

SHAHIT.BIZ PROGRESS AND SPENDING REPORT (2026 Q1)

January 1, 2026 to March 31, 2026



شاهت بیز

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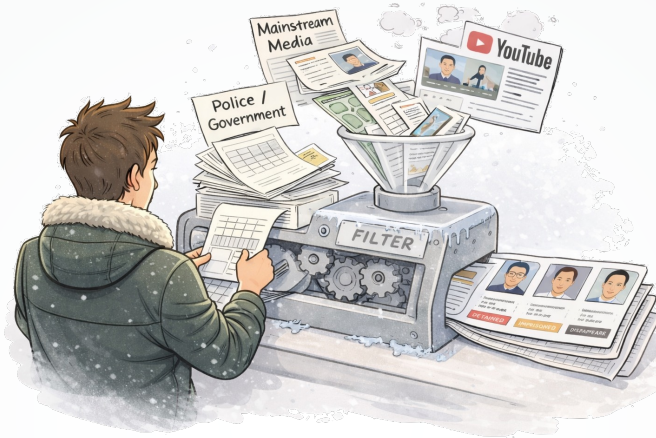
DONATIONS AND SPENDING BREAKDOWN



- **Donations received: 7425.82 USD**
- **Total spent: 10920.35 USD**



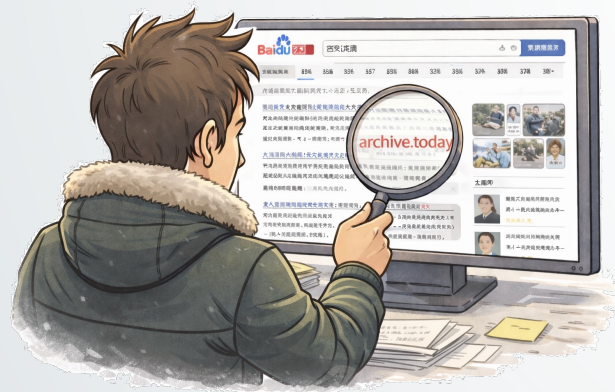
Curator: 3640 USD



Victim importing: 0 USD (volunteer)

Fees: 1250.35 USD

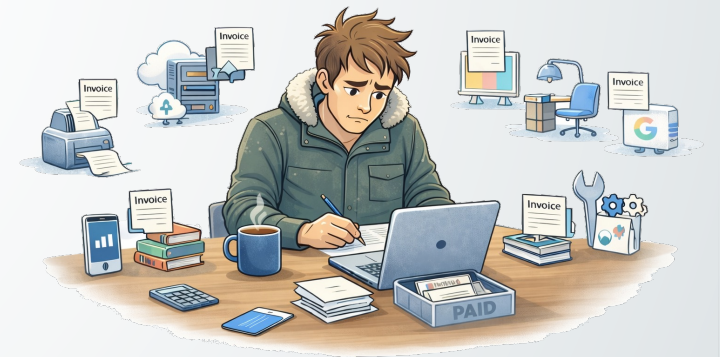
- **Money transfer fees: 78.56**
- **Hosting/domain: 332.70**
- **Regular backups: 59.85**
- **Software: 73.30**
- **AI tools: 106.25**
- **Literature: 45.00**
- **Data plans: 135.52**
- **Google One storage: 9.54**
- **Work space: 388.89**
- **Google API services: 20.74**



Research: 3870 USD

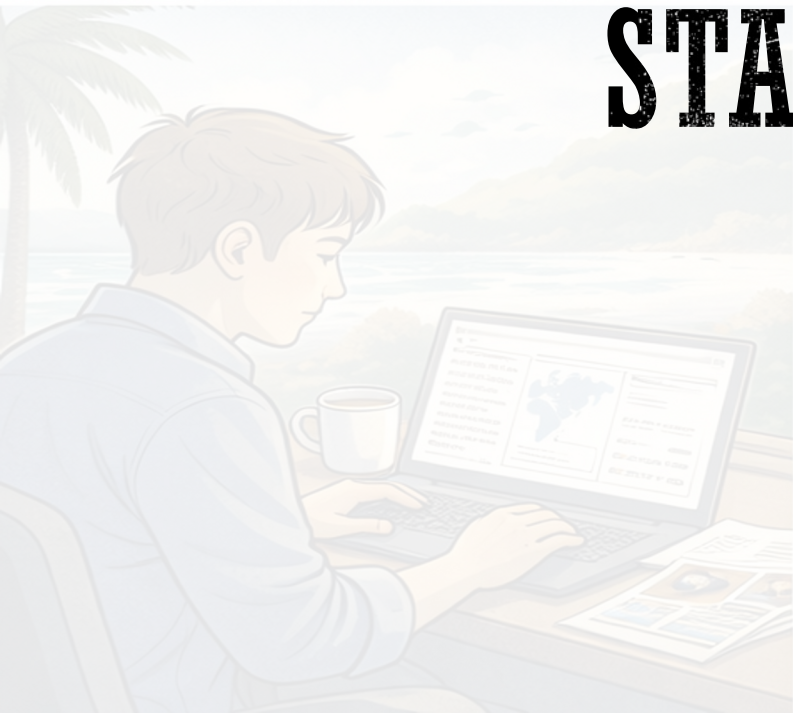


Translation: 2160 USD

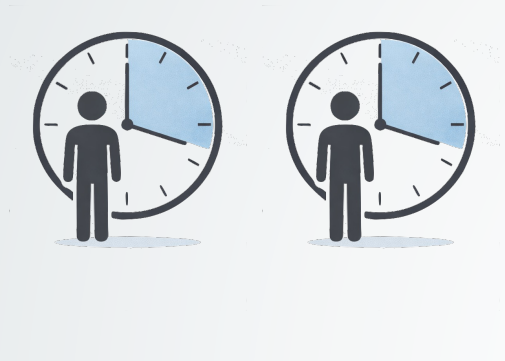




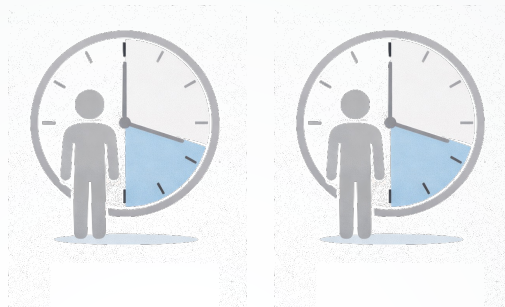
STAFF AND PROJECT SIZE



Curator



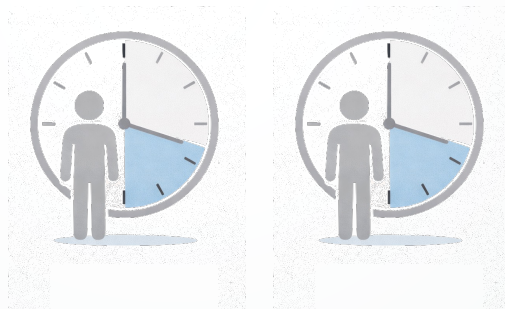
Research



Victim importing



Translation



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.



= full time



= part time

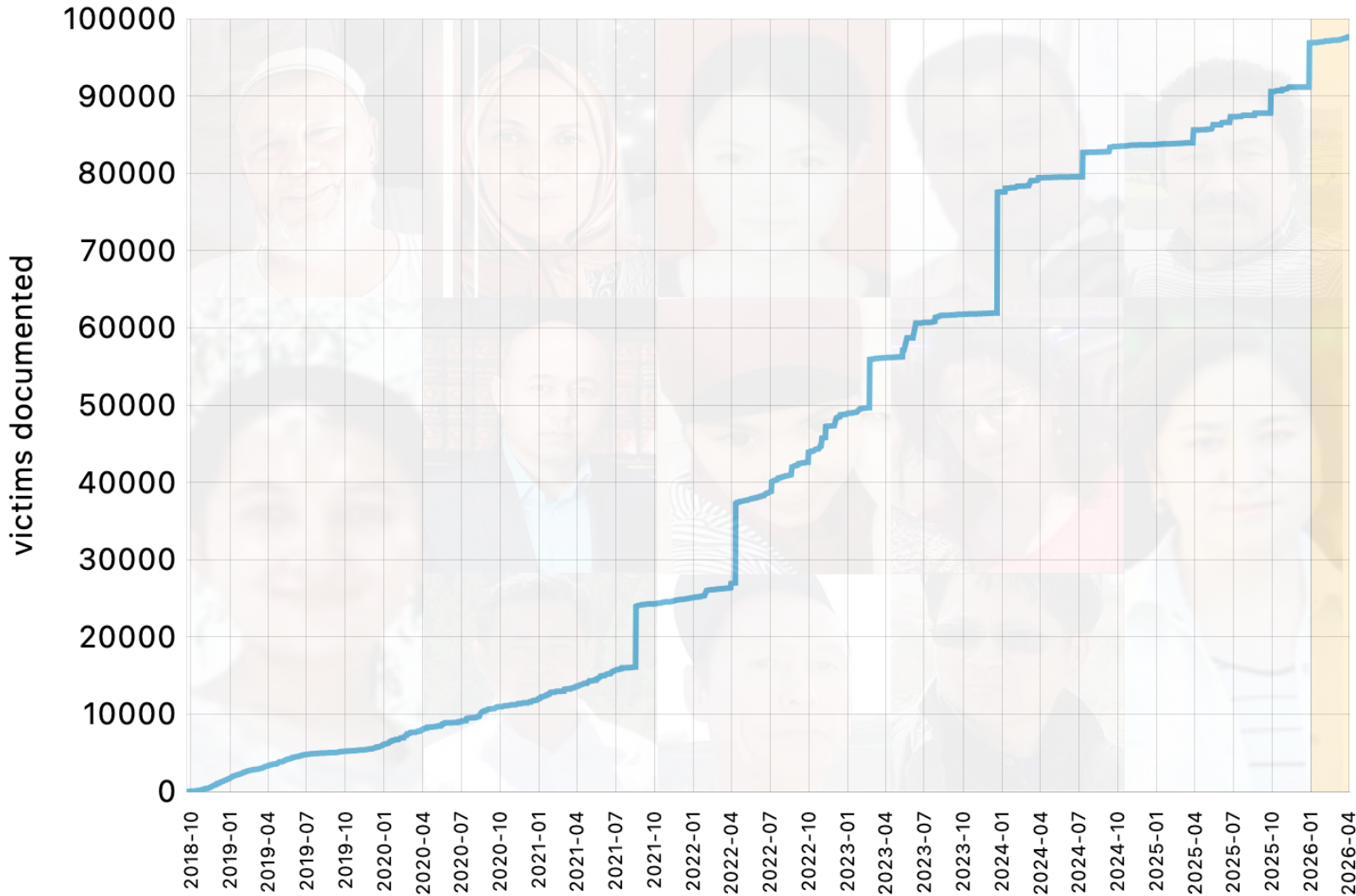


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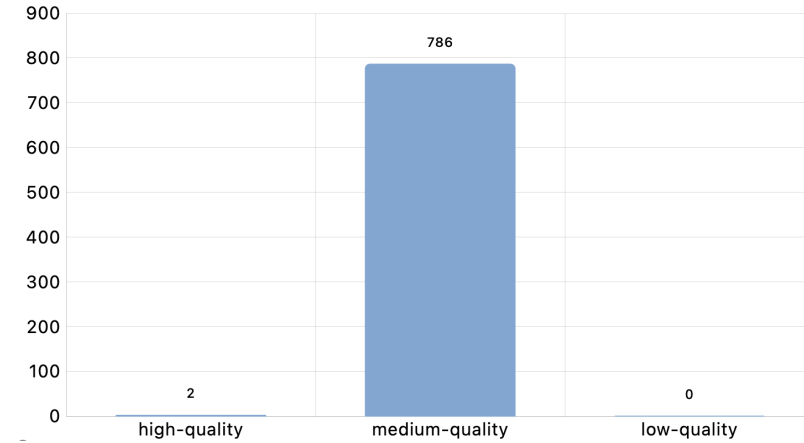
PROGRESS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS



