庭教会基督徒进教会敬拜

4月26日主日，安徽省蚌埠市五河街道办、社区和各村村干部都安排人员，一大早就到家庭教会门口看守，以阻止基督徒进入教会敬拜。为此，有的教会不得不把聚会时间提前到早上5点到7点半，等政府部门的人赶到之前结束聚会，有的教会只好临时更换场地。更多教会不得不分散成小组在家聚会，以躲避政府的检查。

持续驱赶被取缔家庭教会

山西太原的家庭教会房角石教会自 2019 年 6 月 16 日被取缔后，行事低调，但仍然遭到当局驱赶，虽然教会多次搬迁聚会点，但始终无法安静聚会：“无论我们在哪里聚会，公安都会找我们，然后向房东施压，要求房东解除与教会的租赁合同，逼教会离开”。4 月初，房角石教会被房东逼迁后，房东拒绝退回租房押金。教会一同工向房东追讨房屋押金时，遭到殴打。一位信徒说，打人者是房东雇佣的社会无业男子；现场视频显示，几名男子将一信徒按倒在地。

持续逼迫教会领袖

刘江东神父原是河南省郑州教区二七区铭功路天主教堂本堂神父，兼任民管会主任，负责郑州教区六处堂口，于 2005 年晋铎并经中共政府认可。2018 年 9 月，刘江东神父因为不服从宗教政策，被郑州市爱国会和宗教事务局虚假指控“财务混乱”、“挪用公款”。10 月 10 日，刘江东神父被抓捕被判刑一年两个月，并被爱国会和宗教事务局撤销神父备案和所有的教务职务。2019 年 12 月 9 日，在看守所的关押期满，刘江东神父获释。2020 年 1 月 1 日，他回到自己曾服事了 13 年的在郑州教区的教堂，却发现自己曾经的住所的锁被换了。当教堂的人同意刘神父进房间后，他发现整个屋子都被翻了一遍，自己的很多东西都不见了。2020 年 1 月 10 日，当地宗教事务局和公安局找他谈话，要求他第二天离开郑州教区。当局还威胁他以前的教友，如果以后请他到自家做弥撒，或者收容他，就处罚 20 万元人民币（约 2.9 万美元）。刘神父被逼得走投无路，无家可归。

7 月 10 日下午，北京基督教锡安教会主任牧师金明日，被当地警察带到派出所传唤两个多小时，警察要求他取消第二天即 7 月 11 日举办的公益讲座《基督教与中国大学教育》。

逼迫教会领袖加入官方教会

福建省福安市赛岐天主堂本堂黄神父 4 月 2 日被政府人员带走，后遭到“熬鹰”酷刑（长时间剥夺睡眠）4 天 4 夜。2 日傍晚，黄神父被国保人员押到山上一个偏僻的秘密审讯基地，被关在一个装有摄像头的小房间内，国保人员 24 小时轮班看守不让他睡觉，并用强光灯不停地照射他，还威胁他说如果不签字加入爱国会就不放他。整整 4 天 4 夜，黄神父被折磨得筋疲力尽，精神几近崩溃，最终签了字，国保人员还逼他说服其他地下神父签字，并许诺说服一个就给他 5 万元人民币（约 7000 美元），被黄神父拒绝。

4 月初，福建闽东教区郭希锦辅理主教和刘茂春神父都遭到警方威胁，要求加入爱国会。

7 月，江西省崇仁县马鞍镇一天主教经堂被政府人员要求把教友的名字交给政府，并被警告称该教会若不加入爱国会，聚会就是犯法。

禁止教会信徒公开传福音

江西一位信徒大卫披露，以前他们可以公开传福音，即使当地居委会人员或警察看见，大多数情况下，不会干预，但是现在会被处以行政拘留。

7 月 3 日，浙江省衢州两名基督徒在江西抚州的一条街上传福音，被警察处以行政拘留 10 天。

一位河南籍牧师说，7 月上旬江苏省各地有十多名基督徒因上街派发福音单，被公安行政拘留，如果以此推算，全国三十多个省市自治区，被拘留的人数可能达三、四百人以上，而且这是 7 月上旬的 10 天之内。可是获释者都不敢对外公开被拘留的详情。

8 月 3 日，湖南省衡阳基督徒陈文生上街传福音时被警察抓捕，被处以拘留 10 天的处罚。

11月2日傍晚六点半左右，现年33岁的基督徒李峰，在武汉市武昌区销品茂路边，手持扩音喇叭，大声向周围的人群以及路过的人，宣讲基督教福音。很快，李峰的行为招来了附近的警察，警察当场夺走了李峰的扩音喇叭。11月4日，李峰收到了由武汉市公安局武昌分局余家头派出所签发的行政处罚决定书（昌公（余）行罚决字（2020）13985号），对李峰处以警告的行政处罚。

（二）公开敌视基督教、限制福音传播和冲击有关基督信仰社会活动

打击所谓非法宗教活动、主要指向基督教家庭教会

4月，河南省濮阳市委统战部副部长于宏宾在濮阳日报撰文，罗列了所谓非法宗教活动具体表现方式，包括：未经批准，在宗教活动场所以外的地方进行有组织的宗教活动；未经批准，擅自编辑、翻译、出版、印刷、复制、制作、发行、销售和传播宗教类非法出版物和音像制品；未经登记和批准，私设活动点；未经批准，擅自新建、改建、扩建宗教活动场所或者修建其他建筑变相用以宗教活动等。文章特别提到要“坚决防范网上非法传教、境外渗透和开展非法活动”，禁止外国人在中国境内成立宗教组织、从事传教活动等。

8月20日，河南省信阳市固始县民宗局发布通告，在8月20日至9月20日期间，在全县范围内开展为期一个月的排查、打击非法宗教活动的集中行动。通告公布了举报电话，鼓励收集宗教活动的视频、图像或录音，举报给所在地民宗局或乡镇街道办。对举报者奖励500元，并承诺为他们保密。

以上皆被河南省家庭教会牧者解读为河南正为下一步打击家庭教会作前期准备。

清除基督教除十字架外其它标识、符号，墓地也不例外

江西省官方规定基督徒墓碑后面竖立十字架也不允许。2019年，江西省一个官方“三自”教会女信徒去世，家人在她的墓碑上画了一个十字架，又在墓碑后面竖立一个十字架。一周内，就被当地政府人员下令铲除，官员还威胁死者家属，如果拒绝拆除十字架，将强行挖坟。

4月16日，浙江省温州市苍南县4个政府人员勒令当地天主教教会负责人将王仲法神父墓碑上的“神父”两个字除掉，并威胁称如果不照办就毁掉王神父墓碑，政府人员还要求将做弥撒场地的棚、地板全部拆掉，并把墓地边上的房子（供神父做弥撒前换衣服）改成公厕。教会负责人被逼无奈只得照办。

山西省北部长治市所辖襄垣县的赵家岭村是拥有二百多年历史的天主教徒聚居村，所有村民都是天主教徒。自19世纪以来，该村庄便是举世闻名的朝圣地。今年五月开始，当局开始整顿赵家岭天主教徒的私宅庭院门楣匾牌上与信仰相关的字眼，这些字汇是他们对上帝恩典或祝福的信仰表达。当局强制房主将门庭上的信仰字汇“恩惠和畅”改为“家事万事和”、“恩惠满家园”改为“幸福满家园”，“恩光普照”改为“清雅贤居”，并移除村街道上标有“圣母大街”的路牌，改为“和谐大街”，将路牌上的字眼“天堂之门”改为“玫瑰之门”。此外，移除建筑物上所有代表其信仰的用语，例如：耶稣，天堂，圣母马利亚以及圣人的图像，街道两旁显示的圣经经文被歌颂共产党的口号所取代。

强行占有教堂等聚会场所，改作它用

4月，云南省建水县长坡脚村的一天主教祈祷所被当地政府霸占，祈祷所内的圣母堂被强拆。6月，为了防止信徒再到祈祷所念经，当地政府在圣母堂旧址上搭起了一个红白喜事活动场所。

江苏省盐城市阜宁县北周庄基督教堂占地960平方米，有信徒约170人。当局指北周庄基督教会未经政府宗教事务部门登记备案，无“两证”手续，于2019年10月被阜城街道统战办公室取缔。2020年5月，阜城街道将教堂改为了“北周庄村文化大院”。目前，该教会信徒们已经无法正常进行聚会活动。

3月，江西省鹰潭市童家镇政府人员要求将一天主教堂取缔，改造为娱乐场所。5月10日，政府人员组织村民进入教堂进行娱乐活动。

江苏省盐城市阜宁县羊寨镇流泉村流泉教会教堂占地343平方米，有信徒160人，分别来自于流泉村和苏水村。2019年被阜宁县统战部以“抢占农村文化阵地”的理由取缔。2020年7月初，流泉教会教堂被当地镇政府强行占有，改为“羊寨镇流泉村综合文化服务中心”，向村民宣传习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想，传递所谓正能量。

