

URGENT ACTION

在新疆被失蹤與恣意拘留

來自主要為穆斯林少數族群的 48 人，在未經公平審判的情況下，被恣意關押在新疆維吾爾自治區的拘留營或被判刑入獄。在國際特赦組織發起的全球倡議行動「[釋放新疆受拘留者](#)」([Free Xinjiang Detainees](#))，個案總數已經來到 120 人，而他們僅僅是冰山一角。根據估計，自 2017 年以來有超過 100 萬，甚至更多人在新疆地區遭到中國政府拘留。中國當局蓄意針對維吾爾人、哈薩克人和新疆其他主要為穆斯林的少數族群，手段包含對他們施以大規模監禁、酷刑及其他虐待。中國當局必須立即釋放所有在新疆被恣意拘留於拘留營及監獄中的人民。

立即行動：以你的文字寫一封信，也可以抄寫下列範本

中華人民共和國主席 習近平

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致國家主席習近平：

新疆有超過 120 名穆斯林少數族群在未經公平審判的情況下，遭恣意拘留於新疆拘留營或判刑入獄，得知此事令我深感憂慮。自 2017 年以來，中國政府在新疆拘留了超過 100 萬人，而他們只是冰山一角。

根據國際特赦組織在《視我們如戰敵：新疆穆斯林面臨的大規模監禁、酷刑及迫害》這份報告中顯示的證據，中國政府至少在新疆犯下監禁、酷刑及迫害這幾項危害人類罪。許多我們認為理所當然的合法活動都可能被視為將人送往拘留營或監獄的理由，例如出國生活、旅遊、留學、與國外的人聯繫、引用《可蘭經》或穿著宗教服裝等。而在拘留營或監獄中，受監禁人會不斷受到強制教育灌輸、身心折磨和其他形式的虐待。

旅居海外的家人迫切希望與親人聯繫，當中許多人已失聯數年之久。而令人絕望的是，受監禁人因無法與自身指定的律師聯繫，更有可能面臨酷刑或虐待的風險。

我在此敦促您：

除非有充分、可信、可採納的證據證明受監禁人犯下國際公認的罪行，否則立即釋放所有關押於新疆再教育營及監獄的人民。

受監禁人獲釋之前，公開其關押地點，確保他們能夠定期且不受限制地與指定律師及家人聯繫，並確保拘留期間不會受到酷刑及其他虐待。

敬此

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 背景資訊

來自主要為穆斯林少數族群的 48 人，在未經公平審判的情況下，被恣意關押在新疆維吾爾自治區的拘留營或被判刑入獄。在國際特赦組織發起的全球倡議行動「[釋放新疆受拘留者](#)」([Free Xinjiang Detainees](#))，個案總數已經來到 120 人，而他們僅僅是冰山一角。根據估計，自 2017 年以來有超過 100 萬，甚至更多人在新疆地區遭到中國政府拘留。中國當局蓄意針對維吾爾人、哈薩克人和新疆其他主要為穆斯林的少數族群，手段包含對他們施以大規模監禁、酷刑及其他虐待。中國當局必須立即釋放所有在新疆被恣意拘留於拘留營及監獄中的人民。

新疆是中國民族最多元化的地區之一。當地多達 2,200 萬的人口中，超過半數為突厥族以及主要為穆斯林的少數族群，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」主要民族的漢族大不相同。

2017 年起，中國政府以打擊「恐怖主義」及「宗教極端主義」為藉口，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。

國際特赦組織發布之《[視我們如戰敵：新疆穆斯林面臨的大規模監禁、酷刑及迫害](#)》報告是迄今最全面的報告，描述維吾爾人、哈薩克人及其他主要為穆斯林少數民族所面臨的重大壓迫情形。國際特赦組織所蒐集的內容提供了實質證據，證明中國當局犯下至少以下危害人類罪：監禁或其他高度剝奪人身自由的行為，這些都已違反最基本的國際法原則如酷刑及迫害等基本規定。

直到 2018 年 10 月，中國當局才承認這些拘留營的存在，當時他們開始將拘留營描述為自願、免費的「職業培訓」中心。他們聲稱，這種職業培訓的目的是為人們提供技術和職業教育，使他們能夠找到工作，成為「有用的」公民。然而，中國政府的說法與之前被監禁在那裡的人所提供的資訊相互矛盾。前受監禁者表示他們遭到毆打、剝奪食物及單獨監禁等待遇。

2019 年，中國政府稱已經關閉所有拘留營，卻未提供相關證據，也不允許記者、人權觀察員或外交官員不受限地進入區域。為了平息批評，中國政府反而是邀請不同國家的代表團到新疆，在當局的精心安排和密切監視下考察當地。最近一次的案例是 2022 年 5 月時聯合國人權事務高級專員[至中國造訪](#)。

某位親戚遭到恣意拘留的受訪人告訴國際特赦組織：「他們（中國當局）想要展現快樂的維吾爾人、跳舞的維吾爾人給世人看。我想（聯合國）調查小組已經盡其所能的調查真相……真實情況。」

