

**ELECTION  
FRAUD**

**REPORTS**

SOUTH KOREA – APRIL 2020:  
ELECTION FRAUD  
THE PRELIMINARY  
BATTLEGROUND?

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## **South Korea – April 2020: Election Fraud The Preliminary Battleground?**

### **[Conclusion from the Investigation Team]**

We have learnt that the Magna Carta was the foundation of today's democracy. The significance of the Magna Carta is that it will do "full justice" even against a king. King Sejong the Great of the Chosŏn dynasty, who is known for inventing Hankŭl (the Korean alphabet), is one of the most respected kings among Koreans. King Sejong, however, once said, "that people can charge a public official, but the official will not be punished for that charge," around 200 years after the Magna Carta was drafted. He set a principle that goes directly against the spirit of the Magna Carta.

Chosŏn followed the principle of "despite the people's charges, the official will not be punished" and eventually lost its democracy as well as its country. England, on the other hand, which allowed full justice even against their king, became a foundation for the world's democracy.

Nowadays in the Republic of Korea, the position that "the results cannot be changed even though election fraud was committed," which is similar to the idea that King Sejong had during the Chosŏn dynasty, is dominating the country. It has been seven months since the April 15 general election, but progress has not been made to the lawsuits related to the election. It is concerning that the verdict from the court will mimic King Sejong's idea and the root of democracy will be trampled upon, even if progress is made to the legal process. A complete trial for the election fraud charge is necessary, as it was for the Magna Carta, which guaranteed full justice even against the king. When a country faces the death of democracy due to election fraud, it will most likely happen because a complete trial is not held for the issue.

The rigged election that happened in South Korea seven months ago is very similar to the fraudulent activities patterned in the U.S. presidential election held on November 3, which surprised those who looked at the two cases very closely.

First of all, an atmosphere was created long before the election that the election results was already decided. This was done through a long period of brainwashing public sentiment by using public opinion polls. There were cases of voter fraud in which there were many irregular ballot papers that looked like crisp, new dollar bills, a large number of mail-in ballots with impossible shipping histories, and a lack of integrity in transferring ballots across the country. During the counting process, the issues of manipulation of electronic counting machines using certain software and manipulation of the program and network from the outside rose in both countries. Lastly, there were similarities in that evidence was destroyed, as was seen in the United States

where certain observers from the Republican Party did not gain access to sites and it has become impossible to verify the integrity of the ballots because they were mixed with legitimate and illegitimate ones.

Election fraud digs into the weakness of free society, based on fairness and trust in elections. The results can change by winning just one more vote, so there's no reason to pay attention to a large number of votes to manipulate an election during this digital age. One can set the goal to achieve manipulation by analyzing big data and calculating the correct value (manipulating value) that is needed to achieve one's goal. One comes up with measures to win by a slim margin while focusing on key swing districts. It does not depend on a single method of manipulation, such as mail-in votes, but also focuses on various measures, such as preparation of fraudulent voter list, exaggerating turnout, manipulation both offline and online, manipulation in advance and real time, and fixing the results after the election. If some of the fraudulent activities are caught, it misleads public opinion by arguing that this is simply due to mismanagement or mistakes, and that they are not legally meaningful since they do not amount to the situation where they can change the results. It argues that someone lost because they had reasons to lose.

It is not just Covid-19, but election fraud is also spreading rapidly around the world. If we can say that Korea was a preliminary battleground where the two issues merged, the peak of the real battleground was/is in the United States, the center of the free and democratic system. This trend makes people feel personally threatened by those who strengthen their control over society by exaggerating the danger of Covid-19 and win what they want by destroying the free and democratic leadership of sovereign states through the destruction of a fair election system. South Korea, unfortunately, is geopolitically too close to communist China, which is behind these forces.

On the other hand, fortunately for South Korea, they are a strong ally that shares the same values as the United States, and the U.S. is a fortress powerful enough to fight against these dangerous forces around the world. Many South Korean people, who did not disregard this fact, are fighting resolutely against the Moon Jae-in administration, which is breaking down the country's founding ideology and is leaning toward China.

This report focuses on South Korea's election fraud conducted on April 15, which was a foretaste and even a rehearsal for future electoral fraud and manipulation in elections well beyond South Korea's borders. As such, the lessons from the South Korean election are both instructive and a timely warning.

## **[Investigation Results]**

### **Background and Context**

Established in 1948, the Republic of Korea, as a nation on a peninsula near China, had its independence and freedom continuously threatened for almost 2,000 years. Particularly, for three years since 1950, the allied forces of free society fought bloody battles against communist China on the Korean peninsula. The demilitarized zone was set as a result of the war, and it is still drawn as a border that divides the brightness of the world's free and civilized society and the darkness of the enslaved, totalitarian system.

South Korea established a constitutional system similar to the U.S. presidential system under the leadership of its first President Syngman Rhee, who received his doctorate degree at Princeton University in 1910 with the help of Christian missionaries in Korea.

The separation of power between the legislative branch, the administrative branch and the judicial branch was systemized. However, the current President Moon Jae-in and the ruling party took control of not only the administrative branch, but also the legislative and judicial branches. Checks and balances on power are barely functioning in this country.

A general election to elect lawmakers who represent the legislative branch was held on April 15, 2020. The National Assembly is formed every four years and plays a role in legislation, reviews the governmental budget, holds confirmation hearings, and conducts the inspection of the government. It is the gatekeeper that checks the government's administration and amends the Constitution.

There are a total of 300 seats in the unicameral National Assembly. Among the 300 seats, 253 seats are decided by elections for each constituency and another 47 seats are decided by the proportional representative election. For the 253 seats set by the constituencies, a candidate who won by just one vote than their opponent can win the seat.

