

# URGENT ACTION

## 維吾爾少女和母親遭到拘留：阿布拉、魯澤和瓦利

2022年3月31日，維吾爾女性布赫里切姆·阿布拉（**Buheliqiemu Abula**）和她13歲的女兒在沙烏地阿拉伯麥加（**Mecca**）附近被拘留。警方告訴他們，他們將與兩名已被關押的維吾爾男子一起被遣返回中國。阿布拉是努爾梅提·魯澤（**Nuermeiti Ruze**）的前妻。努爾梅提·魯澤與埃米杜拉·瓦利（**Aimidoula Waili**）從2020年11月以來在無指控的情況下一直被拘留在沙烏地阿拉伯。這4人現在都面臨被遣返回中國的風險，他們極有可能在中國遭到恣意拘留、酷刑及迫害。根據國際法，沙烏地阿拉伯當局必須立即停止遣返他們。

**立即行動：以你的文字寫一封信，也可以抄寫下列範本**

**His Majesty King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud**

Office of His Majesty the King Royal Court,

Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Fax: +966 11 403 3125,

Twitter: @KingSalman

**Copies to:** Minister of Justice

Twitter: @MojKsa

閣下您好：

我來信向您表達我對3月31日在聖城麥加附近被拘留的維吾爾女性布赫里切姆·阿布拉（**Buheliqiemu Abula**）和她13歲女兒的嚴重憂慮。根據阿布拉朋友收到的消息，警方說他們將被遣返回中國。阿布拉是努爾梅提·魯澤（**Nuermeiti Ruze**）的前妻，魯澤和埃米杜拉·瓦利（**Aimidoula Waili**）自2020年11月起在沙烏地阿拉伯未被指控卻遭到拘留。沙烏地阿拉伯政府必須放棄所有遣返這4名維吾爾人的計畫，因為這明顯違反了沙烏地阿拉伯的國際法義務——不遣返原則。

中國政府不遺餘力地掩蓋在新疆發生的大規模人權侵害，並阻止維吾爾僑民對此發表言論。為此，中國政府一直要求引渡許多生活在國外的維吾爾人，而他們僅因和平的進行活動，就被貼上「恐怖分子」或「極端分子」的標籤。中國法律對「恐怖主義」和「極端主義」的定義過於廣泛和模糊，而這些法律被用來打擊維吾爾人和其他穆斯林少數民族。

現在已有充分的證據，包括洩露的政府文件、數百份證詞、無人機影片和衛星影像，指出中國政府基於宗教和民族等因素，對新疆的維吾爾人和其他以穆斯林為主的少數民族（至少）犯下危害人類罪，手段包括監禁、酷刑及迫害。

令人極為擔憂的是，如果被強行遣返回中國，布赫里切姆·阿布拉和她的女兒、努爾梅提·魯澤和埃米杜拉·瓦利將面臨恣意拘留、酷刑及其他虐待的危險。將他們遣返將違反沙烏地阿拉伯根據國際法所承擔的國際義務。

我在此敦促您，立即停止將布赫里切姆·阿布拉和她的女兒、努爾梅提·魯澤和埃米杜拉·瓦利遣返回中國，並立即釋放他們，除非有充分、可信和可採納的證據證明他們犯下國際公認的罪行。

敬此

Second UA: 27/22 Index: MDE 23/5455/2022 Saudi Arabia

Date: 6 April 2022

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 背景資訊

54 歲的維吾爾女性布赫里切姆·阿布拉在沙烏地阿拉伯和土耳其擁有長期居留許可。直到 2022 年 3 月底左右，她還能夠與前夫努爾梅提·魯澤保持定期的聯繫。她最後一次接到魯澤的電話是在 3 月 20 日，當時魯澤說自己曾告訴沙烏地阿拉伯當局，他和瓦利「寧願死在這裡也不願被送回中國」。46 歲的努爾梅提·魯澤是 5 個孩子的父親，他於 2013 年 6 月第一次從中國前往沙烏地阿拉伯執行副朝覲 (Umrah)，最終在麥加定居，在一家餐廳工作並獲得了居留許可。埃米杜拉·瓦利是一名維吾爾族穆斯林少數民族的宗教學者；自 2017 年以來，他們持續在中國西北部的新疆維吾爾自治區 (新疆) 遭到中國政府的殘酷迫害。54 歲的瓦利有 4 個小孩，曾於 2013 年 8 月在新疆被捕，原因是其工廠的一名員工涉嫌煽動起義。瓦利告訴國際特赦組織，他在監獄中遭受酷刑：他被電擊，並被迫每天只穿著拖鞋和內褲站在冰上長達 3 小時。服完刑期後，他於 2016 年獲釋並前往土耳其，並獲得能無限期留在土耳其的居留文件。2020 年 2 月，他持旅遊簽證從土耳其前往沙烏地阿拉伯，與好友努爾梅提·魯澤執行副朝覲。