销售基督教、购买基督教书籍皆被视为非法

1月1日，湖北省武汉市公安局致电胡先生，称当天抓获一个在电商网站上卖基督教书籍的人，通过店内记录查到胡先生曾在该店买书，将前往胡先生所在地录口供。当晚九点，胡先生和两名来自咸宁市的国保见面，全过程询问了几个有关购书的问题，并且通过胡先生电商网站的购书记录截图取证。国保告诉胡先生，基督教书籍不再是简单的宗教书籍，关乎意识形态的问题，并强调说：“中国支持的宗教自由是在党领导下的自由。”

广东省中山市两名基督徒梁汝瑞、朱国清涉及印刷宗教书籍《儿童启蒙圣经》7000册，其中梁汝瑞于去年11月23日被刑事拘留，同日被中山市公安局取保候审；朱国清则被刑拘一个月后，于12月25日被中山市检察院批捕。2020年2月24日，该案由中山市第一市区检察院以非法经营罪起诉。起诉书称，梁汝瑞对指控的犯罪事实和证据没有异议，并自愿认罪认罚；建议判处梁汝瑞有期徒刑二年八个月至三年二个月，并处罚金人民币二万元至三万元。起诉书并未说明同案被告朱国清（朱国清的户籍地为河南省南阳方城县）的立场。据称，朱国清拒绝认罪，家属已为其委托了辩护律师。

从山东省聊城市高唐县赵寨子镇逃亡美国的基督徒界立建从美国给父亲寄快递包裹包括六本《圣经》和一些传福音之类的文字资料。9月16日上午，他67岁的父亲前往镇上的快递站领取包裹回家途中，被一伙人带到镇公安派出所铐押审讯。警察说涉嫌走私邪教书籍，境外输入邪教书籍，他被录指纹，拍照片，抽血，抽取生物系统信息。在审讯中，警察了解到界立建的姑姑及其儿子、儿媳和女儿都信奉基督教。于是，警察到了界立建姑姑和姑姑女儿家，找《圣经》和基督教用品，把家里基督教挂历、耶稣像和相关图片撕下来，还砸碎一个相框的玻璃，撕下裱在里面的以马内利十字绣；然后派出所人员拿上这些东西，把界立建姑姑及其儿媳、女儿和七岁的孙子一起带到赵寨子镇派出所。派出所逼迫界立建姑姑的儿媳，给在北京上班的界立建的表哥打电话，让他从北京赶回来。他们拍着桌子问界立建一家，家里的宗教资料从哪里来，还有什么同伙，一个月聚会几次等等，威胁说是犯罪行为。警察还拿着《圣经》打界立建姑姑女儿和儿媳的头部，并把《圣经》一页页撕毁，还威胁要让他们把这些纸张吃下去、喝下去。当晚从北京赶到赵寨子镇派出所的界立建的表哥被警察铐上双手，高唐县国保大队的郭廷伟对他又打又扇耳光。当天，界立建父亲和亲戚一大家人被要求几十遍地抄写自己书写和签名的所谓悔过书，还写了保证书和反邪教责任书，界立建姑姑与儿媳、孙子当晚深夜才被放走，其他人在第二天，9月17日才被放。界立建父亲、表哥、表嫂和表姐的手机、身份证和医保卡都被警察收走。最后派出所拿出一张习近平的塑料画像，让界立建的表姐和表嫂带回家贴墙上，说家里不能放耶稣像，而要放习近平像。

浙江省临海市基督徒张小麦（原名陈煜），因开设网上书店“小麦书房”销售基督教书籍，于2019年9月12日以“网上销售非法境外宗教出版物”的罪名被捕，随后中共公安部通报全国，各地国保警察同时传讯了上万名曾在小麦书房买过书的基督徒取证买书细节，讯问集中在王怡牧师的《福音的政变》一书，要求买家上交此书，警察还对购书人从小到大的经历、家庭、工作、阅读

取向、宗教信仰状况等做了笔录。2020年9月27日一审判决，称张小麦向1万多人售出2万多本书，其中771种为境外出版物。张小麦被以非法经营罪判刑7年、并处罚金20万，所扣押12864本书予以销毁。11月4日，陈煜的妈妈为被关押在浙江省临海看守所的儿子发出一封代祷信，呼吁法院、检察院二审还儿子公道，呼求上帝坚固她自己、狱中的儿子以及恶劣信仰环境下其他基督徒的信仰。

抓捕圣经播放器有关商家

7月2日下午16:00，公安人员在广东省深圳市宝安区西乡街渔村横林大厦701A单元抓走了深圳市生命树科技发展有限公司的傅选娟、邓天永、冯群豪、韩丽。7月3日，四人因销售圣经播放器，涉嫌所谓“非法经营罪”被深圳市公安局宝安分局拘留。8月6日，经宝安区检察院批准，四人涉嫌“非法经营罪”被逮捕，其家人和律师都被威胁，不得透露案情。

傅炫娟是深圳市生命树科技发展有限公司法人；自公司成立以来，邓天永和冯群豪就开始在该公司工作，邓天永负责审核并管理电子播放器中下载的内容；冯群豪是公司的技术人员，负责复制和刻录经过邓天永审核的相关视频以及售后维修；韩丽担任前台并管理财务，负责包装、运输以及公司的财务支出结算。宝安区检察院起诉书建议判处傅炫娟有期徒刑五年，邓天永三年有期徒刑和罚款，冯群豪三年有期徒刑和罚款，韩丽一年零六个月有期徒刑和罚款。11月27日，该案在宝安区法院第六审判庭开庭，12月9日第二次开庭。

赖晋强是一位基督徒企业家，他所在教会属于中国家庭教会的一个福音派信仰团体“中华福音团契”，他是该团契的成员。2007年，赖晋强与几位基督徒企业家合作创办了“福音通公司”，主要生产一种简易的圣经语音播放器，朗读者事先将录制好的圣经语音储存在SD记忆卡中，使用者只需简单的操作，就可以聆听圣经语音。这种播放器在年长视力减弱的老年基督徒群体中受到普遍的欢迎。2009年，由于公司合作者的退出，赖晋强创办了“香柏树公司”。由于赖晋强拥有巨大的教会营销网络，以及公司经营得当，他的公司迅速在同行商家中脱颖而出，成为中国销量最大的圣经播放器公司，月产量达4万台。赖晋强将部分盈利用于支持教会和各种福音事工，如提供房屋供教会聚会使用，他自己也参与教会的服事。2019年，赖晋强突然被警察抓走，在监禁了16个月后，2020年12月7日，案件在深圳宝安法院审理，家属获准通过视频参加庭审。诸多关注此案的人士认为赖晋强一案不是纯粹的经济案件，“非法经营罪”的指控只是掩饰中共当局进行宗教迫害的意图。

政府严加限制教会、信徒和大众过圣诞节

2020年圣诞前夕，中共当局将禁止圣诞的禁令下达到了科级以上部门；科级以上基层部门采用口头方式宣讲文件内容。禁令显示：中国政府将贯彻禁令的力度作为考核单位本身与单位责任人的指标，并将考核结果与一线人员的晋升、奖惩挂钩。例如一位李姓女基督徒披露，她工作的学校两天前给了她一份信仰状态的问卷表，她如实填写了自己基督教信仰的情况。校长收到表格后在办公室严肃地找她谈话：要求她遵守新的宗教事务条例，并提醒她教育部门有关于宗教信仰的集体考核与个人考核办法；如果集体考核，所有教职工会因一名教职工受处分而全部遭受处分。校长告诫这位李姓女基督徒说如果走到这个地步，她将无法留在学校继续工作。

中共对学校也采取严格的圣诞节禁令。在某高校，校方对学生发出通知：“1. 12.24和12.25需要待在学校，舍长统计好各个宿舍的定位情况，晚上7:00和9:00各一次。(不能离开学校)，统计不清楚就只能全体到自习室自习了，所以请各位同学重视！2. 响应国家号召，反对过洋节，24和25号不允许吃苹果和买苹果，被抓到直接处分，昨天辅导员已经讲了处分具体情况，请各位同学注意!!!”“微信头像带有圣诞帽的，请及时更换头像。”

圣诞节之际，大街上出现“圣诞节滚出中国”的公开游行，在中国的现实政治状况下，没有

官方的许可，民间的自发游行是不可能的。

中国对城市教会的圣诞庆祝活动加以限制，官方教会也不例外，举办圣诞节活动需要经过多个部门的审批。12月20日，江苏省南京教区无锡市太湖天主堂向当地政府部门提出申请平安夜和圣诞日（24-25日）三场为时大约六七小时的圣诞节活动。12月24日披露出来的申请表格上显示包括本堂在内，以及各个中共机构一共12个红色印章，并且申请活动人数限制在250人。

