

**ELECTION
FRAUD**

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

Doe, Tae-woo

Synopsis for “An Urgent Appeal for Justice”

This paper by South Korean attorney Doe Tae Woo begins with an international plea highlighting the election fraud that allegedly occurred in South Korea during the April 15, 2020 general elections. Attorney Doe is part of the legal advocacy group representing the Hon. Kyung-wook Min, the former National Assemblyman of the United Future Party (the Korean Conservatives), that is endeavoring to inform the international community of irregularities in the South Korean election held on April 15, 2020, to include technological manipulation. Such actions, the paper argues, amount to a blow to South Korea and 72-years of freedom and democracy on the Korean peninsula.

Following on a condensed summary of the history of South Korea and its maturing into a functioning democracy – albeit with a number of internal political challenges – Attorney Doe lists nine points of irregularities that suggest electoral fraud. One such point is found in the section: “Circumstantial Evidence of Fabrication: How an electoral system is vulnerable to large-scale digital manipulation.” This section describes the particular vulnerabilities of South Korea’s Early Voting system that has expanded from a relatively small-scale operation to assist a relatively small number of voters who are unable to vote in-person on Election Day. The Early System has expanded to the point it is available to all voters, and this paper argues lacks adequate security measures to ensure sanctity of this portion of the voting process.

The paper closes out with a discussion of the obstacles and roadblocks that have hindered a proper investigation into the alleged irregularities, to include judicial delay in hearing the unprecedented number of lawsuits claiming electoral wrongdoing. Attorney Doe declares that owing to substantial evidence of electoral wrongdoing (to include possible foreign involvement) intended to manipulate the election outcome, there is a clear need for a neutral and international examination into the South Korean electoral process – even if there is domestic political opposition to such outside observation.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

2020 GENERAL ELECTION FRAUD IN SOUTH KOREA

(USING 5G-TECHNOLOGY)

NOW YOUR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

CAN BE LEGALLY HACKED

PLEASE JOIN THE BATTLE TO SECURE

THE LAST FREEDOM FRONT FOR SOUTH KOREA

Author

Tae-woo Doe, Esq.

taewoodoe@gmail.com

Executive Summary

The results of the 21st General Election in South Korea on April 15, 2020 enabled the Democratic Party of Korea (DPK) to become the majority party in the nation's unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, by winning 180 out of 300 seats. As a result, the incumbent leftist regime since President Park Geun-hye's impeachment three years ago, has now acquired full control over the legislature in addition to the executive and judiciary branches of government.

The great concern is not just the concentration of power itself but also the ruling party's political sympathies for the dictatorships of China and North Korea. The DPK could even try to pass a constitutional amendment to abandon the principle of free democracy that has been the inalterable constitutional cornerstone, the true foundation of *The Miracle on the Han-River*.

However, the election result is now being challenged because of apparent data fabrications.

Dr. Walter Mebane's research and other relevant evidence of discrepancies between Early Voting and Election Day votes suggest election fraud, involving the use of high technology computers and machines used for identity checks and vote counting. However, although they are obliged to conduct an expeditious and accurate review on this case, the judiciary has been delaying such a review. Even worse, the outcry from civil society against what has happened is a very weak one.

The last resort for us is to make this appeal for justice to the international community that participated in the fight for freedom and democracy on the Korean peninsula over 70 years ago. *The Miracle on the Han-River* had its origins in the universal suffrage establishing the Republic of Korea in 1948, which was supervised by the UN. Therefore, we believe that South Korea has a duty to share her story of blood, sweat and tears with other countries because she owes it to them in gratitude for their

contributions.

So, this alleged electoral fabrication must be subjected to a fair and righteous examination, and if necessary, judgment by the international community. The domestic efforts of ordinary Korean citizens alone are insufficient to overcome South Korea's incumbent regime. Many countries experiencing election fraud have suffered from catastrophic internal clashes, but we want to proceed by means of the free democratic rule of law without any bloodshed. To do so we urgently and desperately appeal for your immediate attention and involvement to help this country, which is on the front line of freedom fighting to defend its democracy.

Preface

Unbelievable News

We, the legal advocacy group representing Honorable Kyung-wook Min, a former National Assemblyman of the United Future Party), but also representing all citizens concerned with preserving free elections and consensual democracy are informing the international community of how the election held on April 15, 2020 was, based on the evidence uncovered by many South Korean citizens, in all likelihood technologically manipulated. This is the subject of a lawsuit by which we are attempting to nullify the election results. We sincerely request your immediate attention to this high technology election fraud. It amounts to stealing the 72-year-old freedom and democracy of the Korean peninsula. This was fought for in the Korean War and maintained through the international cooperation of 65 countries, including 25 which committed combat troops under the United Nations Command in that conflict.

In the months since the election, we have been engaged in legal proceedings to secure an expeditious and fair judicial review of this case. We have disclosed evidence of fabrication and fraud through YouTube, social media, rallies, protests, and other actions by civic groups. However, the dominant political influence of the Democratic Party of Korea (DPK), the incumbent party, has been preventing us from revealing the evidence because the party has already amassed power not only in the executive branch but also in the judiciary and the media. By means of this apparently fraudulent election, the DPK has gained overwhelming power as the majority party in the National Assembly. Therefore, as a last resort we are disclosing South Korea's current plight to free democratic groups across the world, as we need your help and assistance to ensure a fair examination of these alleged electoral irregularities uncovered by concerned citizens.