新疆是中國民族最多元化的地區之一。當地多達 2,200 萬的人口，超過半數為突厥族以及主要為穆斯林的少數民族，包含維吾爾族 (約 1,130 萬人)、哈薩克族 (約 160 萬人) 及其他族群，他們的語言、文化、和生活方式，都與中國「內地」主要民族漢族大不相同。

2017 年起，中國政府以打擊「恐怖主義」及「宗教極端主義」為掩護，對新疆穆斯林進行集體大規模侵害行為，據估計有高達 100 萬人被關押在「教育轉化中心」內。

2021 年 6 月，國際特赦組織發布 [《視我們如戰敵：新疆穆斯林面臨的大規模監禁、酷刑及迫害》](#) 報告，揭露中國新疆維吾爾自治區成千上萬的穆斯林男女老幼遭受恣意的大規模拘留、政治教育灌輸和酷刑。前受監禁人的證詞，鉅細靡遺地描述中國當局自 2017 年來為根除該區穆斯林少數民族的伊斯蘭宗教傳統、文化習俗和當地語言所實施的極端措施。2021 年 3 月，[國際特赦組織的另一項研究](#) 描述了被拘留者的孩子被迫進入政府經營「育幼院」，與父母斷絕聯繫並在院內面臨政治教育灌輸。

國際特赦組織記錄了許多新疆維吾爾人、哈薩克人和其他突厥穆斯林僅因在國外生活、旅行、學習或與國外人交流而被拘留的案例；許多人更僅僅因為與在國外生活、旅行、學習或交流的人「有聯繫」而被拘留。

國際特赦組織發起呼籲關閉拘留營的 [國際倡議行動](#)，有超過 70 份詳細的檔案記錄其中一些目前被認為遭到拘留的人。截至 2021 年 9 月，世界各地已有超過 30 萬人加入連署，要求釋放所有目前被關押在新疆拘留營和監獄中的人。

國際特赦組織收集的證據，為中國政府對 (至少) 維吾爾人、哈薩克人和其他以穆斯林為主的少數民族犯下監禁、酷刑及迫害等危害人類罪的結論提供了事實依據。

**2022** 請在 2022 年 6 月 1 日前採取行動

# URGENT ACTION

## UYGHUR TEENAGE GIRL AND MOTHER DETAINED

Uyghur woman Buheliqiemu Abula and her 13-year-old daughter were detained near Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 31 March and told by police they faced deportation to China along with two Uyghur men already held. Buheliqiemu Abula is the former wife of Nuermaimaiti Ruze, who with Aimidoula Waili has been detained without charge in Saudi Arabia since November 2020. All four of them are now at risk of deportation to China, where they will highly likely be subjected to arbitrary detention, torture and persecution. Pursuant to the international law, the Saudi authorities must immediately stop their deportation.

**TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER**

**His Majesty King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud**

Office of His Majesty the King Royal Court,

Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Fax: +966 11 403 3125,

Twitter: @KingSalman

**Copies to:** Minister of Justice

Twitter: @MojKsa

Your Excellency,

*I am writing to express my grave concern for Uyghur woman **Buheliqiemu Abula** and her **13-year-old daughter** who were detained near the Holy City of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 31 March. The police told them they were going to be deported to China, according to a message received by friends of Buheliqiemu Abula. Buheliqiemu Abula is the former wife of **Nuermaimaiti Ruze**, who with **Aimidoula Waili**, has been detained without charge in Saudi Arabia since November 2020. The Kingdom must abandon all plans to deport these four Uyghur people as this would amount to a clear violation of Saudi Arabia's non-refoulement obligations.*

*The Chinese government has gone to great lengths to cover up the human rights violations taking place in Xinjiang, and to prevent members of the Uyghur diaspora from speaking up about them. To that end, the Chinese government has been requesting extradition of many Uyghur people living abroad branding them "terrorist" or "extremist" simply for their peaceful activism. Chinese law defines "terrorism" and "extremism" in an overly broad and vague manner, and these laws have been used to crack down on Uyghurs and other Muslim ethnic minorities.*

*There is now ample evidence, including leaked government documents, hundreds of testimonies, as well as drone videos and satellite imagery that the Chinese government has committed at least the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture and persecution against Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang based on their religion and ethnicity.*

