SHAHIT.BIZ PROGRESS AND SPENDING REPORT (2025 Q4)

October 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

شاهد بز

1

DONATIONS AND SPENDING BREAKDOWN

- **Donations received:** 14552.42 USD
- **Total spent:** 11774.76 USD

Curator: 3640 USD

Victim importing: 235.50 USD

Fees: 2033.26 USD

- **Money transfer fees:** 51.40
- **Hosting/domain:** 571.60
- **Regular backups:** 59.85
- **Software:** 58.10
- **AI tools:** 122.50
- **Literature:** 353.21
- **Data plans:** 181.67
- **Google One storage:** 9.54
- **Work space:** 620.18
- **Technical services:** 5.21

Research: 4140 USD

Translation: 1726 USD

2

STAFF AND PROJECT SIZE

Curator

Research

Victim importing

Translation

= full time

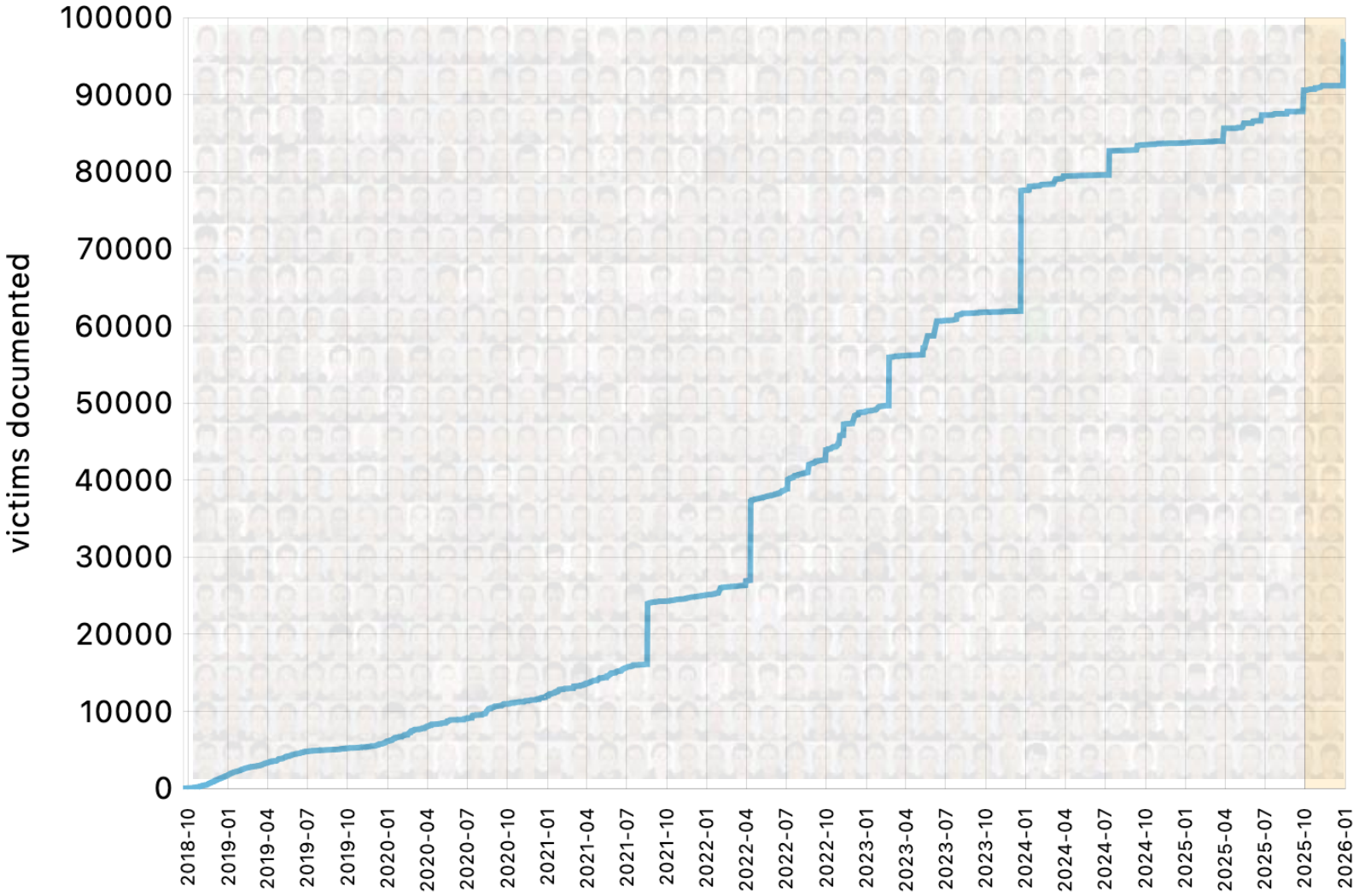
= part time

A member of the part-time staff is themselves a victim of the mass incarceration campaign, with the part-time work making it possible for them to cover their living costs.

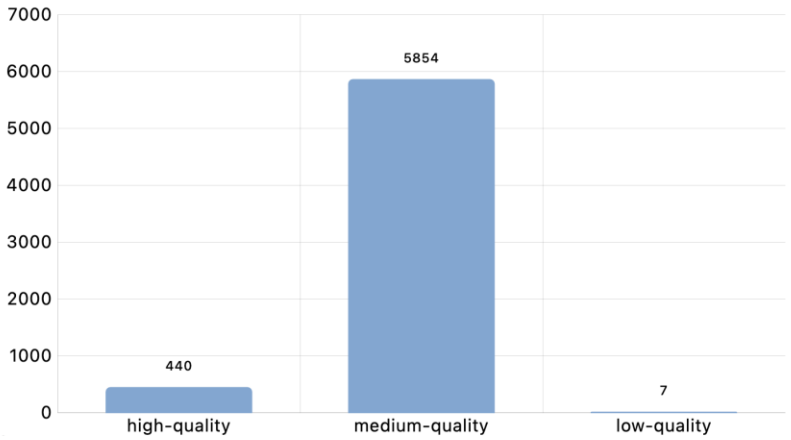
③

PROGRESS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

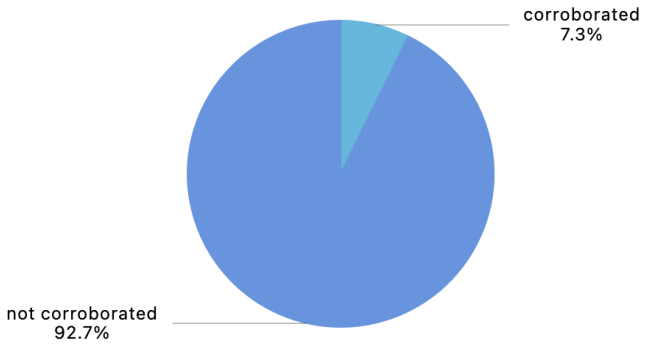
VICTIM DOCUMENTATION (CORE)



6301 new victims documented



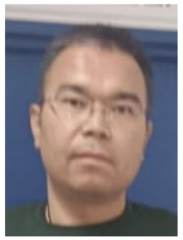
458 independently corroborated



2992 older entries updated

PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (1/4)

Translation of Qizat Erkin's eyewitness account and release certificate



Entry 91149: Qizat Erkin

We detained at night. According to the public-security administration theory, people are usually much more mentally relaxed and inattentive from 8 PM to midnight than they are in the daytime. So, if you go at that time, it's very effective psychologically. Some people were already sleeping at midnight, and we dragged them into the vehicles from their beds.

解除拘留证明书

Fukang City Administrative Detention Center

Certificate of Lifting of Detention

FK Det. Rel. [2023] No. 289

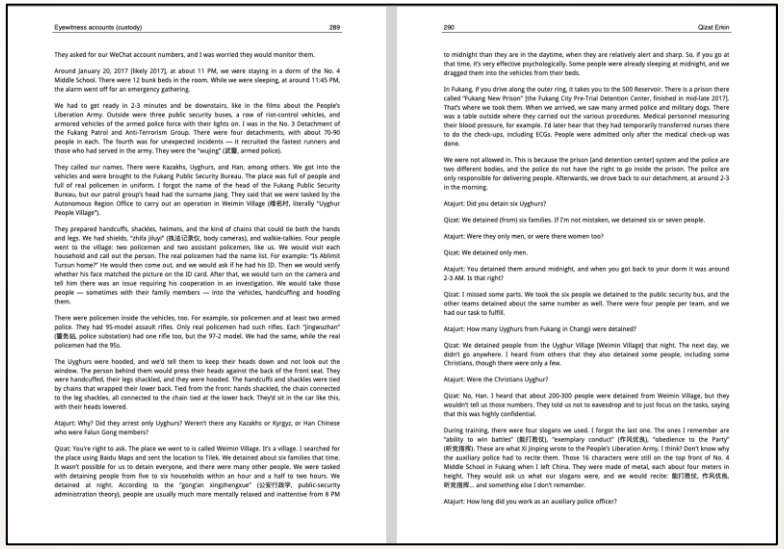
The detainee Qizat Erkin Sex male Birthdate 1988-11-29
Type of identification and number citizen ID 652701198811290413 Resid. Add. #2B/3B, Erdaoxiu No. 2, Kaidong No. 11, Jinhu Jiayuan Residential Complex, Fukang City, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, XUAR
for inciting ethnic hatred and discrimination
was by Changji HAP Fukang City Public Security Bureau detained for 10 days (from July 7, 2023
to July 17, 2023 with written decision FK PSB [DS] Admin. Pun. Dec. [2023] No. 007).
This detainee has now:
■ completed the detention term.
☐ been approved a temporary suspension of administrative detention.
☐ been approved a termination of detention.
☐ been transferred, in accordance with the law, to the case-handling unit.
In accordance with Article 30 of the "Admin. Det. Center Regulations", and Article 64 of the "Implementation Measures of Admin. Det. Center Regulations", the detention is hereby lifted.