***South Korea: The Front Line of Freedom—
A Debt to the International Community***

Below the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was founded in 1948 by an UN-supervised Constitutional Assembly election. Communism was sweeping the Asian continent at that time, and South Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world and had only just been established. It was almost communized in 1950 by North Korea's invasion, which was supported by the Soviet Union and Communist Chinese. However, South Korea was able to defend its freedom thanks to the participation of multinational forces under the United Nations Command.

By 1987, South Korea had dramatically modernized and industrialized itself over a period of about 40 years. This was achieved despite the incomplete rule of law, but it practiced democracy under a constitution based on free democratic principles. In 1987, South Korea revised its constitution to introduce the principle of *due process of law* and took the first step towards Western rule of law and democracy.

However, some political groups, rejecting the concept of a free democratic Korea, remained in South Korea as well as in North Korea from 1948 when the country was founded. After 1987, over a period of more than 30 years, such groups grew to become the key leadership groups exercising power in all areas of Korean society.

An Attempt to Remove a Constitutional Cornerstone

The current President Mr. Moon Jae-in was elected in 2017 by taking political advantage of the impeachment of the former President Ms. Park Geun-hye. After his election win, Moon set about denouncing and suppressing those groups and institutions in society which have protected free and democratic Korea against Chinese and North Korean communism for 70 years.

He also gradually imposed his influence over the media, the executive branch, the judicial branch, national intelligence agencies, the public prosecutor's office, the police,

various civic organizations, and political parties.

In response, the protests of citizens who want to protect free democracy increased. However, the current opposition party that conspired in the former President Park's impeachment (when it was the incumbent party) rarely protested, and the involvement of citizens is still not organized in a coordinated and effective manner.

The recent 21st General Election was a “crossroads” event that provided South Korea a last chance. Citizens trying to protect the free democratic system were planning to deter the Moon Jae-in administration's plans for radical transformation of the country and establish a future basis for opposing Moon by gaining a majority in this legislative election. However, the Moon administration understood the meaning and importance of the vote most clearly.

They realized that their defeat in the election would mean they could be subject to: prosecution and judgment; abandoning the accomplishments they have built over the last three years; losing their power and the social status they achieved by fighting for 70 years; and losing their interest in the possible long-term seizure of power.

However, if they could win the election and become an overwhelming majority by gaining three-fifth of the seats (180 out of 300 seats), then they would be able to pass laws without opposition. It would be the completion of an irreversible transformation of the nation and an opportunity to permanently eradicate the opposition.

At the time of the 21st General Election, Moon's administration already dominated most of the National Election Commission (NEC, the country's election watchdog) and other government authorities.

Since 2002, when the digital vote-counting machine was first introduced, South Korea has never conducted a post-election audit.

In the 2018 local elections, when South Korea chose a system of centralized voter

identification running on a 2014 client-server set-up, the Early Voting turnout had already reached 33% of total votes. Many of the allegations of electoral misconduct – including digital manipulation – have centered on South Korea’s ‘early voting’ system. As will be described later, the conditions, capabilities, and motivations were in place to permit electoral manipulation. This included using 21st century tools to manipulate the targeted numbers in real-time with big data and artificial intelligence, in addition to using the physical ballots as an additional tool to achieve the manipulators’ goals.

The stunning results of the April 15, 2020 General Election became clear after midnight. The vote counting of Early Voting began at about 2 a.m. on April 16. In 40 voting districts (20% of the total districts) the candidates for the opposition party who were ahead in Election Day voting ended up being defeated by a candidate from the ruling party (DPK).

The public discovered troubling evidence of electoral rigging, such as dubious counting procedures; evidence of manipulation in the figures of the election results; illegal ballots and vote counting videos. Twenty-five candidates in 25 districts, including the Honorable Kyung-wook Min, instantly filed an election lawsuit. However, for over a period of two months, the courts, media, and political parties have kept silent on this matter, and sometimes vilified or mocked the efforts of those questioning the election results. The judiciary, in particular, has largely ignored statutory requirements for hearing and resolving lawsuits.

Next, we will explain in detail the circumstantial evidence of fabrication in the voting process and the delay in judicial review, followed by the actions we ask of the international community.

Circumstantial Evidence of Fabrication

How an electoral system that is vulnerable to large-scale digital manipulation operates.

- 1) South Korea’s Early Voting system is not a traditional method such as receiving

the early voters' absentee ballots preparing a separate electoral roll and delivering the ballots by mail for a small number of voters who are unable to vote in-person on Election Day. This traditional method has a relatively low risk of large-scale rigging because the registration process is strict, and it does not use a computer system.

- 2) In South Korea's modern system, if a voter has a Certificate of Residence registration, then he or she can vote anywhere from among the 3,500 polling stations available nationwide in the Early Voting system. An Early Voting ballot paper is issued with a QR code, after an election official checks the voter's registered personal information by connecting to the NEC's central server.

Each QR code's serial number is recorded on the Early Voting electoral roll called the "Integrated Electoral Roll," and the roll is stored in the central server. The QR code's serial number in the "Integrated Electoral Roll" is the most critical factor in deciding whether or not ballot papers has been fabricated.

However, despite our repeated requests, the roll has not been submitted for inspection even after several months since the election.

- 3) Early Voting took place for two days, for twelve hours a day. The first Early Voting day was April 10, 2020, five days prior to Election Day, and the second was April 11, 2020, four days prior to Election Day. Furthermore, President Moon encouraged Early Voting with the warning that the COVID-19 virus was spreading in South Korea. Eventually, the Early Voting votes increased to 40% of the total votes.

