



THE UN AND UYGHURS IN EXILE ARE ACTING FOR UYGHURS IN THAILAND



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SYRIA APPOINTS SOME FOREIGN ISLAMIST FIGHTERS TO ITS MILITARY, SOURCES SAY

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25



Syria's new rulers have installed some foreign fighters including Uyghurs, a Jordanian and a Turk in the country's armed forces as Damascus tries to shape a patchwork of rebel groups into a professional military, two Syrian sources said.

The move to give official roles, including senior ones, to several jihadists may alarm some foreign governments and Syrian citizens fearful about the new administration's intentions, despite its pledges not to export Islamic revolution and to rule with tolerance towards Syria's large minority groups.

A Syrian government spokesperson did not reply to a request for comment on the thinking behind the appointments.

The sources said that out of a total of almost 50 military roles announced by the Defence Ministry on Sunday, at least six had gone to foreigners.

Reuters was not able to independently verify the nationalities of the individuals appointed.

Thousands of Sunni Muslim foreigners joined Syria's rebels early in the 13-year civil war to fight against the rule of Bashar al-Assad and the Iran-backed Shi'ite militias who supported him, giving

the conflict a sectarian overtone.

Some foreign fighters formed their own armed groups while others joined established formations such as Islamic State as it rampaged across Iraq and Syria, briefly declaring a so-called caliphate before being routed by U.S. and Iran-backed forces.

Other groups of foreign jihadists joined HTS, which disavowed previous links to al Qaeda and Islamic State and fought bloody battles against them before going on to spearhead the lightning advance that toppled Assad on Dec. 8.

Ahmed al-Sharaa, the HTS-leader-turned de facto ruler of Syria, has purged dozens of foreign jihadi fighters as part of a campaign to Syrianise and moderate his group.

In remarks broadcast on Sunday, Sharaa said the new Syria "cannot be run by the mentality of groups and militias".

Syria's new rulers, drawn mainly from HTS, have indicated that foreign fighters and their families may be given Syrian citizenship and be allowed to stay in the country because of their contributions to the fight against Assad.

The Defence Ministry on Sunday announced 49 appointments to the army that included leaders of key Syrian armed factions.

Among them were several foreign fighters, three given the rank of brigadier-general and at least three others the rank of colonel, a Syrian military source said.

'TOKEN OF RECOGNITION'

"This is a small token of recognition for the sacrifices Islamist jihadists gave to our struggle for freedom from Assad's oppression," an HTS source told Reuters.

Chinese Uyghur militant Abdulaziz Dawood Khudaberdi, also known as Zahid and the commander of the separatist Turkistan Islamic Party's (TIP) forces in Syria, was appointed a brigadier-general, a TIP statement said and the Syrian military source confirmed.

Two other Uyghur fighters, Mawlan Tarsoun Abdussamad and Abdulsalam Yasin Ahmad, were given the rank of

colonel, said the TIP statement published on its website, congratulating them and the Uyghur community on the appointments.

All the names appear in Sunday's Defence Ministry announcement, though the nationalities are not included.

The TIP is thought to have hundreds of fighters in Syria and aims to establish an Islamic State in parts of China and central Asia, where there is a large Uyghur Muslim population.

Rights groups accuse Beijing of widespread abuses of Uyghurs, a mainly Muslim ethnic minority that numbers around 10 million in the western region



of Xinjiang, including the mass use of forced labour in camps. Beijing denies any abuses.

“The East Turkestan Islamic Movement is a terrorist organisation listed by the UN Security Council,” Mao Ning, a Chinese foreign ministry spokesperson, told a regular press conference on Tuesday, using China’s name for TIP.

“The international community should fully recognise the violent nature of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement and resolutely crack down on it,” she added.

China also labels the TIP a terrorist organisation responsible for plots to attack overseas Chinese targets. Beijing has said TIP “gravely threatens” China’s interests and security overseas and that combating the group was China’s “core concern” in its counter-terrorism effort.

Turkish citizen Omar Mohammed Jaftashi and Jordanian citizen Abdul Rahman Hussein al-Khatib were also made brigadier-generals, the Syrian military source and the HTS source said.

