

FFWPU Europe and Middle East: Is Holy Mother Han Guilty of Another's Actions?

Knut Holdhus
August 12, 2026



[Yoon Yeong-ho](#) responsible for executive actions, [Mother Han](#) as religious leader. Illustration: ChatGPT



Conflicting accounts concerning luxury gifts: Chanel handbag and Graff necklace. Illustration: Grok xAI



Munhwa Ilbo, a conservative newspaper and South Korea's only national evening daily, ranking among the top ten dailies by circulation

Defense points out Mother Han's leadership does not mean responsibility for every act, as Yoon's independence in decision-making as executive director

Part 4 of a 4-part series on the Hak Ja Han trial

See part 1: [How Reliable Is the Prosecution's Key Witness?](#)

See part 2: [Yoon's Changing Accounts Challenged by Defense](#)

See part 3: [Defense Mounts Broad Challenge to State's Case](#)

The first three articles in this series have examined specific elements of [Hak Ja Han](#)'s defense: disputed timelines, conflicting accounts concerning luxury gifts, and challenges to the legality and reliability of the prosecution's evidence.

The [Family Federation](#)'s 6th August [statement](#), however, ultimately makes a broader argument.

At its heart is a question about responsibility: was [Hak Ja Han](#) (한학자) - also called [Mother Han](#) - personally directing the political, financial and business activities now attributed to her, or were those matters being handled independently by senior executives such as former World Headquarters Director [Yoon Yeong-ho](#) (윤영호)?

The defense says the latter.

A religious leader or an executive decision-maker?

According to the 5th August Munhwa Ilbo (문화일보) [report](#), [Mother Han](#)'s lawyers told the court during closing arguments that she was fundamentally a religious leader and that administrative and financial affairs were handled by [Yoon](#).

The [Family Federation](#)'s 6th August [statement](#) makes this distinction central to its entire defense.

The argument is not that [Mother Han](#) had no authority within the [organization](#). Rather, the defense says that religious leadership should not automatically be equated with personal responsibility for every administrative or financial action carried out by senior staff.

This becomes particularly important if the prosecution's case depends on proving that [Yoon](#) acted on [Mother Han](#)'s explicit instructions.

The defense argues that there is no sufficient direct evidence - such as a contemporaneous written instruction, recording or other objective document - establishing that she personally ordered the alleged political payments and gifts.

Instead, it says the prosecution has relied heavily on [Yoon](#)'s testimony and on inferences drawn from the importance of the activities involved.

"It must have been reported"

The [Family Federation](#) describes what it regards as a fundamental weakness in the Special Prosecutor's reasoning.

According to the [Federation](#), the prosecution has essentially assumed that because a particular project or transaction was important, it must have been reported to [Hak Ja Han](#) and must therefore have been undertaken on her instructions.

The defense argues that this is not sufficient in a criminal trial.

In its view, prosecutors must establish the defendant's involvement through tangible evidence rather than reasoning that an important activity would "naturally" have required the leader's approval.

This argument connects the different issues examined in the previous three articles. (See [article 1](#), [article 2](#), [article 3](#))

The defense points to the disputed dates of the alleged 100 million won (in 2022 ca. US\$ 77,000) report, the access records concerning the alleged morning meeting, the changing accounts of the Chanel handbag, the chronology of the Graff necklace and [Yoon](#)'s alleged failure to inform [Mother Han](#) about his meeting with then-President-elect Yoon Suk-yeol (윤석열).

The [Federation](#) says these examples all point in the same direction: [Yoon Yeong-ho](#) was capable of acting independently, and his later testimony should not automatically be interpreted as evidence that [Mother Han](#) ordered his actions.



Yoon Yeong-ho, December 5, 2021

The defense's portrayal of [Yoon](#)

The [Federation's statement](#) goes further by presenting [Yoon](#) as someone who may have had substantial personal interests of his own.

It alleges that his lifestyle was far more expensive than would normally be expected from his official salary and points to luxury vehicles, expensive accommodation, private-jet travel and Chanel handbags.