The higher the turnout for Early Voting, it is even more feasible to move a small number of votes between districts. It is like an online version of gerrymandering. Under such a scheme, it is alleged that where votes were insufficient to meet the target result, people could 'digitally' stuff the box with fake ballots to create the

desired change to the final figures.

- 4) Generally, early voters are classified into two groups – voters who vote earlier within their districts (Within-District Early Voting) and voters who vote earlier in other districts (Outside-District Early Voting). In the case of Outside-District Early Voting, ballots are usually delivered by mail to a voter’s original district. In this year’s election, the ballots were delivered by the post office or even by a private delivery service company without the NEC monitoring these deliveries.

Since Outside-District Early Voting uses the mail to deliver the ballots and there are no specific regulations, it is the most vulnerable area for fraud. Actually, it produced the most unusual figures in the election. In addition, in the process of preserving evidence, a bundle of the Outside-District Early Voting ballots was discovered that appeared to be a bundle of brand-new paper.

- 5) The ballot-sorting machine (also known as a digital vote-counting machine) used in counting sites have unique specifications that are optimal for the operation of an illegal program and destruction of evidence.

They were equipped with a sensor (to recognize QR codes), supercomputer-level D RAM, high-performance ARM to save logged data, and Xilinx (Data Distribution System).

- 6) The total number of seats in South Korea’s National Assembly is 300, out of which 253 are directly elected from each district, and 47 are proportional representatives from a party’s list. The voting for the 253 directly elected seats is by a single-member electoral system whereby a candidate who earns the most votes, even by a single vote, is elected. In other words, in the single-member electorate system, it appears that only a very small number of illegal votes are needed to win in competitive districts.

In 253 districts, the ruling party gained 14,345,425 votes accounting for a 49.9% share of votes, and the leading opposition party won 11,915,277 votes accounting for 41.5% share of votes. The difference in votes is about 2,430,000 and the difference in share was 8.4%. However, the corresponding number of seats won is 163 and 84, respectively, which is nearly double. In most of the competitive districts, the ruling party (DPK) won. In 40 districts, the ruling party's candidates who were trailing in Election Day voting obtained about 20~30 percent more than their counterparts in Early Voting, and so they came from behind to win.

- 7) Since 2002, South Korea accelerated the computerization of election equipment, but it did not implement an effective post-election auditing system. The system of Early Voting, which is easily meddled with by outsiders, has been gradually modified to the point that there are now huge loopholes in the monitoring systems in the Outside-District Early Voting.

It seems that weaknesses in the NEC's system and a lack of strict adherence to the law in the election process provided the opportunity for large-scale digital manipulation in the election.

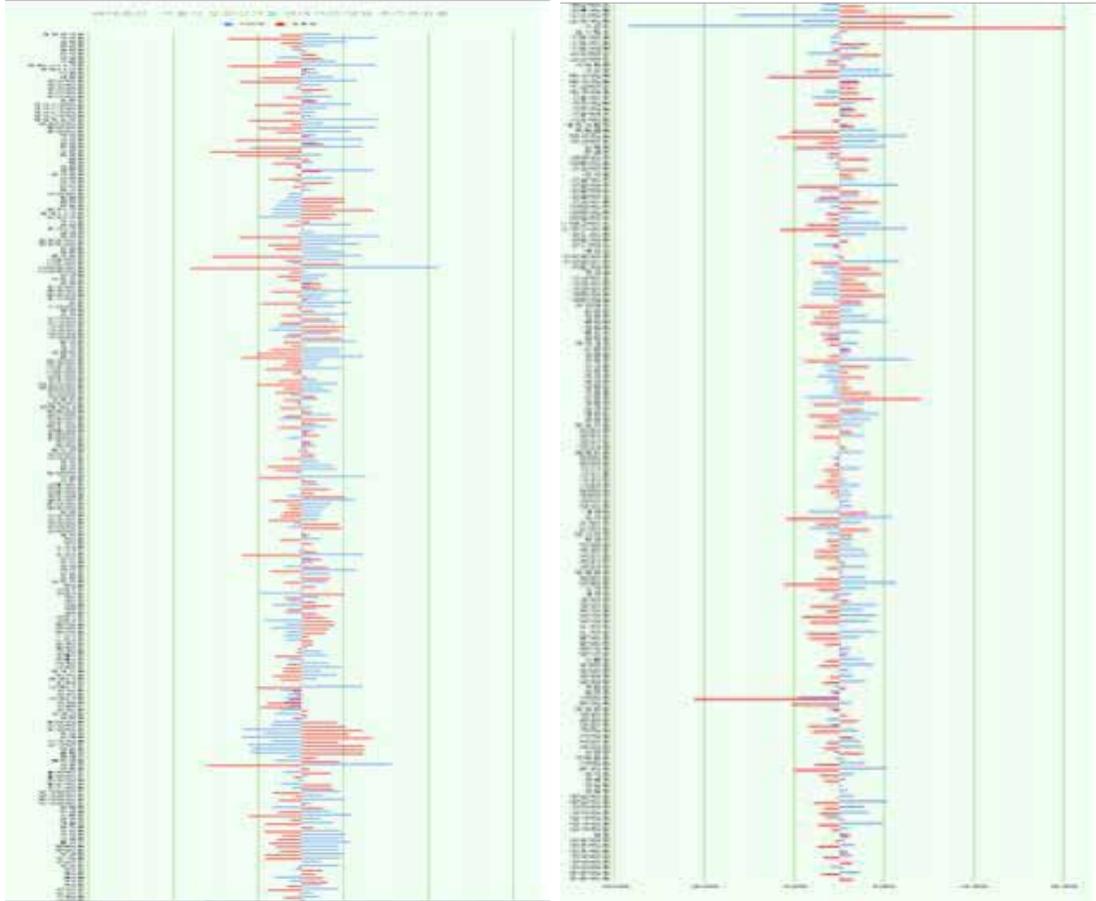
- 8) The ruling party gathered extensive amounts of Big Data as part of its electoral strategy and conducted sophisticated analysis of the South Korean voting environment. This is not unusual in modern elections. However, cyber hacking and digital manipulation (sometimes involving 'state actors' operating for political and commercial and economic purposes) is simply a reality in today's world. Allegations have been made of foreign involvement in South Korea's April 15th, 2020 election. These are admittedly circumstantial – and include senior ROK Democratic Party election officials having demonstrably close ties with PRC entities capable of electronic manipulation, as well as the use of Chinese-made

