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Antall sider: 4

28. MAI 2018

Report based on the facts of International Human Rights organizations.

Today we see Chinese officials explicitly and repeatedly violate International Law. Firstly, we have to say that China is member of UN and permanent member of the Security Council. The concept of human rights is one of the four pillars of the United Nations and is an expression of the fundamental values and principles of the organisation, enshrined in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Chinese government has deprived the Uyghur people of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms, as outlined in the UDHR. Human Rights violations are being committed on a truly massive scale and the Chinese government has shown a blatant disregard for its responsibility to protect and promote human rights.

<http://indicators.ohchr.org>

Right to Privacy – Article 12 of UDHR, Article 17 of the ICCPR

Since early 2018, Chinese government have imposed regular “home stays” on families in the predominantly Muslim region of Xinjiang. Article 1.2 of UN Charter provides that member states must strive to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for Human Rights and fundamentals freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, or religion. However, the Chinese government violates rights to privacy and family life and the cultural rights of ethnic minorities protected under international human rights law. The International Covenant of Political and Civil rights also prohibit interfere to the privacy and family life. In 1998 China signed this document but has not ratified yet in due some reasons.

Discrimination Based on Gender – Article 2 of UDHR, CEDAW, ICCPR

In 1980 China ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. But today we see violation of human rights against women. According to UNPO, Uyghur women are banned from wearing headscarves and veils. According to the Human Rights 2 watch organization in the 2017 Chinese national civil service job list, 13 percent of the job postings specified “men only,” “men preferred,” or “suitable for men.” Moreover according to Human Rights Watch women and girls in China continue to confront sexual abuse and harassment, employment discrimination, and domestic violence.

Racial Discrimination – UDHR, ICERD

The next International Treaty International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination China ratified in 1981. But as we see in China “Muslim families across Xinjiang are now literally eating and sleeping under the watchful eye of the state in their own homes”. Uyghur Muslims in particular face discrimination based on their ethnicity and religion, which in this case is intertwined. This discrimination on the ground of nationality and religious. Moreover according to Human Rights watch 5 since 2014, Xinjiang authorities have sent 200,000 cadres from government agencies, state-owned

enterprises, and public institutions to regularly visit and surveil people. Thus China violates Article 5 which 6 provides States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone.

However today according to the report of Human Rights Watch authorities initiated a related effort, called the "Becoming Family" campaign. The officials visit the largely Turkic Muslim population in southern Xinjiang always with a view toward "fostering ethnic harmony." Thus there is violations of rights to privacy and family life and the cultural rights of ethnic minorities. Also Article 5 including other civil rights, in particular: the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country, but Uyghurs have had their passports confiscated and those who have travelled abroad have been targeted for arbitrary detention. Uyghurs in East Turkistan are routinely ethnically profiled at security checkpoints and are subjected to extra surveillance and suspicion due to their ethnicity. Uyghurs are also discriminated against in trying to find gainful employment and wealth and services and distributed very unequally between the Uyghur and Han populations.

Right to a Fair Trial - ICCPR

According to this report from Amnesty International we can say that in China there is not democracy, rule of law. Article 5 obliges protect the right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice. However today Muslim Uighurs have unequal access to legal remedies and are routinely obstructed in the judicial process. The Chinese government has used the narrative of terrorism to silence legitimate expressions complaints about its treatment of Uyghurs and to deny them their right to a fair trial and due process. Also Article 5 consisting of the right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution.

According to the Article 6 Member States oblige protect of everyone against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention.

Torture – UDHR, CAT

The next International Treaty, which ratified China, is Convention against Torture and Other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. According to International Amnesty Chinese government continues to draft and make new laws under the reason of national security that presented serious threats to human rights. According to the United Nations arrested Uyghurs are frequently subjected to torture, some left physically and mentally scarred as a result. According to Mr. Manfred Nowak, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, "torture in China is still wide-spread" and groups including the Uyghurs "have been particularly targets of torture." Mr. Nowak made these conclusions after visiting detention centers in Xinjiang, Tibet and Beijing during his recent trip to China. 8

There has been a clear trend of Uyghur, Tibetan and Chinese activists dying in Chinese custody under mysterious circumstances, with serious allegations that they were subjected to torture, neglect and other forms of cruel and unusual punishment. In 2017, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo died in custody after being denied medical treatment. Here explicitly is seen that he died from the cruel treatment and poor condition in the prison. Other human rights defenders like Ilham Tohti were detained, prosecuted and sentenced. According to words of families of detained defenders and prisoners who were later released,

Chinese officials regularly engage in torture, forced confessions and other forms of ill-treatment in the prison. According to the Article 1 of the current Convention the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering of detained person. Articles 2,4 say that each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction without any exceptional circumstances. Thus, the actions of the Chinese government must be condemned by the international community, and Chinese officials who have been involved in designing and implementing them should be held accountable under international law and the Magnitsky Act in the U.S."

Arbitrary Detention

Talk about Uyghur political prisoners and the mass arbitrary detention of Uyghurs in 're-education. Camps.

Rights of the Child

The next key International Treaty for human rights, which China ratified, is Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, child labor and other forms of exploitation is in contravention to Article 32 of the UNCRC. Article 32 provides that State Parties should undertake measures to protect children from economic exploitation and to protect them from any hazardous work. Also there are violations of Article 29(c). Chinese government should respect the child's parents, cultural identity, language and values. There have been numerous violations to this article, including banning traditional Muslim names for Uyghur children, and denying them access to a "hukou," or household registration, essential for accessing public school and other social services, if they do not comply. Children 11-12 years old are collecting DNA samples, fingerprints, iris scans, and blood types. China violated 12 Article 14 which says about freedom of religion by children. According to Human Rights Watch report that children under the age of 18 are cannot practice Islam. They are banned visit mosques and their parents are not allowed to teach them about religion. Article 14 that provides States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Gender Based Sexual Violence

Under the Human Right Watch report girls in China continue to confront sexual abuse and harassment, employment discrimination, and domestic violence. This is violation of Article 19 of current Convention about 13 protection from any kinds of sexual violence, injury and abuse, etc. Moreover China violated Article 10 of ICESCR which says about protection from economic and social exploitation.

Cultural Rights

In 2001 China ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICESCR in 2001. Article 15 recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life. However, in China in Xinjiang Uyghur people are banned held culture events. Also are banned follow Uyghur traditions, Uyghur holidays, Muslim holiday etc. Parents are banned give Muslim names to children.

Language Rights

According to UNPO report Chinese authorities are pursuing a policy against Uyghur language and literacy. A large quantity of Chinese words has been introduced into Uyghur vocabulary. This is violation of social and cultural rights.

Sincerely/ Med vennlig hilsen,
Den norske Uighurkomiteen

Additional related links:

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/homestays-05142018153305.html>

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/05/14/asia/china-xinjiang-home-stays-intl/index.html>

<http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Xinjiang:-Public-officials-in-Uighur-homes-to-prevent-prayer-and-fasting-40982.html>

<https://www.economist.com/briefing/2018/05/31/china-has-turned-xinjiang-into-a-police-state-like-no-other>