The defense interprets this as evidence of possible personal financial misconduct and argues that [Yoon](#) consequently had a powerful incentive to transfer responsibility to his superior.

The statement also claims that [Yoon](#) continued pursuing aspects of the MPP project (The Mekong River Peace Park project) for personal and family interests even after leaving the [Family Federation](#).

Again, these are defense allegations, not established findings. Their significance lies in how the defense uses them to challenge the prosecution's assumption that [Yoon](#) had no reason to give false or self-serving testimony.

The question of [Mother Han](#)'s health

The final part of the [Family Federation](#)'s argument is different in character. It concerns [Hak Ja Han](#) herself.



According to the [Federation statement](#), [Mother Han](#) is 83 years old and suffers from severe visual impairment. The [statement](#) says that she is legally blind in both eyes due to exudative macular degeneration and end-stage glaucoma [See editor's note 1 below]. Having also undergone atrial fibrillation [See editor's note 2 below] surgery and shoulder joint replacement surgery, she requires assistance with some everyday activities.

Her lawyers therefore asked the court to allow her to exercise her right to defend herself without being detained.

This argument should be distinguished from the question of guilt. The defense is essentially making two separate appeals: one concerning whether the prosecution has proved the charges, and another concerning the conditions under which an elderly defendant should be able to participate in her defense.

"When in doubt, in favor of the accused"

The [Family Federation](#) concludes its statement by invoking the legal principle in dubio pro reo, commonly translated as "when in doubt, in favor of the accused."

The principle is related to the broader presumption of innocence and the requirement that criminal guilt be established to the applicable standard of proof.

The defense argues that this principle is particularly important in the [Mother Han](#) case because, in its view, the prosecution's evidence contains several unresolved problems.

According to the [Federation](#), key testimony conflicts with documentary records and timelines; a substantial quantity of evidence was allegedly obtained unlawfully; and the central prosecution witness could not be effectively cross-examined.

From the defense's perspective, these problems accumulate rather than stand alone.

The defense's overall theory

Taken together, the four parts in this series on the [Family Federation](#)'s 6th August [statement](#) present a consistent theory of the case.

The defense does not merely argue that individual pieces of evidence are mistaken. It argues that the prosecution has constructed a picture of [Mother Han](#) as personally directing activities that were, in reality, carried out by [Yoon](#) and other executives.

The defense says [Yoon](#) sometimes acted independently, that his subsequent testimony contains important contradictions, and that the prosecution has relied too heavily on assumptions about what a [religious organization](#)'s leader must have known or authorized.



The prosecution, by contrast, maintains that its evidence supports the charges against [Mother Han](#).

The Seoul Central District Court will ultimately have to decide between these competing interpretations.

What is at stake on 31st August?

The 31st August verdict will therefore involve more than the credibility of one witness.

The court will have to assess the relationship between [Mother Han](#) and [Yoon Yeong-ho](#) (윤영호), the reliability of [Yoon](#)'s testimony, the significance of documentary and physical evidence, the legality of evidence-gathering procedures, and

whether the prosecution has established [Mother Han](#)'s personal responsibility for acts defined as criminal.

For the [Family Federation](#), the conclusion is clear: when the prosecution's direct evidence is disputed by objective records and when reasonable doubt remains concerning the defendant's personal involvement, the court should acquit.

Whether that argument persuades the judges remains to be seen.

For [Mother Han](#), the answer will come on 31st August, when the Seoul Central District Court is scheduled to deliver its first-instance judgment.

NB. This article presents and explains the arguments made by [Mother Han](#)'s defense team and the [Family Federation](#). It does not independently establish the truth of the allegations concerning [Yoon Yeong-ho](#), the MPP project or the legality of the evidence. The prosecution's position and the court's eventual assessment may differ substantially from the defense's interpretation.