hardware in the South Korean election's electronic network – but must be taken seriously nonetheless. At a minimum, the South Korean electoral process cries out for greatly increased transparency and examination.

The Extremely Unusual Results

- 1) The focus of our suspicion about the 21st General Election is Early Voting, which accounted for about 40% of the total votes. The reasons why Early Voting is vulnerable to electoral rigging are mentioned above. The following are our analysis and evaluation of the specific cases regarding numerical abnormalities in the election results.
- 2) A comparison of the election result of the 20th General Election four years ago with those of the 21st General Election two months ago indicates that there was a dramatic change in Early Voting results.
- 3) We examined the percentage of votes won by each party in Early Voting and on Election Day in polling stations in Seoul (total 424) in the 20th General Election held four years ago.

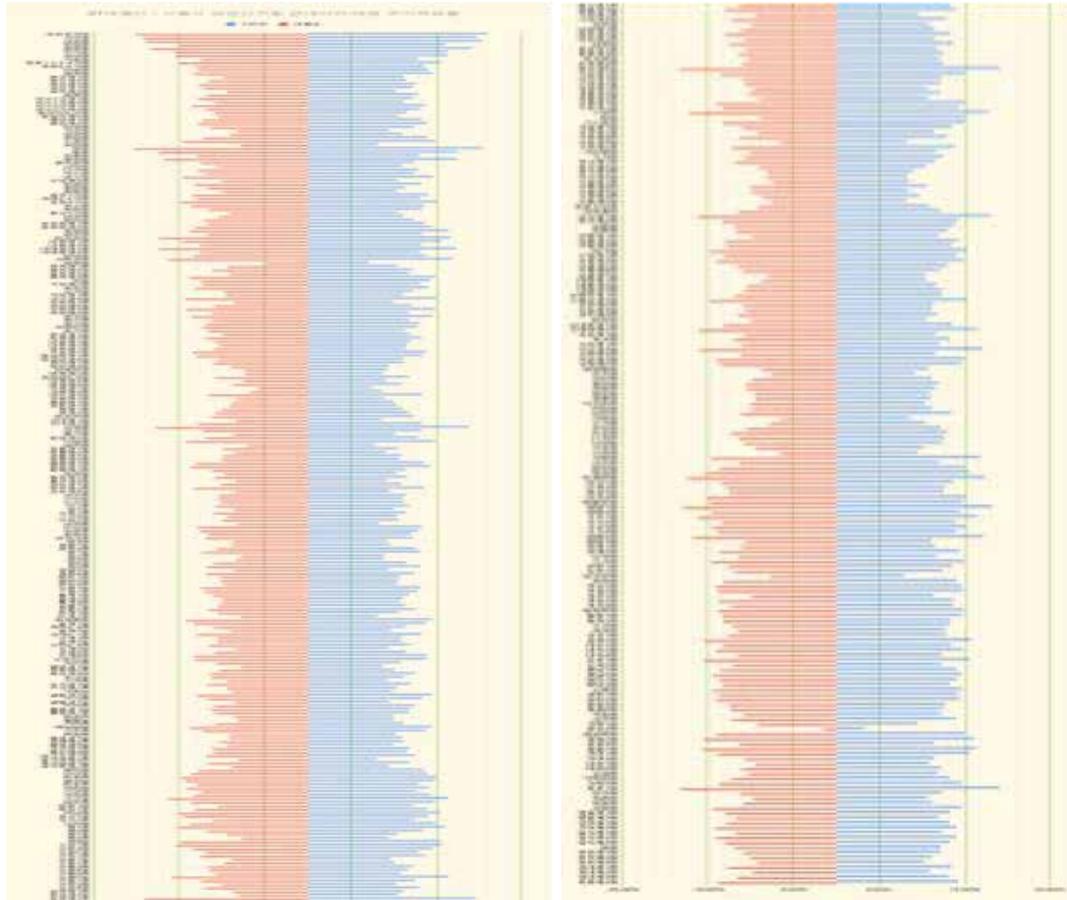
We found that the DPK had a higher proportion of votes in Within-District Early Voting than on Election Day in some polling stations and a lower proportion in others, and so did the UFP (the leading opposition party). The gap between the rate of votes won by the DPK in Early Voting and on Election Day was usually within 5%, and the average rate of the additional vote was only 1.12%.



Results from the 21st General Election are shown above. The DPK votes are in red and UFP votes are in blue for the different districts.

- 4) However, in the 21st General Election, the percentage of votes won by candidates for the DPK in Within-District Early Voting was 12.62% higher on average than that earned on Election Day in all 424 polling stations of Seoul without exception.

The diagram below shows the artificially symmetric structure for the UFP candidates who won votes an average of 12% lower than DPK candidates.