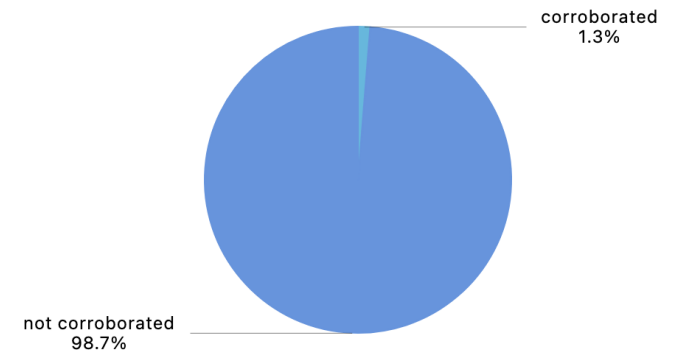
VICTIM DOCUMENTATION (CORE)



788 new victims documented



10 independently corroborated

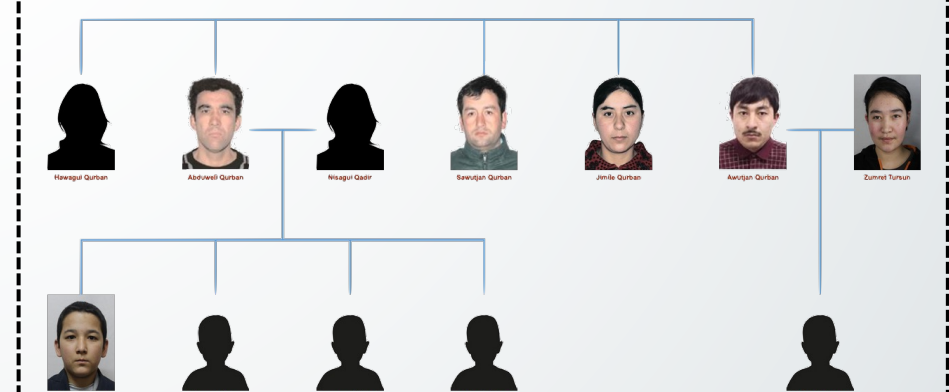
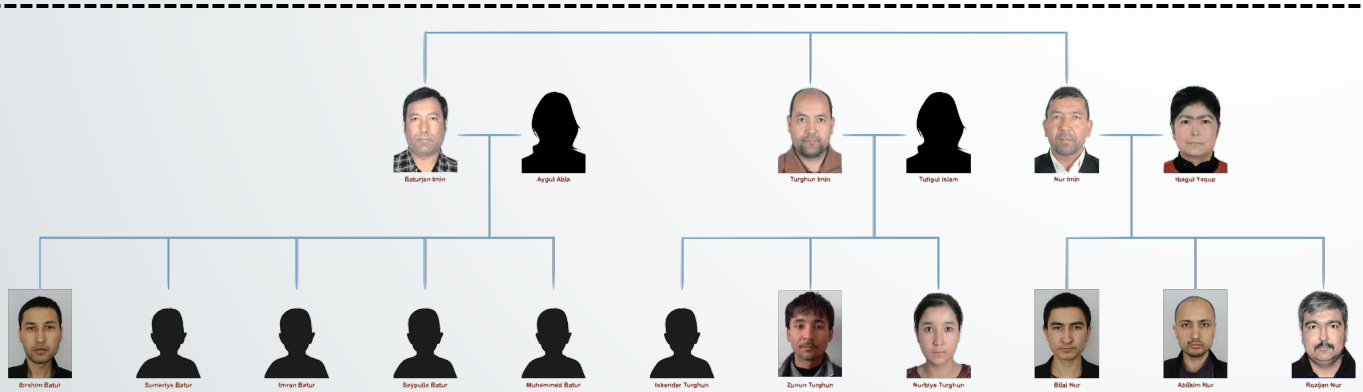
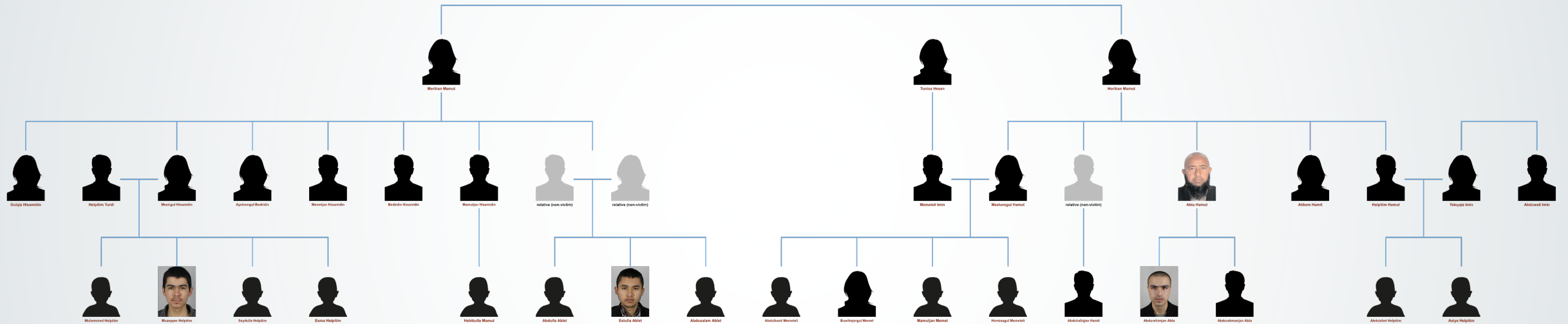


286 older entries updated



VICTIM DOCUMENTATION (FAMILY LINKS)

Family links updated for 653 families (majority in Konasheher County)



PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (1/5)

Transcription of **Ovalbek Turdakyn's** eyewitness account



Entry 82775: Ovalbek Turdakyn

...it became another kind of prison. I was placed under house arrest. They put a GPS device on my wrist, locked with a special key they kept. It looked like a watch, showed the time, and ran on a battery. You couldn't ever turn it off, since doing so twice would result in being sent back to prison. They'd monitor the battery, and call if it was low, telling you to charge it.



Eyewitness accounts (camp) 155

Ovalbek Turdakyn

The following is an edited transcript of the translation of Ovalbek Turdakyn's testimony, provided at a press conference upon his arrival in the United States in April 2022. Light changes have been made to fix grammar and remove redundancies. The account was also followed by a short question-and-answer session.

Good morning. I am very happy to come to America and see all of you. I thank all the journalists for being here and for sharing this information with the world. Let me introduce myself first. My name is Ovalbek Turdakyn. I was born in Koktau, Kyrgyzstan, China. As you know, my English name is Joseph. Now I would like to share what I experienced in China.

On February 10, 2018, early in the morning at 7 AM, the Chinese government came to my home and took me away. First, they took me to a hospital to check my health. Then we got into a car and they took me to a place they called a "training center".

When we arrived, we stopped at a huge gate at the edge of a village. The gate was so large that you could not see what was inside. The people who brought me there pressed a button, and someone opened a small hole in the gate. When they saw that I had been brought there, they opened the door and took me inside.

Once inside, they took off all my clothes, my belt, my shoes — everything! It was February, and it was very cold. Two guards held my hands behind my back and took me to another room. Three guards walked beside me. When I entered the room, they gave me different clothes. The shoes they gave me were some kind of soft shoes. We went through many iron doors. The odor there was horrible.

At one point, we reached a door and they told me to face the wall. The door had five locks, and they opened them one by one. The last lock was electronic, and someone from another part of the building had to press a button to unlock it. When the button was pressed, the door opened only slightly — just enough to allow for my head to fit through the opening.

They brought me into a very small room. In that tiny room, there were 26 men. The bathroom was inside the same room. All 26 men were supposed to sleep on one long bed. In some places, they call these "training centers", but in reality, it is a concentration camp. In some concentration camps, each man had his own bed, but where I was, we were given a long shelf-like platform. Twenty-six men were supposed to fit on it, but it was impossible for all of us to lie down at the same time. We had to take turns, about two hours at a time. Some men stood or sat while others slept.

There were cameras inside the room and on the walls. There was also a Hikvision camera. Everything was visible, even the bathroom. There was one window, high near the ceiling. Through that window, we could see guards walking outside. The room was about four meters high. On the wall, there was a large TV where they streamed "lessons" for the inmates. They showed programs about how China was developing, how it was a happy and wealthy country. They also showed films about people who had escaped China and how they were captured, with black hoods over their heads, and brought back. They said they could bring anyone back from any part of the world. This was meant to scare us.

They also played songs praising the country, the Party, and communism.

Food was passed through a hole, and we'd eat whatever they gave us. They tried to show that

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people in the center were eating healthy food, with a diverse range of choices, but that was not true. Many inmates had health problems. After I arrived, I became ill. Some people had health problems before arrival, but many developed serious problems inside.

They made us take pills and medicines without explaining what they were. They gave us herbal tea, saying that it was good for our health. It was yellow in color and had a strong medicinal smell. They also gave injections.

Most of the time, we were kept in that small room. On TV, they've shown videos of "educational training", but the reality is that we were confined in tiny rooms. When we were taken to classes, guards heavily supervised us. We were not allowed to stand or walk around. The guards carried weapons, including what looked like gas guns. Others had spears and different kinds of instruments, and were not videotaped. A screen separated the teacher from the students, and the students would not see the teacher. There were cameras everywhere. The classes were very strict.

There were also "tiger chairs". In the building where I was kept, there were two types. One was in a room with a window, where others could sit in and watch during questioning. There was a wall, and people could sleep on the other side. It was like a regular room, where inmates would be questioned.