12月24日平安夜七时许，成都市府南派出所警察在没有传唤证的情况下强行闯入成都秋雨圣约教会会友肖萃彪、陈艳夫妇的家，试图阻止他们参加教会的平安夜网络证道。警察对着他们近距离拍照，陈艳也用手机拍他们，于是发生了肢体冲突。警察把肖萃彪按在地上，并试图用同样的方法对付肖太太。其中警号为007485的林可警官显得情绪格外激动，动作特别粗暴。肖萃彪提醒警察肖太太已怀孕，警察才住手，但仍然抓扯、抢走肖太太手机。引来邻居们围观。好心的邻居请警察出示传唤证，警察拿不出传唤证，才冷静下来，停止了肢体冲突。后来，警察逼着肖太太删除手机里所拍照片才把手机还给她。肖萃彪夫妇的两个幼童在屋里看到父母被侮辱的场景受到严重惊吓。

平安夜11:00左右，厦门巡司顶杨希伯传道也在脸书透露了厦门基督徒因被湖里万达广场邀请演唱圣诞歌曲而被派出所叫停的消息。商场平安夜的演唱会晚上7:00开始，8:10左右，演唱会刚进行一半，数位宗教局官员和国保同时出现，强行中断了演唱会，并把两位基督徒带到派出所，直到11:00才释放他们。一位现场的基督徒回忆道，她看到穿警服的人开始约谈一些人，后来群众开始围观。有一对年轻的情侣站在一起祷告。接着台上有人正式宣布“由于某些原因演出到此结束”，随后安保开始清场。

平安夜，北京天主教西什库教堂被官方禁止开放：该教堂门口被一群身穿黑色制服、手持防爆器械的保安把守，阻挡人们进教堂庆祝祈祷。

强拆捣毁基督徒的墓地、墓碑

福建省宁德市霞浦县政府，去年12月份疯狂拆除基督徒的墓地合计共176座，并将这些地存入土地储备中心，以原地的十几倍高价出售，谋取暴利。现场图片显示：有众多带有十字架的基督徒的墓地被拆毁；墓地位于半山坡上，属于山地，并不适合耕种。

10月中旬，山西省地方政府下令夷平该省运城市一座瑞典传教士的墓园，被毁的传教士墓园是一个世纪前在山西的20多名传教士的安息之所，同时，一座由当地家庭教会修缮，用于接待参访墓园旅客的旧房也被拆毁。

12月22日，山西省有着近120年历史的忻州浸礼会圣徒殉难碑被政府捣毁。1900年8月9日，八位英国宣教士和中国基督徒四十余人，被义和团在忻州东门里杀害，其中最年长的一对英国牧师夫妇年仅45岁；他们被埋葬在南关，并立碑纪念。按照损坏现场的视频显示，破坏后的墓地一片凌乱，地上躺着一个黑底白字的墓碑，墓地的石块被掀翻。

基督徒家庭有关孩子的聚会分享也被冲击

7月初，福建省厦门市巡司顶教会一个基督徒家庭给5岁的孩子过生日，邀请了几个基督徒家庭的孩子到家里庆祝，被长期看守他们的国保威胁恐吓。

8月12日上午10点，福建省厦门市巡司顶教会的十多个妈妈带着孩子在其中一位基督徒的家里聚会，分享育儿心得，遭到警方的冲击。警察在没有携带任何搜查证及相关法律文件下，就在居委会的带领下跟民宗局的人一起强行闯入搜查。几位基督徒妈妈却因拍摄被呵斥、恐吓、粗暴抢手机，并被反手扣到派出所，直到下午才被释放。厦门思明区民宗局向她们发了一份责令改正通知书。

8月21日晚，巡司顶教会40个年轻基督徒在海边聚餐，一起唱诗歌和短暂分享，然后亲子

活动。宗教局和派出所如临大敌赶往现场，阻止活动，宗教局长亲自出马拍摄每个人的头像。

限制、禁止教会信徒婚丧礼仪

3月份，河南省洛阳一教堂负责人准备给亲属在教堂举办婚礼，村干部说，必须先经宗教局同意，即使可以举行，18岁以下的不得入内，所有参加者须实名登记。

5月1日，山西省临汾市一基督徒夫妇请教会乐队为儿子婚礼唱赞美诗，后遭警方传唤。警察训斥道，“谁说有天堂？政府不准唱赞美天堂的歌！”

8月，湖北省鄂州市一个三自教堂的牧师和10多名信徒为一老年信徒送葬，围绕棺木唱诗，政府人员赶来后将他们驱散。

8月，河南省安阳市一个基督教家庭请唱诗班和乐队为逝去的家人送葬，政府人员威胁说“教会的人来一个抓一个”，教友均被吓跑。

8月27日，河南省新野县一名73岁家庭教会基督徒的葬礼队伍遭遇警方骚扰，扛十字架等宗教物品的教友在墓地被抓上警车，其他信徒逃散。

浙江温州基督徒王先生在接受美国之音的采访时说：“在殡仪馆举行教会教友葬礼，就是不让开音响，不让你搞隆重活动，有时我们要租一个大厅，但是现在受到限制。不信耶稣的葬礼可以开音响，信耶稣的葬礼则不让开。”

查抄家庭教会夏令营

河南省信阳市固始县宗教局、公安局以及联合城管执法大队三十多人，8月23日上午对该县位于信合大道固始第三中学北校区附近的一个信徒以老年人为主的家庭教会，进行所谓“执法行动”，他们没有穿制服，也不出示警官证，一进门就录像，拍照，还把教会负责人王光明的妻子带到派出所。当天，教会正举办夏令营，组织小学生学习钢琴、吉他和乐理知识，教会负责人王光明家的私人财产，包括电脑投影、桌子椅子、电风扇，音响都被拉走。王光明妻子夏灵芝不满教会用品被公安扣留一个多月不归还。9月27日上午，夏灵芝去固始县番城街道办事处，和宗教局官员王政交涉。在此期间，夏灵芝和王政、杨光等至少三位官方人员就为何要扣查教会用品展开辩论。夏灵芝因情绪激动、血压升高，手脚等全身颤抖，口吐白沫，被送往医院抢救。

教会因拒绝政府插国旗遭暴力冲击

12月28日，因在场信徒拒绝云南省武定县政府带着一大群人试图强行把国旗插在土瓜地教会教堂门口，信徒遭到暴力对待。从流传出的视频可见：大量工作人员分别抓住一些基督徒，反扭住他们的手向他们施暴，想把他们拖上车，有其他基督徒发出呼救声和哭声，场面看起来很混乱。

惩罚基督徒宗教活动场地的提供者

10月16日，福建省厦门市思明区文化和旅游局、厦门市民族与宗教事务局联合发出通报，称厦门天海花园酒店有限公司在2020年6月28日至8月9日期间违反宗教事务条例，多次为基督徒聚会提供场地。按照宗教事务条例第40条和第71条的规定，对天海花园酒店有限公司予以警告，没收基督徒在这里的消费8300元，并处以2万元的罚款。并警告辖区内其他宾馆、酒店不得接待基督徒或其他宗教信徒用于宗教活动。

信徒扫墓也遭监控

4月4日，江西省余江教区一些神父、信徒到前主教曾景牧坟前祭扫纪念其去世4周年，遭到警察全程监控。

专定村规惩罚基督徒村民

9月初，云南省德宏傣族景颇族自治州盈江县黄费寨子发布了所谓《“寨规制度”补充条约》，盖有村委会公章。说什么“国有国法”、“村有村规”、“寨有寨子制度”，对信奉基督教的村民实施惩罚，责令退教，如果继续相信耶稣，要没收全部水田，归寨子所有，并警告村民，如不听从，“后果自负”。

在香港工作的两名修女回中国大陆期间遭关押

随着香港国安法的实施，2020年中共持续加强对香港的控制及消除异见声音，香港教区也成为目标。5月，为梵蒂冈在香港的一个非正式外交使团工作了五年的两名修女在返回河北省家乡探亲时，被扣押。两名修女都是40多岁，她们被关押3周后获释，但被软禁在寓所，被要求不得离开中国大陆。中国国安已加强监控修女所在的外交使团。中共当局拘捕神父时有发生，但是关押修女却极为罕见。有香港教区高层表示，中共正试图利用拘押两名修女，借机施压，希望关闭这个外交使团，甚至将2018年的中梵主教任命临时协议进一步涵盖至香港教区，扩大对香港教区的控制，左右香港教区主教人选。

（三）迫害公共领域追求公义的基督徒

迫害基督徒民主、异议人士

春节前，住在杭州市的浙江省基督徒维权人士李青在北京国家信访局为丈夫被谋杀案上访，1月8日，她在北京南站被杭州截访人员送回当地，被以涉嫌寻衅滋事罪行拘15天。3月27日开始，住在杭州市的李青家门外，几名便衣24小时站岗；她与女儿想外出购买粮食、药物，被几名便衣阻拦，强行拖她回家；她提出抗议，几经争取，才被5人押送到医院配药，之后不准离家。