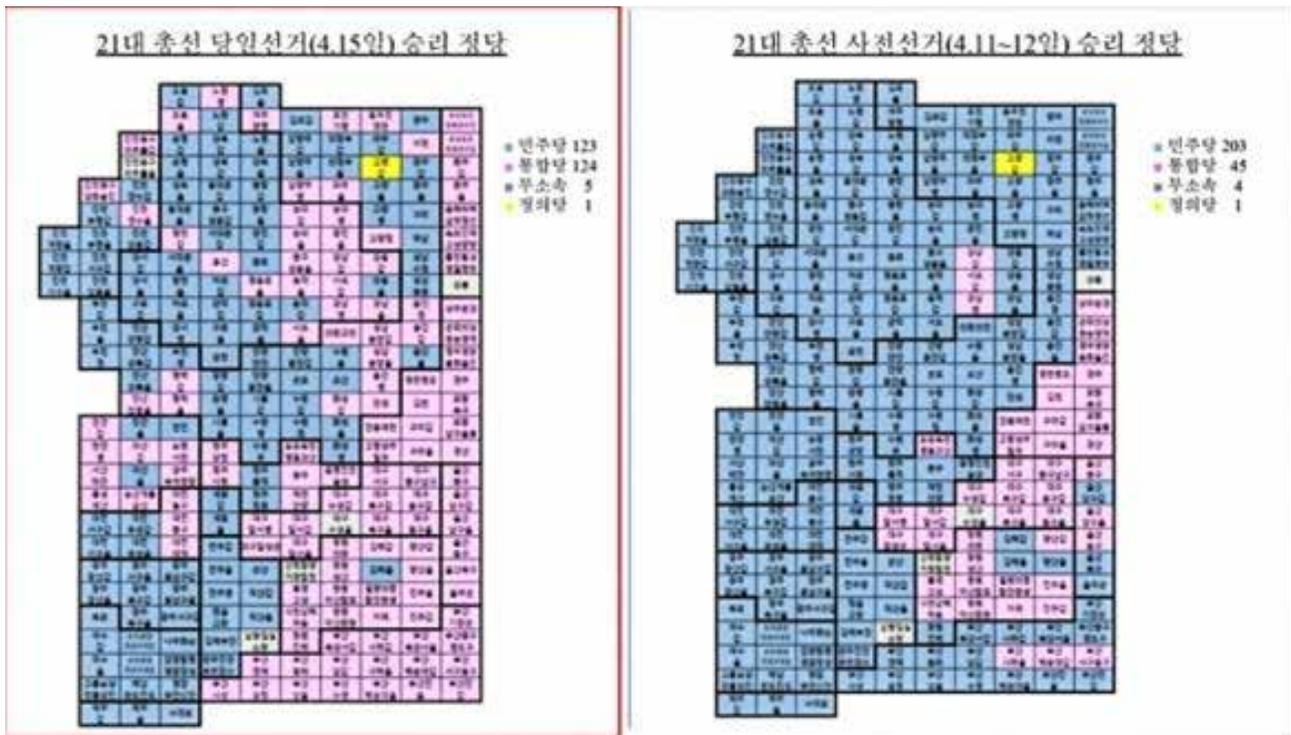
Artificial Symmetry shows up as red and blue votes and reflect each other in the vertical axis. It is artificial as the vote count was much lower for the UFP, yet it shows up as equal for both DPK and UFP.

- 5) This phenomenon was discovered nationwide (including Seoul) except for certain regions (Jeonbuk, Jeonnam, and Gwangju) in which the DPK was absolutely dominant, and there was almost no candidate for the UFP. No manipulation was needed for these exceptions.

As you see in the table below, in most cases there is no difference between the distribution graphs showing the gap between the percentage of votes gained in Early Voting and on Election Day in the 20th General Election, and it displays a normal distribution with a bell-shaped curve within $\pm 5\%$ tolerance.

However, in all polling stations in the 21st General Election, the percentage of votes gained by the ruling party in Early Voting is 10% higher than that on Election Day, and it is exactly opposite the trend of the leading opposition party whose percentage of votes gained in Early Voting is 10% lower than that on Election Day. As a result, the graph for the 21st General Election has a bimodal symmetric distribution, as if the normal distribution was artificially separated.

- 6) The cartograms below show (1) how the Early Voting results differ from the results of Election Day voting and are favorable to the ruling party (DPK) and (2) how much the final results expected on Election Day voting were distorted.



- 7) The cartogram on the left is the result of Election Day voting (April 15), and the right shows the result of Early Voting (April 11-12). If we calculate seats for each party based only on the Election Day voting result, then the UFP (pink color) secures the largest number of seats, 124, and the DPK (blue color) secures 123 seats, one less than the UFP. So, the UFP (the leading opposition party) won going by Election Day voting results.

- 8) In contrast, according to a distribution based only on Early Voting, the DPK secured 203 seats and UFP secured 45 seats. The Election Day situation is reversed with a big difference in the number of votes for each party.
- 9) The final result announced on April 16 was 163 seats for the DPK and 84 seats for the UFP. The winning votes for the UFP amounted to half the votes for the DPK and it was a crushing defeat for them. Overall, the UFP lost 40 seats and the DPK gained 40 seats after the Early Voting ballots were counted and added in to obtain the final result.
- 10) These facts led to the widely held suspicion of vote fabrication and illegal meddling with the results of the election.