*It is extremely alarming to have learned that if forcibly returned to China, Buheliqiemu Abula, her daughter, Nuermaimaiti Ruze, and Aimidoula Waili will be in real danger of arbitrary detention, torture and other illtreatment. Their deportation would violate the Kingdom's obligations under international law.*

***I therefore urge you to immediately halt the deportation of Buheliqiemu Abula, her daughter, Nuermaimaiti Ruze, and Aimidoula Waili to China, and immediately release them unless there is sufficient, credible and admissible evidence that they have committed an internationally recognizable offence.***

Yours sincerely,

Second UA: 27/22 Index: MDE 23/5455/2022 Saudi Arabia

Date: 6 April 2022

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

54-year-old Uyghur woman Buheliqiemu Abula, who has long-term residence permits in Saudi Arabia and Turkey, had been able to maintain regular contact with her ex-husband Nuermaimaiti Ruze until two weeks ago. The last time she received a phone call from Nuermaimaiti Ruze was on 20 March, when Nuermaimaiti Ruze recounted that he had told the Saudi authorities he and Aimidoula Waili “would rather die here than be sent back to China”. Nuermaimaiti Ruze, a 46-year-old father of five, travelled to Saudi Arabia from China for the first time in June 2013 to perform Umrah and eventually settled down in Mecca, working in a restaurant with a sponsored residence permit. Aimidoula Waili is a Chinese religious scholar of the Uyghur Muslim minority that has been brutally persecuted by the Chinese government since 2017 in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang) in northwestern China. Aimidoula Waili, a 54-year-old father of four, was previously arrested in Xinjiang in August 2013 because one of the employees at his factory had allegedly incited an uprising. He told Amnesty International that he had been tortured in prison: being electrocuted and forced to stand on ice while wearing nothing but slippers and underwear for up to three hours every day. After completing his sentence, he was released in 2016 and went to Turkey where he was granted residency documents that allowed him to remain in the country indefinitely. In February 2020, he travelled to Saudi Arabia from Turkey on a tourist visa to perform Umrah, a religious pilgrimage, with his friend Nuermaimaiti Ruze.

Xinjiang is one of the most ethnically diverse regions in China. More than half of the region’s population of 22 million people belong to mostly Turkic and predominantly Muslim ethnic groups, including Uyghurs (around 11.3 million), Kazakhs (around 1.6 million) and other populations whose languages, cultures and ways of life vary distinctly from those of the Han who are the majority in “interior” China.

Since 2017, under the guise of a campaign against “terrorism” and “religious extremism”, the government of China has carried out massive and systematic abuses against Muslims living in Xinjiang. It is estimated that over a million people have been arbitrarily detained in internment camps throughout Xinjiang since 2017.

In June 2021, Amnesty International [published a report](#) revealing how hundreds of thousands of Muslim men and women in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are being subjected to arbitrary mass detention, torture, political indoctrination and forced cultural assimilation. Testimonies from former internment camp detainees detailed the extreme measures taken by Chinese authorities since 2017 to essentially root out Islamic religious beliefs and traditions, as well as the cultural practices and local languages of the region’s Muslim ethnic groups. Earlier the same year, [another piece of Amnesty research](#) described how the children of internment camp detainees are often sent to state-run “orphan camps” where they face indoctrination and are cut off from their parents.

Amnesty International has documented numerous cases where Uyghurs, Kazakhs and other Turkic Muslim people in Xinjiang had been detained simply for living, travelling, or studying abroad or for communicating with people abroad. Many were detained simply for being “connected” with people who lived, travelled, studied, or communicated with people abroad.

Amnesty International has launched an international [campaign](#) calling for the closure of the internment camps, with more than 70 detailed casefiles on some of those thought to be currently detained. As of September 2021, more than 300,000 signatures had been collected from all over the world to demand the release all those currently detained in internment camps and prisons in Xinjiang.

The evidence Amnesty International has gathered provides a factual basis for the conclusion that the Chinese government has committed at least the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture and persecution against Uyghurs, Kazakhs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities.

**PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET:** Arabic, or English. You can also write in your own language.

**PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 1 June 2022**

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

**NAME AND PRONOUN:** Buheliqiemu Abula (she/her), Nuermaimaiti Ruze (also known as Nur Muhammed Rozi) (he/him) and Aimidoula Waili (also known as Hamdullah Veli) (he/him).

**LINK TO PREVIOUS UA:** <http://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde23/5399/2022/en/>