There were also smaller rooms, each with a tiger chair. These rooms were so small that only one person could fit inside. The walls were covered with sound-absorbing material. If someone screamed or cried, no one outside could hear. There were no windows and no lights. The iron door was very thick. When it was closed, you could hear nothing. That's how it was at the center where I was.

I also want to share something about... I think it was probably because of the influence of western countries, but they also created something like a court. Each person was processed very quickly, with the procedure only lasting two or three minutes. They assigned crimes to you, making you out to be like some violent criminal, wrote them down for you, and forced you to sign and put your fingerprint on the paper. Everyone in the same room went through this process. If you objected to the charges, they would extend your detention by six months. So you had to accept whatever crime they assigned to you, be happy about it, and keep quiet.

In my case, because I am married to a woman from Kyrgyzstan, they accused me of not loving my country. They said I loved a foreign country more than China. The government has a blacklist of countries, including Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Syria, and Turkey. If you visited these countries, you could be sentenced to ten years in prison. There were 26 countries on the blacklist in total.

They never told us how long we would stay. They only said that China and the Communist Party were peaceful and good.

The entire area was really heavily guarded. When I was taken outside, I had to pass through 12 iron doors. Each door had two guards, with cameras everywhere. One guard would walk behind me. After the 12 doors, there was an open outdoor area, and then a thirteenth door, where the large metal gate was. That was where I had entered the facility.

Anyway, that's the short version of my story. Because we are limited on time, I cannot tell you everything.

On December 17, 2018, I was taken back home. They brought me back at night, but it wasn't as if

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they just let me out and told me to go. The inmates were brought back one at a time. Before taking me home, they removed my camp clothes and gave me only inner garments. They also forced me to sign blank papers and put my fingerprints on them. They told me not to speak about what happened at the camp, even to my wife.

When I arrived home, at night, there were many government officials there. I was very happy to see my son and wife. However, it became another kind of prison. I was placed under house arrest. They put a GPS device on my wrist, locked with a special key they kept. It looked like a watch, showed the time, and ran on a battery. You couldn't ever turn it off, since doing so twice would result in being sent back to prison. They'd monitor the battery, and call if it was low, telling you to charge it. Officials came three times a day to take pictures of me. I was under house arrest for eight months, and wore the GPS for six months.

Thank you for coming. I thank God for bringing me and my family safely here. I thank the American government and the people who helped me, including Ethan and Conor. Thank you for your time.

—

Question: I just wanted to ask if you could provide more details on the herbal teas and the pills and the injections that you mentioned in your initial remarks, Joseph. And if both Joseph and Julie could elaborate on their experience in Kyrgyzstan with the harassment of Chinese security officers, just describe what happened there.

A: We were given herbal tea, yellow in color, with a strong smell. They did not tell us what it was. They said it would keep us healthy. The pills were the same. We were not told what they were. If we refused to take them, they would not leave us alone.

During Ramadan, Muslims were forced to eat and drink. Each person had a cup, and guards watched to make sure that we consumed the tea. That's all I know.

For the second question — when we returned to Kyrgyzstan, we received multiple phone calls. Our credit cards were blocked. When they blocked my card, I realized that the Chinese government was up to something. That's all I know.

Q: I wanted to ask about when you were brought to the concentration camp. You were screened for your health, you said. Could you describe what that was about? How did they screen you for your health? And also, could you describe the effects of the injections, and the tea and the pills? If there were effects.

A: First, they took us to the hospital. They said we needed to get a health screening. The policeman took me and put me in a waiting line. They gave me a paper to fill out, but they did not show the paper to me. They put a sign on the top of the paper and told me to take it. They said that when the staff saw the sign on the top of the paper, they would let me go first.

Usually when you go to a hospital there is a long line and you have to wait before you can see the doctor. When they saw the sign on the top of the paper, they let me go first. That is what happened at the hospital.

They took blood from my vein and checked my heart. They checked my blood pressure. It was like a regular check-up.

When we drank those kinds of teas and medicines, we did not feel well. Our bodies had pains, and

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we had red rashes across our bodies. We also had eye aches, vision problems, pain in our legs, and nerve problems.

About the injections — they made you calm down and not feel very nervous or fearful. They helped us calm down, and that is what they expected from us. Sometimes after we drank those teas, they took blood from us again.

That's how it was.

Q: Years ago, Palden Gyatso, a Buddhist monk, was testifying at one of my hearings, and he couldn't get through the House security because he brought a cattle prod that was used against Tibetans, Buddhists, in prison. You mentioned the chair, you mentioned the use of various injections and pills. I wonder if there are any other tortures of Marco Rubio and I had a hearing, we heard from an LGBTQ+ woman who talked about electrical current being used on her, and secondly, does the propaganda or has the propaganda, and the daily dose of their lies. What impact does that have on people when they're being simultaneously tortured, deprived of sleep and everything else? Did any of your fellow inmates break?

A: There were different punishments used in addition to the "tiger chair". There was punishment by deprivation of food. Or deprivation of water. Sometimes they would hang you by your thumbs. Or they would make you put your hands behind your neck, stand you against the wall, and make you stay there for a long time.

These kinds of torture could happen at any time — during the day or at night. When people go through this, they fall into despair. Even young people started losing their hair, or their hair turned gray very quickly. There was just no hope.

That's what I know.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h6dG1mqkUkw>

Victim's entry: <https://ahahki.biz/#82775>



PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (2/5)

Translation of state-media report about Ababekri Rehim's detention (following the violence in Yarkand County in July 2014)



新闻中心 > 法治新闻

新疆手机报

进入论坛

莎车县严重暴力恐怖袭击案件发生后

乌鲁木齐一网民“翻墙”发布谣言被刑拘 害人害己悔不当初

www.ts.cn 天山网 2014年08月11日 00:02:41

我来说两句

天山网官方微博

更换背景颜色: [] [] [] [] [] [] 更改文字大小: 默认大小

State-media reports

1905

Ababekri Rehim

Outlet: Tianshan Net (天山网)

Following the serious violent terrorist attack case in Yarkand County Urumqi netizens criminally detained for "scaling the wall" and posting rumors, harming others and regretting it too late

www.ts.cn Tianshan Net August 11, 2014 00:02:41

Tianshan Net News (reported by reporter Pang Xuefang): On July 28, a serious violent terrorist attack occurred in Yarkand County, causing the deaths of 37 innocent members of the public and injuring 15. 31 vehicles were smashed, of which 6 were burned. In the course of handling the incident, 59 terrorists were shot dead, 215 case-related individuals were detained, and "Holy War" flags as well as machetes, axes, and other instruments of the crime were seized. Just as cadres and members of the public of all ethnic groups across Xinjiang were immersed in grief and strongly condemned violent terrorist crimes, a so-called "news report" seriously inconsistent with the facts appeared on overseas websites, fabricating shocking details and deliberately inciting ethnic hatred.

Following investigation, our region's public security organs discovered that this "news" piece inverted right and wrong, misled the public, and was an out-and-out rumor, creating extremely serious negative effects. The rumor was first sent out from Urumqi, being posted by an internet user to overseas websites by means of "scaling the wall". On August 6, after the public security organs ascertained the situation, they criminally detained the criminal suspect in accordance with the law. On August 10, a reporter interviewed the criminal suspect, Ababekri Rehim, to learn how the crime came about.

"News" fabricated and exaggerated, out of thin air

The criminal suspect Ababekri Rehim is 22 years old this year. He has fully confessed to the facts of the crime regarding fabricating rumors and spreading them on overseas websites by "scaling the wall".

In the rumors he fabricated, Ababekri Rehim has claimed: "On July 28, women from three villages in Eitashu Municipality, Yarkand County held a gathering to welcome the Eid al-Fitr. After an infidel informed the Han that the women had gathered to recite scripture, the Armed Police quickly arrived at the gathering site and shot dead all the women and children, about 50 people... The men returning from the mosque dragged the bodies to the police station and the municipality government to demand an explanation, but were arrested on the charge of storming the police station. As a result, the village's imam got in his car and, from morning to night, would give speeches in several nearby villages calling on everyone to wage 'Holy War'. After the Han learned about this, they immediately organized the Armed Police to suppress the masses. After bombing these three villages, the Armed Police shot dead those who hadn't died and those who were wounded... Eitashu Municipality is the township with the largest population in Yarkand, even the least populous township in Yarkand has 500-600 people. Given those numbers, the death toll might have reached around 3000-5000 people."

The rumor was described in vivid detail, as if it had been witnessed firsthand. But in fact, Ababekri Rehim had not left home since July 28.

State-media reports

1905

12 video files, and 127 e-books. According to Ababekri Rehim's account, watching these violent terrorist files also allowed him to grasp techniques for making explosive devices.

When compared to his understanding of religious extremist ideas and violent terrorist content, Ababekri Rehim's legal knowledge was next to nothing. Regarding his own actions, he said: "I knew doing this was wrong, but I didn't think it would be this serious. I don't understand the law."

The grave consequences of fabricating and spreading rumors, and irreparable regret

According to the People's police officers handling the case, the rumors posted by Ababekri Rehim spread rapidly overseas and, through various channels, flowed into China. Fortunately, the public security organs discovered them in time, before they could spread widely within the country.

"In the current counter-terrorism circumstances, allowing rumors to spread unchecked can seriously affect social stability, resulting in the public security organs, which bear the heavy responsibility of counter-terrorism and stability maintenance, needing to divert a great deal of energy to deal with them." The People's police officer handling the case said that for those who maliciously spread rumors and cause adverse effects on society, it is necessary to investigate and punish in accordance with the law, with absolutely no tolerance.

Regarding his own illegal and criminal acts, Ababekri Rehim has shown remorse. "Something I casually made up had such a huge impact on the country and the people. I really regret it. I have let my parents down, and I hope they will forgive me." Ababekri Rehim said that he hoped people of his age would not believe the kind of fake things he wrote, and, even more importantly, not become obsessed with overseas websites, ending up on the path of crime.

In fact, following the serious violent terrorist attack case in Yarkand County, the related rumors were not limited to just this one.

On July 30, a domestic media outlet published an unverified report claiming that in the July 28 case, public security authorities had transferred personnel from Huan County to confront the rioters, and that multiple police officers had died. This report had an adverse impact on Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and stability-maintenance efforts. While it spread rapidly online, it was also widely questioned, because the author had not gone to the scene and had not interviewed any parties involved, relying only on hearsay. On July 31, the newspaper issued a correction and apologized to the readers, acknowledging that the report was seriously inaccurate.

In an analysis, Associate Professor Xu Chun of the Law School at Xinjiang University has said that rumors can arise in society whenever a major incident occurs, and that even the media can sometimes release false information, which is closely related to the pursuit of attention seen in the members of society today. Xu Chun stated that the harm caused by rumors is beyond imagination, that it can harm all members of society, and that it should be strictly guarded against and curbed. At the same time, the public should also improve their ability to discern and judge, to recognize the facts, to distinguish right from wrong, and to be maintainers of social order rather than its destroyers.