Reports by Dr. Walter Mebane, including South Korean experts' opinions

- 1) Dr. Walter Mebane, a professor at the University of Michigan, and an expert on detecting electoral fraud, suggested the probability of fraud in five reports about the 21st General Election in South Korea.¹
- 2) According to his analysis, almost all electoral rigging happens in the Early Voting phase. This tendency was found in districts where the UFP won, as well as in those where the DPK won.
- 3) According to Professor Mebane's statistical model, 7.26% of the vote was due to fraudulent voting. When the districts studied were limited to DPK wins, 10.43% of the vote was estimated to be due to fraudulent voting.
- 4) As mentioned above, the DPK gained only 8.4% more of the vote compared with UFP. However, in terms of seats, the DPK gained almost twice as many as UFP. If Professor Mebane's theory is correct, then most of the districts where the DPK (the ruling party) won by a small margin against the UFP (the leading opposition party) would have been manipulated by 7~10% due to fraudulent votes.
- 5) Professor Mebane wrote that electoral rigging cannot be "confirmatory evidence" that there actually was an illegal electoral rigging in the real world. He said it would need further investigation.

- 6) Professor Mebane’s report led some experts in South Korea to comment that it could lead to the wrong results because of his lack of understanding of the South Korean electoral system. Following these comments, Professor Mebane released four more revised reports after considering the criticisms. But his conclusion did not change.
- 7) Since the revised reports were published, people who criticized Professor Mebane (such as Mr. Won-ho Park and Gi-joon Yoo) ceased further comment on Professor Methane’s report and its conclusion.
- 8) As Professor Mebane has pointed out, other statistics experts in South Korea (such as Mr. Sung-hyeon Park or Young-a Park) also continue to argue that the result of this general election was abnormal, and probably involved manipulation.¹

The possible scenario of electoral rigging and the evidence

- 1) Research conducted for over two months after the election, and evidence collected by ordinary citizens, suggest a fabrication simulation process that is close to actual rigging of the election.

Electoral Fabrication Simulation

Step1.

- Big data opinion poll
- Outcome analysis to the smallest district level
- Preparing fake ballots needed to satisfy win ratio

Step2.

- Presurvey of program feasibility
- System design (logic and algorithm)
- Program coding and installation

Step3.

- Generating target number of seats through real-time calculation during vote count process
- Verifying the fabricated number of votes to anticipate of recount claim (spoliation of evidences)

- 2) Step 1 of 3 is analyzing likely results using big data opinion polls—even at the smallest district level. The next step is preparing and inserting fake ballot papers after calculating the required number of votes to achieve the targeted number of seats in the election.

In addition, according to a video, the ballot papers were attached to each other like a bundle of receipts. They can never be assembled like that because they are issued one by one, and an election official usually detaches them one from another. The video shows that the illegally produced fake ballot papers were included in a previous stage of balloting, before the counting took place.

- 5) Their sophisticated planning shows that they deliberately covered up the surveillance cameras on a national scale in Early Voting polling stations. They were supposedly covered up for personal information protection, but by covering them up, evidence that could have proved the correct number of voters who cast ballots in Early Voting simply does not exist.

Since surveillance cameras used at polling stations on Election Day were not covered, it is argued that the real reason for covering the cameras of Early Voting polling stations was not for the protection of personal information.

Step 1.

- Big data opinion poll
- Outcome analysis to the smallest district level
- Preparing fake ballots needed to satisfy win ratio

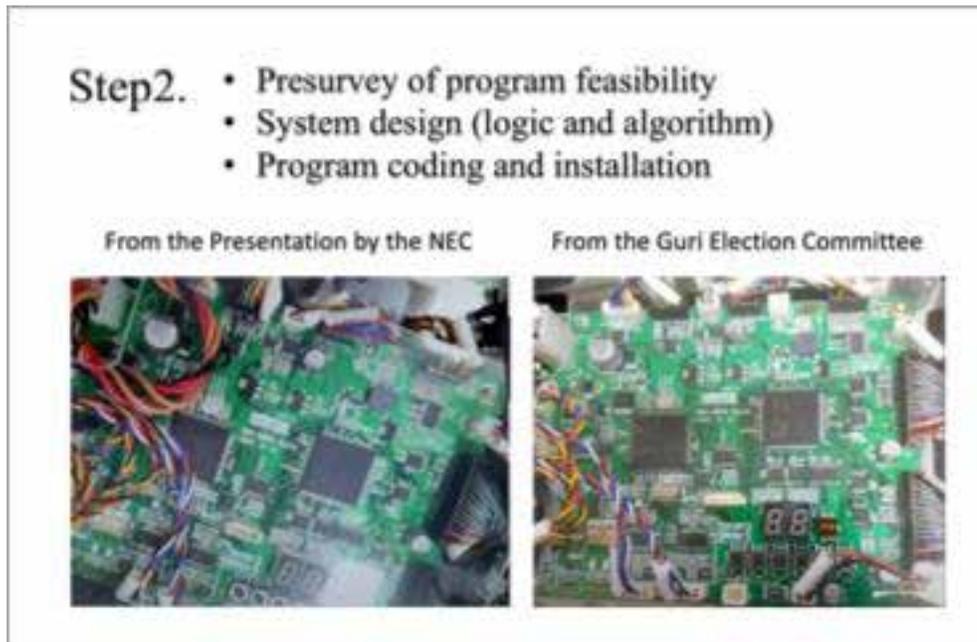


- 6) Step 2 of 3 is to investigate the feasibility of pre-programming and to develop and install a program by designing a system and a special algorithm that would calculate the winning requirements in real time.

A useful analogy is an oil refinery program that checks and controls real-time flow to produce the most economical and efficient gasoline with required properties—such as octane number 92—by combining three different raw materials. In our

case there are three “properties”. There is Outside-District Early Voting, Within-District Early Voting and Election Day voting, and they are mixed in appropriate proportion to reach the target number of votes, and therefore seats, in real-time at the national level.