See part 1: [How Reliable Is the Prosecution's Key Witness?](#)

See part 2: [Yoon's Changing Accounts Challenged by Defense](#)

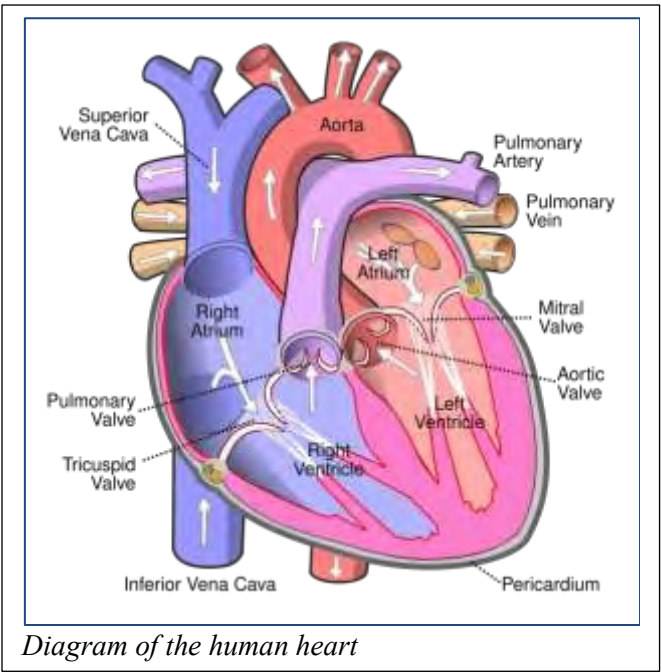
See part 3: [Defense Mounts Broad Challenge to State's Case](#)

Text: Knut Holdhus, editor

[Editor's note 1: End-stage glaucoma refers to advanced glaucoma in which extensive, usually irreversible damage has occurred to the optic nerve. The optic nerve carries visual information from the eye to the brain, and glaucoma progressively destroys its nerve fibers, typically because of damage associated with elevated intraocular pressure.

In end-stage disease, vision is severely reduced, often with a very restricted visual field. A person may retain only a small central or peripheral area of vision, while much of the surrounding field is permanently lost. In the most advanced cases, glaucoma can result in near-total or total blindness.

Glaucoma-related optic-nerve damage cannot currently be reversed. Treatment therefore focuses on preserving whatever vision remains, usually by lowering intraocular pressure through medications, laser treatment, or surgery. Regular monitoring is important because further damage may occur even when symptoms are not obvious.]



[Editor's note 2: [Mother Han](#)'s arrhythmia has been diagnosed as atrial fibrillation (AFib), which is the most common type of irregular heart rhythm (arrhythmia). Normally, the heart's electrical system makes the upper chambers (atria) contract in an organized way, pumping blood into the lower chambers (ventricles).

In atrial fibrillation, the electrical signals in the atria become rapid and chaotic, causing the atria to quiver instead of contracting effectively. One key feature of atrial fibrillation is an irregular and often rapid heartbeat. Patients may feel palpitations, fluttering, or pounding in the chest. The irregular heart rhythm may cause an inefficient blood flow from the atria to the ventricles and an increased risk of blood clots forming in the atria, which can travel to the brain and cause a stroke.]

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Hak Ja Han defense raises evidence and due-process concerns presenting broad challenge to the special prosecutors' case

Part 3 of a 4-part series on the Hak Ja Han trial

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See part 4: [Yoon's Independence Put at Center of Case](#)



Yoon Yeong-ho, former international HQ director of the **Family Federation**. Here, 6th Dec. 2020. Screenshot from Peacelink TV

With the first-instance verdict in the trial of **Family Federation** President **Hak Ja Han** (한학자) – also called **Mother Han** – scheduled for 31st August, her defense team is challenging not only the credibility of former World Headquarters Director **Yoon Yeong-ho** (윤영호) but also the way the **Special Prosecutor's Office** obtained and presented evidence.