"On July 29, I heard news from Radio Free Asia that something had happened in Yarkand, and then logged into an account I had registered on an overseas website to search, but found no information about this there. I then thought I would make up a news item myself and post it online to draw people's attention." Ababekri Rehim said that, relying on his imagination and imitating the methods used by overseas radio stations, he fabricated rumors from the angle of inciting social hatred and ethnic antagonism, and posted them on an overseas website on July 31.

The next morning, in an almost farcical turn, Ababekri Rehim decided that what he had fabricated "hadn't worked that well," and so revised it, reposting it at around 7 in the morning. During this time, he spent most of his time huddled up in his room with his computer and did not leave the house. "The first time I wrote it, it wasn't serious enough; it couldn't draw people's attention and couldn't serve to stir up emotions," Ababekri Rehim said. When revising it, he deliberately added many details and also made up many numbers, hoping it would look more real.

As for why he fabricated false content, Ababekri Rehim said: "I didn't care whether what I wrote was true or false. I only wanted to attract more people's attention and create an impact on public opinion."

This time, he achieved his aim: the rumor was discovered and exploited by hostile forces overseas, such as the "World Uyghur Congress", creating a pernicious impact.

Influenced by harmful ideas, he embarked on the path of crime

Following investigation, it was found that Ababekri Rehim is from Yarkand County and had moved with his family to Urumqi in 2006, and was unemployed. His turn to crime was closely connected to his upbringing.

According to Ababekri Rehim's deposition, he had studied scripture from childhood at an illegal underground expounding scripture site in Yarkand County, being indoctrinated with a large amount of religious extremist thinking. In March 2013, after his home got a broadband internet connection, he became keen on viewing online content related to religious extremism, ethnic hatred, and the like, and gradually mastered techniques to "scale the wall" when looking at and listening to the various websites and broadcasts of the "World Uyghur Congress", "Voice of East Turkistan", and "Radio Free Asia".

"This content had a particularly huge impact on my thinking. After watching and listening to it so much, I came to believe it was all true, and formed an ideology of ethnic hatred, and hostility towards the government and society." Ababekri Rehim said that when he first started watching and listening to this content, it was only out of curiosity, but later became addicted to it and gradually lost his reason. In extreme cases, he would spend more than 18 hours a day online, "scaling the wall" to watch and listen to all kinds of illegal and extremist content.

An introvert by nature, Ababekri Rehim had almost no friends in daily life. "I had no way to communicate with them (my peers around me). They thought everything I saw online was wrong and always made fun of me. Gradually, I also became unwilling to communicate with others, always feeling that other people looked down on me." Ababekri Rehim said that after broadband was installed at home, the internet became his only friend. Before the incident, he spent more than ten hours online every day, most of the time "scaling the wall" to browse harmful overseas websites.

When the public security organs detained Ababekri Rehim, they found a large quantity of violent terrorist multimedia files and e-books on his laptop computer. Among them were 335 audio files.



PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (3/5)

Translation of full detention list and statistics for Ermudun Township

疏勒县艾尔木东乡严打大数据台帐

序号	档号 (后期推)	姓名	身份证号码	身份证号码校验	身份证重复	身份证对错验证	场所提供乡镇			精准分类情况	目前人员状态	所在位置
							乡镇	村	组			
1		麦麦提·霍加	653122199101073419	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	2组	属收押类人员	三所收押	拘留所
2		赛吾日能萨·艾海提	653122198403083781	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	努开 (9) 村	8组	属收监类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
3		霍吉伊米尔·尤努斯	653122193906123412	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	5组	属收押类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
4		亚库普·麦丁	653122198505273412	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	努开 (9) 村	5组	属收监类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
5		麦麦提·阿卜力孜	653122198002103411	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (5) 村	3组	属收监类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
6		麦木提力·阿卜拉	653122197511123416	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	4组	属收监类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
7		艾散·阿卜杜热伊木	65312219620910341X	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	艾尔木东 (1) 村	2组	属收监类人员	县教培中心收教	城南
8		阿皮孜·喀迪尔	653122198909123410	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	索古鲁克 (7) 村	7组	属收教类人员	县教培中心收教	老党校
9		阿迪力·阿卜杜热伊木	653122199510093437	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	努开 (9) 村	8组	属收教类人员	县教培中心收教	老党校
10		赛麦尔·亚森	653122199704083413	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (5) 村	2组	属收教类人员	县教培中心收教	老党校
11		伊力哈木·图尔贡	653122199407053410	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	索古鲁克 (7) 村	3组	属收教类人员	县教培中心收教	老党校
12		喀斯木·巴拉提	653122198210103117	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	3组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	阿克苏监狱
13		艾孜热提·艾力·巴拉提	653122199206163410	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	3组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	克孜勒苏监狱
14		麦麦提·阿巴拜科日	653122197608153419	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	柯尔克孜买买里斯村 (11) 村	1组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	兵团皮恰克松地监狱
15		阿力木·亚森	65312219950215341X	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	喀然丹 (6) 村	2组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	克孜勒苏监狱
16		阿力木·穆开丁	65312219880616341X	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	尤喀克英善斯塘 (3) 村	4组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	第三监狱
17		阿卜力克木·乃斯尔丁	653122195012283416	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	努开 (9) 村	2组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	阿克苏监狱
18		阿卜杜艾尼·伊卜拉伊木	65312219950207341X	正确	唯一	TRUE	艾尔木东乡	墩买里 (2) 村	4组	属收监类人员	判刑收监	吐鲁番监狱



Big Data Crackdown Ledger for Ermudun Township, Yengisheer County												
No.	File Number	Full Name	ID Number	ID Number Vc	ID Card Dupli	ID Card Corre	Location	Provision Township/Municipality	Precise Classification St	Current Status of Indi	Location	Remarks
(To Be Flagged Later)												
							Township/Mu	Village				
							Group					
1		Memet Hoja	653122199101073419	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 2)	belongs to in-custody ci	in custody at three poli	administrative detention center	
2		Sewrinisa Ehet	653122198403083781	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 8	belongs to in-prison cat	in education at the cou	city south	strong management A+
3		Chujimiri Yunus	653122193906123412	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 5)	belongs to in-custody ci	in education at the cou	city south	strict management C
4		Yaqup Meydin	653122198505273412	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 5	belongs to in-prison cat	in education at the cou	city south	strong management A+
5		Memet Abliz	653122198002103411	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dong'eriq (5) Group No. 3	belongs to in-prison cat	in education at the cou	city south	strong management A+
6		Memtili Abila	653122197511123416	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 4)	belongs to in-prison cat	in education at the cou	city south	strong management C
7		Hesen Abdurehim	65312219620910341X	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Ermudun (1) Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	in education at the cou	city south	strong management B
8		Hapiz Qadir	653122198909123410	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Soghuluq (7) Group No. 7	belongs to in-education	in education at the cou	old Party school	regular management C
9		Adil Abdurehim	653122199510093437	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 8	belongs to in-education	in education at the cou	old Party school	regular management C
10		Semer Yasir	653122199704083413	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dong'eriq (5) Group No. 2	belongs to in-education	in education at the cou	old Party school	regular management A
11		Ilham Turghun	653122199407053410	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Soghuluq (7) Group No. 3	belongs to in-education	in education at the cou	old Party school	regular management C
12		Qasim Barat	653122198210103117	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 3)	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
13		Hezreteli Barat	653122199206163410	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 3)	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Kizilsu Prison	
14		Memet Ababekeri	653122197608153419	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Qirghiz Mehel Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Bingtuan Pichagsundi Prison	
15		Alim Yasin	65312219950215341X	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Karende (6) V Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	No. 3 Prison	
16		Alim Muqaddim	65312219880616341X	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Yuqarqi Yengi Group No. 4	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	No. 3 Prison	
17		Ablikim Nesirdin	653122195012283416	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
18		Abdugheni Ibrahim	65312219950207341X	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 4)	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Turpan Prison	
19		Ahun Hoshur	653122196005103450	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Dongmehele (Group No. 8)	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
20		Ehmet Mehmet	653122199602013430	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Ermudun (1) Group No. 7	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	No. 1 Prison	
21		Abdushukur Tursun	653122195604133411	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Qirghiz Mehel Group No. 4	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
22		Hoshur Seydin	65312219500203419	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 5	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
23		Hoshur Isyan	653122197609083416	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 8	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
24		Semet Sawut	653122195606263439	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Bingtuan Fangca	deceased
25		Qasim Zardun	653122195512113413	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
26		Seper Mengsur	653122195307163411	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
27		Wahap Hezim	653122197008123419	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
28		Tursun Sultan	653122197706243418	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Ostengboyi (4) Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
29		Imam Seyit	653122197701203433	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Ermudun (1) Group No. 5	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
30		Dawut Imin	653122196308193414	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
31		Nurehmet Emet	653122198904213417	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
32		Memet Tohti	653122196008133452	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
33		Abdukerim Rozi	653122197508163417	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
34		Abdureshit Rozi	653122199207163439	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
35		Seyit Nur	653122195007153457	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
36		Tursun Jamal	653122196508133416	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
37		Imin Ablet	653122196008133436	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
38		Eziz Ablimit	653122195506203412	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
39		Razaq Tursun	653122195801163417	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Noke (9) Villa Group No. 2	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
40		Abdugheni Mamut	653122199109133412	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Soghuluq (7) Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	
41		Abdurusul Ekrem	65312219750125341X	correct	only	TRUE	Ermudun Tov	Soghuluq (7) Group No. 1	belongs to in-prison cat	sentenced and transferi	Aksu Prison	



PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (4/5)

Translation of near-comprehensive lists of deaths for Konasheher County (2017 and 2018)

