

## **Index of Exhibits**

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A	<b><u>Asylum Application, Form I-589</u></b> – Applicant seeks asylum, withholding of removal, and withholding of removal under the United Nations Convention Against Torture. Including one passport-style photo.	<b>1-11</b>
B	<b><u>Forms G-28</u></b> – Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative for Applicant.	<b>12-15</b>
C	<b><u>Applicant’s Affidavit</u></b> – Applicant is a native and citizen of Eritrea. The government views Applicant and several of his family members as political opponents because they published articles on social media critical of the regime. As a result, Applicant and his family members were persecuted. Applicant fled Eritrea. He fears that if he returns to Eritrea, he will be harmed or killed due to his political opinion and imputed political opinion. He respectfully requests asylum in the United States.	<b>16-28</b>
D	<b><u>Applicant’s Passport, U.S. Visa, and I-94</u></b> – Applicant is a native and citizen of Eritrea. He last entered the United States on January 1, 2009 with an F-1 visa.	<b>29-30</b>
E	<b><u>Applicant’s Birth Certificate</u></b> – Including certified English translation. Applicant was born on September 1, 1985 in Asmara, Eritrea. His father is Bob DOE and his mother is Jane DOE.	<b>31-42</b>
F	<b><u>Applicant’s Education Documents</u></b> – Applicant submits the following education documents— <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secondary School Certificate, 2003</li><li>• Secondary School Transcript</li><li>• Miskatonic University, Diploma, 2006</li></ul>	<b>43-48</b>
G	<b><u>UNHCR Refugee Document of Applicant’s Sister</u></b> – Including certified English translation. Applicant’s sister is a refugee in Ethiopia.	<b>49-51</b>
H	<b><u>Declaration of Martyrdom for Applicant’s Brother</u></b> – Including certified English translation. Applicant’s brother was killed in action in 1999.	<b>52-60</b>
I	<b><u>Letter from Chairperson of the Free Eritrea Party</u></b> – The Chairperson states that Applicant has been a member of the party since 2008. The FEP is an opposition party that advocates for human rights, social justice, and the rule of law in Eritrea.	<b>61</b>

- J        **Letter from Webley Webster** – Applicant’s former co-worker states that he and Applicant worked at the Housing Ministry in Asmara, Eritrea. The co-worker states that Applicant illegally crossed the border to Sudan in May 2004 and then went to Europe. The co-worker’s photo ID is attached. **62-64**
- K        **Letter from Artie Schermehorn** – Applicant’s friend states that in 1997, Applicant went to the national service and was assigned to work at the Housing Ministry. The friend left Eritrea in June 2001. The friend was aware that the government detained Applicant’s brother. In April 2004, Applicant called the friend and told him that he was in danger because he posted anti-government statements on social media. The friend’s photo ID is attached. **65-66**
- L        **Photographs** – Applicant attended FEP meetings in 2012 and 2013 in Washington, DC. **67-71**
- M        **U.S. State Department Country Report on Eritrea, 2017** – The Report states, “Eritrea is a highly centralized, authoritarian regime under the control of President Isaias Afwerki.” “The People’s Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ), headed by the president, is the sole political party.” “There have been no national-level elections since the country’s independence from Ethiopia in 1993.” **72-101**
- “The most significant human rights issues included arbitrary deprivation of life; disappearances; torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment by security forces, including for political and religious beliefs; harsh prison and detention center conditions; arbitrary arrest; denial of fair public trial; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, or home; restrictions on freedoms of speech and press; restrictions on internet freedom, academic freedom, and cultural events... limits on freedom of internal movement and foreign travel; inability of citizens to choose their government in free and fair elections; corruption and lack of transparency... and forced labor, including forced participation in the country’s national service program, routinely for periods beyond the 18-month legal obligation.”
- “The government did not generally take steps to investigate, prosecute, or punish officials who committed human rights abuses.” “Impunity for such abuses was the norm.”
- “International nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) reported that the government committed arbitrary killings with impunity and subjected detainees to harsh and life-threatening prison conditions.” “An unknown number of persons disappeared during the year and were believed to be in government detention or to have died while in detention.” “The law and the unimplemented constitution prohibit torture.” “Reports of torture, however,

continued.” “According to NGO and UN reports, security forces tortured and beat army deserters, national service evaders, persons attempting to flee the country without travel documents, and members of certain religious groups.” “Detention conditions reportedly remained harsh, leading to serious health damage and in some instances death.”

“The government continued to hold an unknown number of detainees without charge or trial, including politicians, journalists, members of registered and unregistered religious groups, and persons suspected of not completing national service or evading militia practice.”