During the April 15 election, the ruling Democratic Party won a total of 14,345,425 votes, while the main opposition party won 11,915,277 votes—the difference being some 2.43 million votes. The percentage of votes received by the ruling party was 49.9 percent and for the opposition party was 41.5 percent, resulting in some 8.4 percent difference. However, the number of candidates elected doubled the opposition's number for the ruling party. It was 163 for the ruling party and 84 for the opposition party. In some 40 battleground districts, the candidates from the ruling party turned their results around during the early morning hours after election day, when counting began for the early voting votes. They received some 20 to 30 percent more votes than the candidates from the opposition party and reversed the results of the election day voting.

## **Network of Unconstitutional Political Activist Groups**

The main force behind the ruling Democratic Party is formed through a network of political activist groups who have unconstitutional beliefs. They portrayed themselves as political activists during the democratization movement in the 1980s, but their origin is a political activist group formed by college students who deny the legitimacy of the establishment of the Republic of Korea and pursue pro-North Korean socialism revolution.

After the collapse of socialism in the 1990s, they began portraying themselves as liberals and spread into society. They are still against the free and democratic system, which is the founding ideology behind the Republic of Korea. They maintain the mindset that are pro-North Korea, pro-communist China, pro-socialism, and pro-leftist authoritarianism. They were successful in building themselves up as the biggest political force for over 20 years in Korea. Their recent motto is “People First,” which is the same as Venezuela’s Hugo Chavez.

They established a large stronghold by expanding their network into political parties, labor unions (public servants, media, teachers, big corporations, state-run corporations, financial institutions), civic groups, educational institutions, religious groups, military, intelligence community, police, legal circle (judicial branch, prosecutor, lawyer), entrepreneurs, etc. Using that stronghold, they achieved the unprecedented event of impeaching the president in 2016.

## **Impeachment and the Endless Witch Hunt**

Large media conglomerates (mainstream media) took the lead in impeaching former President Park Geun-hye. Their pressure was immense, and not only was the impeachment process unlawful and depended on fake news and manipulated evidence, we have overwhelming concerns that they’ve destroyed the constitutional spirit of the legal process and the tradition of legalism.

President Park Geun-hye was eventually impeached just three months after a hasty review by the constitutional court, which was similar to a show trial. Then-candidate Moon Jae-in, who introduced the “Candlelight Revolution” slogan, was elected president.

Since then, President Moon has imprisoned two former presidents and still has them behind bars. He also imprisoned four former heads of the intelligence agency, a defense minister, and dozens of intelligence officials and senior officials, and the heads of Samsung Group and Lotte Group. He portrayed this operation of exterminating his political opponents as “cleaning up the deep-rooted irregularities from the past.”

“Cleaning up deep-rooted irregularities from the past,” which President Moon and the ruling Democratic Party are claiming as reform, has continued tirelessly over the past four years. Now, as their corruption issues are beginning to come out, they’ve suspended the Prosecutor General from his duties by changing their next reform target to the prosecution. This kind of action is a first in the 70-year history of this country’s constitutional government.

### **Strong Base of Support and Politics of Identity**

The reason why the ruling Democratic Party have been behaving so arrogantly is because of its strong base of support and a political arena that is divided by partisanship, which has had a big impact. About 20 percent of voters and constituencies are considered to be the strong base of support who repeatedly vote for the ruling Democratic Party. The politics of identity where they portrayed themselves as victims of history and others as assailants has strengthened and united their base of support even further.

However, the proportion of the base of support of the main opposition party has decreased. The ruling party have misled or gave people the stereotype that the main opposition party is simply incompetent, arrogant, and a corrupt establishment. Nevertheless, some 20 percent of voters are still considered strong supporters of the main opposition party.

The number of battleground districts for the election has continued to rise and there were about 40 constituencies in which the results could have changed by a small margin of difference, or some thousand votes.

### **Another Political Activist Faction Inside the Conservative Party**

The leadership of the main opposition party, which has long represented the conservative party, is filled with people who compromise to pressures from the ruling party and mainstream media, and they are the ones controlling the party’s budget and rights to select personnel and candidates. These key figures are those who separated themselves due to factional differences from the aforementioned network of activists. They cannot be considered as full-blown supporters of liberal democracy, and there is a possibility that they will join the movement to amend the Constitution to change the current free and democratic political system.

They were not in the mainstream before, but the situation has become advantageous for them to take over hegemony of the party and the conservative faction in general. They actively

participated in the process of impeaching President Park Geun-hye, are framing people as far-rightists who argue that the April 15 election is rigged and trying to expel them from the party.

The network of leftist political activist groups that are in favor of the Chinese Communist Party took control of all aspects of the country's establishment. To make this situation worse, the leadership of the main opposition party, which should be the key force fighting against the network, is now filled with people who act in concert with them. This created an environment where systematic election fraud can occur and be overlooked at the national level.

A candidate who received over 15 percent of the vote can be reimbursed for election funds in accordance with the election system. In this regard, these non-true democracy supporters, who would have otherwise inherited the founding ideology, have allowed election fraud and exchanged secretive deals with one another by collaborating with both the ruling and opposing parties.

### **Systematic Preparation for Election Fraud: Early Voting, QR Code, Electronic Counting Machine**

If you are a registered citizen of the Republic of Korea, you are able to cast early votes at any of the 3,500 early voting stations across the country. Early voting ballot papers are issued with QR codes printed on them after communicating with the National Election Commission's central server upon receiving the voter's identification card. However, ballot papers used for election day voting are completely different as they do not have QR codes on them and have a line for detaching the serial number section.