与户主关	乡镇(街、姓名)	性别	死亡注销	死亡日期	街道巷	社区/居(离开本市)	离开本市	何时来本	来本住址	婚姻状况	户类型	户籍地址	户号	公民身份	死亡原因	民族	出生日期	注销时间
户主	塔什米力	琼阿洪	男	12/30/2017	12/20/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/30/2017	12/20/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312131	65312119680820063	维吾尔	12/30/1968	12/30/2017	
户主	托克扎克	图尔贡	男	12/29/2017	12/29/2017	人民南路	萨依巴格社区居委会	12/29/2017	12/29/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119690405003	维吾尔	4/5/1969	12/29/2017	
户主	托克扎克	阿布都热合	男	12/29/2017	12/26/2017	10/24/2000	阿瓦提县	12/29/2017	12/26/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119370920001	维吾尔	9/20/1937	12/29/2017	
户主	乌帕尔镇	古丽米合	女	12/29/2017	12/26/2017	库木巴格	库木巴格村委会	12/29/2017	12/26/2017	未婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121001110032	维吾尔	11/10/2000	12/29/2017	
非亲属	乌帕尔镇	热依莱	女	12/29/2017	12/22/2017	11/10/2000	阿瓦提县	12/29/2017	11/10/2000	未婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	6531210040115032	维吾尔	11/10/2000	12/29/2017	
非亲属	乌帕尔镇	艾合麦提	男	12/29/2017	12/25/2017	9/22/2017	阿瓦提县	12/29/2017	9/22/2017	未婚	集体户	新疆疏附	65310000	653121004429037	维吾尔	5/16/2005	12/29/2017	
非亲属	乌帕尔镇	艾萨拜拜	男	12/29/2017	12/16/2017	11/19/2017	阿瓦提县	12/29/2017	11/19/2017	未婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121004017034	维吾尔	4/4/1942	12/29/2017	
妻	乌帕尔镇	努尔夏提	女	12/29/2017	5/10/2016	达恰村	达恰村委会	12/29/2017	5/10/2016	未婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121004017034	维吾尔	8/17/2010	12/29/2017	
户主	塔什米力	妮娅孜	女	12/27/2017	9/15/2015	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/27/2017	9/15/2015	丧偶	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312131	65312119530604064	维吾尔	6/10/1911	12/27/2017	
户主	塔什米力	麦海穆	男	12/27/2017	12/20/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/27/2017	12/20/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119690718155	维吾尔	7/18/1956	12/27/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/27/2017	12/20/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/27/2017	12/20/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119530610033	维吾尔	6/10/1953	12/27/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/26/2017	6/14/2012	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/26/2017	6/14/2012	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119450630122	维吾尔	6/30/1945	12/26/2017	
户主	塔什米力	木提木提	男	12/26/2017	11/20/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/26/2017	11/20/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119430220063	维吾尔	2/20/1943	12/26/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/25/2017	11/8/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/25/2017	11/8/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119441026002	维吾尔	10/26/1944	12/25/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/25/2017	10/31/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/25/2017	10/31/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119720918152	维吾尔	9/18/1972	12/25/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/25/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/25/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119690824238	维吾尔	4/8/1960	12/25/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/24/2017	7/18/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/24/2017	7/18/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119620324030	维吾尔	3/24/1962	12/24/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/23/2017	12/15/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/23/2017	12/15/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121193906150027	维吾尔	6/15/1939	12/23/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/23/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/23/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119660528023	维吾尔	5/28/1966	12/23/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121196305070105	维吾尔	5/7/1963	12/22/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119590501737	维吾尔	5/01/1959	12/22/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/21/2017	12/11/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/21/2017	12/11/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119690393458	维吾尔	3/5/1960	12/21/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/21/2017	12/8/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/21/2017	12/8/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119820324030	维吾尔	4/2/1982	12/21/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	2/10/2016	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	2/10/2016	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312120021105171	维吾尔	11/5/2002	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/15/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/15/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119430220063	维吾尔	12/26/2001	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	2/10/2016	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	2/10/2016	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	6531211960041030X	维吾尔	4/8/1960	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/17/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/17/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119330751212	维吾尔	7/5/1933	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119590410667	维吾尔	4/01/1959	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/17/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/17/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121196306190029	维吾尔	6/19/1963	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/12/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/12/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119700101079	维吾尔	11/19/70	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	7/29/2016	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	7/29/2016	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121200000000	维吾尔	3/28/2000	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121201708130022	维吾尔	8/13/2017	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/22/2017	12/18/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121194803515087	维吾尔	3/15/1948	12/22/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/22/2017	12/16/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/22/2017	12/16/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119500510173	维吾尔	5/10/1950	12/22/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/22/2017	12/16/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/22/2017	12/16/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119603052543	维吾尔	3/5/1960	12/22/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/21/2017	12/15/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/21/2017	12/15/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119180402242	维吾尔	4/2/1918	12/21/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/21/2017	12/8/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/21/2017	12/8/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312120021105171	维吾尔	11/5/2002	12/21/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	67000000	65312120011226061	维吾尔	12/26/2001	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	6531211960041030	维吾尔	4/10/1960	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/20/2017	8/8/2014	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/20/2017	8/8/2014	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119330751212	维吾尔	7/5/1933	12/20/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	11/17/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	11/17/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119330751212	维吾尔	7/15/1933	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	9/6/2017	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	9/6/2017	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119530410667	维吾尔	4/10/1953	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	9/11/2015	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	9/11/2015	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119530410667	维吾尔	8/13/2016	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	7/18/2015	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	7/18/2015	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119870501002	维吾尔	5/1/1987	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/13/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/13/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119630619002	维吾尔	6/19/1963	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	9/23/2016	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	9/23/2016	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119700101079	维吾尔	11/1/1970	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312120021105171	维吾尔	3/28/2000	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	4/19/2016	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	4/19/2016	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	67000000	653121200170813002	维吾尔	8/13/2017	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	653121194803515087	维吾尔	3/15/1948	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119491214122	维吾尔	12/14/1949	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	6/25/2011	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	6/25/2011	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119690393458	维吾尔	3/5/1960	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119430220063	维吾尔	4/2/1943	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	65312119330751212	维吾尔	7/5/1933	12/19/2017	
户主	塔什米力	阿依古丽	女	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	阿瓦提县	阿瓦提县	12/19/2017	12/15/2013	已婚	家庭户	新疆疏附	65312130	6531211				

PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY EVIDENCE (5/5)

Update of estimated detention rates for various police tags (Urumqi database)

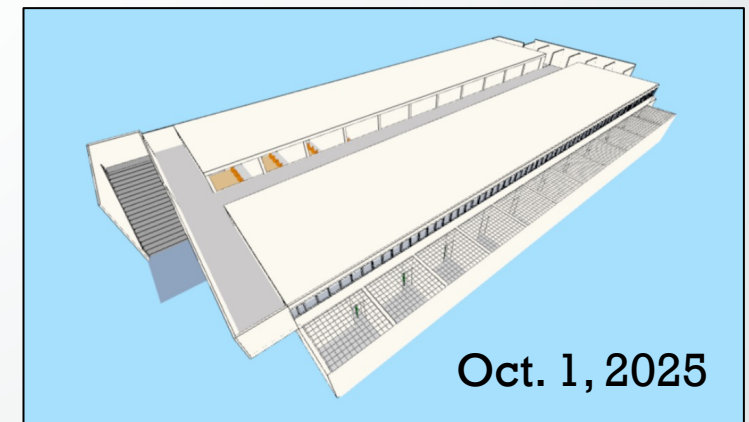
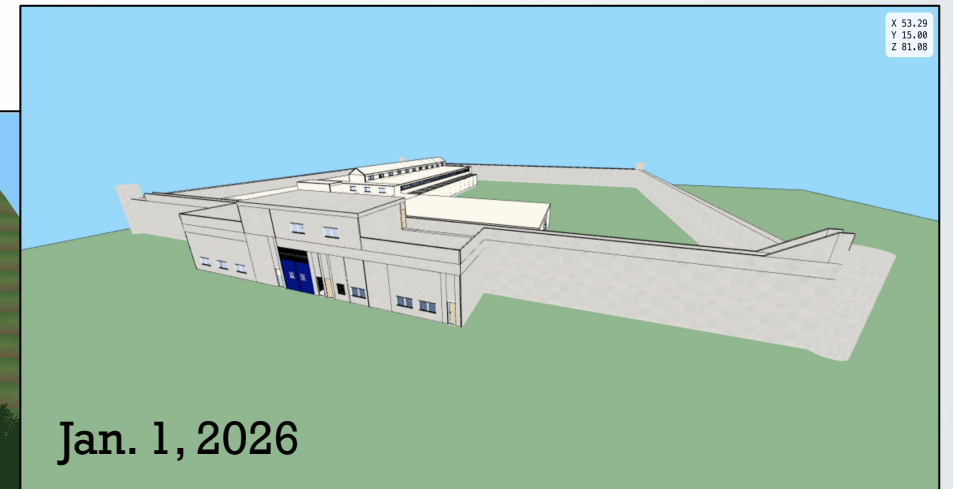
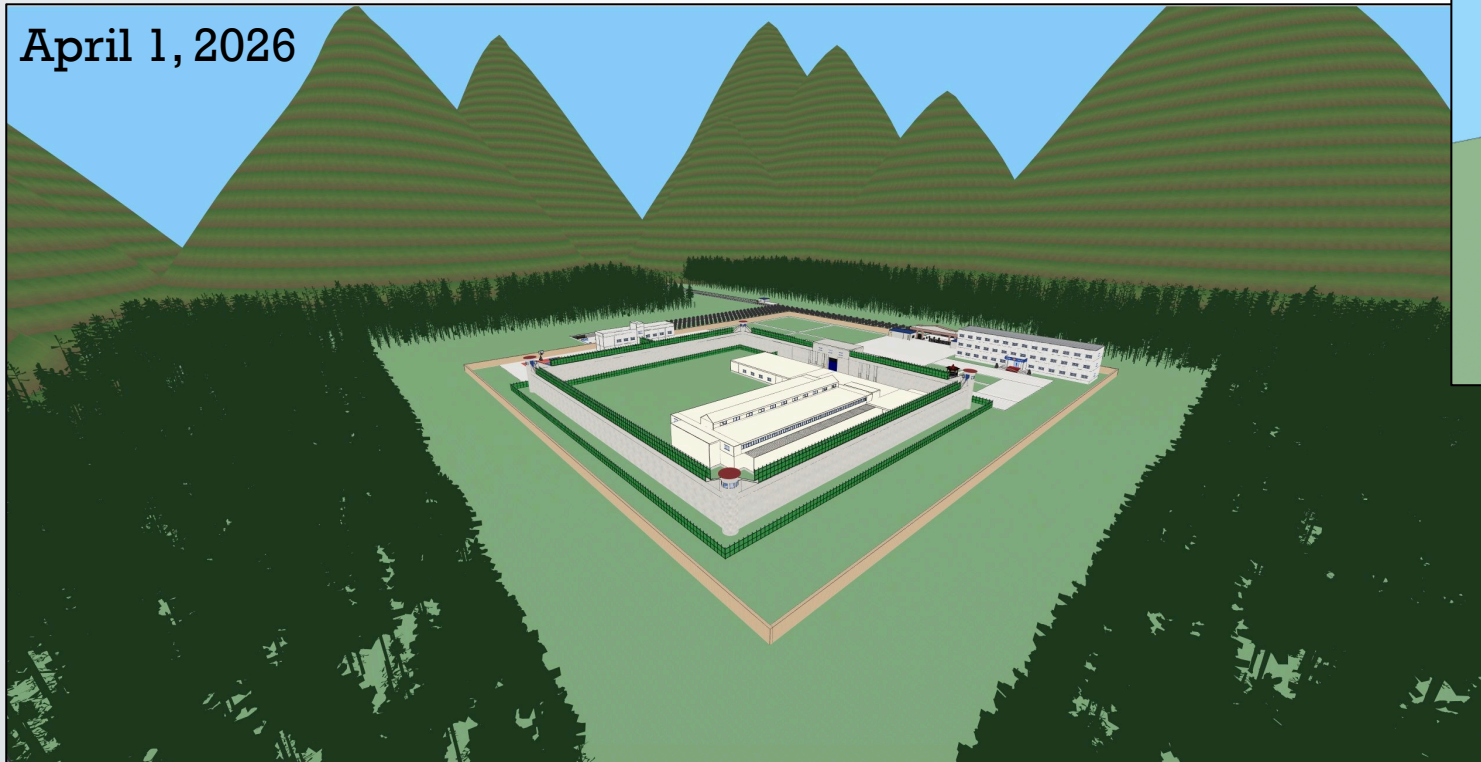
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 "防回流人员","652801199311255822","qb_hlry",,,,,
 "防回流人员","652822200407091719","qb_hlry",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","64512119770615497X","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
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 "情报国保重点人员","650103196403100659","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
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 "情报国保重点人员","650104198808223337","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","650203197708110022","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","650204198503150021","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","650205196509180018","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","652101196903200436","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
 "情报国保重点人员","652101197006251334","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,
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 "情报国保重点人员","652101198303152839","V_QB_GBZDRY",,,,,