July 17, 2023

Detainee (signature):

July 17, 2023

Present copy intended for the detainee.



Eyewitness accounts (custody) 289

They asked for our WeChat account numbers, and I was worried they would monitor them.

Around January 20, 2017 [likely 2017], at about 11 PM, we were staying in a dorm of the No. 4 Middle School. There were 12 bunk beds in the room. While we were sleeping, at around 11:45 PM, the alarm went off for an emergency gathering.

We had to get ready in 2-3 minutes and be downstairs, like in the films about the People's Liberation Army. Outside were three public security buses, a row of riot-control vehicles, and armored vehicles of the armed police force with their lights on. I was in the No. 3 Detachment of the Fukang Patrol and Anti-Terrorism Group. There were four detachments, with about 70-90 people in each. The fourth was for unexpected incidents — it recruited the fastest runners and those who had served in the army. They were the "wujing" (武警, armed police).

They called our names. There were Kazakhs, Uyghurs, and Han, among others. We got into the vehicles and were brought to the Fukang Public Security Bureau. The place was full of people and full of real policemen in uniform. I forgot the name of the head of the Fukang Public Security Bureau, but our patrol group's head had the surname Jiang. They said that we were tasked by the Autonomous Region Office to carry out an operation in Weimin Village (博宏村, literally "Uyghur People Village").

They prepared handcuffs, shackles, helmets, and the kind of chains that could tie both the hands and legs. We had shields, "zhifa jilu(y)" (执法记录仪, body cameras), and walkie-talkies. Four people went to the village: two policemen and two assistant policemen, like us. We would visit each household and call out the person. The real policemen had the name list. For example: "Ts Ablimit Tursun home?" He would then come out, and we would ask if he had his ID. Then we would verify whether his face matched the picture on the ID card. After that, we would turn on the camera and tell him there was an issue requiring his cooperation in an investigation. We would take those people — sometimes with their family members — into the vehicles, handcuffing and hooding them.

There were policemen inside the vehicles, too. For example, six policemen and at least two armed police. They had 95-model assault rifles. Only real policemen had such rifles. Each "jingwushan" (警务站, police substation) had one rifle too, but the 97-2 model. We had the same, while the real policemen had the 95s.

The Uyghurs were hooded, and we'd tell them to keep their heads down and not look out the window. The person behind them would press their heads against the back of the front seat. They were handcuffed, their legs shackled, and they were hooded. The handcuffs and shackles were tied by chains that wrapped their lower back. Tied from the front: hands shackled, the chain connected to the leg shackles, all connected to the chain tied at the lower back. They'd sit in the car like this, with their heads lowered.

Atajurt: Why? Did they arrest only Uyghurs? Weren't there any Kazakhs or Kyrgyz, or Han Chinese who were Falun Gong members?

Qizat: You're right to ask. The place we went to is called Weimin Village. It's a village. I searched for the place using Baidu Maps and sent the location to Tilek. We detained about six families that time. It wasn't possible for us to detain everyone, and there were many other people. We were tasked with detaining people from five to six households within an hour and a half to two hours. We detained at night. According to the "gong'an xingzhengxue" (公安行政学, public-security administration theory), people are usually much more mentally relaxed and inattentive from 8 PM

290 Qizat Erkin

to midnight than they are in the daytime, when they are relatively alert and sharp. So, if you go at that time, it's very effective psychologically. Some people were already sleeping at midnight, and we dragged them into the vehicles from their beds.

In Fukang, if you drive along the outer ring, it takes you to the 500 Reservoir. There is a prison there called "Fukang New Prison" [the Fukang City Pre-Trial Detention Center, finished in mid-late 2017]. That's where we took them. When we arrived, we saw many armed police and military dogs. There was a table outside where they carried out the various procedures. Medical personnel measuring their blood pressure, for example. I'd later hear that they had temporarily transferred nurses there to do the check-ups, including ECGs. People were admitted only after the medical check-up was done.

We were not allowed in. This is because the prison [and detention center] system and the police are two different bodies, and the police do not have the right to go inside the prison. The police are only responsible for delivering people. Afterwards, we drove back to our detachment, at around 2-3 in the morning.

Atajurt: Did you detain six Uyghurs?

Qizat: We detained (from) six families. If I'm not mistaken, we detained six or seven people.

Atajurt: Were they only men, or were there women too?

Qizat: We detained only men.

Atajurt: You detained them around midnight, and when you got back to your dorm it was around 2-3 AM. Is that right?

Qizat: I missed some parts. We took the six people we detained to the public security bus, and the other teams detained about the same number as well. There were four people per team, and we had our task to fulfill.

Atajurt: How many Uyghurs from Fukang in Changji were detained?

Qizat: We detained people from the Uyghur Village (Weimin Village) that night. The next day, we didn't go anywhere. I heard from others that they also detained some people, including some Christians, though there were only a few.

Atajurt: Were the Christians Uyghur?

Qizat: No, Han. I heard that about 200-300 people were detained from Weimin Village, but they wouldn't tell us those numbers. They told us not to eavesdrop and to just focus on the tasks, saying that this was highly confidential.

During training, there were four slogans we used. I forgot the last one. The ones I remember are "ability to win battles" (能打胜仗), "exemplary conduct" (作风优良), "obedience to the Party" (听党指挥). These are what Xi Jinping wrote to the People's Liberation Army, I think? Don't know why the auxiliary police had to recite them. Those 16 characters were still on the top front of No. 4 Middle School in Fukang when I left China. They were made of metal, each about four meters in height. They would ask us what our slogans were, and we would recite: 能打胜仗，作风优良，听党指挥… and something else I don't remember.

Atajurt: How long did you work as an auxiliary police officer?

PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (2/4)

Translation of four informant reports from Konasheher's "New Campus" camp

便衣小分队新教培中心组开展工作情况

（2018 年 9 月 25 日）

便衣小分队民警：艾迪热斯·图拉甫和木合台尔·吾普尔今天在新教培中心 7 名秘密力量见面谈话并进行安排工作，谈话过程中收集情报信息具体内容如下：

1.新 Q-x-2017-450 号秘密力量反映情况：萨依巴格乡 16 村 15 组居民阿布杜热依木·亚森（身份证号码：653121199206061215）说我以前在内地呆了很长一段跟亲戚合作运销海洛因，我现在这个学校白白呆了一年多，早知道这样逃跑别的地方，在这里想逃也逃不掉。（已安排秘密力量进一步掌握此人思想动态）

2.3 号楼 303 号房子秘密力量反映情况：乌帕尔乡 14 村 2 组阿布杜热西提·吾普尔（身份证号码：653121199202270335）对党的政策不满，经常不遵守宿舍的纪律吵架舍友，不学习国语，不听干部和管理员的教育。

Work progress of the plainclothes detachment group at the new education-and-training center

(September 25, 2018)

Plainclothes detachment People's police officers: Idris Turap and Muhter Ghopur met and spoke today with 7 covert operatives at the new education-and-training center, and made work arrangements. During the talks, intelligence information was collected, with the specific content as follows:

1. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-450: Abdurehim Yasin (ID number: 653121199206061215), a resident of Group No. 15, No. 16 Village, Saybagh Township, said: "I used to stay in inner China for a long time and worked with relatives to transport and sell heroin. Now I've been stuck in this school for more than a year for nothing. If I'd known it would be like this, I would have run away somewhere else. Here, even if I want to run, I can't." (The covert operative has been instructed to further grasp this person's mental state.)

2. Situation reported by the covert operative in Room No. 303, Building No. 3: Abdureshit Ghopur (ID number: 653121199202270335), of Group No. 2, No. 14 Village, Opal Township, is discontent with the Party's policies, often does not comply with dormitory discipline and quarrels with roommates, does not study the national language, and does not listen to the education administered by the cadres and management personnel.