北京“圣爱团契”教会信徒蒋湛春于2019年9月26日在河北出租屋被抓回镇江句容市，被镇江市润江区公安局以涉嫌寻衅滋事罪刑拘；10月25日，改由句容市公安局指定监视居住4个月。2020年2月27日，其妻马玉珍收到江苏省镇江市京口区公安局的刑拘通知书，蒋湛春被加控涉嫌“扰乱国家机关工作秩序罪”，再由监视居住改为刑拘一个月。3月28日，其妻马玉珍到镇江市看守所存钱及送衣服均被拒绝，蒋湛春被关押半年，律师没法会见。

9月17日下午4点，王峭岭从家出发，应邀参加美国使馆宪法日活动，从东风北桥地铁站出来向西慢慢走，正看手机时，突然，她被两个五大三粗的便衣男人拦住，被压倒在地上，抢走了手机，然后被推搡到一辆警车上（京A7430警），开到王峭岭家附近的一个小区里。一直到22点多，警察才放王峭岭回家。

八九学运领袖刘贤斌服刑10年后，6月27日从四川川中监狱刑满释放。家属次日早上外出，发现所住小区外有一辆警车，几名国安坐在车内，晚上仍看见他们在看守。刘贤斌释放前一个月，当局就在刘贤斌所住小区新增摄像头，对着他的住所，小区大门外都安装了公安局的摄像头，以便监控。

林春芬，家住湖北省丹江口市丁家营镇花园村，在丹江口水库的边上；她因为南水北调工程，权益受到侵害，不得不上访维权。2019年7月27日，林春芬被从北京抓回到湖北十堰，被关进十堰市看守所。2020年9月23日下午，案件在十堰市中级人民法院开庭。

37岁的张展，陕西咸阳人，在西南财经大学硕士毕业后，曾从事律师工作，长期关注和参与维权活动并对中国政府持批评态度；曾因为声援香港的“反逃犯条例”示威运动而遭拘捕。2020年2月，张展去武汉如实报道封城期间的市民生活情况，她通过文字或视频直言不讳地批评官方的抗疫措施不当，认为当局没有顾及底层人民的权利，掩盖了疫情的严重性。5月14日，张展在武汉汉口火车站附近失联，之后被上海市公安局浦东分局以寻衅滋事的罪名，关进上海浦东新区看守所。在[被捕前（5月13日）深夜的一段视频](#)中，张展批评当局利用疫情迫害人权，她说：“城市管理主要的方式是恐吓和威吓，这是这个国家或这座城市的悲哀。”6月19日，张展被以寻衅滋事罪名正式批捕。9月15日，张展被起诉，称张展“通过微信，Twitter和YouTube等互联网媒体发送了虚假信息”。“恶意炒作武汉新型冠状病毒性肺炎的流行”，“并接受了外国媒体的采访。”建议判处四到五年的徒刑。9月18日，案件送交浦东新区法院。在张展关押期间，她的一名辩护律师因不堪政府压力退出。关押期间，6月底起，张展正式绝食，她被强制插管灌食，全天被戴上脚镣和约束带。12月28日上午，张展案件在上海浦东新区法院开庭，张展坐着轮椅，插着鼻胃管出庭。整个法院周边都被中共警察控制，禁止旁听，禁止围观，大批要求旁听和围观公民被警察带走，如来自甘肃省的人权律师李大伟被带回上海浦东分局的世界广场治安派出所。法官指控张展“编造谎言”、“故意炒作”疫情，在开庭的两小时内，法院没有出示任何证据，没有任何证人出庭，张展制作的报道视频没有呈现，张展被询问的笔录没有当庭展示。休庭5分钟后，上海浦东新区法院未公布完整的判决书，判决张展有期徒刑4年。张展闻判后落泪；她的母亲在法庭宣判后，在庭外放声大哭。

基督徒维权律师持续遭迫害

2019年10月31日，广西百举鸣律师事务所主任、基督徒覃永沛在办公室被南宁警方带走，其律所被贴封条，其后覃永沛被以涉嫌“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”刑拘。同年12月3日，覃永沛以同一罪名被检察院批捕，被羁押于南宁市第一看守所。2020年2月27日，覃永沛妻子表示，两名女儿分别被派出所传唤，上午警方带走小女儿，下午则传唤大女儿，女儿曾拒绝，要国保找母亲谈，对方回应说没有用。警方曾出示传唤证，但不让女儿拍照，并要求做笔录配合调查。警方向她们查问父亲覃永沛有否批评党及政府，有否交流政治事件及参加父亲与朋友的聚会等。3月2日，案件移送南宁市检察院审查起诉。3月9日，覃永沛两名代表律师李贵生及谢阳到达广西南宁市检察院阅卷。覃永沛主要涉及从2015年以来两万多条在推特和微博的言论，卷宗逾800页；此外，还有20多张光盘。律师没法看完卷宗，但检察院不准刻录。4月3日，案件被退回公安机关补充侦查。4月初，覃永沛妻子在推特披露桂林市两名公安局长的名字后，维稳办及街道办两次到住所找她谈话，威胁不要再在网上发布涉及覃永沛案件的信息。被关押逾200天后，5月25日，李贵生律师才首次会见到覃永沛。7月30日，李贵生律师向南宁市检察院提交《要求复制保密卷函》后，收到曾姓法官助理的口头回复：不同意复制卷宗材料。

中国人权律师江天勇在2019年2月28日出狱，被警方强行带到郑州恢复户籍，此前他已经在北京取得定居权，但当局还是强制性的将他软禁在河南信阳的老家。出狱至今两年，地方公安专门在他住所正面搭建看守小屋，24小时轮班监控，监控还波及到江天勇的父母、妹妹家，他们出门的必经之路都被安装了监视器。11月11日，江天勇在一段现场录制的视频中说：“他们二十四小时值班，夜晚12点之后，在住家前后的所有通道有手持强光手电筒的监控人员在巡逻。”江天勇住处周围安装有多个摄像头，他说：“我们家楼顶远处也有视频装置监控，专门对着我们的屋子。”江天勇在被监禁的两年期间，因为受到虐待与被强迫服用不明药物，导致他的记忆力减退，视力不佳，腿脚肿胀妨碍行动。但当局不允许他依照自己的选择就医，寻求适当的医治。11月16日，当有客人来访，警察就以疫情的名义来搜查，要求登记访客的身份资料，但当地疫情早已得到控制。

11月30日，“709案”被捕的第一位人权律师王宇收到北京市司法局电话，告知她的律师证被

吊销。

基督徒关注武汉疫情被扣押、传讯

1月31日，山东省基督徒孙峰在微信群里发布信息“为武汉疫情禁食9天祷告，祈求平安”，在禁食第7天（2月7日）被淄博警方国保大队从家中带走扣押24小时，并扣留手机，身份证，护照。他要求警方归还私有物品，但无结果。

2月14日，广东省江门市丰乐教会李万华牧师因在网上转发武汉医生李文亮的文字，被当地国保传讯。

（四）经济、社会、文化等领域对基督教和基督徒的迫害

基督徒因让孩子在家和教会学校上学而成为被告。

广西省北海市村民基督徒范汝珍本着对孩子灵魂负责的态度拒绝公立洗脑教育，坚持让孩子在家和教会学校接受基督教教育，因此被多次约谈，威胁取消低保。在范汝珍不妥协的情况下，2019年9月30日，范汝珍被北海市银海区银滩镇人民政府告上法庭。此案于2019年12月19日第一次开庭，2019年12月21日由法官提出和解，然而私下原告却继续向被告施压。2020年3月16日，北海市银海区法院再次公开开庭；4月3日，北海市银海区人民法院作出一审判决，判强制范汝珍送已在家教育的子女送入公立学校；7月22日，北海市中级人民法院二审维持判决。

9月3日，福建省厦门市殿前教会传道人游冠达收到户口所在地福建邵武市人民法院的传票，因他不送孩子上公立学校，在家教育他们而被邵武市洪墩镇人民政府告上法庭。洪墩镇政府以“监护权纠纷”为由向邵武市人民法院诉游冠达夫妇，要求他们9月23日早上9:00到邵武法院出庭。

逼迫信徒放弃低保补助

6月中下旬，江西省抚州市临川区上顿渡镇乐家村一对天主教徒夫妇，被当地官员要求拆除家中的圣像或放弃低保补助，两者只能选一。最后，该天主教徒写下放弃低保的“承诺书”。该“承诺书”写道，“由于本人和妻子信仰天主教，不愿拆除家中天主教像。经本人和妻子一致商议决定自愿退出国家精准扶贫户”。