Section 6, Article 151 of the Public Official Election Act states that, "the Gu/Si/Gun election commission shall instruct the official in charge of advance polling management to produce ballot papers to be distributed at advance polling stations with a ballot paper printer at advance polling stations. In such cases, the serial numbers printed on the ballot papers shall be marked in the form of bar code (referring to a code marked in the shape of a bar for recognition by computer), and such bar code may contain the name of election, the name of constituency, and the name of the regional election commission."

The NEC introduced QR codes in the 2014 regional election and said that their purpose is to prevent forgery and has kept the same stance in 2018, as well.<sup>1</sup> (*Editor's Note: The footnotes refer to exhibits in a separate legal brief. The brief is not included in this report.*) However, it

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Exhibit No. 83 of the submitted Complaint No. 2020-30 to the Supreme Court; page 1 of the National Election Commission May 2, 2014 brief on reasons why they adopted to use the QR code (Exhibit No. 80); The Asia Business Daily June 2, 2014 news article ["Suspicions and explanations' pouring out due to early voting"]

would be fair to say that it is more difficult to find duplicate ballot papers when they use QR codes, which have confusing symbols with a grid and no serial number printed on it, when compared to ones that use bar codes with numbers printed on them. This is because information contained on a QR code cannot be read by the naked eye.

The QR code using Version 1 (21x21) can restore up to a 34-digit number when the restoring level is set to M, the second level out of four. This is plenty to store the 31-digit number that the NEC argues was contained in the QR code, and the restoration rate is also higher than the rate set by the one that the NEC used. Version 2 (25x25), which was used by the NEC, has its restoring level set to L, the lowest, which can contain the largest number inside, a 77-digit number.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, the 46-digit number could also be saved in a secret space in the QR code and such information can only be read by a specially designed scanner. Hiding and interpreting secret data using a QR code is called steganography and its technology is a key method that was pointed out as a concern regarding the use of QR codes in elections since 2014. However, the NEC has refused various requests for explanations on the possibility of using steganography technology, as well as the court's request for an explanation.<sup>3</sup>

The server and election information system contains the integrated voter list, which controls the QR code and collects and manages a vast amount of the people's personal information. According to the <Request for Proposal on the Integrated Operation of the 2020 Election Information System Project>, one can find out that the systems operating directly with the early voting ballot paper such as the election management system and integrated voter list, collect a large amount of personal information (refer to the table below). The average citizen has no way to find out what kind of information is contained on the QR code without a technical verification process and the NEC did not agree to submit related documents for verification even once.

#### **Details of system processing personal information files**

Election management system

- Type of collected information: Name, resident registration number, address, phone number, email address, record of divorce, criminal record, military service history, educational background, tax record, educational training record, assets
- Estimated number of personal information collected:  
Approximately 5 million people

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<sup>2</sup> Exhibit No. 86, outline of Densowave's QR code

<sup>3</sup> Exhibit No. 81, Sky Daily September 3, 2019 news article [NEC 'judiciary also passed' ...refuses fact-checking request on QR code]

- Processed over a million pieces of personal information
- Processed over 500,000 unique pieces of identification information

Integrated voter list

- Type of collected information: Name, date of birth, gender, last three digits of the resident registration number, finger stamp or signature, address
- Estimated number of personal information collected: Approximately 4.2 million (nationwide)
- Processed over a million pieces of personal information
- Processed over 50,000 unique pieces of identification information

South Korea has expedited the digitization of election-related devices since 2002. However, the country has not conducted an auditing process after the election. The participation rate for early voting, which is easier to manipulate, has increased slowly and the monitoring process for “Outside Jurisdiction” early voting has been as poor as it can be. The ruling party collected a vast amount of big data and dispatched Yang Jung-chul, who is a key figure in political circles and led the election campaign [for Moon], to an organization operated by the Chinese Communist Party, which is well-known for its digital manipulation and hacking capabilities. In 2019, a year before the election in Korea, Yang even visited Venezuela, where Dominion Voting Systems was established. This leads to the conclusion that the environment to prepare for a large-scale digital manipulation of the election was established when considering various facts of systematic weaknesses and operation processes.

**The NEC’s Suspicious Behavior: Circumvention of certification in advance, incapacitation of verification afterward, and a possibility of external communication and hacking through the electronic counting machine**

South Korea’s National Election Commission did not disclose the source code related to the early voting ballot paper printing system, and it did not receive public certification by the Telecommunications Technology Association for its software. Many raised suspicions that the NEC deliberately did this, but the agency is not giving a convincing explanation that people can understand.

Prior to the May 2018 regional election, the NEC emphasized securing the integrity and security of various election-related devices and systems through press releases. However, it does not contain information that even their own security advisory committee publicly verified the ballot paper printing system and its source code.<sup>4</sup>

Suspicious that electronic counting machines were connected to the external communication network have continued to arise. In particular, there is a suspicion that wireless LAN cards, which allows for external communication, were installed in the electronic counting machine. Hantle System provided the electronic counting machine for this election and in a document submitted to the Supreme Court in September 2020, in order to allay suspicions, argued that the machine did not have an external communication feature because the laptop (Model No. LG 13Z980) installed within the machine had its wireless LAN card physically removed in advance.<sup>5</sup>

However, prior to this, during the NEC's demonstration of the system on May 28, 2020, an NEC official testified that he detached the LAN card himself from the machine's laptop. This can only be interpreted as the NEC detaching the LAN card right before the demonstration.<sup>6</sup>

The laptop model in question is featured with an integrated LAN card and power line. When the LAN card is detached, power does not turn on for this model, creating significant problems. The model that the NEC demonstrated with had its parts related to the power connector removed. Therefore, during the demonstration, they did not operate the electronic counting machine with the laptop that they argued had its wireless LAN card detached, instead operated the counting machine with a different laptop.

