

FFWPU Europe and Middle East: S Korea Regime Used Faked Document As Proof

Knut Holdhus
January 27, 2026



Investigative committee for the TM Special Report. Illustration: Chat GPT



South Korea: Family Federation press release claims 3000-page document submitted to court and extensively quoted by media has been doctored by author

Our Organization's View on the "TM Special Report" (commonly known as such)

Press release issued by the [Family Federation](#) of Japan 16th January 2026 concerning the "TM ([True Mother](#)) Special Report", a 3,200-page internal [Family Federation](#) document now being cited as proof of political corruption involving Japanese lawmakers and others. The [Family Federation](#) says the author - [Yoon Yeong-ho](#) (윤영호) has made extensive alterations to reports he received from the field. At the end of 2025, the Korean media outlet Hankyoreh was the first to report on the document. See [original article](#) in Japanese.

In response to weekly magazine reports and the spread on social media of a document referred to as the "TM Special Report," a situation that cannot be overlooked, our organization has established an investigative committee in order to verify its authenticity and is currently conducting an investigation. The committee has obtained a document highly likely to be the so-called "TM Special Report: 3,200 pages," and we hereby report the facts that have been confirmed at this stage.



Yoon Yeong-ho December 6, 2020

Background to the Creation of the "TM Special Report"

Regarding the circumstances of its creation, we present below a report prepared by an individual who worked as a staff member under [Yoon Yeong-ho](#) (윤영호) - former World Headquarters Director. According to this report, it is strongly suggested that the "TM Special Report" may contain intentional omissions, alterations, and additions.

Report from Korea [Actual Conditions Concerning the TM Special Report]

(1) Existence of Materials Possibly Omitted Intentionally

Mr. [Yoon](#) initially explained to [Federation](#) officials that he would submit more than 5,000 pages of materials to the prosecution.

However, the materials actually submitted ultimately amounted to approximately 3,000 pages, resulting in a significant discrepancy in volume. It has been pointed out that, behind this discrepancy, there may have been a considerable number of materials and reports that were intentionally excluded by Mr. [Yoon](#) himself.

In fact, according to testimony from multiple staff members who directly sent reports to Mr. [Yoon](#) at the time, there are confirmed cases in which materials they submitted were not reflected in the final report or do not appear to exist in the records. These points are considered to suggest the possibility that specific materials or reports were intentionally omitted.

(2) Existence of Materials Suspected of Intentional Alteration or Addition

Upon examining the dates in the report, it can be observed that, in the early part of the year, the year notation was not corrected. For example, reports for January 2022 are recorded as January 2021, and reports for January 2023 are recorded as January 2022.



*People Power Party lawmaker
Kweon Seong-dong here 23rd
Dec. 23, 2024*

In relation to this, it has been pointed out that the contents of the report may have been added to or modified in order to demonstrate that Mr. [Yoon](#) had reported to [President Han](#) (한학자) prior to his meeting on 5th January 2022, with Mr. Kweon Seong-dong (권성동), a prominent Korean politician. The report that is said to have been added bears the date 3rd January 2022, but in terms of its content, it corresponds to a report dated 3rd January 2023.

These matters have been, or may in the future be, subject to factual determination in Korean judicial proceedings, and it cannot be denied that there is suspicion that intentional modifications or additions were made at least in a manner favorable to Mr. [Yoon](#). Furthermore, the exact scope and volume of such modifications or additions cannot be ascertained by anyone other than Mr. [Yoon](#) himself.

(3) On Field Reports Reviewed and Supplemented by World Headquarters Staff and by Mr. Yoon

Reports submitted from the field were normally translated and then reviewed and supplemented by headquarters staff before being submitted to [President Han](#). Behind this process, it is believed that there was an attitude of trying to present the content in a positive light out of religious consideration, as well as an intention to emphasize the achievements of the reporter - namely, [Mr. Yoon](#).

As a result, numerical figures were sometimes revised upward, and expressions exaggerating the facts were used, and testimony indicates that this had become routine to a certain extent at the time. Furthermore, because additional revisions were made by Mr. [Yoon](#) himself at the final submission stage, field leaders were unable to ascertain what differences had arisen between the original reports they submitted and the final reports.

Circumstances Surrounding the Leak of the "TM Special Report: 3,200 Pages"

Originally, the "TM Special Report" was seized by prosecutors from Mr. [Yoon](#) and had long been reported as consisting of 5,000 pages. On this occasion, what appears to be a portion of it - 3,200 pages - has surfaced. However, it can be inferred for the following two reasons that the intentions of some party have clearly been added to these 3,200 pages.

First, the 5,000-page report was created as reporting memoranda based on reports from field sites around the world, yet only the portions related to the Family Federation in Japan have been compiled. Second, even within those portions, all sections disadvantageous to the author (Mr. [Yoon](#)) have been removed.