新冠疫情笼罩刁难教会牧师

在新冠肺炎笼罩下的广州，各个居民小区处于封闭状态，居民外出需出示通行证，否则无法返回小区。3月下旬，曾多次被当局骚扰，盘查的广福教会牧师马可说，广东省广州市白云区公安分局警察要求他办理出入小区通行证“白云卡”，但他去办时，又审核通不过，不给用于出入小区大门的“二维码”。马可6岁的孩子没有手机，但要求提供手机扫二维码，要对他家实行所谓“一对一服务”。由于没有通行证，马可和妻子无法离开小区。

广州市白云区太和镇广福教会白话堂的长老陈成万2019年11月份去太和镇出租屋管理中心续签广东省居住证，直到2020年4月，他都被拒绝给予续签，只因他曾为教会停止宗教活动到太和镇上访，被拉入了黑名单。

（五）特别聚焦：“成都秋雨圣约教会教案”发展

秋雨圣约教会被取缔后，会友均长期面临警方、社区等政府势力的骚扰。今年春节之后，成都警方以“秋雨圣约教会死灰复燃”为由，多次威胁教会信徒停止聚会，如果拒绝配合，将采取断电停水或拘留等手段。禁止信徒分小组在家里聚会，信徒不得不在网络聚会，但也常被拦阻。有信徒外出无论是购物还是工作，都被跟踪。王怡牧师的妻子蒋蓉虽已结束取保候审，但中共当局仍然软禁了她和其子王书亚，强制隔绝他们与亲人、教会信徒以及朋友接触，王书亚每天被警察押送往指定的学校上学，使他们过着几乎与世隔绝的生活。据悉，用于秋雨教案的专项维稳经费是一笔巨资，虽然秋雨教案已于今年8月结案，但对秋雨教会的长期监控不但没有停止，反而变本加厉。王怡牧师被关押于四川金堂监狱，对华援助协会从有关方面得到准确消息，王怡牧师在监狱遭受到人身伤害，人身权利受到严重侵害。监狱违反《监狱法》、违反人道剥夺王怡牧师与亲属包括与其年迈父母会见、通信的权利，禁止他在监狱里接触《圣经》。政法系统同情教会的人透露，监狱方面可以对王怡牧师使用任何旨在达到目的的手段强迫他做自己不愿意的任何事情，王怡牧师极可能会像诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波一样在狱中遇害。

成都市警方每天派人坐守会友王军家门口，监视力度强的时候每天分三班人马轮班。春节期间，因为疫情原因有所减缓，但每天也有四个人分两班监视。王军每一次外出，就算仅仅是带孩子的小区玩耍，也会被贴身监督。

住在成都市龙泉驿区的会友蓝威夫妇，因为不愿意配合警察的非法要求，警方雇佣临时工，每天看守在他家门口。蓝威夫妇已育有一女一子，第三个孩子正在腹中，于3月中旬临产。3月10日，社区人员称自己奉命上门询问蓝太太临产事宜，蓝威未加理会。3月11日，蓝威家门口来了更多身份不明的人，楼下停有一辆警车和一辆救护车；自称民警的人强行损坏门锁意图破门而入，要带蓝太太去医院。

4月12日复活节当天，成都市警方出动多个小队，闯入教会信徒家中把人带到派出所调查，一个由数百人参加的网上主日学敬拜活动，被强行打断。教会一副执事、一传道人以及各组组长等近10人被带去派出所做笔录。

5月27日，教会会友郝桂如再次受到曹家巷派出所警察和房东的联合驱赶，他的所有行李被从屋里搬出。

9月17日晚快到七点的时候，成都市沙河源派出所副所长、社区民警与其他五人来到一教友家门外敲门，连敲带砸。房主夫妇（丈夫陈姓基督徒、妻子李姓基督徒）为他们开门后，他们依然大吼大叫。他们在屋里进行所谓检查、大吼大叫约半小时后才离开。家中年幼的孩子目睹了父母所经历的屈辱和来自于警察们的恐吓。

9月初，一位男性基督徒因带小组查经而被警察三番五次上门威胁。另外，一位男性基督徒为孩子举办成人礼，提前被警察叫到派出所要求取消；他不答应，结果在成人礼上，有8个国保警察到场围观。

自“12.9教案”以来，会友陈艳夫妇一家被跟踪监视；在教案结案一个月后仍持续被跟踪，只要出门就有一个陌生人尾随。不胜烦扰之下，9月12日，陈艳直奔青羊区府南派出所报案，却被冷处理。陈艳打110，也无人理睬。

9月25日，成都市青羊区草堂路派出所三位警官到李英强长老租住的民房，说是接到住户举报，说他们租住的房子住进了陌生人，需调查核实。李英强夫妇给他们看了租房合同和物业缴费收据。警官要求他们证明自己是合法住进去的。9月27日早上8:50左右，李英强长老租住的民房被成都市公安局一行6人上门威胁，其中有3位自称是市局国保陈警官、赵警官、许警官，有两位据称是青羊分局魏警官、王警官，还有草堂路派出所戴所长。李英强长老和妻子张新月用茶水款待他们。他们向李英强夫妇反复表达：“成都不欢迎你！成都人民不欢迎你！”警察说王怡（王一）进去了，你就是王二。并告知可能会采取的一些措施和手段，包括但不限于：严密看守和跟踪，“合法地”让他们在这里住的很不舒服，“合法地”剥夺他们对自己孩子的监护权……等等。27号下午3点左右，成都市青羊区公安局、民宗局、教育局、街道办一行8人再次上门。教育局的人告知李英强夫妇违反了义务教育法，没有让适龄儿童上公立学校。

10月4日，秋雨教会在外地秘密举办了一场同工退修会，遭遇了警察大规模地骚扰，使得包括李英强在内的一部分同工无法前往。在现场的四十多个大人小孩被追踪定位后，警察到场全部登记了身份信息。

10月4日上午，李英强长老被多名警察控制在家门口，以阻止他在自己家里敬拜，直到快12点的时候，警察收到上面的指示，才允许李英强进家。

10月7日下午，李英强一家到附近的公园跟教会的肖太太一家见面，被跟踪者近距离拍照录像，两家人包括孩子在内都被带到派出所。

10月11日主日早晨，回到成都刚一个月的李英强长老被警察从家里带到派出所直至中午。警察用李英强的两个孩子来威胁他，不允许他把发生的逼迫发在网上。李英强一家回到成都后，上门骚扰，逐次升级；家门口有24小时的国保监视，出门也随时跟随，打车时出租司机被警察威胁不许接活；为了便于长期监视跟踪他们，国保还在他们租住的房屋楼道建了一个板材房，室内有一张单人床，把门外的楼道当作客厅，摆了有两个木沙发，一张八仙桌，一大花盆绿植。

10月11日上午，会友贾学伟家突然断电，等他出门查看时，在小区门口被四个人围住，对贾学伟一边辱骂，一边推搡，后把他按进面包车，带到派出所审问扣押长达八小时，四个人分别是成都市公安局、锦江分局、沙河派出所的警察以及一个协警。

10月18日，会友肖萃彪因参加教会主日崇拜的服侍，于10月20号傍晚被警察带走，深夜方才获释。

10月25日主日早上八点多，李英强长老和信徒肖萃彪在各自的家里参加网上敬拜时被辖区警方上门传唤至派出所，下午三点左右才被释放。

10月25日下午，李英强长老和他的妻子以及两个孩子在警察的“护送”下被迫离开成都搬到乐山，住在本教会会友廖强、任德君夫妇的房子里。

10月26日，信徒戴志超收到成都市公安局武侯区分局红牌楼派出所的传唤证。传唤理由为：因涉嫌以被撤销登记的社团名义活动。传唤证是10月4日开出的，但因戴志超离开成都回老家了，返回之后警察几次在主日约谈他都被他拒绝，直到10月26日警察才在非主日传唤了戴志超。传唤时间有两个小时，在一个没有窗户的小房子里，并全程录音录像。警察还收走了戴志超的手机取证。

11月3日到5日，教会会友、知名作家冉云飞应邀在“瘟疫中的福音”网络布道会上对海内外华人基督徒和慕道友做三次主题分享。3号晚他做了第一讲“中国文化的本质”，11月4日傍晚5点左右讲座举行前，冉云飞接到派出所口头传讯的电话，勒令他取消4号和5号的讲座。因冉云飞被传讯，主办方只好临时改为直播录像。

到乐山前，李英强跟廖强夫妇签了两年的租房合同，然而，李英强长老到乐山刚一周后，乐山警方就开始上门骚扰。11月3日下午6点左右，乐山公安（人民西路派出所）以登记居住人口信息为由找到李英强的住处，登记了他们一家四口的信息。11月4日上午10点多，人民西路派出所曾警官连续给李英强打多个电话，确认他们租房合同的细节。任德君一家屡次三番被警察骚扰，要他们把钥匙收回，把李英强一家赶走。