Laptops manufactured by LG Electronics are well-known for using Chinese Huawei parts that have alleged "backdoor" access. Multiple videos that were taken show that unidentified USBs were connected to the USB port of electronic counting machines at various counting stations and there is a high possibility that such USBs were used to hack the system through a wireless communication network.

The printer attached to the electronic counting machine, along with the laptop, is produced from the Japanese company Epson. The NEC stated that they were told by Epson that the printer cannot perform its function if the wireless LAN card is detached and argues that that is the reason why it received the machine as is and having to delete the wireless LAN feature through firmware. However, there was no opportunity given to objectively verify this argument, even though it has been more than seven months since the election. A suspicion that the laptop can easily use the printer's wireless LAN card, as they are attached to each other as an integrated counting machine, has not been rebutted as well.

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<sup>4</sup> Exhibit No. 12, Sky Daily October 8, 2019 news article [Only the NEC knows the key information regarding the controversial early voting]

<sup>5</sup> From page 3 of the letter of reply submitted by Hantle System to the Supreme Court in September 2020

<sup>6</sup> Exhibit No. 89, video testimony of the NEC demonstration of the removal of the LAN card on May 28, 2020

Unlike previous elections, the NEC used stickers that do not leave residue for sealing the ballot box. The problem with the sticker mentioned above is that the stain from removing the tape only appears on the tape and there is no residue from the sticker on the ballot box itself. This means that no one can be sure whether the ballot box was opened or not if someone were to replace the seal sticker with a new one.<sup>7</sup> It is better to use a sticker that leaves residue in situations where it is important to verify whether the contents of the box was disturbed, and it is better to use a sticker that does not leave residue when it is not possible to use the same sticker with the same serial number on it. It was reported that the NEC did not keep record a proper management registry [for the stickers] and that there was no special limit to the supply of the seal stickers.

### **Manipulating Public Opinion through Public Survey**

Mainstream media and major portal websites have continued to manipulate public opinion during the four years of the Moon Jae-in administration. The ruling party elaborately manipulated by illegally obtaining large amounts of data through communication service providers and local governments.

The ruling party, with the help of Yang Jung-chul and Go Han-seok, continuously examined the gap between the percentage of votes received in order to meet the goal needed to acquire a certain number of seats in the National Assembly. They overcame the gap through releasing manipulated public opinion polls so that the people would believe they are the actual results and manipulated public opinion through public surveys for a long period of time.

They targeted certain regions for their manipulation to achieve this goal. They selected strategic battlegrounds and calculated the number of votes that needed to be manipulated so that they can win in those regions. They created a fake voter list, exaggerated the turnout rate, inserted fake ballots, switched mail-in ballots, replaced ballot boxes, manipulated real-time counting results, and manipulated the overall results after the election. It appears that these series of fraudulent activities were committed through key agents from the ruling Democratic Party and the network of Chinese (or Chosŏnjok, ethnic Koreans from China).

We can provide Facebook posts from Lee Geun-hyung, who led the Democratic Party's election strategy and planning, and mail-in ballot papers that were stiff like new dollar bills as evidence. Prior to the election, Lee posted a table with election results that he called an estimate using the "correction value of early voting". The estimated results on the table showed that the Democratic Party would win 163 seats (constituency election) and win every battleground, and that was the result from the actual election. It really was about the correction value, since the election results

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<sup>7</sup> Refer to Exhibit No. 100

in every battleground turned after counting began for the early voting ballots. Just as the Democratic Party and Lee planned, the party won 180 seats, including 163 seats from the constituency elections.

### **Used the Covid-19 Pandemic as an Excuse to Replace Election Day Voting with Early Voting**

One of the key characteristics of this election is that Covid-19 had a tremendous impact on the election process that it might as well be called the “Coronavirus election”. Reports from the mainstream media emphasizing the dangers of Covid-19 infection swept through the nation for over two months, which allowed the number of early voting and mail-in voting, which are key to election fraud, to soar.

The Democratic Party and the NEC argued that the unprecedented early voting turnout rate, which was about 10 percent higher than the general election conducted four years ago, was due to concerns over health because of the spread of the coronavirus. However, the turnout rate for election day voting did not decrease as much as it had increased for early voting, and the overall turnout rate also recorded an all-time high. The overall turnout rate, especially the early voting turnout rate, must go up in order to create some room for manipulation. As the turnout rate for early voting rises, it is easier to achieve the goal of the number of election wins using digital gerrymandering, as well as inserting illegal physical ballot papers.

The Democratic Party and the NEC strongly recommended participating in early voting, that is held for two days, by emphasizing concerns over health and guaranteeing voting rights. Early voting was conducted four and five days ahead of the actual election and lasted 12 hours per day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The President himself participated in early voting and emphasized the danger of the coronavirus spreading in the country. The number of early votes increased significantly, accounting for 40 percent of the total number of votes.

### **The Reality of Early Voting**

Early voters in South Korea are divided into two big categories. One is “Inside Jurisdiction” early voters, who vote early in their registered district, and the other is “Outside Jurisdiction” early voters, who vote in a different district for convenience than their originally registered district. The ballot papers for “Outside Jurisdiction” are sent to the voter’s registered district office by mail. However, they were sent through the post office or even through a private delivery company without being monitored by the NEC.