In its 6th August [statement](#) responding to a 5th August

Munhwa Ilbo report, the **Family Federation** argues that the

문화일보

Logo of **Munhwa Ilbo**, a conservative newspaper and South Korea's only national evening daily, ranking among the top ten dailies by circulation.

prosecution's case suffers from two fundamental problems. First, it says that important testimony from **Yoon** could not be properly tested through cross-examination. Second, it claims that a substantial portion of the prosecution's documentary evidence was obtained outside the scope of the relevant search warrant.

These are legal arguments rather than simply disputes over the facts of individual incidents.

Did the investigation go beyond its authorized scope?

According to **Munhwa Ilbo**, **Mother Han's** lawyers argued during closing arguments that the Special Prosecutors had exceeded the legally authorized scope of its investigation.

The defense maintains that investigators initially had a warrant relating to alleged luxury gifts to former First Lady Kim Keon-hee (김건희) but subsequently seized material concerning other matters, including the alleged 100 million won (in 2022 ca. US\$ 77,000) payment to former lawmaker Kweon Seong-dong (권성동).

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The [Family Federation's statement](#) develops this argument considerably further.



Min Joong-gi (민중기), the head of an army of special prosecutors with extensive investigative powers. Image: Grok xAI, Jan. 2026.

It says that the prosecution submitted **3,410 pieces of evidence**, of which **1,619 – approximately 47.5 percent – were allegedly obtained outside the scope of the warrant**.

The defense therefore asks the court to exclude those materials from consideration.

The issue is important because a search warrant does not normally give investigators unlimited authority to seize anything

they happen to discover. The warrant specifies what investigators are authorized to search for and, depending on the circumstances, what material may be seized.

The defense's argument is essentially that evidence concerning separate alleged crimes cannot automatically be gathered under a warrant issued for a different investigation.

Whether the evidence was in fact obtained unlawfully, and what consequences that would have for the case, are matters for the court to determine.

The cross-examination dispute



The defense had no meaningful opportunity to challenge Yoon's account in court through cross examination even though his allegations were used as direct evidence against the accused. Illustration: Grok xAI, 10th August 2026

A second major issue concerns Yoon's testimony itself.

Yoon has become an important prosecution witness, but according to the [Family Federation](#), he invoked his right to remain silent when the defense attempted to question him about several key allegations.

The Federation says this included questions concerning the alleged 100 million won payment to Kweon, the division of political contributions, gifts to Kim Keon-hee (김건희) and foreign funds.

The defense argues that this creates a serious problem. If [Yoon's](#) testimony is being used as direct evidence against [Mother Han](#), the defense needs a meaningful opportunity to challenge his account in court.

The [Family Federation](#) cites South Korean Supreme Court precedents, including the *Cho Yang-eun* (조양은) case, to argue that testimony which cannot be meaningfully subjected to cross-examination may have limited or no admissibility as evidence under the relevant circumstances.

The precise application of those precedents to this case will ultimately be a matter for the court.

The basic principle, however, is relatively straightforward: accused persons **should have an effective opportunity to challenge important evidence being used against them.**

The question of Yoon's credibility

The defense also attacks [Yoon's](#) credibility on broader grounds.

The [Family Federation statement](#) says that Yoon's lifestyle appeared inconsistent with his official income. It alleges that, despite a reported annual pre-tax salary of approximately 150 million won (in 2022 ca. US\$ 116,000), he used expensive cars, luxury hotel suites, expensive airline tickets and private jets.



A close associate of [Yoon](#) was found to keep 12 Chanel handbags at home. Illustration: Grok xAI, 11th August 2026.

The [Federation](#) further refers to the discovery of 12 Chanel handbags at the residence of a close associate.

The defense interprets these circumstances as evidence that [Yoon](#) had a strong personal motive to minimize his own responsibility and shift blame toward [Mother Han](#).

This is an important distinction in the defense's argument. It is not simply claiming that [Yoon](#) made mistakes. It is suggesting that he had **a reason to give testimony that would benefit himself.**

The prosecution, however, has not accepted the defense's characterization of Yoon's motives.

The MPP project

The [Family Federation's statement](#) also raises a separate issue concerning what it calls the MPP project (The Mekong River Peace Park project).