11月初，会友、知名女权活动人士刘晓琼年逾九旬的父亲一场大病以后身体衰退，每天只能在床上度过，表示想信主。成都市草市街派出所警察每天守在门口，阻止秋雨圣约教会牧者前往施洗，防止刘晓琼父亲受洗成为一名基督徒。

11月7日中午，任瑞婷的亲戚在一个身份不明的人陪同下，登门要求李英强一家下午6点前必须搬走；11月10日晚，李英强在乐山的住处被停煤气，11月11日早上9点左右被断网、断水、断电。

11月以来，会友贾学伟在成都租住的房屋遭遇停电有二十多天，他只好每天吃凉菜，晚上点蜡烛照明，到友人家给手机充电，外出找澡堂淋浴。同期，会友李成菊也频繁被金牛区派出所警察上门骚扰，扬言要拘留她。李成菊请他出示理由，警察说不出理由，只是讲“我们也是没办法啊！上面要求的啊！”。华西人文学院同时也遭遇几次突袭，数名同学先后被带到派出所讯问。

12月15日16时50分左右，成都市高新区中和派出所一名警察和协警，随七里社区治保主任来到信徒刘小琼的家，质问刘小琼近期有否在境外网站发布文章。刘回应没有，但警察紧追不舍，继续追问。

12月16日，租住在成都东门八二小区仅两个礼拜的教会会友潘飞、郝桂如、程向栖，因受到警察压力的房东撕毁租房协议强令他们搬离，他们面临流离失所的困境。

三、2020年度教会和基督徒在中国大陆境内遭受政府逼迫状况数理评估

作为长期关注中国大陆境内教会和基督徒在中国大陆遭受政府逼迫状况的专门机构，“对华援助协会”明显感到2020年度的情势较2019年度更为严重。所收集到的案例，在整个中国范围内可能只是冰山一角。尽管如此，这些案例涉及中国的大部分省市地区，具有相当的多样性，涉及城市和农村，家庭教会和三自教会；基督徒个人，包括牧师、传道人、宣教士、普通信徒、公共领域基督徒（维权律师、政治异议人士）、大学生、中小學生、儿童、涉及基督信仰的企业经营者，少数民族基督徒等。2020年度，中国大陆基督徒被当局警告或拘留，家庭教会被取缔，教堂及十字架被拆的个案不断增多。多位家庭教会牧师披露：中国基督徒的处境愈来愈艰难，大部分人面对逼迫时，选择沉默；信徒非常担心把遭遇公开后，遭到报复，只能默默的祷告；如年初以来，中国各地都有信徒因传福音被拘留，但担心公开后遭到报复，九成以上信徒选择息事宁人。2020年直接的相关数据分析变得非常困难,对2020年度教会和基督徒在中国大陆境内遭受政府逼迫状况的数理评估只能是宏观推测。

对家庭教会而言，应该是100%都受到了逼迫，差别仅在于方式程度的不同：每个教会带领人至少都受到过警方正式或非正式传讯查问；遭遇取缔的家庭教会带领人100%都受过时间不等的羁押，个别甚至是刑事拘留或逮捕判刑，主要同工都经历过传唤或短期羁押，一般同工和表现积极的信徒大部分都经历过正式或至少非正式传唤盘查。

四、总结

2020年新冠病毒肆虐全球，中国更是病毒最早发现之地。但在疫情肆虐之下，中国大陆基督教会和基督徒所遭受逼迫不但没有因疫情有所减缓，反而更加深重。可谓病毒虽狂，逼迫更毒。总体来说，综上所述，本报告认为2020年中共对基督教和基督徒的逼迫存在以下趋势和特点。

（一）宗教中国化：习近平成核心

2020年，中共各级宗教管理官员，自最高主管中共中央政治局常委、政协主席汪洋到地方市市县级官员提到宗教中国化，都要提到两点：一、“各宗教团体学习领会习近平关于宗教工作的重要论述”，二、“宗教界人士和信教群众，紧密团结在以习近平为核心的党中央周围”，即宗教团体要以习近平关于宗教工作论述为指导思想，信众要以习近平为核心。

由此2020年度宗教中国化，中共高层除了继续强调弘扬传统，竟出现了封杀音乐教材中包括贝多芬《欢乐颂》在内的所谓“宗教音乐”的疯狂举动，即使在疫情防控之下，宗教管理的关键词除所谓“双暂停一延迟”之外，更常出现的还是“高度警惕、维护宗教领域和谐稳定，积极推进中国宗教中国化”。另外修订有关政策法规、党规：修订《伊斯兰教朝觐事务管理办法》，明确完全由中国伊斯兰教协会一家垄断组织朝觐活动；《宗教教职人员管理办法（征求意见稿）》首次写明教职人员有责任义务推进宗教中国化；《中华人民共和国境内外国人宗教活动管理规定实施细则（修订征求意见稿）》使中国宗教界和外国宗教团体或个人的交流更加困难，任何民间的宗教文化交流都将被视为非法；以中共中央名义发布、中共中央政治局会议修订的《中国共产党统一战线工作条例》，首次写进宗教中国化。

地方政府方面：江苏省提出宗教活动场所“六进•四所”，福建省加强宗教院校思想政治理论课建设，贵州省强调从政治高度做宗教领域工作，青海省着眼于维护寺庙稳定，辽宁省禁止在殡葬场所开展宗教殡葬仪式，浙江省要求学校教师签署《教师不信教承诺书》，内蒙古出台宗教中国化实施方案，并禁止中学生参与宗教活动。

（二）基督教中国化

除各种分主题的研讨、交流、宣讲，爱国主义教育，当局将教堂列为反邪教教育警示基地之外，2020年出现以下突出的发展。

1.修订、编写有关教理书籍

成立《要道问答》修订执笔小组，修订《基督教爱国主义教程》，准备编写《中国基督教伦理学》教材。

2.恶意篡改和遮蔽替代

中国官方教科书《职业道德与法律》恶意篡改扭曲圣经故事，官方“中国基督教两会”以“JD”代替“基督”二字，“神”、“主”等宗教字眼，也都被图标或色块遮盖。中共当局强制山西省赵家岭信奉天主教的村民，用世俗用语或图像替代宗教用语或图像标记作为新的公共符号。

3.基督教中国化在地方落实

山东省枣庄市基督教中国化研究中心成立，河南省基督教两会成立“基督教中国化研究室”；

内蒙古自治区发布《内蒙古自治区关于推进坚持我国宗教中国化方向的实施方案》；山东提出建设“齐鲁神学体系”。

(三) 逼迫态势新发展

“剥夺教会领袖教职，逼迫教会领袖加入官方教会，多方阻扰聚会：冲击聚会场所，传唤、约谈威胁，施压房东、逼迫教会搬迁；、关闭教会，责令停止聚会，查抄、打砸教会，强占教会房产无端或捏造罪名关押、抓捕、判处教会领袖和普通信徒，或被强迫失踪；政府依然严加限制教会、信徒和大众过圣诞节，城市教会的圣诞庆祝活动需要经过10多个部门的审批”等已成常态，2020年中共对基督教会和基督徒的逼迫还有如下新的发展。

1.拆毁、清除：从教堂到墓地，从生者到逝者

2020年中共对基督教会和基督徒的拆毁、清除范围扩大到了令人瞠目结舌的地步：强拆教堂、强拆聚会使用的基督徒私人住宅、强拆教会所属慈善场所、强拆教堂十字架、强拆教堂圣物，清除基督教除十字架外其它标识、符号、标语，捣毁基督徒的墓地、墓碑，铲除墓碑上的“神父”字样，禁止墓地有十字架标志等，特别恶劣者如山西有着近120年历史的忻州浸礼会圣徒殉难碑竟被政府捣毁。

2.国家安全控罪扩大

自2019年王怡牧师被控“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”并被重判，成为中国大陆改革开放40多年第一案例以来，2020年，类似案例增加。中国湖南省慈利县伯特利家庭教会创始人赵怀国牧师，被控“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”审判，贵州省贵阳市恩光教会牧师吴学超及妻子杨维,被多名国安人员从家中带走。甚至有地方政府借口中美关系恶化打压教会

3.监控系统用于管控教会大幅升级：出现人脸识别

江苏、甘肃、河南、江西等地宗教场所被要求安装人脸识别摄像头。山东省要求在各基督教和天主教教会安装监控，安装监控探头还向家庭教会，向基督徒住所蔓延。

4.禁止聚会：从公共场所到一般民居，从网下到网上

政府人员有组织阻止家庭教会基督徒进教会敬拜，基督徒家人在家里敬拜也常遭阻拦冲击，基督徒家庭有关孩子的聚会分享也被冲击，还直接明令禁止网上直播讲道、网上聚会以及神学培训，接待基督徒用于宗教活动的场所也受罚。