Accordingly, this 3,200-page document is not the evidence itself seized by prosecutors, but rather a document crafted to strongly reflect Mr. [Yoon](#)'s intentions. It is judged that, by spreading these 3,200 pages in the Japanese media, the aim was to introduce into Korea - via Japan - reporting favorable to Mr. [Yoon](#) in connection with his own trial currently underway in Korea.

It is considered to be the "TM Special Report: 3,200 Pages," in which the author's intentions are extremely strongly reflected.

Credibility of the "TM Special Report: 3,200 Pages"

Former Chairman Eiji Tokuno (徳野英治 - second term as Chairman: December 2012 - October 2020) has already explained the following on X:



Eiji Tokuno April 2023

"It was an extremely private document written with the purpose of encouraging President [Hak Ja Han](#) (한학자), imbued with religious hope. Rather than an official document of the Japan Headquarters, it is closer to a personal letter. For that reason, it contains many personal opinions and wishful projections."

He has thus stated that the document contained many hopeful perspectives reflecting expectations arising from his faith.

The text also strongly conveys a desire to encourage President [Hak Ja Han](#), and there are numerous discrepancies with the facts. Furthermore, because it was a memorandum document prepared by Mr. [Yoon](#) for reporting to President [Hak Ja Han](#), the fact is that no one had verified its credibility.

In addition, many contents in the report have in fact been added or rewritten in ways that are contrary to reality.

For example, in Mr. Tokuno's report, Prime Minister Takaichi's place of origin is stated as "Nara," whereas in the TM report it is listed as "Kanagawa." Moreover, the statement that "(election support) reached as many as 290 people from the Liberal Democratic Party alone" is known to exceed the total number of LDP candidates in the relevant national election at the time. In addition, a report purportedly submitted by the Nara District Head immediately after the assassination of former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (安倍晋三) was never actually submitted by the individual in question, and many contrived passages can be observed.



Tomihiro Tanaka November 7, 2023 in Tokyo

(Even when compared with the individual's other reports, the writing style is clearly different, and creative content can be seen. It is stated that Chairman Tomihiro Tanaka (田中富広) ordered the local church to delete the name of suspect Tetsuya Yamagami (山上徹也), but if the person were a member, deletion would have been impossible at the local church level, as deletion procedures can only be carried out at headquarters. Furthermore, the mother's affiliated church is also incorrect.)

The report also contains numerous descriptions concerning meetings and exchanges between senior officials of [our organization](#) and Japanese politicians. However, many of these descriptions lack corroboration through primary sources or objective records. When compared with testimony from those involved and factual circumstances, it cannot be ruled out that some expressions exaggerate beyond the facts, embellish the context, or include content that cannot be confirmed as factual.

Given the nature of these descriptions as internal materials primarily intended to encourage or persuade the report's recipient, it is appropriate to understand that they do not accurately reproduce actual exchanges, but rather strongly reflect the author's subjective perceptions, expectations, and evaluations.

Accordingly, [our organization](#) judges that the "TM Special Report" is extremely lacking in credibility.

We will continue to conduct further verification as an organization.

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S. Korea's Troubling Pattern Of Selective Probes

- January 26, 2026
- Knut Holdhus



Uneven justice? South Korea's church-politics probes raise questions of a disturbing pattern of lack of prosecutorial balance

The latest developments surrounding South Korea's investigations into alleged church-politics collusion have reignited a familiar and sensitive debate: whether the country's law-enforcement institutions apply the same standards of urgency and rigor to all political actors, regardless of party affiliation.

See also [South Korea: Doctored Document Cited as Proof](#)

At the center of this controversy is an apparent asymmetry. Allegations involving members of the ruling *Democratic Party* (DPK) appear to be languishing with little tangible progress, while probes touching the main opposition *People Power Party* (PPP) are advancing rapidly and aggressively. For many observers, this contrast raises uncomfortable questions about prosecutorial discretion, political influence, and institutional credibility.



Jeon Jae-soo (전재수). Photo (2023): 이데일리TV /

The large daily

朝鮮日報

The logo of the Chosun Ilbo

newspaper *Chosun Ilbo* published on 26th January a report headlined "Police Probe Into 'Unification Church Case' Stalls ... Jeon Jae-soo Prepares to Run for Busan Mayor". The article highlights the above-mentioned concern through the case of *Democratic Party* lawmaker Jeon Jae-soo (전재수).

Police have been investigating allegations that Jeon received tens of millions of won in cash and valuables

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received tens of millions of won in cash and valuables from figures associated with the **Family Federation** – formerly the Unification Church – allegedly in exchange for political favors, between 2018 and 2020. Despite the seriousness of the accusations – and despite the fact that

the statute of limitations for certain offenses is close to expiring – the investigation has shown little substantive movement nearly two months after it formally began. This inertia stands in stark contrast to the speed and intensity of parallel investigations involving the PPP.

The Jeon Jae-soo case resurfaced after a delayed disclosure that a special prosecutor team, originally tasked with examining alleged lobbying by the **Family Federation** toward the PPP, had uncovered testimony implicating not only opposition figures but also lawmakers affiliated with the *Democratic Party*.