- 7) To achieve this goal, it is essential that a high-performance chip be installed in the digital vote-counting machine, and Xilinx (data distribution system) must also be installed to avoid leaving any traces of manipulation. Sensors, network communication capability and USB ports are also available in order to enter and process information through a QR code, as required.

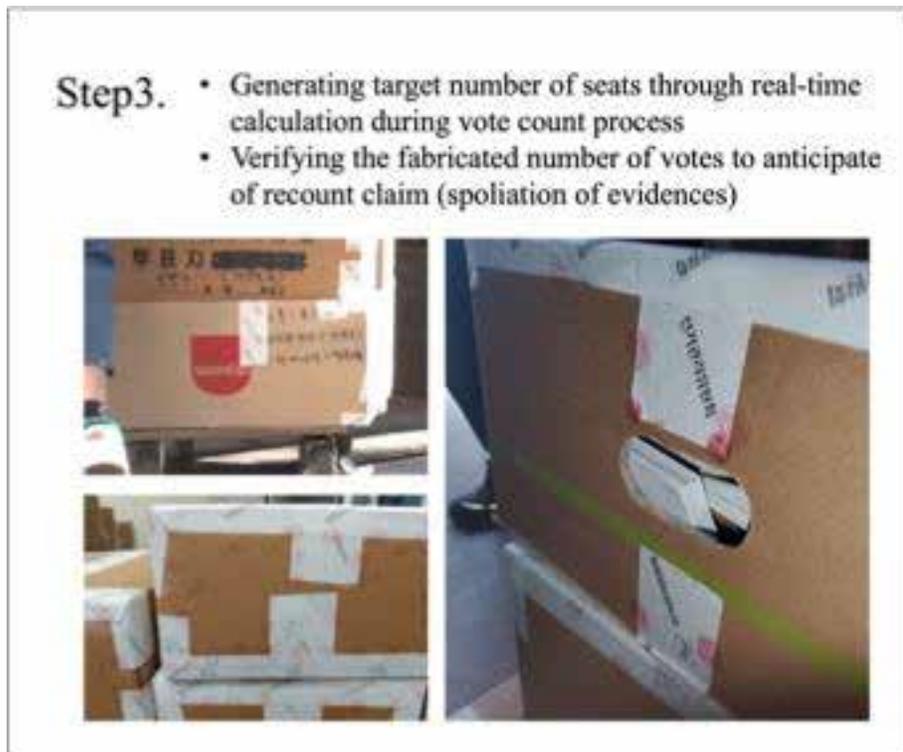


- 8) In the Buyeo district, it has been demonstrated that a ballot-sorting machine (digital vote-counting machine) is operated by more than one program.

According to a referenced article², the ballot counting machine in question first counted about 180 for candidate A, about 80 for candidate B, about 100 for unclassified. However, after being reset, it produced a significantly different result: 159 for candidate A, 170 for candidate B, 59 for unclassified votes. It hardly seems to be a physical error, and it is the result of at least two different programs working—one before and one after a reset. Given that a single digital vote-counting machine can run two types of programs, running dozens of different programs by the time of the day cannot be difficult in light of the current digital vote-counting machine’s specifications^{3,4}.

- 9) The last of the 3 steps achieves the goal—to reach the targeted number of seats through real-time calculation during the counting process. This is done by inserting additional fake ballot papers that match the number of votes required. This is different from the number of real votes (i.e., those not manipulated) and the process has to be completed in time for a recount of all the votes.

During the whole process, unacceptable scenes unfolded one after another: sealing papers used in ballot boxes were damaged; disqualified sealing stamps were affixed; three-year old cardboard boxes for bread were used as ballot boxes; and ballot boxes with holes on the side were treated as sealed.



- 10) Additionally, there were places where "-1" was written as a result of counting when the NEC announced nationwide election results for the first time. This appeared in 37 districts (10 voting districts and 27 proportional representatives' places) where the number of votes was higher than the number of electors who voted in Within-District Early Voting. The NEC refuses to explain this. This type of anomaly in the programming world is presumed to be a representative "bug" and it arguably demonstrates that a manipulation program was used.

11) Finally, a number of function formulas were found that calculated the number of Early Voting votes won for each candidate of 253 districts within a 1% error range. These calculations used the voting rates of Election Day voting and the Early Voting rates that were cast before Election Day. This phenomenon is only possible by artificially accumulating the numbers.

Defect and Delay of Domestic Judicial Proceeding for an Investigation

Collapse of prerequisite conditions for safe and reliable preservation of ballot papers

- 1) The most reliable procedure to reveal the truth about electoral rigging is an election lawsuit and prosecution investigation. It is hard to launch an investigation on election fraud crime because it will be seen by the Moon administration as an explicit political attack.
- 2) As for any election lawsuit, the Korean Supreme Court processes it in a single-trial system. Currently, candidates of 25 districts and one party (Christian Liberty Unification Party) who do not have seats brought election lawsuits attempting to nullify the General Election and invalidate the elected positions. However, since the Moon administration has an extensive grip on the Korean Supreme Court, it is not easy to actively investigate the case.
- 3) A prerequisite condition to ensure the validity of an election is a safe and reliable preservation of ballot papers until after verification. However, in this Election, this precaution collapsed. This collapse became widely known to the public through photographs taken at the preservation site by advocates who were in charge of the election lawsuit.
- 4) The photographs show that the ballot boxes were stored in an empty field warehouse that was secured by one shabby padlock. They also show that a surveillance camera was not installed. It is rare that boxes which are safely and reliably stored from a ballot count location are not stored in case they are needed as evidence in any lawsuit following the election.
- 5) There were countless non-standard ballot boxes used in the election. There was even a plastic ballot box where removing and attaching sealing tape would not be detected.