便衣小分队新教培中心组开展工作情况

（2018 年 9 月 29 日）

1.便衣小分队民警：艾迪热斯·图拉甫和木合台尔·吾普尔今天在新教培中心 6 名秘密力量见面谈话并进行安排工作，谈话过程中收集情报信息具体内容如下：

1.2018 年 9 月 29 日，新 Q-x-2017-476 号秘密力量反映情况：玉散江·吐尔荪（身份证号码：，吾库萨克乡 1 村 1 组人，C 楼 220 宿舍），不遵守纪律，2018 年 9 月 25 日早上在宿舍做净身做礼拜。

2. 2018 年 9 月 29 日，新 Q-x-2017-173 号秘密力量反映情况：麦麦提图尔荪·祖农（乌帕尔乡 10 村 1 组人，身份证号码：653121199702040317，C 楼 319 宿舍），萨迪尔·阿卜杜热依木，（塔西米力克乡 3 村 10 组人，身份证号码：653121196409120 63X，C 楼 319 宿舍），塔里普·阿西木（乌帕尔乡 1 村 1 组人，身份证号码：653121199702040317，C 楼 319 宿舍）等人不遵守学校纪律，经常在宿舍做净身，偷偷的做礼拜，不学习国语。

Work progress of the plainclothes detachment group at the new education-and-training center

(September 29, 2018)

1. Plainclothes detachment People's police officers: Idris Turap and Muhter Ghopur met and spoke today with 6 covert operatives at the new education-and-training center, and made work arrangements. During the talks, intelligence information was collected, with the specific content as follows:

1. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-476 on September 29, 2018: Husenjan Tursun (ID number: , from Group No. 1, No. 1 Village, Oghusaq Township, Room 220, Building C) does not observe discipline, and performed an ablution and prayed in the dormitory on the morning of September 25, 2018.

2. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-173 on September 29, 2018: Memettursun Zunun (from Group No. 1, No. 10 Village, Opal Township, ID number: 653121199702040317, Room 319, Building C), Sadir Abdurehim (from Group No. 10, No. 3 Village, Tashmiliq Township, ID number: 653121196409120 63X, Room 319, Building C), and Talip Hashim (from Group No. 1, No. 1 Village, Opal Township, ID number: 653121199702040317, Room 319, Building C) do not observe school discipline; they often perform ablution in the dormitory, secretly pray, and do not study the national language.

便衣小分队新教培中心组开展工作情况

（2018 年 9 月 28 日）

1.便衣小分队民警：艾迪热斯·图拉甫和木合台尔·吾普尔今天在新教培中心 6 名秘密力量见面谈话并进行安排工作，谈话过程中收集情报信息具体内容如下：

1.2018 年 9 月 28 日，新 Q-x-2017-476 号秘密力量反映情况：克热木江·麦麦提依明（身份证号码：653121198508100 65X，塔西米力克乡 15 村 1 组人，原 A 楼 301 宿舍），吾布力·卡斯木·麦麦提（城镇 4 村人，原 A 楼 301 宿舍），努尔艾力·麦麦提（身份证号码：653121199411051737，吾库萨克镇 7 村 2 组人，原 A 楼 301 宿舍），他们经常在宿舍互相争论说"我没有罪，只有在清真寺做礼拜的原因坐牢了，本来做礼拜不是非法，政府为什么惩罚我们"等内容。

2. 2018 年 9 月 28 日，新 Q-x-2017-173 号秘密力量反映情况：阿布都乃比·卡热（布拉克苏乡 2 村 8 组人，身份证号码：653121199008020914，C 楼 305 宿舍）在宿舍经常说"政府把我白白判刑 7 年，本来我没有犯罪，可能我回不了家里死在这里，我不想活了"，这个人对国语学习的态度也差。

Work progress of the plainclothes detachment group at the new education-and-training center

(September 28, 2018)

1. Plainclothes detachment People's police officers: Idris Turap and Muhter Ghopur met and spoke today with 6 covert operatives at the new education-and-training center, and made work arrangements. During the talks, intelligence information was collected, with the specific content as follows:

1. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-476 on September 28, 2018: Kerimjan Memet'imin (ID number: 653121198508100 65X, from Group No. 1, No. 15 Village, Tashmiliq Township, originally in Room 301, Building A), Obulqasim Memet (from the No. 4 Village in the municipality, originally in Room 301, Building A), and Nur'eli Memet (ID number: 653121199411051737, from Group No. 2, No. 7 Village, Oghusaq Municipality, originally in Room 301, Building A) often argue with each other in the dormitory, saying things like "I'm not guilty, I was only imprisoned because I prayed at a mosque, praying was never illegal in the first place, why does the government punish us".

2. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-173 on September 28, 2018: Abdunehi Qari (from Group No. 8, No. 2 Village, Bulaqsu Township, ID number: 653121199008020914, Room 305, Building C) often says in the dormitory: "The government sentenced me to 7 years for nothing, when I didn't commit any crime in the first place, maybe I won't be able to return home and will just die here, I don't want to live." This person also has a poor attitude towards learning the national language.

便衣小分队新教培中心组开展工作情况

（2018 年 9 月 26 日）

便衣小分队民警：艾迪热斯·图拉甫和木合台尔·吾普尔今天在新教培中心 6 名秘密力量见面谈话并进行安排工作，谈话过程中收集情报信息具体内容如下：

1. 新 Q-x-2017-447 号秘密力量反映情况：吾斯曼·用麦（，身份证号码：653121198001100693，塔西米力克乡 5 村 2 组人，现新教培中心 C 楼 320 宿舍）在宿舍说"做礼拜，参加宗教活动不是非法的以前我们的爸妈经常从事宗教活动，在这里我们什么都干不了，可能我出不去死在这里"，此人经常不遵守宿舍纪律，学习国语态度差。

2. 新 Q-x-2017-450 号秘密力量反映情况：C 楼 320 宿舍的居麦·图尔荪（身份证号码：653121197602030630，塔西米力克乡 11 村 3 组人）最近经常不遵守宿舍的纪律偷偷净身做礼拜，学习国语态度差。

Work progress of the plainclothes detachment group at the new education-and-training center

(September 26, 2018)

Plainclothes detachment People's police officers: Idris Turap and Muhter Ghopur met and spoke today with 6 covert operatives at the new education-and-training center, and made work arrangements. During the talks, intelligence information was collected, with the specific content as follows:

1. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-447: Osman Jume (, ID number: 653121198001100693, from Group No. 2, No. 5 Village, Tashmiliq Township, currently in Room 320, Building C of the new education-and-training center) said in the dormitory: "Praying and participating in religious activities are not illegal, in the past our parents often engaged in religious activities, but here we can't do anything, maybe I won't get out and will die here." This person often does not comply with the dormitory discipline and has a poor attitude towards learning the national language.

2. Situation reported by Covert Operative No. New Q-x-2017-450: Jume Tursun (ID number: 653121197602030630, from Group No. 3, No. 11 Village, Tashmiliq Township) in Room 320, Building C has recently often not complied with the dormitory discipline, secretly performed ablutions and prayed, and has a poor attitude towards learning the national language.

PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (3/4)

Translation of court enforcement ruling reporting life sentences for four Uyghur men

新疆维吾尔自治区喀什地区中级人民法院
执行裁定书

（2017）新31执2号

申请执行人：新疆棉花产业（集团）莎车棉业有限责任公司，住所地：莎车县工业路7号。

法定代表人：吴国民，该公司董事长。

被执行人：阿布都拉·达吾提，男，维吾尔族，1991年5月20日出生，因组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪判处死刑缓期两年执行。

被执行人：艾则孜·艾尔肯，男，维吾尔族，1995年11月10日出生，因组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪判处死刑缓期两年执行。

被执行人：艾尔肯·苏来曼，男，维吾尔族，1991年1月7日出生，因组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪判处无期徒刑。

被执行人：肉孜尼牙孜·买买提，男，维吾尔族，1991年4月10日出生，因组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪判处无期徒刑。

本院2015年12月22日作出的（2015）喀中法刑初字第288号刑事附带民事判决书已发生法律效力，因被执行人未履行生效法律文书确定的义务，2016年9月19日，申请执行人新疆棉花产业（集团）莎车棉业有限责任公司向本院申请强制执行，2017年1月6日本院立案执行。

本院在执行过程中查明，被执行人阿布都拉·达吾提、艾则孜·艾尔肯、艾尔肯·苏来曼、肉孜尼牙孜·买买提因组织、领导、参加恐怖组织罪被分别判处死刑缓期两年执行、无期徒刑，且无财产可供执行，依照《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法》第二百五十七条的规定，裁定如下：

终结（2015）喀中法刑初字第288号刑事附带民事判决书执行程序。

本裁定送达后即发生法律效力。

审 判 长　苗淼
审 判 员　阿布都克里木
审 判 员　孙延军
二〇一七年四月二十日
书 记 员　王志伟

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Kashgar Prefecture Intermediate People's Court
Enforcement Ruling

(2017) XJ 31 Enfor. No. 2

Applicant for enforcement: Xinjiang Cotton Industry (Group) Yarkand Cotton Co., Ltd., domicile: 7 Industry Road, Yarkand County.

Legal representative: Wu Guomin, CEO of the company.

Person subject to enforcement: Abdulla Dawut, male, Uyghur, born on May 20, 1991, sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve for organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist organizations.

Person subject to enforcement: Eziz Erkin, male, Uyghur, born on November 10, 1995, sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve for organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist organizations.

Person subject to enforcement: Erkin Sulayman, male, Uyghur, born on January 7, 1991, sentenced to life imprisonment for organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist organizations.