國際特赦組織發起全球倡議行動「[釋放新疆受拘留者](#)」([Free Xinjiang Detainees](#))，短短 4 個月內就收到超過 32 萬份連署，呼籲當局關閉拘留營並釋放所有遭到恣意拘留於新疆拘留營和監獄中的受監禁人。

除非中國當局有充分、可信、可採納的證據，證明受監禁人犯下國際公認的罪行，否則必須立即關閉所有拘留營，釋放拘留營和其他監禁設施（包含監獄）中受到恣意拘留的人。

國際特赦組織也呼籲聯合國高級專員在任期於 2022 年 8 月結束前，盡快發布延宕許久的新疆人權侵害報告，公開認定中國當局在該區域內侵犯人權的規模及嚴重性。

最後，人權高級專員辦事處也應立刻啟動有效獨立機制，調查新疆發生的國際法罪行，透過查明犯下罪行者，獲得真相、正義和問責。

用中文、英文或熟悉的語言寫下對中國政府說的話；或是參考訴求範本信照著寫。

在 2022 年 9 月 23 日前寄到上述地址

URGENT ACTION

MISSING AND ARBITRARILY DETAINED IN XINJIANG

48 individuals from predominantly Muslim ethnic groups have been allegedly interned in camps or sentenced without a fair trial and sent to prison in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang). They have been included in the Free Xinjiang Detainees campaign bringing the total to 120 individuals. These cases are representative of the perhaps 1 million or more men and women estimated to have been detained in the region since 2017. The Chinese government has knowingly and purposefully targeted mostly Uyghurs, Kazakhs and those from other predominantly Muslim ethnic minority groups in Xinjiang, including by conducting a campaign of mass detention and torture and other ill-treatment. The Chinese authorities must immediately release all people arbitrarily detained in internment camps and in prisons in Xinjiang.

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

President of the People's Republic of China
Xi Jinping
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Dear President Xi Jinping:

I am distressed to learn that 120 people from predominantly Muslim ethnic groups have been allegedly interned in camps or sentenced without a fair trial and sent to prison in Xinjiang. These cases are representative of the perhaps 1 million or more men and women estimated to have been detained by the Chinese government in Xinjiang since 2017.

Based on the evidence collected by Amnesty International in the report "[Like We Were Enemies in a War](#)", the Chinese government has committed at least the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture and persecution in Xinjiang. Lawful activities many of us take for granted such as living, travelling, studying abroad, communicating with people abroad, reciting the Qur'an, or wearing religious clothing can be considered a reason to be sent to an internment camp or a prison, where detainees are subjected to a relentless forced indoctrination campaign, physical and psychological torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

Family members living overseas are desperate to get in touch with their loved ones, many of whom they have not heard from in years. Further to their desperation is the fact that, without any access to a lawyer of their choice, the detained individuals are at even further risk of torture or ill-treatment.

I therefore urge you to:

- ***Immediately release all people detained in internment camps and in prisons in Xinjiang, unless there is sufficient, credible and admissible evidence that they have committed an internationally recognized offence.***
- ***Pending their release, disclose their whereabouts, allow them access to their family and a lawyer of their choice, and ensure they are not subjected to torture and other ill-treatment.***

Second UA: 61/21 Index: ASA 17/5905/2022 China

Date: 29 July 2022

Yours sincerely,

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

The report ["Like We Were Enemies in a War": China's Mass Internment, Torture, and Persecution of Muslims in Xinjiang](#) is the most comprehensive account to date of the crushing repression faced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities 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.

The Chinese authorities had denied the existence of internment camps until October 2018, when they began describing them as voluntary, free "vocational training" centres. China's explanation, however, fails to account for the numerous reports of beatings, food deprivation and solitary confinement that have been collected from former detainees.

In 2019 the Chinese government claimed that they had closed the camps but did not provide any proof or unfettered access to journalists, human rights investigators, and diplomats. Instead, the Chinese government has made efforts to silence criticism by inviting delegations from different countries to visit Xinjiang for carefully orchestrated and closely monitored tours. The latest example is the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' [visit to China](#) in May 2022.

As one of the people whose relatives are in arbitrary detention said to Amnesty: "they [Chinese authorities] want to show the happy Uyghur, the dancing Uyghur. I think the [UN] investigation group they have to do their best to investigate the real thing...the real situation."

Amnesty International launched the international campaign [Free Xinjiang Detainees](#), and in less than four months collected more than 320,000 signatures on a petition calling for the closure of the internment camps and the release of everyone arbitrarily detained in internment camps and in prison in Xinjiang.

The government of China must immediately close all the remaining internment camps and release all persons held in internment camps or other detention facilities – including prisons – in Xinjiang, unless there is sufficient credible and admissible evidence that they have committed an internationally recognized offence.

Amnesty International is also calling on the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to release her long-awaited report on Xinjiang and to publicly acknowledge the scale and severity of human rights violations in Xinjiang before her term concludes in August 2022.

Last but not least, the Human Rights Council must establish an independent international mechanism to investigate crimes under international law in Xinjiang, with a view to ensuring accountability, including through the identification of perpetrators.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Chinese, English

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 23 September 2022

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

NAME AND PREFERRED PRONOUN: [Group] (they/them)

LINK TO PREVIOUS UA: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ASA17/4243/2021/en/>