“Outside Jurisdiction” early voting ballots that were transferred through mail became the blind spot of electoral observation, since there are no specific regulations related to managing them. This voting method became the biggest temptation for manipulation, and, in fact, showed the clearest signs of irregularities. Significant changes were found in the early voting process this year when compared to the 20<sup>th</sup> general election conducted four years ago.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> general election, looking at the gap between the election results of early voting and the election day voting at the 424 polling stations in Seoul, there were districts that the Democratic Party received a higher percentage of votes in “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting than it did for the election day voting. There were cases in which the Democratic Party received a lower percentage of votes in “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting than the election day voting as well. This was the same for the current opposition party. The gap between the percentage of votes received in “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting and election day voting was within a 5-percent range for the Democratic Party and received an average of 1.12 percent more votes in “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting. However, in this year’s 21<sup>st</sup> general election, the percentage of votes received through “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting was 12.62 percent higher on average than it received through election day voting. Furthermore, in all 424 polling stations, candidates from the Democratic Party received more votes by “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting than they did on the day-of voting. Candidates from the United Future Party (opposition), on the other hand, received 12 percent fewer votes on average from “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting than they did from election day voting.

This trend occurred not only in Seoul, but also across the country, except for regions (North Jeolla, South Jeolla, Gwangju) where the main opposition party (United Future Party) barely had nominated candidate. For the 20<sup>th</sup> general election, the gap between the percentage of votes received in early voting and election day voting had a normal distribution within the 5-percent range, resulting in a bell-shaped graph. However, the gap in the 21<sup>st</sup> election seemed like it was created artificially so that candidates from the ruling party received 10 percent more in the early voting than they did from election day voting, while the candidates from the opposition received 10 percent fewer votes from early voting.

Just looking at the election day voting results, the opposing United Future Party won 124 seats and the ruling Democratic Party won 123 seats, which means that the UFP won the actual election. However, when looking at just the early voting results, the Democratic Party won 203 seats and the UFP won 45 seats, which are significantly different from the election day voting results. The final results were that the Democratic Party won 163 seats and the UFP on 84 seats, which is about half of what their opponents won. This means that the UFP lost 40 seats, while the Democratic Party gained 40 seats, after the early voting ballots were counted. This is why significant suspicions of manipulating and fraud during the early voting process arose.

The photo of a stack of ballot papers of “Outside Jurisdiction” early voting that were stiff like new dollar bills strongly suggests that they are not actual ballots issued from different locations and then sorted after being delivered by mail. There was also a video that captured a counting worker trying to detach two early voting ballot papers that were stuck to each other. These

papers are issued one at a time, like paper receipts, so they cannot be attached to each other. This suggests that fake early voting ballots that were manufactured illegally were inserted during the voting process before the counting process.

Furthermore, they covered CCTVs that were installed in early voting polling stations across the country, citing personal privacy issues. Destroying evidence that would verify the actual number of early voters shows such detailed planning was put into this. One cannot be confident that the reason for covering them up is not because of personal privacy issues when the fact that they did not cover up the CCTVs at election day polling stations is taken into account.

In this general election, there were districts that had more votes than the number of voters, including those designated as Civilian Control Area, such as Geunbuk-myeon. The election results and demographic information for Geunbuk-myeon are as follows.

Geunbuk-myeon, Cheorwon-gun, Gangwon	Voters or votes	Note
Population in March 2020	111 voters	Female (59), Male (52)
Population in April 2020	112 voters	Female (60), Male (52)
April 15, 2020	209 votes	142 “Inside Jurisdiction” early votes, 67 election day votes

Geunbuk-myeon is located inside the purple line (Civilian Control Area) and directly adjacent to the DMZ. People can only enter this heavily guarded district by notifying the authorities in advance and handing over their identification card and even those who are registered as farmers in the region can only enter for a limited amount of time. Additionally, there are so many landmines in Geunbuk-myeon that its community center that was used as the early voting station has a section that talks about the mines in the area. Furthermore, the farmers operating in Geunbuk normally live in Dongpa-ri and since there are very few people in the area, it is easily noted when a person from outside comes to the district.<sup>8</sup> The election was not conducted during farming season, so it’s quite hard to believe that 142 people, a number greater than the population, with 2 identification cards participated in “Inside Jurisdiction” early voting there.

There are many suspicious trends related to the number of “Outside Jurisdiction” early voters across the country. The number of people in their 20s, who tends to be the largest share of early voters, who had to leave their registered address due to education, military service, or work, decreased. However, the total number of “Outside Jurisdiction” early voters rose significantly. The gap between the actual number of people living outside the jurisdiction and the “Outside Jurisdiction” voters who participated in this election was nearly 1.1 million. As it so happens,

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<sup>8</sup> Refer to 1:00:00 mark, 1:07:40 mark, 1:01:44 mark from [https://youtu.be/Q\\_Ia0zvi78I](https://youtu.be/Q_Ia0zvi78I)

this is the same number as the number of irregularities found in postal tracking records for the mail-in ballots.

## **Massive Mail-in Voting Fraud**

Attorney Park Ju-hyun, who is proceeding with lawsuits challenging the election, tracked the history of 2,724,653 mail-in votes using tracking numbers. On an Excel spreadsheet, he analyzed and saved all related shipping information, such as mail stopover, delivery time, recipient and delivery date, delivery status, deliveryman, actual recipient, etc.

Among the 2,725,843 votes, 1,190 pieces of mail did not have records, so out of the 2,724,653 votes, 40.4 percent, or 1,110,672 cases were confirmed as irregular votes, or fraudulent ballots. The figure amounts to how the case can no longer be dismissed as simple error, mismanagement and mistake. There are also more than 31 types of irregular activities that were found.

A vast number of fraudulent ballots systematically existed, when considering the number of 2,214,186 votes. Such irregular mail-in votes were found to be focused on the metropolitan areas of Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi and the mail-ballots delivered to the Sejong election commission.