tag (中文)	tag (English)	detained	total	det. %	99% confidence interval
非法讲经人员	person illegally expounding scripture	1	1	100%	[0.73, 100]
7.5监所羁押人员	person detained in July 5 incident	4	6	66.67%	[14.37, 98.1]
全国在逃人员	person on the run (national level)	1	11	9.09%	[0.06, 50.79]
护送救助人员	person to escort and assist	1	4	25%	[0.15, 88.84]
危安释放人员_外县	endangering-security released person (outside Urumqi)	9	11	81.82%	[39.06, 98.73]
情报国保重点人员	intelligence domestic-security focus person	268	303	88.45%	[82.94, 92.69]
涉稳核查对象	stability-related inspection target	125	187	66.84%	[57.39, 75.43]



FACILITY DOCUMENTATION

Basic construction of virtual pre-trial detention center completed and most pathways set up (use arrow keys to move around, Shift + up/down to look up/down)



ACCOUNTABILITY

733 government,
police, judicial,
and propaganda
individuals added
to the
[accountability
database](#)



AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNAL DOCUMENTS (1/2)

Statistical authentication carried out for a government welfare document for Nezerbagh Village in Kawak Township, where 14 of the 100+ welfare applicants were marked as in detention

Welfare applicants for Nezerbagh Village in Kawak Township

Source: QQ files, obtained by Adrian Zenz

Detention statuses reported: 109 (109 explicit)

A list of over 100 people from 17 households in Kawak Township's Nezerbagh Village who are marked as applying for additional welfare. In addition to the basic details for each person, the list includes a column titled "means out of poverty" (脱贫路径), which usually gives the detention, employment, or school status of the person. Fourteen of the people on the list, often the household head, are marked as "sent to training" (送培) or "taken into custody" (收押).

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100%

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
乃再尔巴格村项目申请										
序号	户序号	姓名	身份证号	年龄	户人数	关系	学历	脱贫路径	项目计划	
7	2	麦麦提托合提·库尔班尼	65322219680210467	57	6	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	户人数超过6人·已享受
16		图尔荪江·作迪尔	65322219980911467	27	6	之子	未脱贫		送培	
25	5	阿卜来提·麦麦提尼亚孜	65322219831001469	42	7	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	户人数超过6人·已享受
38	7	努尔麦麦提·作迪尔	65322219830125467	42	7	户主	未脱贫	初中	收押	户人数超过6人·已享受
45	8	如则麦麦提·吾加阿力木	65322219691002467	56	7	户主	未脱贫	小学	收押	户人数超过6人·已享受
47		图尔荪麦麦提·如则麦麦	65322219970921467	28	7	之子	未脱贫		收押	户人数超过6人·已享受
52	9	图尔托合提·麦麦提托合	65322219760324467	49	7	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	户人数超过6人·已享受
59	10	图如普·吾热依姆	65322219650314467	60	7	户主	未脱贫	小学	收押	户人数超过6人·已享受
74		图茹普妮萨·居麦尼亚	65322219740212466	51	8	之儿媳	未脱贫	小学	送配	
81		如则麦麦提·麦麦提敏	65322219750215471	50	6	配偶	未脱贫	初中	收押	
85		艾合麦提江·麦麦提敏	65322219921225467	33	6	其他	未脱贫	初中	收押	
86	14	图尔荪托合提·拜合提	65322219820104471	44	8	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	户人数超过6人·已享受
94	15	图尔迪麦麦提·艾合麦提	65322219830109467	42	6	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	户人数超过6人·还没享
106	17	阿卜杜拉·萨迪克	65322219680101467	58	3	户主	未脱贫	小学	送培	符合享受项目·申请1.7万

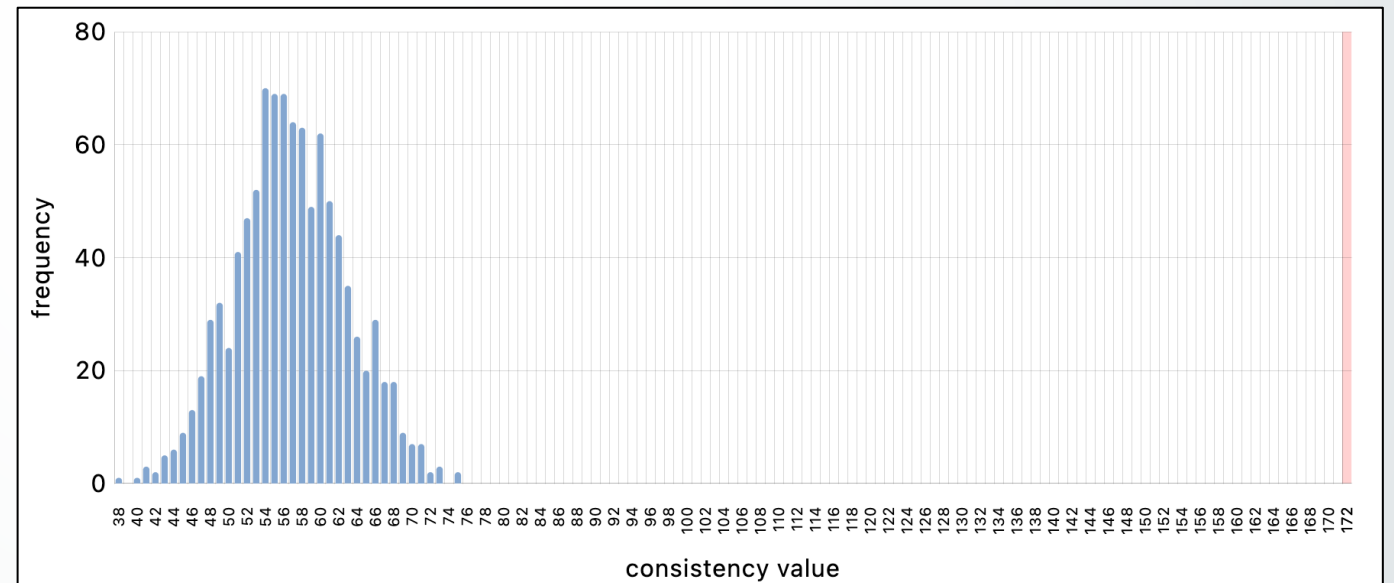
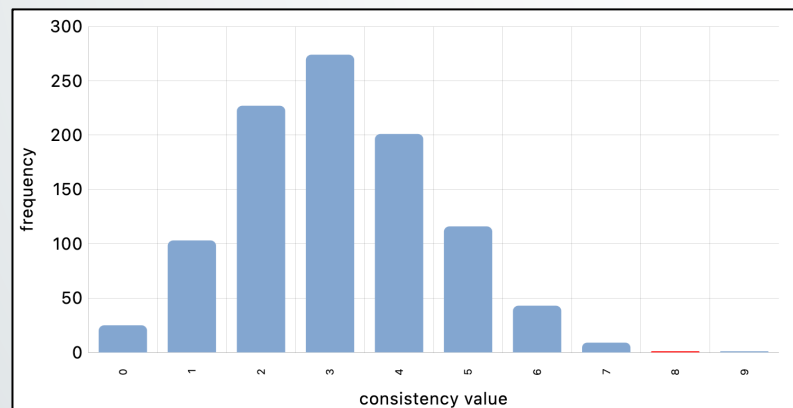
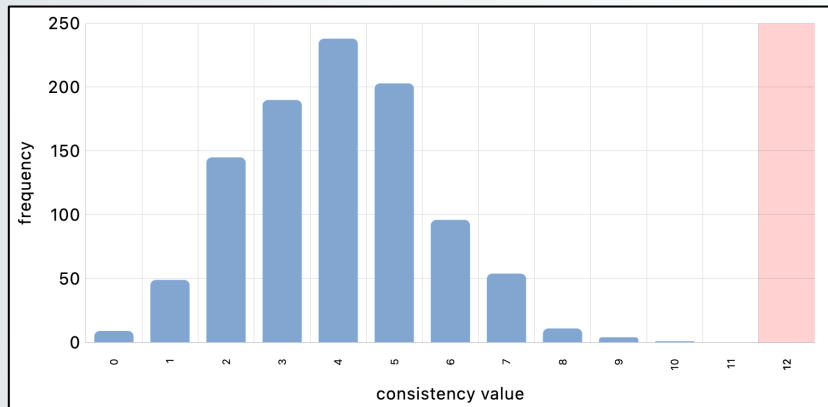


(Nezerbagh Village, 2020)



AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNAL DOCUMENTS (2/2)

Some refinements have been made to our authentication algorithm, with re-authentication carried out for dozens of documents



PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS (1/5)

Major extension of our [GPT-based translation tool](#), now allowing efficient handling of [long texts](#) and [large spreadsheets](#)