Person subject to enforcement: Roziniyaz Memet, male, Uyghur, born on April 10, 1991, sentenced to life imprisonment for organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist organizations.

The (2015) Kash. Int. Court Crim. Init. No. 288 criminal verdict with attached civil litigation that was issued by this court on December 22, 2015 has already gone into effect. As the persons subject to enforcement failed to perform the obligations determined in the effective legal document, the applicant for enforcement, the Xinjiang Cotton Industry (Group) Yarkand Cotton Co., Ltd., applied to this court on September 19, 2016 to have compulsory enforcement carried out. On January 6, 2017, this court docketed the case for enforcement.

In the course of enforcement, this court ascertained that the persons subject to enforcement, Abdulla Dawut, Eziz Erkin, Erkin Sulayman, and Roziniyaz Memet, were sentenced, respectively, to death with a two-year reprieve and to life imprisonment, for organizing, leading, or taking part in terrorist organizations, and that they have no assets available for enforcement. In accordance with the provisions of Article 257 of the "Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China", the ruling is as follows:

Terminate the enforcement procedure for the (2015) Kash. Int. Court Crim. Init. No. 288 criminal verdict with attached civil litigation.

This ruling shall take legal effect immediately upon being served.

Presiding judge　Miao Miao
Judge　Abdukerim
Judge　Sun Yanjun
April 20, 2017
Clerk　Wang Zhiwei

PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (4/4)

Translation of local "assessment" report for Nurnisa Memet, whose uncle, father-in-law, and brother-in-law were all given long prison terms

关于 2 村 1 组努热尼沙·麦麦提的研判报告

核查内容:

努热尼沙·麦麦提，身份证号：65312119940220122X，户籍地：沙依巴格乡阿亚格喀帕村 1 组 049 号，努热尼沙·麦麦提推送电话：[redacted]。

曾与三名以上涉案件线索人员通联情况:

【与种子人员：653121196602101254(宗教极端团伙)，手机号码：[redacted]存在 76 次 60 秒以上的通联，其中一次时间为：2017-10-09 13:49:46，时长：706 秒】|

【与种子人员：653121199406151215(宗教极端团伙)，手机号码：[redacted]存在 19 次 60 秒以上的通联，其中一次时间为：2017-03-26 22:21:44，时长：246 秒】|

【与种子人员：653121197002101319(宗教极端团伙)，手机号码：[redacted]存在 4 次 60 秒以上的通联，其中一次时间为：2017-09-12 09:40:55，时长：119 秒】;

工作要求:

2016 年 07 年 23 日我辖区村民 努热尼沙·麦麦提在移动公司办[redacted]电话号码

调查情况:

Assessment Report on Nurnisa Memet from Group No. 1, No. 2 Village

Content of verification:

Nurnisa Memet, ID number: 65312119940220122X, place of household registration: House No. 049, Group No. 1, Ayagh Kapa Village, Saybagh Township, flagged phone number for Nurnisa Memet: [redacted].

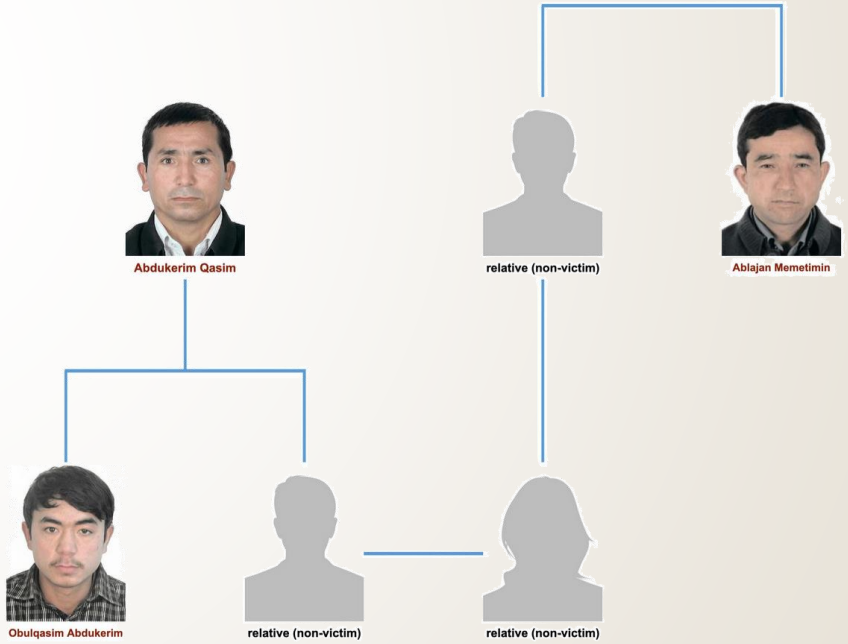
Details of previous communications with the three case-related clue individuals above:

[With seed individual: 653121196602101254 (religious extremist gang), mobile phone number: [redacted], 76 communications lasting 60 seconds or longer, one of which occurred on: 2017-10-09 13:49:46, duration: 706 seconds] |

[With seed individual: 653121199406151215 (religious extremist gang), mobile phone number: [redacted], 19 communications lasting 60 seconds or longer, one of which occurred on: 2017-03-26 22:21:44, duration: 246 seconds] |

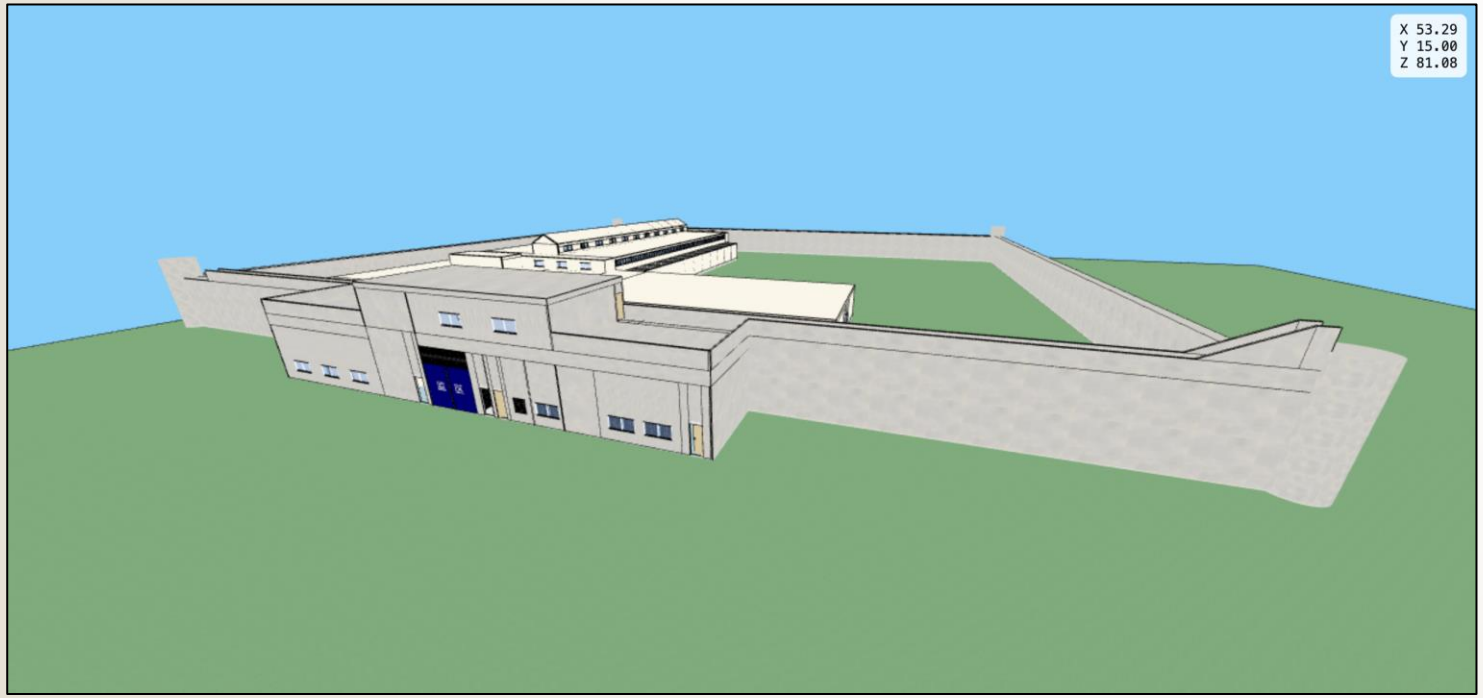
[With seed individual: 653121197002101319 (religious extremist gang), mobile phone number: [redacted], 4 communications lasting 60 seconds or longer, one of which occurred on: 2017-09-12 09:40:55, duration: 119 seconds];

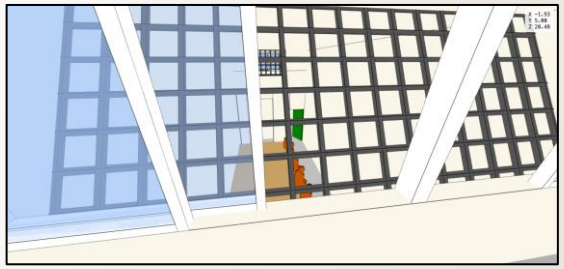
Work requirements:

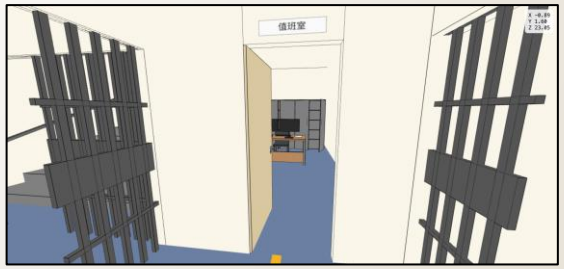


FACILITY DOCUMENTATION (1/2)

Significant progress made on virtual 3D tour of pre-trial detention facility, with majority of basic construction for the detention compound finished

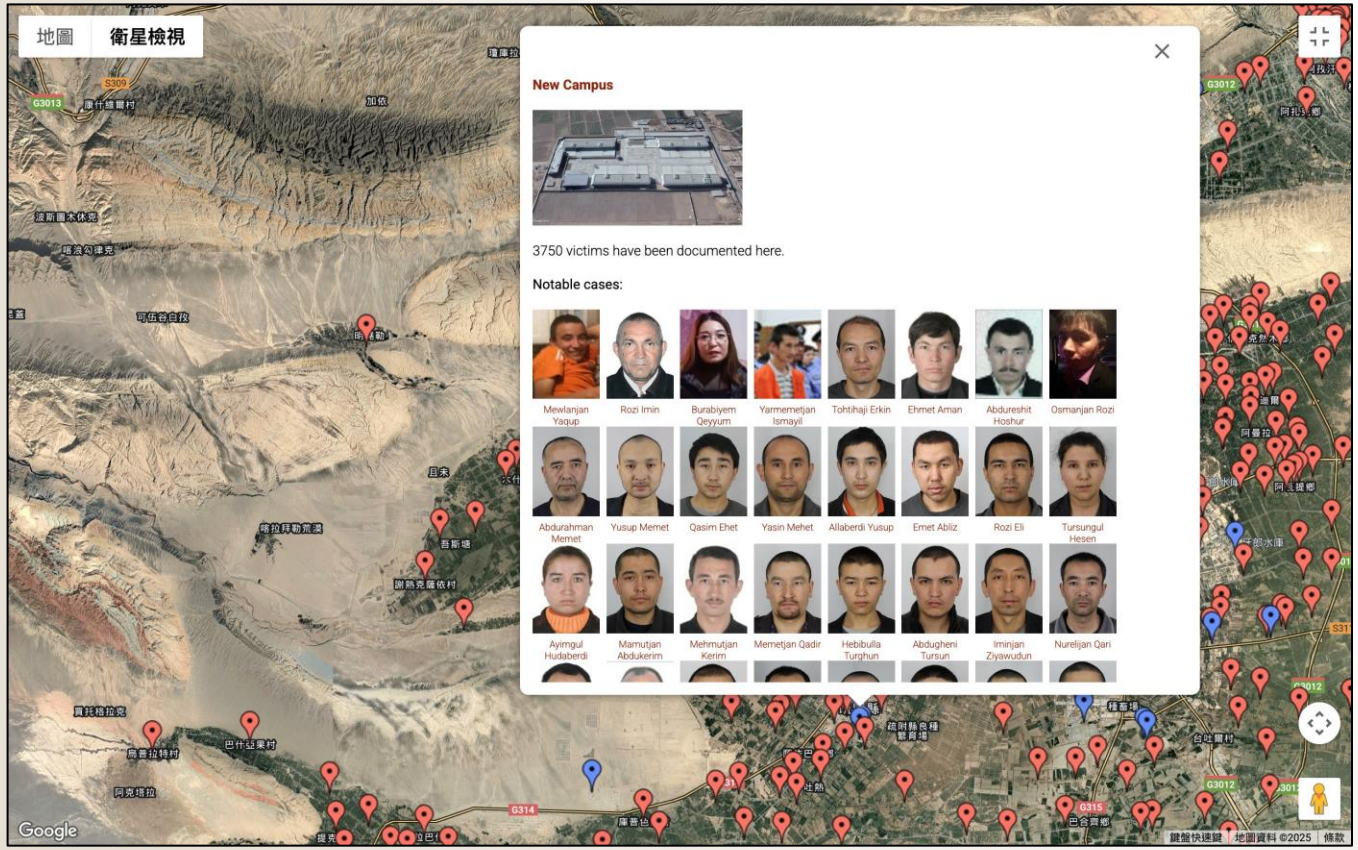


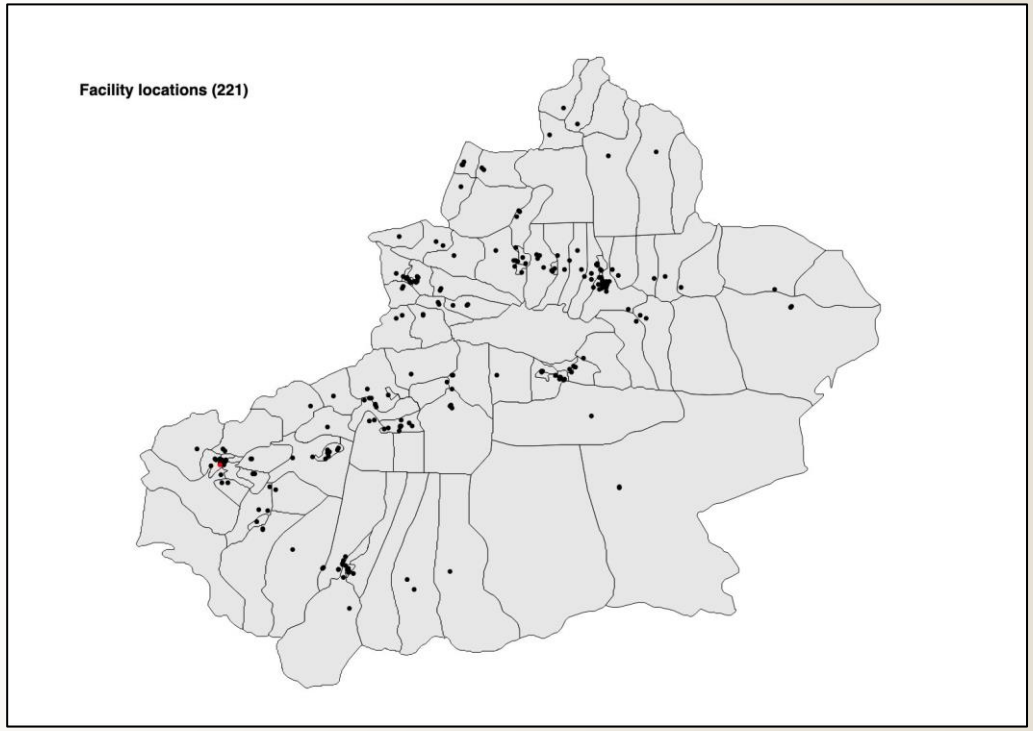




FACILITY DOCUMENTATION (2/2)

The [“new campus” (新校区) camp facility]() in Konasheher County documented, bringing the total number of documented facilities to 221





ACCOUNTABILITY

1675 government, police, judicial, and propaganda individuals added to the accountability database

AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNAL DOCUMENTS

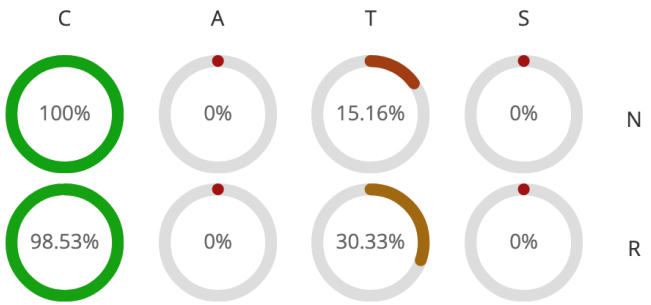
Statistical authentication carried out for 7 police/government lists, including the Konasheher prisoners list previously written about in the media

Konasheher prisoners list (original)

Source: anonymous leak

Detention statuses reported: 10232 (10232 explicit)

A list of over 10000 prisoners, the vast majority from Konasheher County, that was leaked in late 2021. Most of the people on the list were sentenced in 2017, with the identity number, address, official charges, prison term length, and destination prison marked for each prisoner. A detailed summary is available in our primary-evidence section.