Specifically, there were 19,437 cases where the names of the recipients for the NEC were something like “Sae, X, Reul,” “Gae, X,” “Hee, X,” “Geul, X,” “Ggae, X.” None of them were found on any employees’ list and they cannot be the names of Korean citizens. In 68,539 cases, the name for the deliveryman was abnormal as well. They did not use actual names but terms like “Person in Charge of Delivery,” “Duty Officer,” “Communication Unit,” “Special Unit,” or “Special Team.”

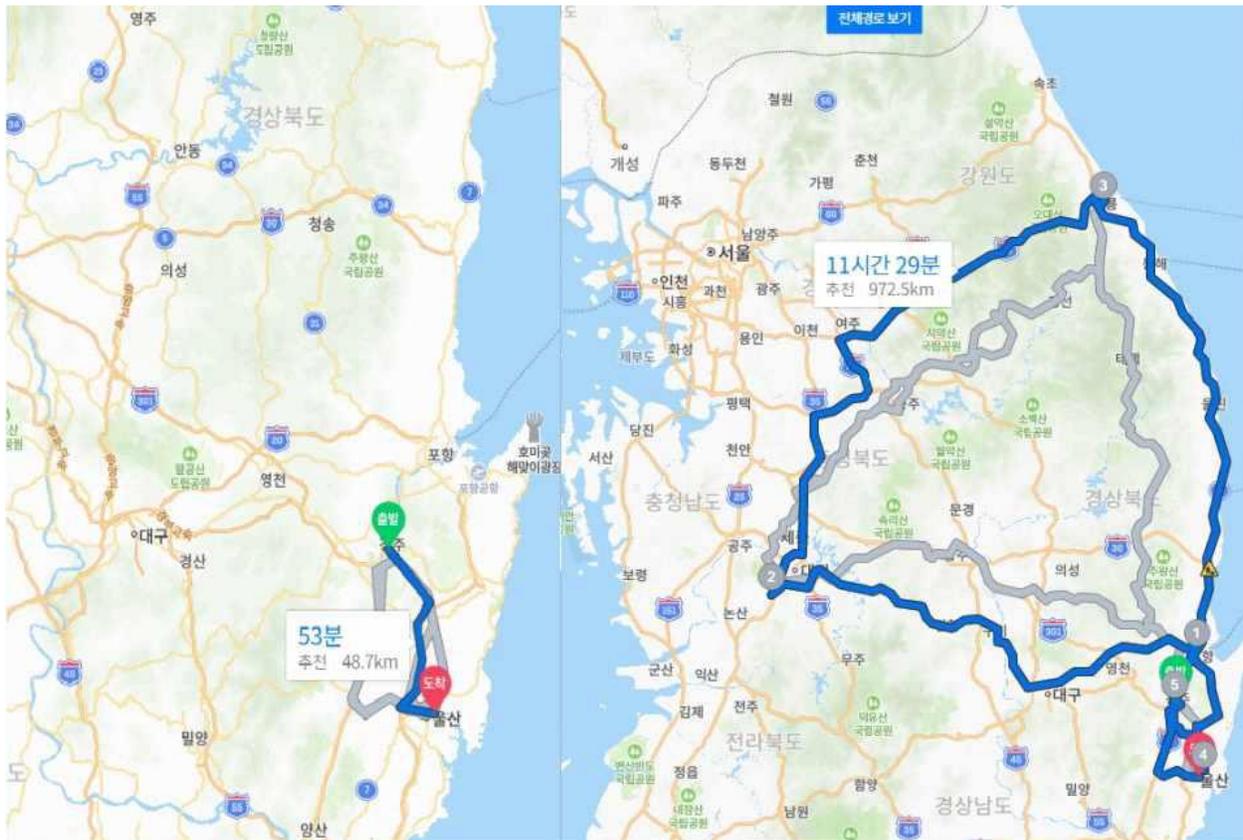
The NEC, a governmental organization, allowed 5,097 cases in which the spouse of the actual recipient received the mail and another 800 cases where it was received by siblings or roommates. There were 4,511 cases where the deliveryman’s name was missing. There 6 cases in which the mail was never delivered. The usage of names like this suggests that there is a high possibility of Chinese involvement, as they do not know Korean names or the systems. This is a significant error that would not happen if one understood the meaning of each category accurately.

The mail sent to the Incheon postal office took the route of Gyeongju-Pohang-Daejeon-Bucheon-Gyeongju-Bucheon-Pohang-Incheon. The mail sent from Gyeongju to the South Ulsan postal office stopped at Daejeon and Gangneung, which are totally unnecessary stops. Some mail traveled 27.8 kilometers within a minute, which normally takes around 30 to 40 minutes, according to the navigational system. There were some 328,723 cases of forged and manipulated

mail-in voting like those above. Those who have a small knowledge of Korea's geography would see that these routes and speeds are impossible.

We cannot erase the suspicion that they tried to manipulate the result from the central server without taking the irregular delivery routes into account. It appears that the Chinese did not take into account the geological characteristics of the Korean peninsula, as if they were mocking its small size, and tried to manipulate the tracking records through the central server.

In 138,860 cases, the date for the delivery was missing, and there were 138,853 cases that the final status of the delivery was not "Delivery Completed". In 140,515 cases, mail was dispatched after their status showed that it was completed. There were also 99,772 cases of mail-in voting that should have been marked "Arrived-Dispatched-Arrived-Dispatched," but was marked as "Dispatched-Dispatched, Arrived-Arrived." In 5,356 cases, mail was delivered before people registered to vote, and in 30,063 cases, mail was registered then re-registered. There were 17,683 cases in which different post offices that did not register the mail processed. Things like mail registration being canceled then being registered again, showing duplicate records like "Dispatched-Dispatched" or "Arrived-Arrived" at different times cannot exist in a normal mail delivery process. It is believed that they made errors when manipulating a large amount of tracking records through the server.