5.禁止有关基督教出版物：从纸质到电子产品，从生产、销售到购买

张小麦（原名陈煜）因开设网上书店“小麦书房”销售基督教书籍遭重判；梁汝瑞、朱国清因印刷儿童圣经，深圳市生命树科技发展有限公司傅选娟、邓天永、冯群豪、韩丽四人因销售圣经播放器，香柏树公司赖晋强生产圣经语音播放器，都被控“非法经营罪”，面临刑罚。各地国保警察同时传讯了上万名曾在小麦书房买过书的基督徒取证买书细节。

6.严格限制基督徒婚丧嫁娶宗教礼仪

在教堂举办婚礼须经宗教局同意，18岁以下的不得入内，参加者须实名登记，阻拦婚礼唱赞美诗；基督徒的葬礼，不让唱赞美诗，不许出现十字架等宗教物品，在殡仪馆举行葬礼不让开音响。

7. 普遍禁止教会信徒公开传福音

以往基督徒公开传福音，即使当地居委会人员或警察看见，大多数情况下，不会干预，但是现在会被普遍禁止，并处以行政拘留。

8. 政府强占教堂等聚会场所，改作它用

江苏省阜宁县北周庄基督教会教堂改为文化大院，江苏省盐城市阜宁县羊寨镇流泉村流泉教会教堂，被改为“羊寨镇流泉村综合文化服务中心”，江西省鹰潭市童家镇一天主教堂，改造为娱乐场所。

9. 冲击基督徒家庭有关孩子的聚会分享、教育方式

阻拦冲击教会为基督徒家庭孩子过生日，教会女基督徒在家分享育儿心得，基督徒户外亲子活动，孩子成人礼等。另外，基督徒因让孩子在家和教会学校上学而成为被告。

10. 新冠疫情笼罩刁难教会牧师

如广州广福教会牧师马可说，广东省广州市白云区公安分局不给广福教会牧师马可办理出入小区通行证“白云卡”，不给用于出入小区大门的“二维码”；太和镇出租屋管理中心拒绝为广福教会白话堂长老陈成万续签广东省居住证。

11. 惩罚专门针对基督徒

如福建省厦门市惩罚为基督徒宗教活动提供场地的酒店，云南省德宏傣族景颇族自治州盈江县发布《“寨规制度”补充条约》，惩罚基督徒村民。

（四）秋雨圣约教会处境透视2020年度中国教会和基督徒面临的逼迫

王怡牧师，在狱中受虐待，面临谋害阴谋；妻子儿子虽在狱外，却被隔离与社会

王怡牧师被关押于四川金堂监狱，对华援助协会从有关方面得到准确消息，王怡牧师在监狱遭受到人身伤害，人身权利受到严重侵害。监狱隶违反《监狱法》、违反人道剥夺王怡牧师与亲属包括与其年迈父母会见、通信的权利，禁止他在监狱里接触《圣经》。政法系统同情教会的人透露，监狱方面可以对王怡牧师使用任何旨在达到目的的手段强迫他做自己不喜欢的任何事情，王怡牧师极可能会像诺贝尔和平奖得主刘晓波一样在狱中遇害。王怡牧师的妻子蒋蓉虽已结束取保候审，但中共当局仍然软禁了她和其子王书亚，禁止他们与亲人、教会信徒以及朋友接触，王书亚每天被警察押送往指定的学校上学，使他们过着几乎与世隔绝的生活。

直接上门、贴身跟踪，监控同工会友

成都市警方每天派人轮班坐守一些同工会友家门口，为了方便监控，甚至在楼道建立临时简易房，外出常被贴身跟踪。

禁止聚会，不分家里网上，上门骚扰恐吓，传唤讯问成家常便饭

每逢礼拜日，警察都上门同工家，拦阻其出门参加聚会，即使在自己家里家人一起敬拜也被限制，同工退修会，遭遇了警察大规模地骚扰。

驱赶逼迫，流离失所

李英强长老经历从成都到老家，回成都后又被驱赶到乐山，在乐山又遭到当地警察驱逐威胁，为了驱赶，常不惜预先采取断煤气、网络、水、电等。会友贾学伟、潘飞、郝桂如、程向栖等，因受到警察压力的房东撕毁租房协议强令他们搬离，他们都曾面临流离失所的困境。

骚扰冲击，涉及儿童，甚至未出生胎儿

警察要求取消孩子成人礼被拒绝，国保警察到场围观；警察上门骚扰孩子正在腹中，即将临产的会友家庭；当孩子面，对父母施暴；试图剥夺家长对孩子的监护权；跟踪监控，孩子也不例外。

阻拦慕道友受洗

如警察守在家门口，阻止秋雨圣约教会牧者前往为会友刘晓琼年逾九旬的父亲施洗。

附：2020年度教会和基督徒在中国大陆境内遭受政府逼迫部分案例列表

(一) 直辖市:北京、上海、天津、重庆

表4-1：2020年中国大陆直辖市地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
01/初	北京家庭教会再有外地基督徒被抓后失踪 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/01/blog-post_13.html)	拘押	7
05/初	外地基督徒访民临近全国两会被截访 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_28.html)	截访	2
05/27	我的2020被抓经历实录: 在京湖北基督徒维权人士何斌自述 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/2020.html)	抓捕	2
07/10	北京锡安教会金明日牧师因举办公益讲座被传唤 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_12.html)	传唤	1
09/17	紧急关注: 美国使馆宪法日, “709”王峭岭遭遇绑架 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/709.html)	绑架	1
11/初	家庭教会祷告网络“北京教牧联合祷告会”面临当局调查 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_19.html)	调查	>200
11/30	“709案”被捕的第一位人权律师王宇的律师证被正式吊销 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/709.html)	吊销执照	1
12/28	“如果我上面有人, 那就是耶稣。”: 坐轮椅出庭的中国基督徒公民记者张展被判四年有期徒刑 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_28.html)	判刑	1

(二) 东北地区:辽宁、吉林、黑龙江

表4-2：2020年中国大陆东北地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
05/	吉林长春红旗基督教堂被强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_9.html)	强拆教堂	>1000

(三) 华北地区: 内蒙古、河北、山西

表4-3：2020年中国大陆华北地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
05/以来	中共系统性全面消除天主教朝圣地山西赵家岭村宗教信仰标识 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_55.html)	消除信仰标识	>1000

05/	山西省运城市一传教士墓园被官方捣毁夷平（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_6.html ）	关押	2
10/中旬	山西省运城市一传教士墓园被官方捣毁夷平（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_70.html ）	捣毁墓园	>20
11/15	山西太原郇城教会主日聚会被冲击（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_15.html ）	禁止聚会、抓人	7
12/22	山西忻州再次捣毁圣徒殉难墓碑（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_99.html ）	捣毁圣徒墓碑	>40
12/30	郇城教会基督徒在家查经被抓捕（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_30.html ）	禁止查经、抓人	8
12/31	快讯：郇城教会安彦魁传道被拘留（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_95.html ）	行政拘留	1

（四）西北地区:新疆、甘肃、青海、陕西、宁夏

表4-4：2020年中国大陆西北地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
04/10	陕西强拆圣母朝圣地 200名信徒对抗600名警察（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2019/04/200600.html ）	强拆	>200
04/12	青海西宁东湖教会教堂复活节当天遭强拆（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_14.html ）	强拆教堂	>300

（五）华东地区:山东、安徽、浙江、江苏、福建、江西

表4-5：2020年中国大陆华东地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
02/初 (实际发生 2020年 12月1 日)	浙江出动300人取缔家庭聚会 11基督徒受伤流血（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/300-11.html ）	殴打	11
02/23	山东禁网上直播讲道 吁教会核查私自聚会（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blog-post_24.html ）	禁网上直播讲道	>300万
02/27	江苏基督徒维权人士蒋湛春另加控罪二度刑拘（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blog-post_77.html ）	刑拘	1
03/	江苏及安徽两日内教堂及十字架被拆（详情参看：	强拆教	>800