- 6) Marks of a sealing tape's removal and attachment were found in almost all the storage sites. Sometimes, a remaining portion of the attachment of a sealing stamp on boxes showed evidence of damage to the sealing itself.
- 7) What is worse is that inserting fake ballot papers can easily happen, as many of the ballot boxes have holes on their sides for the purpose of gripping them. However, the NEC argued that such boxes are still valid, stating that sealing tape on the boxes was used to secure them.
- 8) The storage of blank and remaindered ballot papers was also very careless. The ridiculous instance of a person who reported that blank ballots were brought into the ballot counting location was investigated for theft.
- 9) Likewise, the authenticity of ballot papers is not guaranteed because the actual ballots were not safely and reliably preserved. Therefore, just recounting digitally would favor those who did the electoral rigging and who matched the number of ballot papers before and after the counting.

Hindrance in proving the truth and the delay in judicial proceeding

- 1) The NEC has rejected the submission of the "Integrated Electoral Roll" with the last numbers of serial numbers of Early Voting ballots. For an objective investigation of whether the number of early voters was inflated, or whether fake ballot papers were inserted, the submission of the Integrated Electoral Roll recorded is a necessity by law. The roll can only be stored in the central server when issuing ballot papers because of the methods of operation of the election.
- 2) Also, the NEC has rejected the submission of the image files of ballots, which the ballot-sorting machine automatically creates and saves by scanning the ballots when they are inserted into the machine. The manual of a ballot-sorting machine and official publications by the NEC highlight that image files of ballots make possible the post-examination on illegal fake ballot stuffing. The NEC has however rejected the submission of image files when it was necessary to prove that fake ballot stuffing did not happen.
- 3) The NEC has also rejected a forensic investigation of the digital election equipment and servers, as well as the submission of the operational program and a log of the election data.

- 4) In addition, the Korean Supreme Court dealing with the election lawsuit has not replied to an investigation inquiry for fact-finding and authentication information. It has not even scheduled a pretrial hearing for several months since the lawsuit was first brought to their attention.
- 5) The candidate who brought the lawsuit has filed five separate briefs and presented evidence that amounts to two full books in his effort to gain an accurate examination.

The counterpart party only submitted a two-page response, saying they will answer specifically later. It seems that they aim to make the plaintiff lose motivation, become isolated, and remain troubled by the case he or she has put forth.

The Need for a Neutral Audit by International Organizations, and Our Appeals

Controlling South Korea

- 1) The current governing groups of South Korea dominates almost everywhere, including the executive branch, the National Assembly and the judicial branches, the military, prosecutors, the police, intelligence agencies, constitutional overseers (such as the National Election Commission, the Constitutional Court, the Board of Audit and Inspection), major media, labor unions, and many civic organizations. Opposition groups are being marginalized.

Insufficient Power of Opposition Groups

- 1) The current administration plans to create and operate a “Corruption Investigation Office For High-ranking Officials (CIO)” under the President’s jurisdiction from July 2020. It will ensure that every high-ranking official will increase their accommodation to the Moon administration under the fear of a purge by the CIO, and this will accelerate the degeneration of society towards neo-authoritarianism.
- 2) The leading opposition party (UFP) could not make its voice heard regarding the investigation for truth because it would give an advantage to the opposing counterpart in terms of ideology, organization, and public characters. The UFP could not even assist an advocacy group representing the election lawsuit, to gain the use of a conference room in the National Assembly chamber for a conference call to discuss the case.

- 3) The power of civil society organization arguing for the investigation of truth on the electoral rigging is trivial, weak, and disorganized.

The need to halt the imposition of a ‘one-party state’ and the destruction of the rule of law

- 1) In South Korea, since the presidential impeachment three years ago, the tendency to ignore the rule of law has increased almost to the point of destruction. The weakness of voices opposing this apparent and large-scale electoral fraud implies an imminent collapse of the social foundation and a lack of will to struggle for the sake of freedom.
- 2) This case is a significant and gloomy indication that eventually a single-party state will develop in South Korea – making elections irrelevant – and consensual government a thing of the past. Free and fair elections are the backbone of South Korea’s democracy.
- 3) Even now after 70 years, South Korea is the front line of the ideological struggle between two political streams –one *for* the rule of law, and the other *against* it under a single-party dictatorship.
- 4) 70 years ago, the first General Election under UN supervision laid the groundwork for a free democracy in South Korea. Today, just as then, we are in desperate need of international engagement by conscientious groups all over the world who love freedom, rule of law and civilization.
- 5) Victory in the Korean War paved the way for a liberal democracy by preventing the expansion of forces that were eradicating freedom. We are sure that now is the decisive opportunity to stop the expansion of single-party dictatorships, the suppression of freedom and the rule of law, as we have a timely chance to spread freedom and democracy in Asia.

Conclusion

Based on the evidence described herein, we have strong reasons to believe that our nation’s April 15, 2020 election was unfairly manipulated and tainted and did not reflect the free will of the electorate. We humbly request that the international community –

particularly organizations that support electoral integrity – help us to examine and expose the many electoral irregularities and troubling challenges to South Korea’s electoral process.

If the international community does not learn from this apparent miscarriage of justice and learn from what has happened in South Korea, this will surely happen again in another country in the near future.

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