## **Election Day**

The early voting was the worst problem, but this does not mean that there were no problems during election day. There are reports that voters learned that they were already processed as having voted when they visited polling stations on election day. There also are multiple reports of voters receiving ballot papers with QR codes on them, which should have only been on early voting ballot papers.<sup>9</sup>

## **Counting Process**

It was discovered in Buyeo that the electronic counting machine (ballot sorter) is not operated with just one program. According to the attached article, the troublesome counting machine in Buyeo first sorted around 180 votes to candidate A, about 80 to candidate B, and about 100 unsorted. After resetting the machine, the figure changed notably to 159 votes for candidate A, 170 for candidate B, and 59 unsorted.

This is difficult to interpret as a simple error, and it should be seen as two different programs were being used before and after the machine had been reset. If it's been proved that two separate programs were installed into one machine, it would be no surprise if dozens of programs were installed, considering the high-end ARM and Xylinx chips installed in the machine.

Despite the NEC's claims, the wireless LAN card cannot be detached from the laptop that control the electronic counting machine, the printer included in the machine also has a wireless communication feature. Furthermore, the electronic counting machine was under the influence of the NEC server, which would begin operating only after downloading data from the server and registering the information into the laptop.<sup>10</sup>

Programming professionals argue that they could have downloaded unofficial programs when they were downloading the basic code from the NEC's central server, which can allow them to manipulate the sorting process as much as they wanted to. Also, the experts suggested that the sorting machine can be manipulated when it's in offline mode if an unofficial program had been downloaded.

Counting observers had to keep a 1-meter distance from counting officials, which makes it impossible to find errors. Furthermore, if counting observers and officials cannot concentrate for

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<sup>9</sup> Exhibit No. 104, New Daily April 22, 2020 news article [[Exclusive] 'Who used my name to vote already' ...'Election fraud' massive petition to Blue House]

<sup>10</sup> Exhibit No. 117, video of NEC server communicating with the electronic counting machine 1 second, 21 second mark

a long period of time, this means that the process for checking invalid votes and mixed ballots cannot be called a manual count.<sup>11</sup>

In the case of Gangbuk-gu's second district, counting officials were not focused and did not catch two invalid votes mixed with valid ones, which a counting observer captured on video.<sup>12</sup>

What is worse is that no one could find out if an invalid vote occurred due to a sorting issue of the machine. Ballots are sorted very fast, so it is physically impossible to catch these invalid votes with the naked eye. According to many counting observers, there were many cases of counting officials dismissing the issue by saying "such things can happen," when questioned about the irregularity.<sup>13</sup>

The videos taken show that at the districts below, the electronic counting machine made an error in marking invalid votes and mixed votes.

- Yangcheon-gu 2<sup>nd</sup> district<sup>14</sup>
- Goyang-si 3<sup>rd</sup> district<sup>15</sup>
- Yeonsu-gu 2<sup>nd</sup> district<sup>16</sup>
- Gwangjin-gu 2<sup>nd</sup> district<sup>17</sup>
- Euichang-gu, Changwon-si, South Gyeongsang<sup>18</sup>

In Jeonju Wansan-gu Samcheon 3-dong, the number of voters and ballot papers issued was 4,674, but the number of votes cast were 4,684, 10 more than the number of voters. The Wansan-gu election commission acknowledged the difference but proceeded with the count and finalized the count without being able to find the cause of the 10-vote gap.<sup>19</sup>

In Seoul Yangcheon-gu, a counting official raised the number of final votes received for candidate 1 to 133. A counting observer at the site took a video and captured the official

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<sup>11</sup> Exhibit No. 116, video of someone asking, "I'm curious, do you check for invalid votes or all the votes?" and was given the answer by an NEC official, "Can't check them all. They're (review and confirmation team) also taking so long; it would be impossible."

<sup>12</sup> Exhibit No. 50-8, Exhibit No. 50-9, Exhibit No. 50-10

<sup>13</sup> Exhibit No. 51-1, Exhibit No. 51-2, Exhibit No. 51-3

<sup>14</sup> Exhibit No. 54-3, section 5

<sup>15</sup> Exhibit No. 54-6, 7

<sup>16</sup> Exhibit No. 54-8, 9

<sup>17</sup> Exhibit No. 54-10

<sup>18</sup> Exhibit No. 54-11

<sup>19</sup> Exhibit No. 65

correcting the figure after taking his time doing meaningless things, even though correcting it is just simple addition and subtraction.<sup>20</sup>

Even though there were four more votes cast than the number of ballot papers recorded on the counting status table, a counting official in Gangbuk-gu argued that the table was already made and that the results were electronically submitted.<sup>21</sup>

At the counting station for Incheon Yeonsu-gu 2<sup>nd</sup> district, officials warned against taking videos of the electronic counting machine through the public announcement system, even though observers have a right to take videos of the counting station, according to Section 9, Article 181 of the Public Official Election Act.<sup>22</sup>

There was a case of a candidate receiving “-1” vote, according to the initial results announced by the NEC. There were 37 districts in which there were more “Inside Jurisdiction” ballots than the number of voters, 10 from the district elections and 27 from the proportional representative elections. The NEC refuses to give an explanation on this issue, but in the world of programmers, they interpret it as a “bug,” and it would be fair to say that it is a circumstantial evidence that a manipulated program was used.