Uyghur Nursimangul Abdureshid, 34, poses for a photograph during an interview with The Associated Press in Istanbul, Turkey on May 4, 2022. Nearly one in 25 people in a county Uyghur heartland of China has been sentenced to prison on terrorism-related charges, in what is the highest known imprisonment rate in the world, an Associated Pre... Read More

BY HUIZHONG WU AND DAKE KANG
Published 12:48 PM GMT+9, May 17, 2022

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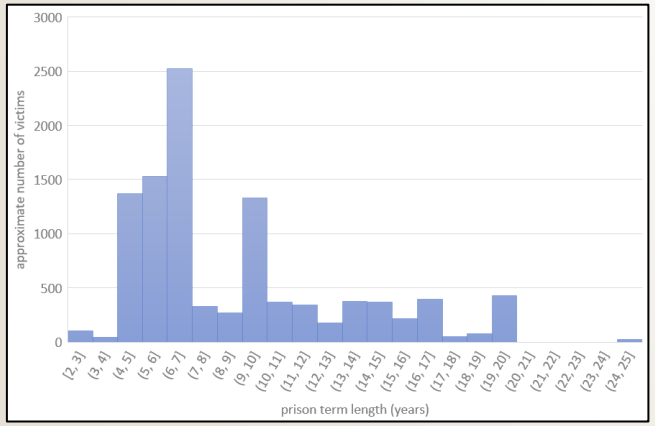
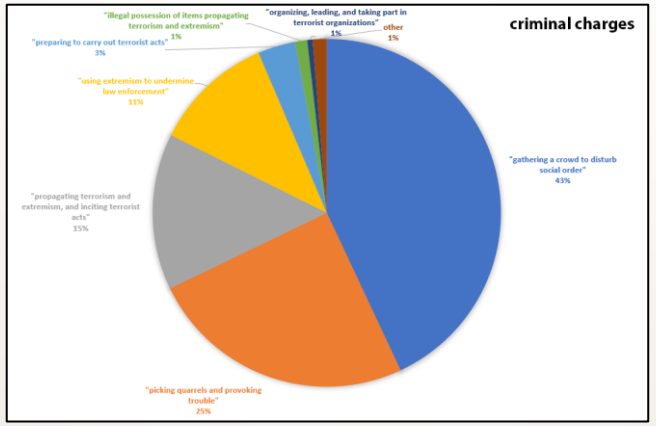
BEIJING (AP) — Nearly one in 25 people in a county in the Uyghur heartland of China has been sentenced to prison on terrorism-related charges, in what is the highest known imprisonment rate in the world, an Associated Press review of leaked data shows.

A list obtained and partially verified by the AP cites the names of more than 10,000 Uyghurs sent to prison in just Konasheher county alone, one of dozens in southern Xinjiang. In recent years, China has waged a brutal crackdown on the Uyghurs, a largely Muslim minority, which it has described as a war on terror.

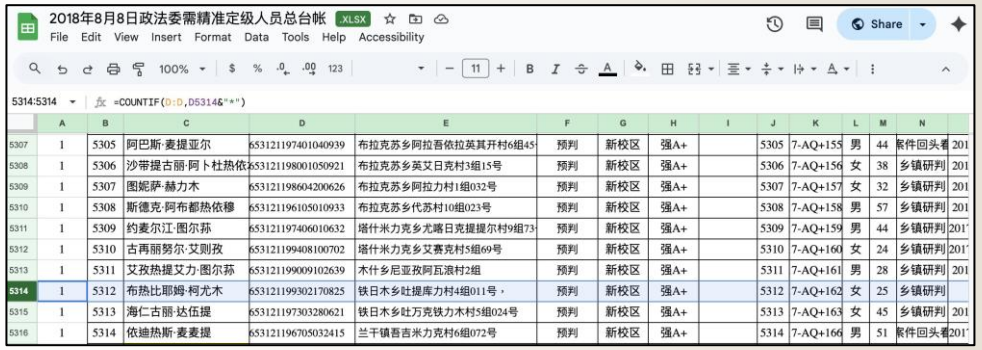
The list is by far the biggest to emerge to date with the names of imprisoned Uyghurs, reflecting the sheer size of a Chinese government campaign by which an estimated million or more people were swept into internment camps and prisons. It also confirms what families and rights groups have said for years: China is relying on a system of long-term incarceration to keep the Uyghurs in check, wielding the law as a weapon of





NOTABLE FINDS

Detention details found for Burabiyem Qeyyum, a university graduate from Konasheher who was taken to camp soon after graduation, then put on camera by the China Daily after release to deny international allegations



2018年8月8日政法委需精准定级人员总台帐 .XLSX

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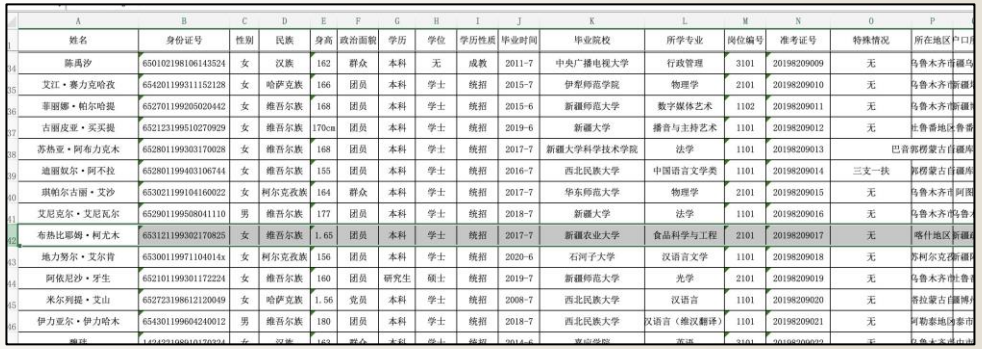
5314:5314 =COUNTIF(D:D,D5314&"*")

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
5307	1	5305	阿巴斯·麦提亚尔	653121197401040939	布拉克苏乡阿拉吾依拉英其开村6组45	预判	新校区	强A+		5305	7-AQ+155	男	44	案件回头看
5308	1	5306	沙带提古丽·阿卜杜热依	653121198001050921	布拉克苏乡英艾日克村3组15号	预判	新校区	强A+		5306	7-AQ+156	女	38	乡镇研判
5309	1	5307	图妮萨·赫力木	653121198604200626	布拉克苏乡阿拉力村1组032号	预判	新校区	强A+		5307	7-AQ+157	女	32	乡镇研判
5310	1	5308	斯德克·阿布都热依穆	653121196105010933	布拉克苏乡代苏村10组023号	预判	新校区	强A+		5308	7-AQ+158	男	57	乡镇研判
5311	1	5309	约麦尔江·图尔荪	653121197406010632	塔什米力克乡尤喀日克提提尔村9组73	预判	新校区	强A+		5309	7-AQ+159	男	44	乡镇研判
5312	1	5310	古再丽努尔·艾则孜	653121199408100702	塔什米力克乡艾赛克村5组69号	预判	新校区	强A+		5310	7-AQ+160	女	24	乡镇研判
5313	1	5311	艾孜热提艾力·图尔荪	653121199009102639	木什乡尼亚孜阿瓦浪村2组	预判	新校区	强A+		5311	7-AQ+161	男	28	乡镇研判
5314	1	5312	布热比耶姆·柯尤木	653121199302170825	铁日木乡吐提库力村4组011号，	预判	新校区	强A+		5312	7-AQ+162	女	25	乡镇研判
5315	1	5313	海仁古丽·达伍提	653121197303280621	铁日木乡吐万克铁力木村5组024号	预判	新校区	强A+		5313	7-AQ+163	女	45	乡镇研判
5316	1	5314	依迪热斯·麦麦提	653121196705032415	兰干镇吾吉米力克村6组072号	预判	新校区	强A+		5314	7-AQ+166	男	51	案件回头看



	姓名	身份证号	性别	民族	身高	政治面貌	学历	学位	学历性质	毕业时间	毕业院校	所学专业	岗位编号	准考证号	特殊情况	所在地区
34	陈禹汐	650102198106143524	女	汉族	162	群众	本科	无	成教	2011-7	中央广播电视大学	行政管理	3101	20198209009	无	乌鲁木齐市
35	艾江·赛力克哈孜	654201199311152128	女	哈萨克族	166	团员	本科	学士	统招	2015-7	伊犁师范学院	物理学	2101	20198209010	无	乌鲁木齐市
36	菲丽娜·帕尔哈提	652701199205020442	女	维吾尔族	168	团员	本科	学士	统招	2015-6	新疆师范大学	数字媒体艺术	1102	20198209011	无	乌鲁木齐市
37	古丽皮亚·买买提	652123199510270929	女	维吾尔族	170cm	团员	本科	学士	统招	2019-6	新疆大学	播音与主持艺术	1101	20198209012	无	吐鲁番地区
38	苏热亚·阿布力克木	652801199303170028	女	维吾尔族	168	团员	本科	学士	统招	2017-7	新疆大学科学技术学院	法学	1101	20198209013		巴音郭楞蒙古自
39	迪丽叙尔·阿不拉	652801199403106744	女	维吾尔族	155	团员	本科	学士	统招	2016-7	西北民族大学	中国语言文学类	1101	20198209014	三支一扶	巴音郭楞蒙古自
40	琪帕尔古丽·艾沙	653021199104160022	女	柯尔克孜族	164	群众	本科	学士	统招	2017-7	华东师范大学	物理学	2101	20198209015	无	乌鲁木齐市
41	艾尼克尔·艾尼瓦尔	652901199508041110	男	维吾尔族	177	团员	本科	学士	统招	2018-7	新疆大学	法学	1101	20198209016	无	乌鲁木齐市
42	布热比耶姆·柯尤木	653121199302170825	女	维吾尔族	1.65	团员	本科	学士	统招	2017-7	新疆农业大学	食品科学与工程	2101	20198209017	无	喀什地区
43	地力努尔·艾尔肯	653001199711040014x	女	柯尔克孜族	156	团员	本科	学士	统招	2020-6	石河子大学	汉语言文学	1101	20198209018	无	苏柯尔克孜
44	阿依尼沙·牙生	652101199301172224	女	维吾尔族	160	团员	研究生	硕士	统招	2019-7	新疆师范大学	光学	2101	20198209019	无	乌鲁木齐市
45	米尔列提·艾山	652723198612120049	女	哈萨克族	1.56	党员	本科	学士	统招	2008-7	西北民族大学	汉语言	1101	20198209020	无	塔拉蒙古自
46	伊力亚尔·伊力哈木	654301199604240012	男	维吾尔族	180	团员	本科	学士	统招	2018-7	西北民族大学	汉语言（维汉翻译）	1101	20198209021	无	阿勒泰地区

PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS

- Nothing major, but many small tweaks for better efficiency and quality of life:
  - tracking of all cases where victims were sentenced with deprivation of rights
  - setting up a GPT-based translator to run in the background and translate entry content to Chinese/Russian (as an improvement over Google Translate, used previously), with over 73% of content now translated
  - setting up an internal system for breaking ties when the same victim appears in multiple documents with different Chinese name spellings
  - configuring Cloudflare to turn on/off as a function of real-time traffic, so as to avoid challenges to users when unnecessary
  - improving precision of the name translator by allowing the user to specify cases when they are dealing with only Uyghur or only Kazakh names (to minimize mixing)
  - reparations calculator updated by integrating the current standards employed in China (average salary per day of wrongful detention, with 20 years of average salary in case of death)

BLOG CONTENT

Story of Aminem Osman’s family translated into Kazakh

«Анасы оралғанда, ол 17 жаста болады»

Ершидин Осман әйелі мен балаларының қасында.

Швециядағы ұйғыр әйелдің Қытайдағы жиендерімен тартқан азабы

Мақаланы келесі тілдерде оқуға болады: English, 中文, Bahasa Indonesia, ئۇيغۇرچە

Туыстарымен байланыса алмай отырған Аминем Осман сіңлісінің тірі екенін де білмейді. Ол сіңлісінің 15 жылға түрмеге кесілгенін және төрт баласының ата-анасыз өсіп жатқанын ғана біледі. Сол сияқты оның ағасының балаларының әкелері 20 жылға кесілген. Ұзақ мерзімге түрмеге жабылған отбасы мүшелері мен елдегі туыстармен хабарласудың қиындығы – бүгінде ұйғыр диаспорасының басым бөлігі бөлісіп отырған ең жиі кездесетін тәжірибелердің бірі.

48 жастағы Аминем – Аксудың Келпін ауданынан шыққан, бірақ 2003 жылдан бері отбасымен бірге Швецияда тұрып келеді. Ол үлкен отбасынан шыққан – әкесі банк қызметкері болған, ал анасы 12 баланы дүниеге әкеліп өсіріп үй шаруасындағы әйел болған.

«Отбасымыз әрдайым иман мен ғылымға негізделген өмірді жоғары бағалап, жақсы адам және жақсы азамат болуға ұмтылып келген еді», – деп Аминем еске алады. «Біз өз мәдениетімізбен мақтанамыз, бірақ ешқашан саясатқа араласқан емеспіз. Билік бізді бақылап отырғандай сезілетін, бірақ сонымен қатар біз оны бағалағандай болдық та қоғамға өз үлесімізді қоса алдық. Мысалы, әкем зейнетке шыққаннан кейін де бірнеше жыл бойы банктағы жұмысын жалғастыруын өтінген болатын.»

Ол алғаш Швецияға келген кезде, Skype арқылы сөйлесу әдеттегі жағдайға айналып, Ақсудағы отбасымен байланыста болу арзан да, оңай да еді. Аминем дерлік күн сайын қоңырау шалып, отбасындағы әрбір адаммен бірнеше сағаттай әңгімелесетін. Бірақ кейін бәрі өзгеріп кетті.

Көптеген шетелде жүрген ұйғырлар сияқты, Аминем де кенеттен туыстарының өзімен байланысуды тоқтатуды өтінгенін көріп, түсініксіз әрі жан ауыртарлық жағдайды бастан кешті.

“2016 жылдан бастап телефонға тек анам ғана жауап беретін болды. Оның айтуынша, басқаларының бәрі бос емес – міндетті саяси жиналыстар мен ту көтеру расімдеріне қатысып жүреді екен. Сол уақытта мен сіңлімнің өтегін қысқартып киюге мәжбүр болғаны, сондай-ақ Құранды және мұсылмандық белгісі бар деп саналатын ұйғыр кітаптары мен киімдерін – ұзын етекті көйлектер мен жаулықтарды – өртетуге мәжбүр болғаны туралы ести бастадым.”

2017 жылы Аминем өзінің 37 жастағы сіңлісі Хавахан Османның ұсталып кеткенін білді. Анасынан не болғанын сұрағанда, ол бұл тақырыпты қозғамауын ашық айтып, ескерткен.

«Енді бұл туралы сөйлеме», – деп жалыныпты анасы, – «Өз-өзіңе қара, бізге енді қоңырау шалма. Біз бәріміз аманбыз.»

Одан кейін телефон тұтқасын Аминемнің ағасы алып, оған айқайлап, неге қоңырау шалып жүргенін сұрап, зекіп тастады. Екі аптадан кейін қайта қоңырау шалғанда, ол байланыса алмады. Басқа туыстарына да хабарласуға тырысқанымен, ешқайсысы оның қоңырауына жауап бермеді.

«Бұл мен үшін өте ауыр сынақ болды. Мен қатты күйзеліске түсіп, ұйықтай алмайтын халге жеттім, психологиялық жағдайым нашарлап, дәрі қабылдауға тура келді. Бірақ мен балаларым үшін қайта сауығуым керектігін білдім.»

Келпін ауданындағы ықтимал лагерь кешені — Хавахан Османның сонда қамалған болуы мүмкін деп есептеледі. (сурет күні: 2018 жылғы тамыз)

Көп ұзамай ол кіші және үлкен ағалары – Ибрахим мен Ершидиннің де ұсталып, «саяси тәрбиелеу лагерьлеріне» жіберілгенін жанама түрде білді. Ибрахим туралы сұрағанда, Аминемге оның «жұмыспен сыртта жүргенін» айтқан, ал Аминем бұл сөзді Қытайдағы ұйғырлар арасында жиі қолданылатын эвфемизмдердің бірі, лагерьге жіберілген дегенді білдіретін астарлы тіркес деп түсінді.

Екі жылдан астам уақыт бойы Аминем отбасымен мүлде байланыссыз қалды. Тек 2020 жылдың ақпан айында күйеуінің ескі телефонынан табылған бір нөмір арқылы әпкелерінің біреуіне хабарласып, сөйлесіп қалған. Бірақ жаңалықтар өте ауыр болды: Келпіндегі олардың үлкен үйі, бұрын бірнеше бауыры мен олардың отбасылары бірге тұрған шаңырақ, енді қаңырап бос қалған екен.

«Сіңлім маған анам мен інімнің қазір Үрімшіде өзімен бірге тұрып жатқанын айтты, содан мен інім Ибрахим лагерьден шыққан екен деп түсіндім. Бірақ мен оның толық босатылғанына сенбеймін, себебі олардың жауаптарынан оның әлі де бір түрдегі мәжбүрлі еңбекке тартылып жүргенін аңғардым.»

Бүкіл отбасы мүшелерінің қамалып кетуінен босап қалған үйлер – Қытай билігі «кедейлікті жою» бағдарламасы ретінде үкімет БАҚ-тары насихатталынған, бірақ шетелдік ұйымдар бақылау мен идеологиялық ықпалдың құралы деп сынайтын мемлекеттік қоныс аудару саясатының да салдары болып отыр. Сонымен қатар дәстүрлі ұйғыр үйлері мен аудандарының жаппай қиратылуы да жүйелі түрде құжатталған.

Қонашехер ауданындағы Нурсиман Абдурешиттің бүкіл отбасы қамалғаннан кейінгі қаңырап қалған үйі.

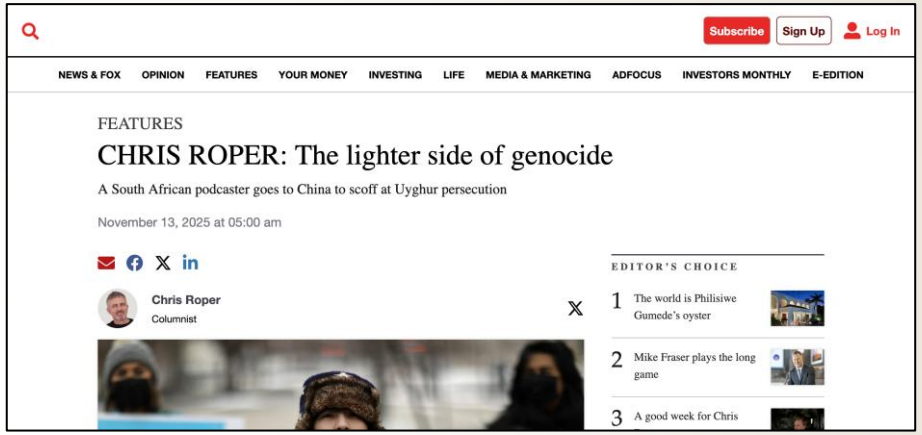
Аминемнің басқа бауырлары туралы жаңалықтар одан да ауыр болды.

