

URGENT ACTION

維吾爾學生卡米萊·瓦伊提因發布示威影片遭到拘留

在河南省唸書的維吾爾族學生卡米萊·瓦伊提於返回新疆阿圖什市過節時，在 2022 年 12 月 12 日被警方抓走。2022 年 11 月，卡米萊在微信發佈與烏魯木齊大火相關的「白紙運動」影片，卡米萊在父親收到警方通話警告後便將影片刪除，而據信這是造成她被拘留的原因之一。卡米萊如今已經被拘留超過 4 個月，她無法與家人和指定律師聯繫，很可能遭到酷刑及其他不人道待遇。

立即行動：以你的文字寫一封信，也可以抄寫下列範本

Director of Public Security Bureau
Pamir East Road, Atushi City
Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
843500, People's Republic of China

公安局局長

阿圖什市·帕米爾東路

克孜勒蘇柯爾克孜自治州

新疆維吾爾自治區

843500·中華人民共和國

局長 您好：

我來信向您表達我深切的憂慮。2022 年 12 月 12 日，維吾爾學生卡米萊·瓦依提 (Kamile Wayit) 在回到新疆阿圖什市的家過節後，被警方抓走。根據她的哥哥表示，她很可能被拘留在克孜勒蘇柯爾克孜自治州的首都阿圖什市的拘留中心內。她無法與家人指定的律師聯繫，我們也無法得知她的情形，她有可能面臨酷刑及其他不人道待遇。

卡米萊·瓦依提是河南省商丘工學院的 19 歲學生。她的拘留原因很可能與她在 2022 年 11 月於微信發佈的影片有關，內容是關於中國紀念烏魯木齊大火罹難者的示威。隨後卡米萊的父親便收到警方來電警告，卡米萊也立即將影片刪除。而同一期間，卡米萊也有和海外的哥哥聯繫，並談及維吾爾的議題。他們的對話也可能是造成拘留的原因之一。

由於無法得知卡米萊·瓦依提的拘留原因，也不清楚她的拘留地點，甚至她也無法與家人和指定律師聯繫，我非常擔心卡米萊·瓦依提的身心狀況，也擔心她可能面臨酷刑及其他不人道待遇的風險。

我因此敦促您：

- 除非有充分、可信、可採納的證據證明卡米萊·瓦依提犯下國際公認的罪行，否則應立即將其釋放；
- 在卡米萊·瓦依提獲釋之前，公開其關押地點，確保她能定期且不受限制地與指定律師及家人聯繫；
- 在卡米萊·瓦依提獲釋之前，確保她能取得適當醫療照護，並確保拘留期間不會受到酷刑及其他虐待。

敬此

First UA: 33/23 Index: ASA 17/6638/2023 China

Date: 4 April 2023

更多資訊

卡米萊·瓦依提是河南省商丘宮學院的學生，主修學齡前教育。她出生於克孜勒蘇柯爾克孜自治州的阿圖什市，在當地就讀小學。2017 至 2019 年間，14 歲的她獨自在烏魯木齊生活，因為她的父親遭拘留於「再教育營」中。儘管卡米萊年紀輕輕，她的哥哥表示她「思想非常成熟又周到」。

中國「白紙運動」

2022 年 11 月 24 日，烏魯木齊一棟公寓傳出大火，政府數據顯示造成超過 10 人死亡。許多人責難這些傷亡的情形是因 Covid-19 疫情限制措施而產生，地方當局則駁斥這項說法。然而當局的回覆並未讓新疆首都烏魯木齊的示威停止。隔日早晨，政府宣布疫情已經獲得控制，將放寬封城管控，但當地居民的人身自由在此之前已遭嚴格限制超過百日之久。

11 月 25 日，社群媒體出現許多影片，顯示中國各地包含北京、廣東、上海與武漢等城市與大學紛紛爆發示威。和平示威者紀念烏魯木齊大火的罹難者，呼籲當局放寬封城措施。許多人也要求當局終止審查，也有人要求習近平下台。許多人都因和平參與示威，反對疫情控管措施而遭到拘留。目前拘留人數未知，而網路更傳出影片顯示警方在逮捕過程中毆打示威者。

關於新疆

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人權侵害，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。國際特赦組織所收集的資料提供證據證實，中國當局已犯下危害人類罪、酷刑與迫害等罪行。

中國政府不惜一切地掩蓋其在新疆的人權侵害，也阻止維吾爾族人現身談論相關議題。國際特赦組織觀察到新疆的維吾爾族、哈薩克族，及其他突厥穆斯林只因為在海外生活、旅遊、出國留學或與海外人士聯繫，就遭到拘留的情形。許多人也只因與居於海外，或於海外旅遊、留學的人「有關聯」，或與海外的人通訊，便遭到拘留。

國際特赦組織在 2021 年 6 月發起全球倡議行動「[釋放新疆受拘留者](#)」([Free Xinjiang Detainees](#))，將 126 位失蹤、遭強迫失蹤或很可能被拘留在新疆拘留營和監獄的男女老少列出；而自 2017 年至今，在超過百萬名失蹤、被強迫失蹤或遭恣意拘留人當中，上述個案僅僅是冰山一角。

聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處在 2022 年 8 月發布了延宕多時的新疆人權報告，強調了國際特赦組織與其他組織先前的調查證據。報告揭露維吾爾族、哈薩克族與其他以穆斯林為主的族群所面臨的恣意與歧視性監禁的規模，已經構成國際犯罪，尤其是危害人類罪。報告也記錄了對酷刑或其他虐待、性暴力和基於性別的暴力事件、強迫勞動和強迫失蹤，以及其他嚴重人權侵害的指控。

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 2023 年 5 月 30 日前寄出緊急救援信件

URGENT ACTION

UYGHUR STUDENT DETAINED FOR POSTING PROTEST VIDEO

Kamile Wayit, a Uyghur student studying in Henan, was taken away by the police on 12 December 2022, after she returned to her home in Atush, Xijiang, for a holiday. In November 2022, Kamile posted a video on WeChat about the “A4 protests” that took place across China after a fire in Urumqi. Soon after that, Kamile’s father received a warning call from the police and she deleted the post, which is believed to be one of the reasons for her detention. Kamile has now been detained for more than four months. Without access to her family or a lawyer of her choice, it is possible that Kamila might be subjected to torture and other ill-treatment.

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

*Director of Public Security Bureau
Pamir East Road, Atushi City
Kizilsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region
843500, People’s Republic of China*

Dear Director,

*I am writing to express concern about the detention of Uyghur student **Kamile Wayit** (卡米莱.瓦依提), who was taken away on 12 December 2022 by the police after returning home to Atush, Xinjiang for a holiday. According to her brother, she might be currently detained at a detention centre in Atush, the capital of Kyrgyz autonomous prefecture of Kizilsu in Xinjiang. Without access to her family lawyer of her choice, and information on her condition, it is possible that she might be subjected to torture and other ill-treatment.*

Kamile Wayit is a 19-year-old first-year student at the Shangqiu Institute of Technology (商丘工学院) located in Henan(河南). It is believed that her detention may be related to a video that she posted on WeChat in November 2022 about the protests that took place across China to commemorate the victims of a fire in Urumqi. Soon after that, Kamile’s father received a warning call from the police, and she deleted the post. Additionally, during the same period, Kamile also reconnected with her brother who is currently living abroad and has spoken out on Uyghur’s issues. Her communication with her brother might have played a role in her detention.

With no information regarding the reason for Kamile Wayit’s detention, or the conditions under which she is held and without access to her family and a lawyer of her choice, I am deeply worried about her wellbeing and the risk of her being subjected to torture and other ill-treatment.

I therefore urge you to:

- Immediately release Kamile Wayit, unless there is sufficient, credible and admissible evidence that she has committed an internationally recognised criminal offence;*
- Pending her release, reveal her whereabouts, allow her regular access to her family and a lawyer of her choice;*

- *Pending her release, ensure that Kamile Wayit has access to adequate medical care, and she is not subjected to torture and other ill-treatment.*

Yours sincerely,

First UA: 33/23 Index: ASA 17/6638/2023 China

Date: 4 April 2023

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Kamile Wayit is a student at the Henan Shangqiu Institute of Technology (河南省商丘工学院), majoring in preschool education. She was born in Atush City (the capital of the Kyrgyz autonomous prefecture of Kizilsu, Xinjiang) and completed her primary school there. At the age of 14, she had to live alone in Urumqi for two years between 2017 and 2019, because her father was held in a 're-education' camp during that period. Despite her young age, Kamile's brother describes her as 'very mature and thoughtful'.

About 'A4 Protest' in China

On Thursday, 24 November, a fire broke out in an apartment building in Urumqi, killing at least 10 people, according to government sources. Many blamed Covid-19 restrictions for the deaths but local authorities have disputed this claim. This did not stop protests from breaking out in Urumqi, the capital of the western region of Xinjiang. The next morning, the government declared that the Covid-19 outbreak was under control and the city would ease lockdowns, following more than 100 days of severe restrictions on people's movements.

Since 25 November, videos shared on social media showed protests breaking out across universities and cities throughout China, including in Beijing, Guangdong, Shanghai and Wuhan. Peaceful protesters commemorated the victims of the Urumqi fire and called for the easing of lockdown measures. Many also demanded that censorship end and some called for President Xi to step down. Large numbers of people were detained for participating in peaceful protests against Covid-19 restrictions. It remains unclear how many remain in detention. Videos circulated online show police beating protesters during arrests.

About Xinjiang 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 are different 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 widespread and systematic human rights violations 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 a minimum the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture, and persecution.

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. 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.

In June 2021 Amnesty launched the international campaign [Free Xinjiang Detainees](#) highlighting the stories of 126 men, women, and children reportedly missing, subjected to enforced disappearance, or believed to be arbitrarily detained in internment camps or prisons in Xinjiang. They are representative of the over one million people estimated to be missing, forcibly disappeared, or arbitrarily detained in internment camps and prisons throughout Xinjiang since 2017.

In August 2022, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights released a long-awaited report reinforcing previous findings by Amnesty International and others. These findings reveal the extent of arbitrary and discriminatory detention of Uyghurs, Kazakhs and other predominantly Muslims in Xinjiang, which may constitute international crimes, in particular crimes against humanity. It also documented allegations of torture or other ill-treatment, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, forced labour and enforced disappearances, among other grave human rights violations.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: English or Chinese

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 30 May 2023

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

NAME AND PRONOUN: Kamile Wayit (she/her)