### **Destruction of Major Prerequisite that Guarantees Safe and Complete Preservation of Paper Ballots**

Election lawsuits and investigations by the prosecutor’s office are major methods for revealing the truth about election fraud. The prosecutor’s office is having difficulty investigating the election fraud case properly as they are being openly attacked by the Moon Jae-in regime. The Supreme Court covers the single-trial system of an election lawsuit, and as of now, 25 candidates, 1 minor political party (Christian Liberty Unification Party) and constituents from 120 districts filed lawsuits to invalidate the election. However, it is difficult to expect the Supreme Court to actively look over the case, since the judiciary is dominated by the Moon regime.

The major prerequisite for guaranteeing the integrity of the election is preserving the paper ballots safely and completely until they are verified. However, the prerequisite collapsed ruthlessly in the 21<sup>st</sup> general election. This fact has been widely known through photos of the evidence preservation scene take by the attorneys in charge of the lawsuits.

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<sup>20</sup> Exhibit No. 66

<sup>21</sup> Exhibit No. 67

<sup>22</sup> Exhibit No. 51-4

It was discovered that some ballot boxes were stored in a storage located in an open yard with just one lock and no CCTVs installed. It is rare to find cases where ballots were stored safely and completely and monitored by CCTVs during the period beginning from leaving the counting station up until the preservation of evidence.

There were countless instances of the ballot boxes themselves not conforming to the official standard. Some boxes made of plastic were found with evidence of the seal tape, that do not leave any marks, being detached and re-attached.

During the process of evidence preservation, some traces of re-attached seal tapes were found. In some cases, seals were damaged evidenced by missing half of a signature.

What is worse is that there were some cases where ballot boxes had holes for handles, meaning that illegal ballots could easily be inserted into the box afterward. The NEC, however, argues that these ballots are still valid, since there is a seal attached onto the top of the box.

Preservation of blank ballots and extra ballots was very poor. There was even an appalling case where a person was investigated for burglary after he reported empty ballots were entering a counting station.

There were many traces of seal tape that was detached and re-attached multiple times. There also were many cases of illegitimate signatures (not the signature of the commissioner, but the signature of a voting official or the signature of the election commission's Secretary General)<sup>23</sup>, or no signature at all, irregular boxes being used, and damage to the storage boxes, which are evidence of damage to ballot boxes.

The integrity of the ballot papers was not guaranteed since they were not preserved safely and completely.

## **Obstruction of Evidence and Delay in Legal Procedures**

The National Election Commission is not submitting the integrated voter list, which has information on the early voters. It is necessary for them to submit the list stored in the main

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<sup>23</sup> The Dongdaemun-gu election commissioner was Kim, Haeng-soon. The ballot box that was supposed to be sealed with Kim's signature was actually sealed with another person's signature. It's been confirmed that the signature is from Kim, Dae-jung after flipping the signed image 180 degrees and Kim, Dae-jung is the Secretary General of the Dongdaemun-gu Election Commission.

server to subjectively verify whether the number of early voters were exaggerated or if ghost ballot papers were inserted. This list must be created and preserved according to the law, when considering how the early voting ballot papers are being issued.

The NEC is also not releasing the image files that are saved after scanning each ballot paper when it is inserted into the electronic counting machine (sorter) at the counting station. According to the user manual of the ballot sorter (electronic counting machine) and the NEC's official report, it is emphasized that such image files can be used to verify illegally forged votes. However, the NEC refuses to release the data when asked for the verification that they had emphasized before.

The NEC refuses to allow forensics on digital election devices and servers, operating programs and log data to be submitted.

The Supreme Court, which is overseeing the election lawsuit, is also not responding to requests for factfinding, appraisal, etc. As of November 3, 2020, the court has passed the deadline to review the case, which is set by law. Seven months since the election, the Supreme Court is unilaterally notifying dates for partial verification of election devices.

For seven months since the election, there was a systematic destruction of evidence related to the election fraud. They accessed the integrated voter list, which is the starting point of the election fraud, citing consulting purposes. CCTVs installed at the entrance of early voting polling stations were being covered with newspapers to make it impossible to verify the exact number of early voters. It was discovered that they made changes to the tracking records of mail-in ballots to conceal the actual tracking history. They damaged the original data by dismantling and relocating the server that contains traces of early voting manipulation. It was revealed that they operated temporary offices that were unknown to the public and destroyed documents related to the case.

CCTVs that recorded the ballot papers' movements were not operating continuously and was not properly preserved. They did not preserve the laptops used for the electronic counting machine, which was used for the manipulation, because they were rented. They argue that the counting machines are kept in storage after deleting all the programs. Seal papers and tapes containing the ballot papers were damaged and many were stored in storages that had no CCTVs.

It has been 72 years since the liberal democratic Republic of Korea was established. Systematic election fraud and destruction of evidence occurred under the protection of government institutions, led by the ruling party, which is filled with unconstitutional ideology. The meaning of the election lawsuits to reveal the truth are being dismissed, which is a total disaster.

It is more shocking when looking at the fact that the signs of election fraud in South Korea expanded and were reproduced in the U.S. presidential election on November 3.

Liberalism that cannot recognize evil as evil and fight against it is corrupted liberalism or dead liberalism. Syngman Rhee, the founding father of the Republic of Korea, always kept the following Bible verse as a personal life motto: “It is for freedom that Christ has set us free. Stand firm, then, and do not let yourselves be burdened again by a yoke of slavery.” (Galatians 5:1)

Freedom will not last forever. Throughout history, freedom has been obtained, lived and enjoyed by people who fall down to become slaves again.

Election fraud occurred, but we can't change the results? If such logic is established, elections and liberal democracy are facing their end. People who are willing to stand on the side of freedom, regardless of where they are, will not stop fighting and struggling against election fraud to achieve truth and freedom.