Former Democratic Party lawmaker Lim Jong-seong. Photo (2019): 경기도청방송국 GTV / Wikimedia

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YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0W02pIAUoGQ>.

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According to testimony given in August of last year by Yoon Yeong-ho (윤영호), a former senior official of the **Family Federation**, large sums of money and valuables were allegedly delivered to Jeon, former *Democratic Party* lawmaker Lim Jong-seong (임종성), and former *Future United Party* lawmaker Kim Gyu-hwan (김규환). Yet despite this testimony, no investigative action was taken for more than four months.



Yoon Yeong-ho, here 9th August 2020. Screenshot from video by [FFWPU](#)

The special prosecutor later argued that allegations involving *Democratic Party* figures fell outside the statutory scope of the special counsel's mandate and were therefore transferred to the police. While this explanation may be procedurally defensible, critics note that the practical consequence was a significant delay – one that now risks rendering the case

moot if statutes of limitation expire. Jeon resigned from his ministerial post and was questioned once as a suspect in December, but since then, investigators have reportedly confined themselves largely to digital forensic analysis, without further interrogations or summonses of other implicated figures.

This lack of urgency becomes particularly striking when viewed alongside Jeon's political behavior. Far from retreating from public life, he has begun openly preparing a bid for mayor of Busan, South Korea's second-largest city. He has publicly discussed his expected declaration date, flooded the city with campaign banners, and scheduled appearances at high-profile political events. Within Korean political culture, such actions are often interpreted as a signal that a politician believes legal risks are either manageable or already neutralized. For critics, this reinforces the perception that the investigation has lost momentum at a crucial moment.

By contrast, prosecutors' handling of allegations involving the *Shincheonji Church* [See [editor's note below](#)] and the *People Power Party* has been markedly different.

In that case, prosecutors have moved swiftly to secure testimony suggesting that



The Shincheonji (신선지) Peace Palace in Cheongpyeong-myeon, on the same lake where the **Family Federation** has large facilities, in Gapyeong, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea. Photo (2020): Jhcbst019 / Wikimedia Commons. License: [CC ASA 4.0 Int](#)

tens of thousands of Shincheonji members were mobilized to join the PPP en masse between 2021 and 2023. Former regional leaders of the church have reportedly provided detailed accounts, enrollment targets, and even lists of individual party members. Prosecutors are now preparing compulsory measures, including large-scale search-and-seizure operations, to expand the probe.

To a Western audience, this disparity may appear puzzling, but it is rooted in several features of South Korea's political and institutional landscape. First, the country has a long history of politicized prosecution. For decades, prosecutors were widely seen as aligned with conservative governments; in recent years, progressive administrations have sought to rebalance that power, sometimes resulting in perceptions – fair or not – that prosecutorial zeal now disproportionately targets conservatives. Each shift in political power tends to be accompanied by accusations that law enforcement has become an instrument of partisan accountability rather than neutral justice.

Second, South Korea's legal system grants prosecutors and police significant discretion in pacing investigations, prioritizing cases, and determining when to deploy coercive measures. While such discretion exists in most democracies, it becomes controversial in highly polarized environments where timing can shape electoral outcomes. An investigation that accelerates before an election can be politically devastating; one that stalls until statutes of limitation expire can be politically absolving.

Third, religious organizations like the **Family Federation** and Shincheonji [See [editor's note below](#)] occupy a uniquely sensitive position in Korean society. They are often viewed with suspicion by the media, and allegations of political collusion tend to provoke strong public reactions. When investigations appear selective – aggressive in one direction, cautious in another – it reinforces suspicions that legal standards are being applied unevenly depending on which political faction stands to benefit.

From this perspective, the issue is not merely whether Jeon Jae-soo is guilty or whether the PPP benefited improperly from Shincheonji's [See [editor's note below](#)] actions. Rather, it is whether South Korea's justice system can convincingly

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demonstrate that similar allegations trigger similar investigative responses, regardless of who holds power. For a democracy that prides itself on hard-won institutional reforms and public accountability, the appearance of differential treatment risks eroding trust not only in prosecutors and police, but in the political system as a whole.

In that sense, the [Chosun Ilbo article](#) is less about one stalled investigation than about a broader pattern that many Koreans – and increasingly foreign observers – find troubling: when justice moves quickly in one direction and hesitates in another, explanations grounded solely in procedure may no longer suffice.

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Text: Knut Holdhus, editor

Featured image above: Imbalanced justice in South Korea. Illustration: Chat GPT, 26th January 2026.

[**Editor's note: Shincheonji**, officially known as *Shincheonji Church of Jesus, the Temple of the Tabernacle of the Testimony*, is a new religious movement founded in South Korea in 1984 by Lee Man-hee, who claims to be the promised pastor mentioned in the Bible's Book of Revelation. Shincheonji teaches that the Book of Revelation is being fulfilled through its church and that Lee Man-hee has received divine revelation to interpret it.]

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