序号	与主线人员关系	姓名	身份证号码	户籍地	通讯工具	人员目前状态	备注
1	语言学校上学	阿卜杜克热木·图拉普	65312119720826261X	疏附县木什乡3村2组067号		判刑6年	2017-06-04 沙雅监狱
2	语言学校上学	麦麦提热伊木·阿卜力孜	653121197412062615	疏附县木什乡3村3组053号		判刑13年	2017-07-25 巴音郭楞监狱
3	语言学校上学	吉再丽努尔·奥布力	653121197508062628	疏附县木什乡4村2组010号		教育转化	
4	托库孜塔什清真寺礼拜人员	艾力·艾沙	653121197202052611	木什乡6村1组032号		在辖区	
5	语言学校上学	布艾哈尔·玉素甫	653121197307030461	疏附县木什乡6村3组		在辖区	国保大队的名单里有这人是我辖区人，在我辖区无此人。2007年至2010年在木什乡6村小学名字叫布艾哈尔·玉素甫的一个女人上班，2010年调到吾库萨克乡的一个小学，具体情况不明。
6	语言学校上学	阿达莱提·阿西木	653121197602092620	疏附县木什乡5村4组57号		教育转化	
7	语言学校上学	阿扎提古丽·阿布力孜	65312119760426262X	疏附县木什乡7村1组065号	■■■■	教育转化	
8	语言学校上学	阿斯古丽·阿卜杜热扎克	65312119730120262X	疏附县木什乡7村8组，现住：喀什市夏乡库如克坎热克村1组075号	■■■■	教育转化	

Number	Relationship with Mainline Individual	Name	ID Number	Place of Household Registration	Communication Tools	Current Status of Individual	Remarks
1	attended language school	Abdukerim Turap	65312119720826261X	House No. 067, Group No. 2, No. 3 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County		sentenced to 6 years	2017-06-04 Shayar Prison
2	attended language school	Memetrehim Abliz	653121197412062615	House No. 053, Group No. 3, No. 3 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County		sentenced to 13 years	2017-07-25 Bayingolin Prison
3	attended language school	Guzelnur Obul	653121197508062628	House No. 010, Group No. 2, No. 4 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County		transformation through education	
4	individual praying at Toquqtash Mosque	Eli Eysa	653121197202052611	House No. 032, Group No. 1, No. 6 Village, Mush Township		in the jurisdiction	
5	attended language school	Buhejer Yusup	653121197307030461	Group No. 3, No. 6 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County		in the jurisdiction	This person appears on a domestic-security brigade name list as being from our jurisdiction, but there is no such person in our jurisdiction. From 2007 to 2010, a woman named Buhejer Yusup worked at the primary school in No. 6 Village, Mush Township; in 2010 she was transferred to a primary school in Oghusq Township. The specific circumstances are unclear.
6	attended language school	Adalet Hashim	653121197602092620	House No. 57, Group No. 4, No. 5 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County		transformation through education	
7	attended language school	Azatgul Abliz	65312119760426262X	House No. 065, Group No. 1, No. 7 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County	■■■■	transformation through education	
8	attended language school	Asiygul Abdurazaq	65312119730120262X	Group No. 8, No. 7 Village, Mush Township, Konasheher County, currently residing at: House No. 075, Group No. 1, Quruqtarek Village, Shamalbagh Township, Kashgar City	■■■■	transformation through education	

spreadsheet already have a saved project, enter your credentials and choose your existing project from the drop-down list.

user:

access key:

tokens left:

project #:

Customized instructions:
Translate 托库孜塔什 as Toquqtash.

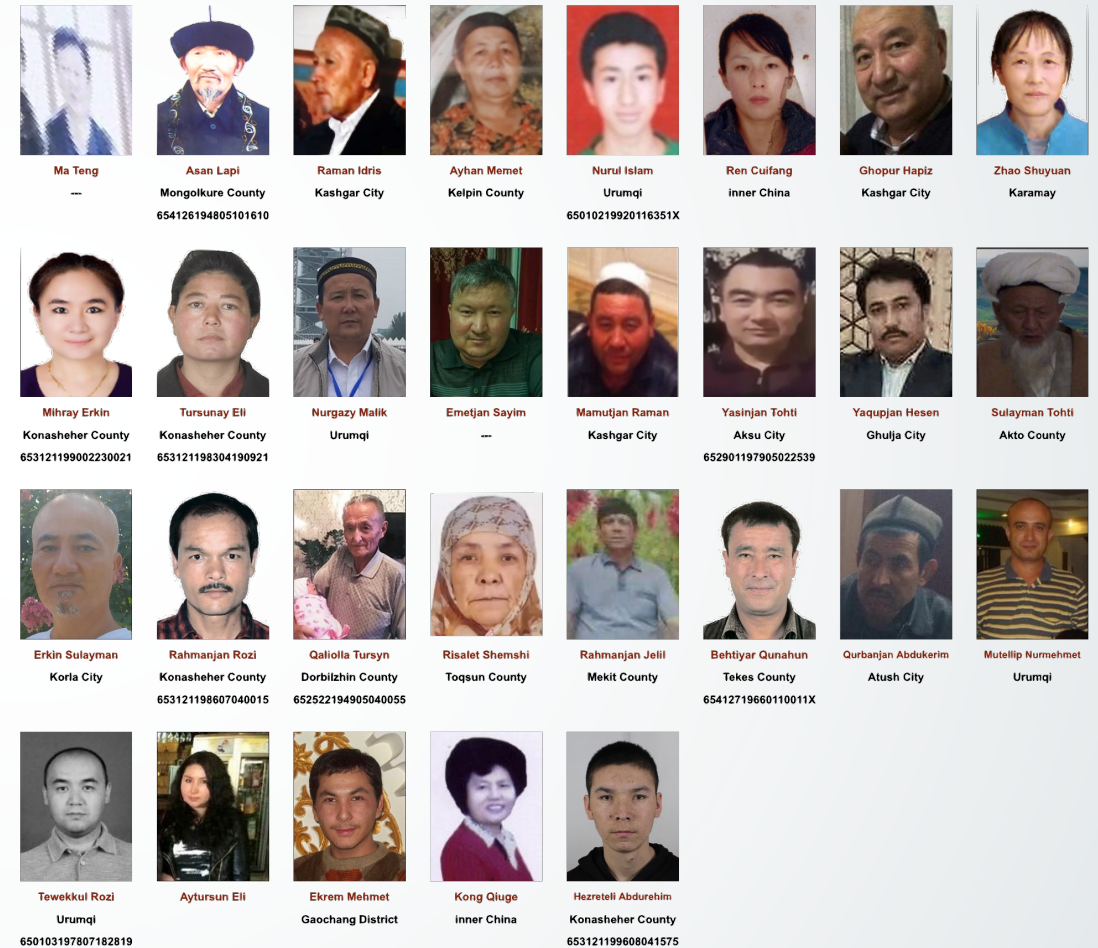
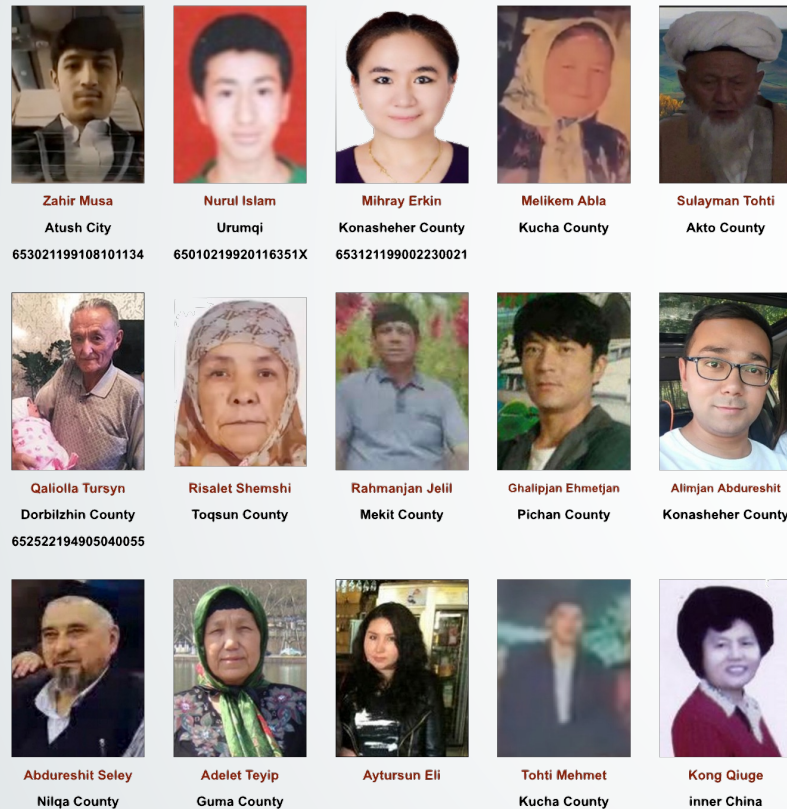
Column 1

- original Chinese English translation
- 与主线人员关系 Relationship with Mainline Individual
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 托库孜塔什清真寺礼拜人员 individual praying at Toquqtash Mosque
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 语言学校上学 attended language school
- 语言学校上学 attended language school



PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS (2/5)

Addition of two new victim lists



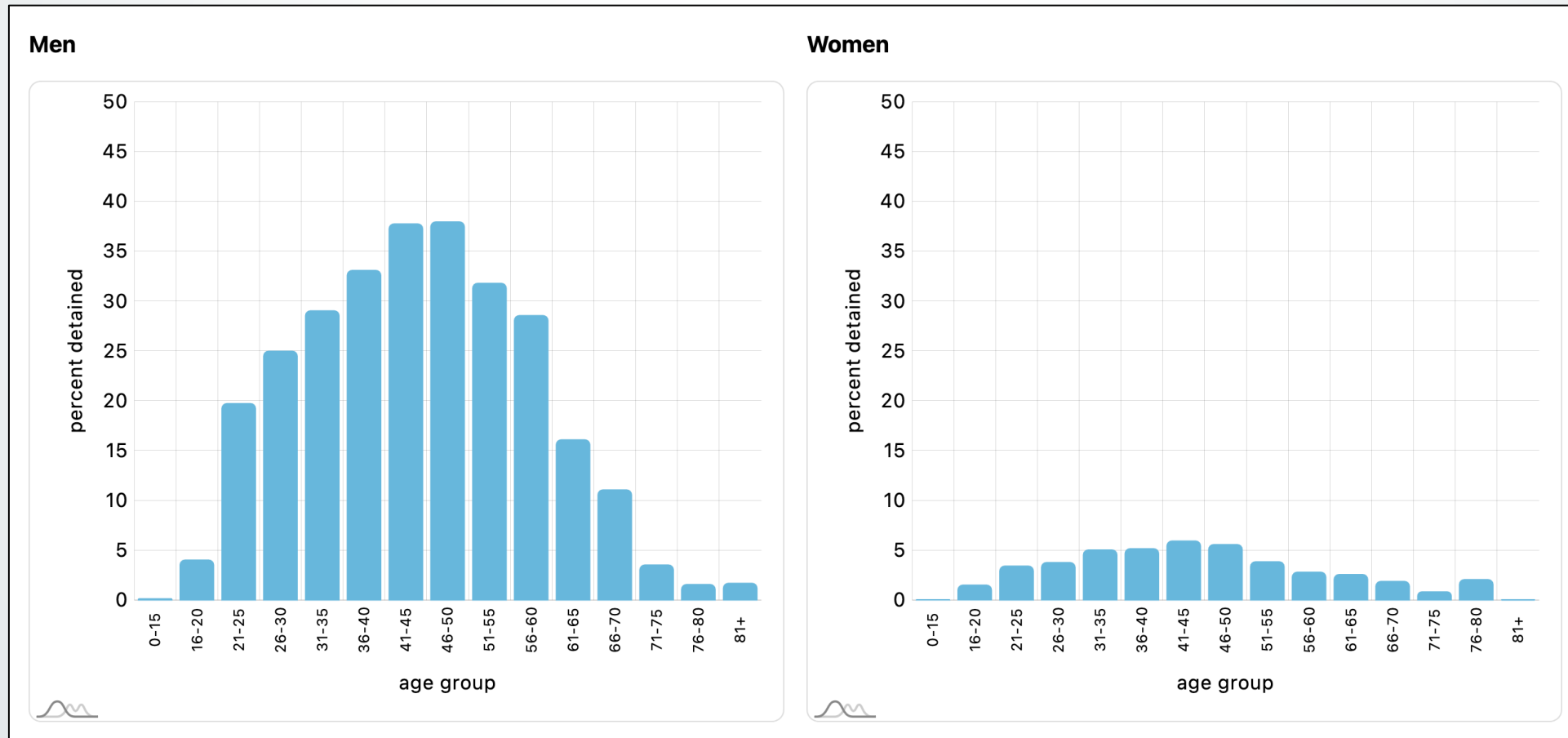
Victims who died in detention but whose body was not returned or returned under irregular circumstances