上、中旬	https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_7.html)	堂、十字架	
03/27	浙江基督徒维权人士李青被软禁 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_54.html)	软禁	1
04/26	安徽蚌埠五河县阻拦家庭教会主日聚会 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_54.html)	阻止敬拜	不详
04/27	安徽合肥124年历史最大的基督教堂十字架被强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/124.html)	强拆十字架	>1000
04-05/	江西强拆教堂及十字架 景德镇家庭教会被取缔 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_30.html)	强拆教堂及十字架、取缔教会	>2500
05/03	跟进报道: 厦门杏光教会和麦子学堂遭冲击 教会信徒被按倒在地殴打致伤 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_55.html)	殴打	>20
05/初	厦门杏光教会要求开听证会遭拒, 安徽一教会十字架被强拆, 江西一教会场所被推平 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_98.html)	拒绝听证、强拆十字架、强拆教堂	>2000
06/11	厦门杏光教会聚会点遭数百人强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_86.html)	强拆聚会点	>500
06/28	江西赣州家庭教会遭冲击 抚州天主教徒被取消低保 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_28.html)	阻止聚会、取消低保	>20
07/07	浙江永嘉强拆两教堂十字架 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_7.html)	强拆十字架	>1000
07/22	厦门杏光教会基督徒住宅遭遇第三次暴力强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_22.html)	强拆	>100
07/26	短讯: 江西信丰县小河教堂十字架遭强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_27.html)	强拆十字架	不详
07/27	石湾教会基督徒守候十四天保护教堂, 传道人被抓失联 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/07/blog-post_28.html)	抓捕	2
08/02	徐州道恩教会主日敬拜遭冲击, 方晓军牧师被带走 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post.html)	盘查	1
08/12	巡司顶教会妈妈团契分享育儿经验遭警方冲击 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_12.html)	冲击并抓人	>10
09/01	短讯: 江西省卢新平神父收到告知书, 被禁止“以宗教教职人员的身份从事一切宗教活动” (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_65.html)	剥夺教职	1
09/03	厦门教会传道人游冠达因不送孩子上公立学校被政府起诉 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_4.html)	起诉	1

09/16	一个访民和一本《圣经》，为何让强权中共如临大敌（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_28.html ）	讯问	1
09/27	追踪报道：“小麦书房”店主被判刑7年，罚款20万（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/720.html ）	判刑、罚款	1
10/16	厦门天海花园酒店因接待基督徒遭处罚（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_19.html ）	行政处罚	不详

（六）华南地区:广东、广西、海南

表4-6: 2020年中国大陆华南地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
03/02	广西维权律师覃永沛案件移交检察院审查起诉（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_4.html ）	起诉	1
03/16	广西政府与基督徒母亲争夺孩子教育监护权，范汝珍案将再次开庭（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_15.html ）	起诉	2
03/24	广东基督徒因印刷儿童圣经被抓捕，面临刑罚（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_43.html ）	刑罚 起诉	2
03/27	广州居民社区拒发通行证 教会牧师夫妇被疫情所困（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_81.html ）	拒发通行证	2
04/初	广州一教会长老申请居住证遭刁难（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_11.html ）	拒续签广东省居住证	1
04/02	湖南慈利县一教会牧师涉嫌“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”罪被批捕（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_72.html ）	逮捕	1
05/26	广州广福教会门外被装监控探头（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_27.html ）	被装监控	>1000
08/21	广州家庭教会被突袭，基督徒获新罪名“招摇撞骗罪”（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_22.html ）	讯问、拘留	3
12/07	广东基督徒企业家赖晋强因制作电子圣经播放器被抓捕，面临审判（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_2.html ）	审判	1
12/09	因销售圣经播放器，傅炫娟、邓天永、韩丽、冯群豪等四基督徒面临重判（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_30.html ）	审判	4

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(七) 华中地区: 河南、湖北、湖南

表4-7: 2020年中国大陆华中地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
01/01	武汉一在电商网站卖基督教书籍的人被抓 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/01/blog-post_79.html)	被抓	1
05/23	武汉福音布道团网上聚会遭十多个部门官员冲击 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_24.html)	传唤	1
06/12	郑州孙庄基督教堂遭数百人强拆 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_12.html)	强拆教堂	>300
08/03	湖南衡阳基督徒陈文胜上街传福音被拘留 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_4.html)	拘留	1
08/11	教堂遭强拆的河南原阳教会牧师李军才案一审开庭未宣判 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_4.html)	审判	1
8月20日至9月20日	河南省固始县民宗局鼓励群众举报宗教活动 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_32.html)	排查、鼓励举报	>45000 (来自维基百科固始县天主教、新教合并数字)
08/23	河南固始一家庭教会夏令营被查抄 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_98.html)	查抄	
09/23	湖北基督徒维权人士林春芬明日开庭 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_22.html)	审判	1
10/中旬	赵怀国牧师案一审结束, 检方建议刑期18个月 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/18.html)	审判	1
11/02	基督徒李峰因在街头传福音遭行政处罚 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_11.html)	行政处罚	1
11/	河南当局持续对江天勇及其家人全天候严密监控 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_20.html)	监控	>3

(八) 西南地区: 四川、云南、贵州

表4-8: 2020年中国大陆西南地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
03/10	秋雨圣约教会会友孕妇临产前遭遇官方骚扰 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_11.html)	骚扰	4
03/	成都警方持续监视秋雨圣约教会教友王军家 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/03/blog-post_13.html)	监视	2
04/12	成都秋雨教会信徒复活节敬拜受到冲击 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_13.html)	禁止敬拜	>8
04/12	秋雨圣约教会复活节敬拜多名同工遭到警方骚扰 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_82.html)	骚扰	>4
04/中旬	成都秋雨圣约教会信徒拟控告当局跟踪逾一年 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_2.html)	跟踪	>2
04/26	警方持续骚扰成都秋雨圣约教会网络聚会 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_8.html)	传唤	>4
05/27	秋雨基督徒再遭警察、社区和房东强力驱赶 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_35.html)	驱赶	2
06/	八九学运领袖刘贤斌刑满出狱仍被严密监控 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/06/blog-post_42.html)	监控	1
08/11	云南传道人网络开展神学培训遭处罚 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_58.html)	行政处罚	1
08/初	王怡牧师娇妻爱子遭强制与社会隔离 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/08/blog-post_31.html)	强制隔离	2
09/17	成都警察夜里砸秋雨圣约教会教友家门, 并进屋骚扰 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_17.html)	恐吓骚扰	3
09/22	秋雨圣约教会基督徒被陌生人跟踪, 到派出所报案无人受理 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_60.html)	跟踪	1
09/25-27	李英强长老回成都定居, 主日被各部门轮番上门骚扰 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/09/blog-post_95.html)	上门骚扰	4
10/04	李英强长老主日在家敬拜也遭警察阻拦 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_0.html)	阻拦敬拜	4
10/初	云南昭通市永善苗族教会王海牧师被警方带走, 渺无音讯, 其妻呼吁求救 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_48.html)	抓捕	1
10/11	主日秋雨圣约教会李英强长老再次被带走, 贾学伟失联 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_11.html)	传唤	2
10/25	主日成都秋雨圣约教会长老李英强和信徒肖萃彪再次被传讯 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_25.html)	传唤	2
10/25	贵阳恩泽团契聚会遭冲击, 传道人被拘 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_99.html)	传唤、拘留	10
10/25	贵阳恩光教会牧师夫妇同被国安带走拘留 (详情参看:)	拘留	2

	https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_42.html)		
10/26	秋雨圣约教会信徒戴志超被传唤时为警察祷告 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_97.html)	传唤	1
10/28	秋雨圣约教会李英强长老一家再次被逼离开成都 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/10/blog-post_29.html)	逼迁	4
11/04	冉云飞因网络学术讲座被警方传讯 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_56.html)	传唤	1
11/03-06	秋雨圣约教会李英强长老一家在乐山再次遭到警察驱赶 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_40.html)	驱赶	4
11/初	九旬老人住宅遭警察围困, 阻止秋雨圣约教会牧者前往施洗 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_10.html)	阻止施洗	1
11/11	成都秋雨圣约教会李英强长老新在乐山的住处网、电、水、煤气全被断 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/blog-post_24.html)	停止网、电、水、煤气	4
11/15	昆明一家庭教会负责人被处行政拘留5日 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/11/5.html)	行政拘留	1
12/15	继老父受洗被阻, 秋雨圣约教会信徒刘小琼再遭警方骚扰 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_45.html)	登门骚扰	1
12/16	秋雨圣约教会多名会友遭驱逐, 面临流离失所 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_27.html)	驱逐	>3
12/28	云南土瓜地教会因拒绝政府插国旗遭暴力冲击 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_94.html)	暴力冲击	>30

(九) 不限单一地区

表9-6: 2020年中国大陆不限地区基督教会和基督徒遭受政府逼迫部分案例

日期	事件名称	逼迫形式	迫害人数
02/	基督徒禁食为武汉祷告被警扣押 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/02/blog-post_73.html)	取缔教会、拆十字架	>3
04/01	安徽阜阳教堂十字架面临强拆 太原房角石教会信徒被围殴 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_10.html)	强拆十字架和殴打	>400
04/中旬	安徽合肥拆十字架 河南郑州安提阿教会遭取缔 (详情参看: https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/04/blog-post_15.html)	取缔教会、拆十字架	>1000
04/	河南将打击农村教会当成重要任务、福建疯狂拆除基督徒	取缔农	>176

	墓地（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/05/blog-post_85.html ）	村教会、拆除基督徒墓地	
12/24	平安夜成都、厦门警方骚扰基督徒（详情参看： https://www.chinaaid.net/2020/12/blog-post_59.html ）	冲击、骚扰	>200

（全文完）

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