Special prosecutors distorting the [Family Federation's](#) distinctive religious concepts of "[Cheonil-guk](#)" (천일국) and "[national restoration](#)" (국가복귀). Illustration: ChatGPT, 14th June 2026.

According to the [Federation](#), the Special Prosecutor interpreted the [Federation's](#) religious concept of "National Restoration" [[See editor's note below](#)] as evidence of a political or church-state project and used this interpretation to connect [Mother Han](#) to activities attributed to [Yoon](#).

The defense offers a very different explanation.

It alleges that [Yoon](#) had effectively turned the MPP project into a personal enterprise, pursuing financial and political opportunities for himself and relatives. The [Federation](#) refers to claims concerning Cambodian citizenship, payments to local politicians and efforts to obtain exclusive casino rights.

It also says that [Yoon](#) continued pursuing the project through personal communications even after leaving the [Family Federation](#).

These are serious allegations, but they form part of the [Federation's](#) own characterization of the evidence and go beyond the narrower issues summarized in the 5th August [Munhwa Ilbo](#) report.

Three layers of the defense challenge

The significance of the defense's arguments becomes clearer when they are viewed together.

The lawyers are effectively asking the court to examine three separate questions:

1. **Was the evidence lawfully obtained?**
2. **Can [Yoon's](#) testimony be considered sufficiently reliable when his accounts are disputed and his cross-examination was limited?**
3. **Does the remaining evidence actually establish that [Mother Han](#) personally ordered or authorized the alleged acts?**

This means that the defense is not relying on one alleged contradiction or one disputed document.

Instead, it is challenging the prosecution's case at several levels – **the legality of the investigation, the admissibility of evidence, the credibility of a central witness and the connection between that witness's actions and [Mother Han](#) herself.**

The significance for the 31st August verdict





Where the verdict will be issued on 31st August: The building housing Seoul Central District Court. Image: Grok xAI, Nov. 2025.

The court is not being asked simply to decide whether [Yoon](#) made statements that were inconsistent.

It must determine what evidence can legally be considered, how reliable the admissible evidence is, and whether the evidence as a whole proves [Mother Han](#)'s personal responsibility for acts deemed criminal to the standard required in a criminal case.

For the defense, these questions are closely connected. If substantial evidence is excluded and [Yoon](#)'s testimony is found unreliable or insufficiently tested, the prosecution's case could be significantly weakened.

That is the defense's argument.

Whether the court agrees will become clear when the *Seoul Central District Court* delivers its first-instance verdict on 31st August.

This article summarizes arguments presented by [Hak Ja Han](#)'s defense team and the [Family Federation](#), together with matters reported by the South Korean daily [Munhwa Ilbo](#). Claims concerning unlawfully obtained evidence, [Yoon Yeong-ho](#)'s motives and the MPP project are presented as defense allegations and should not be understood as established findings of the court.

Continued in part 4: [Yoon's Independence Put at Center of Case](#)

See part 1: [How Reliable Is the Prosecution's Key Witness?](#)

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Text: Knut Holdhus, editor

Featured image above: Broad challenge to state's case. Illustration: ChatGPT, 10th August 2026.

[Editor's note: In the context of [Hak Ja Han](#) and the [Family Federation for World Peace and Unification](#) (FFWPU), "national restoration" (국가복귀, 국가복원, or related terms often translated as "restoration of the nation") is primarily a religious and [providential](#) concept, not simply a political one.

The challenge – and the point raised above – is that prosecutors and the defense appear to disagree about whether references to "national restoration" should be understood as religious objectives or as political activities.

When [Hak Ja Han](#) speaks of "national restoration", she is generally referring to the goal of [Unificationism](#) to

transform a nation so that it reflects God's ideal and becomes part of the realization of Cheonil-guk (Kingdom of Heaven), rather than simply winning political influence or supporting particular politicians. Whether specific activities undertaken in pursuit of that goal crossed into political lobbying is precisely what seems to be contested in the proceedings described above.]

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