Victims who died in detention or soon after, and whose death was not properly investigated, with cover-up suspected



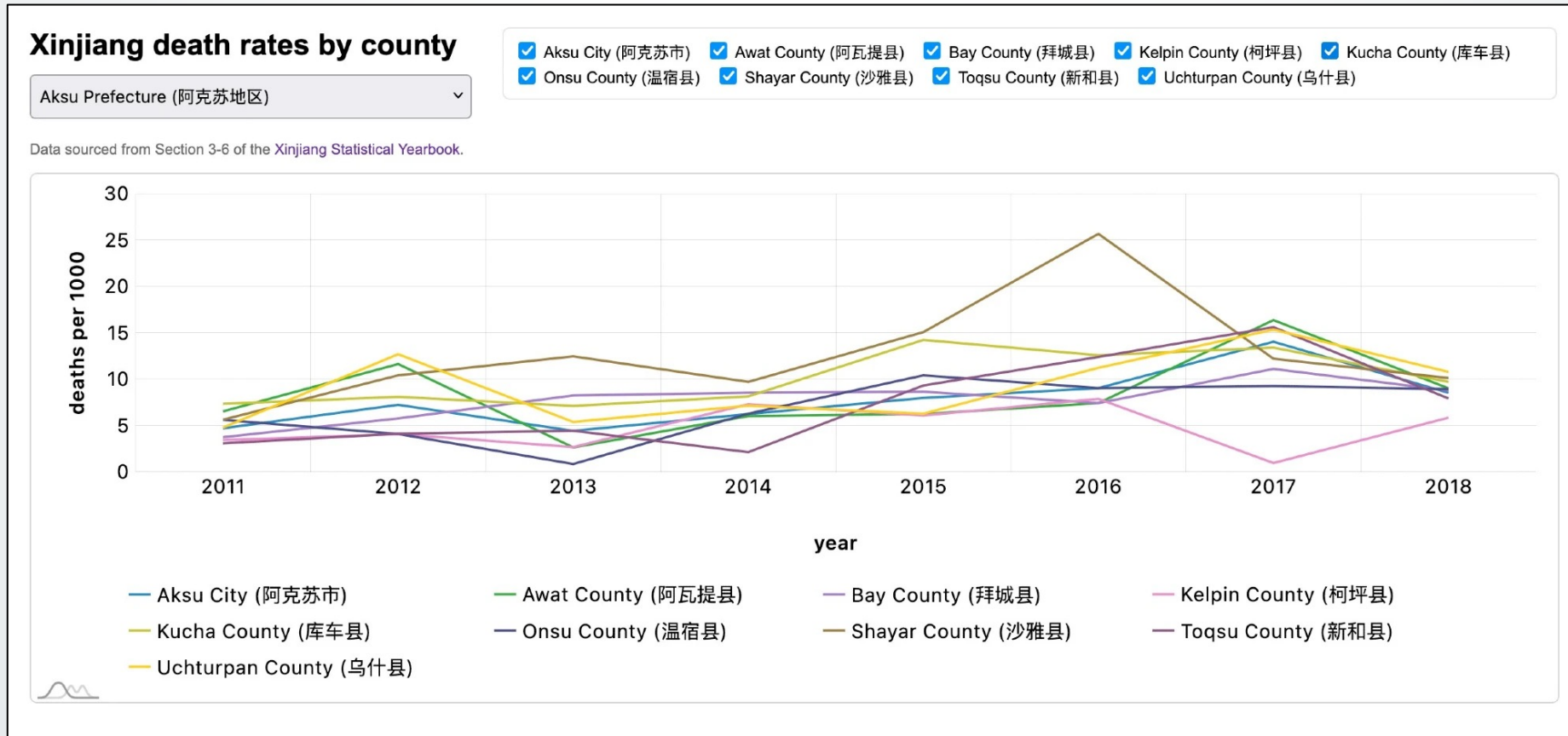
PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS (3/5)

Addition of **better detention rate estimates**, as based on gender and age (mostly useful for analysis, but also helps convey the disproportionate detention of adult men)



PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS (4/5)

Addition of **interface** plotting the official death rates by county (data from Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook)



PLATFORM IMPROVEMENTS (5/5)

Addition of interface reporting various sentencing statistics for each provincial region in China (as sourced from official government publications)

PRC criminal sentencing statistics — Xinjiang

Xinjiang ▾

Year	Individuals prosecuted*	Individuals given final judgments	Individuals sentenced	Cases concluded (first instance)	Cases concluded (total)	Sources
2006	20652	---	---	17587	---	2007 Xinjiang Yearbook
2007	22153	17698 ^a	---	17698 ^a	---	2008 Xinjiang Yearbook
2008	22763	16807	---	17593	---	2009 Xinjiang Yearbook
2009	22687	10613 ^b	---	17516	20770	2010 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2009 court work report, 2009 procuratorate work report
2010	20677	9963 ^b	---	16391	19785	2011 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2011 court work report, 2014 court work report
2011	20738	15601	24717 ^c	17097	20118	2012 court work report, 2012 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2011 court work report
2012	22751	16897	26062	18708	22106	2012 court work report, 2013 China Law Yearbook, 2013 Xinjiang Yearbook
2013	21853	16438	---	18233	21061	2014 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2013 court work report, 2014 court work report, 2013 procuratorate work report, 2015 China Law Yearbook
2014	34816	21562	---	25714	29511	2015 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2016 China Law Yearbook, 2014 court work report, 2015 court work report, 2014 procuratorate work report, 2015 China Law Yearbook
2015	49075	35340	---	35170	39979	2016 Xinjiang Yearbook, 2016 China Law Yearbook, 2015 court work report, 2016 court work report, 2015



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Why the Xinjiang Camps Closed

Journalists worked for years to expose China's massive network of reeducation camps. Did it affect Beijing's behavior?



This picture taken on July 19, 2023 shows a view of a watchtower in an alleged detention facility in the city of Artux in China's Xinjiang region. (Photo: Pedro Pardo/AFP)

The night before she was released, Tursunay Ziyawudun couldn't sleep. For 10 months, locked in a reeducation camp near her hometown in Xinjiang, she had lived through hell: cramped quarters, relentless indoctrination and a series of brutal rapes. All the while she hoped for

RECENT POSTS

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EXTERNAL USE / MENTION (RESEARCH)

The screenshot shows the CLM (China Leadership Monitor) website. At the top left is the CLM logo with a Chinese flag. Navigation links include Home, Current Issue, Articles, Topics, and About. Below the navigation is a secondary menu with Articles, All Issues, Current Issue, Insights, Interviews, Quick Takes, and Topics. The main content area features an article by Timothy A. Grose from February 28, 26 minutes read, titled "The Patient Labor of Assimilation": China's Strategies to Create a New "New Territory". Below the article title is a PDF download link for the CLM Issue 87, dated March 2026, which is 480KB. To the right, there is a "Recent articles" section with three items: "Editor's Note" by Minxin Pei, "Why Is Xi Still Purging His Generals?" by Joel Wuthnow, and "Occidental Fall: Assessing Chinese Views of U.S. Decline" by Jonathan A. Chin.

The screenshot shows the Jurnal Wacana Politik website. The header includes the journal's name, ISSN numbers (2502-9185 for print, 2549-2969 for online), and a navigation menu with Home, About, Login, Categories, Search, Current, Archives, Announcements, and Indexing. The main content area displays an article titled "A COMPARISON OF TRUMP AND BIDEN'S POLICIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN XINJIANG FROM AN IDEOSYNCRATIC PERSPECTIVE" by Rusniyanti Rusniyanti and Ahmad Sahide. Below the title is an "Abstract" section. On the right side, there is a vertical menu with buttons for Registration, Editorial Board, Peer Reviewer, Focus and Scope, Publication Ethics, Author Guidelines, Visitor Statistics, Screening Plagiarism, Peer Review Process, and Author Fee. At the bottom, there is a "USER" button.

The image is the cover of the book "FADING TIES: Uyghur Family Separation as a Tool of Transnational Repression" by Henryk Szadziwski. The cover features a central illustration of a young man with a somber expression looking down at a smartphone. Above him is a framed black and white photograph of a family. The background is a mix of red and blue tones. The title "FADING TIES" is written in large, bold, white letters. Below the title, the subtitle "Uyghur Family Separation as a Tool of Transnational Repression" and the author's name "By Henryk Szadziwski" are displayed. At the bottom, the logo for the UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT is shown, along with its name in Uyghur script: "ئۇيغۇر كىشىلىك ھوقۇق قۇرۇلۇشى".



EXTERNAL USE (CHINA)



- **3625 victim entry views from pure China IP addresses (presumably government or police)**
- **20681 entry views from Hong Kong addresses (likely proxies, as they often visit the same pages)**
- **38 data exports from China addresses, 351 from Hong Kong**



PLANNING - BOARD

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FUTURE PLANS



KEY PLANS FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Complete family links for Konasheher County, identify children left without parents
- Move forward with importing work and reach 100000 victims
- Finish the virtual detention center project (furnishing, populating, tour guide)
- Add around 1000 more individuals to accountability database
- Translate dozens of internal spreadsheets
- Add multiple eyewitness accounts
- Add translations of multiple police reports
- Revive blog.shahit.biz with 1-2 new articles and some translations





for one-time donations, we recommend donating to our GoFundMe



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!