«Біз бейнеқоңыраумен сөйлесіп отырған кезде, мен сіңлім Хавахан жайында сұрап қалған едім, ол расімдегі Хавахан шамамен алты жастағы ең кіші ұлына нұсқап: “Анасы оралғанда, ол 17 жаста болады,” – деді. Содан кейін ағам Ершидиннің ең кіші баласына нұсқап, ол да суретте алты жаста екен: “Ал мынау әкесі оралғанда 21-де болады,” – деді. Солайша мен әпкемнің шамамен 15 жылға, ал ағамның 19 жылдай түрмеге кесілгенін түсіндім, өйткені олар біраз жыл бұрын ұсталған еді.»

«Ағамның жеті баласы бар, олардың қазір қайда екенін білмеймін. Ағамның әйелі де ұзақ мерзімге сотталған, менінше, себебі олар отбасы жоспарлау саясатын бұзған – рұқсат етілген мөлшерден төрт бала артық туған.»

Бұрын айыппұлмен ғана шешілетін артық бала туу ісі соңғы жылдары түрмеге жабудың тағы бір себебіне айналды. Аминем Хавахан ның ұсталуына дәл осының себеп болғанын, сонымен қатар оның күйеуінің шетелге шыққаны да әсер еткенін болжайды.

EXTERNAL USE/MENTION (MEDIA)



EXTERNAL USE/MENTION (ACADEMIA)

SINOPSIS

CHINA IN CONTEXT AND PERSPECTIVE

Sinopsis is a project implen
in scholarly collabo
University in Prague. It aim
China and its impacts o

ANALYTICKÉ KOMENTÁŘE | POJMY A TERMÍNY | RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (EN) | AKTUALIT

Comparing genocides: Forced assimilation in Nazi Europe and East Turkestan (Xinjiang), China

Forced assimilation as a neglected yet crucial instrument of genocide, past and present.

26.9.2025 Magnus Fiskesjö

The role of forced assimilation in genocide has been overlooked and badly misunderstood. This is partly due to how the Nazis, defeated, were unable to complete their plans for a massive ethno-racial re-ordering of all of Europe, to be completed largely through the forced assimilation of non-German majority populations. After WWII, it was instead the Nazi extermination camps for Jews and other minorities that came to define genocide in the minds of many, even though forced assimilation is a

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China's Responses to International Pressure regarding its Systems of Arbitrary Repression: The Case of Mass Detention Camps in Xinjiang

32 Pages • Posted: 2 Oct 2025

Jan Svec
Institute of International Relations Prague (Ústavu mezinárodních vztahů)

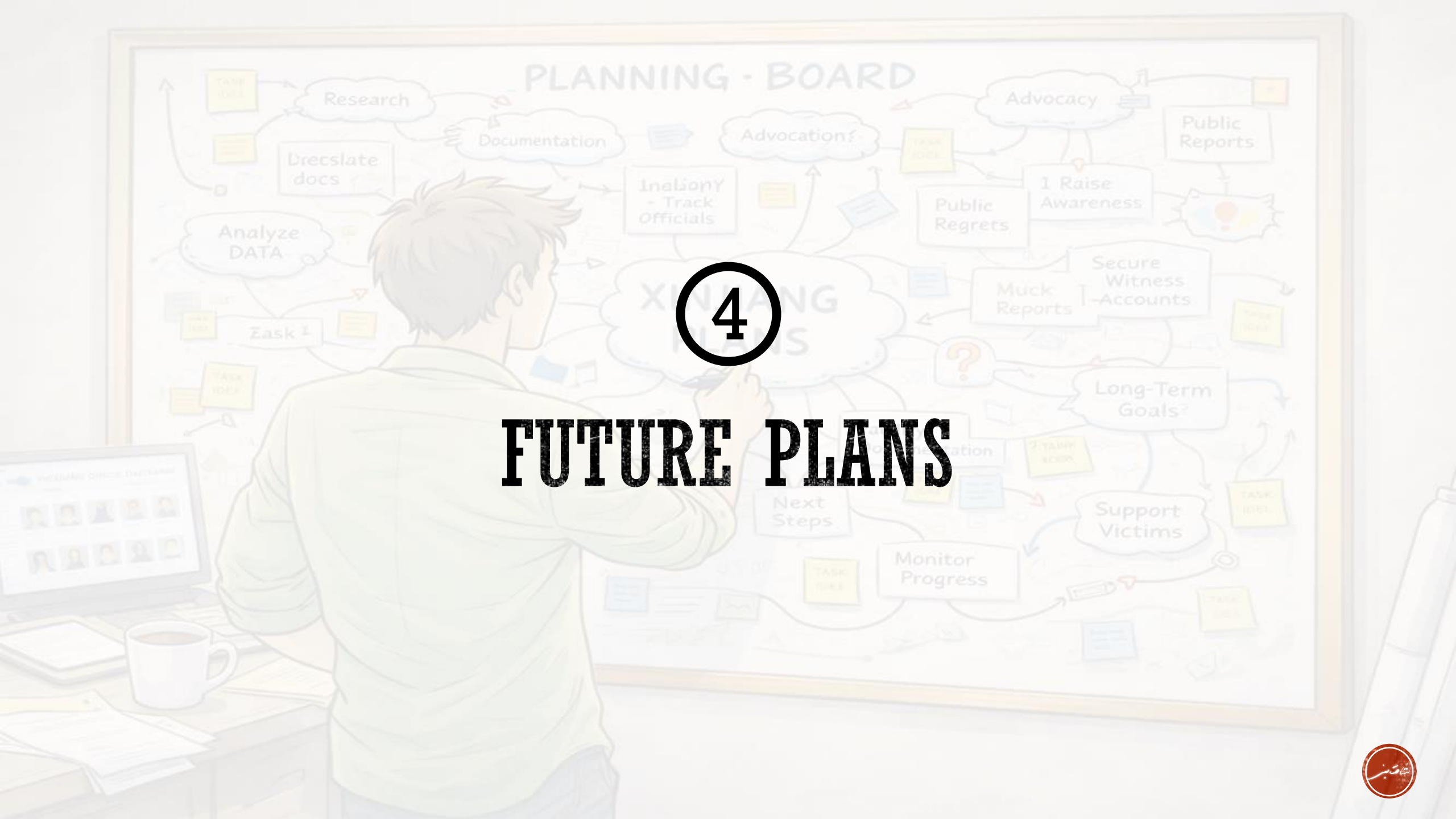
Date Written: February 10, 2025

Abstract

This article explores the dynamics of China's authoritarian regime's responses to international pressure regarding its systems of arbitrary repression, focusing on the 're-education' camps in Xinjiang, which were disguised as Vocational Skills Education and Training Centres (VSETCs). Drawing on qualitative and quantitative analyses of official documents and news articles, it employs a process-tracing method to

EXTERNAL USE (CHINA)

- **157 victim entry views from pure China IP addresses (presumably government or police)**
- **10633 entry views from Hong Kong addresses (likely proxies, as they often visit the same pages)**
- **46 data exports from China addresses, 166 from Hong Kong**



4

FUTURE PLANS

KEY PLANS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Full speed ahead with victim documentation, as we aim to reach 100000 (no guarantees, however)
- Identify thousands of new family links between victims from Konasheher
- Finish the virtual detention center project (or get very close)
- Add the majority of Xinjiang's criminal-investigation police to the accountability database (likely 500-1000 officers)
- Various organizational improvements as we gather concrete evidence for specific crimes against humanity (as part of external project)
- Hopefully finish the Russian-language interface

⑤

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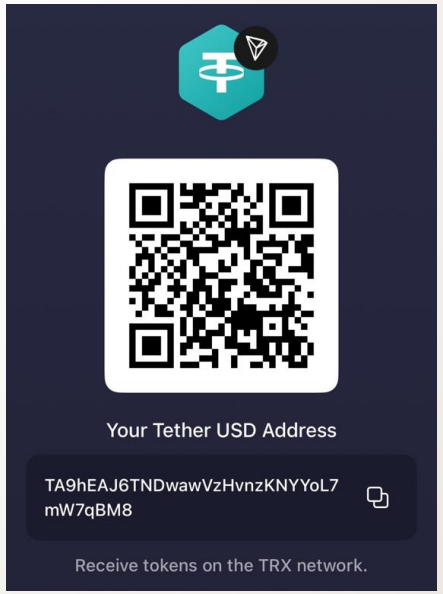
for small monthly gifts, please use our Donorbox (our preference)

for high security and anonymity, we also accept donations in crypto (USDT over the Tron network)



Donations of all sizes are appreciated and help us stay afloat.

Thank you!