Abdul Jashari, an ethnically Albanian fighter also known as Abu Qatada al-Albani, was appointed colonel, the military source said.

Jashari head the Albanian jihadist group Xhemati Alban and was designated a terrorist by the U.S. Treasury in 2016.

Egyptian Alaa Mohammed Abdel-Baqi was also given a military rank, the source said.

Egypt’s foreign ministry did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

UNESCO HOSTS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MARKING 950TH ANNIVERSARY OF DIWAN LUGHAT AL-TURK

An international conference marking the 950th anniversary of the famous work Diwan Lughat al-Turk, one of the most valuable books in the Turkic world,

The conference themed “Mapping the world in lexicography: The 950th anniversary of “Diwan Lughat al-Turk,” is organized by the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation on the initiative of the National Commissions of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Hungary for UNESCO.

The purpose of the conference is to highlight the invaluable contribution of Diwan Lughat al-Turk to world culture, as well as to the development of the language and cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples. Within the framework of the conference, scientists, researchers, representatives of state and international organizations from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Hungary and other countries will gather to discuss the historical, linguistic and

cultural significance of the work.

An important part of the conference will be presentations by scientists from the Turkic world, who will share their views and research on the legacy of Mahmud Kashgari. The program also includes a presentation of new translations and a demonstration of a documentary about “Diwan Lughat al-Turk”.

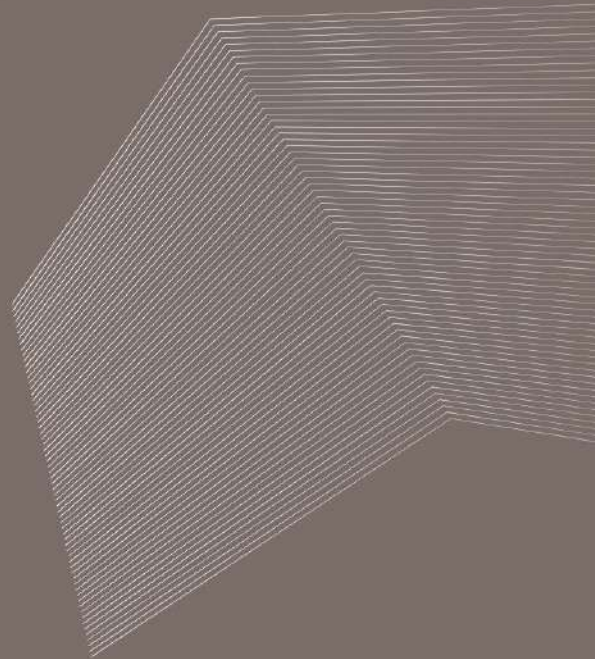
The conference will become an important educational platform that promotes in-depth study of this great work and its impact on the development of Turkic languages and cultures. The event will be attended by the Secretaries-General of National Commissions for UNESCO of Turkic states and the Permanent Representatives of these countries to UNESCO, who will share their initiatives and views on the issues under discussion.





CHINA'S DAHUA TECHNOLOGY

TO EXIT PROJECTS IN EAST TURKISTAN



China's video surveillance equipment maker Zhejiang Dahua Technology (002236.SZ), opens new tab said that it and its subsidiaries have agreed to terminate or exit five projects they signed with local governments in Xinjiang, a stock exchange filing showed on Monday.

Some of the projects, awarded between 2016 and 2017, have been terminated in advance, while others were still in operation, Dahua said in a filing to the Shenzhen stock exchange.

The company will cease operating the projects and proceed with asset disposal

and debt resolution works, it said. Dahua did not give a reason for the withdrawal.

Dahua's statement came after another Chinese surveillance camera manufacturer, Hikvision (002415.SZ), opens new tab, said earlier this month it had exited contracts with five local governments in Xinjiang. It also did not say at the time why it was pulling out.

The United States added Dahua and seven other tech firms to its trading blacklist in 2019 for allegedly being "implicated" in "repression and high-tech surveillance" against Uyghurs and other members of Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

Dahua had said the U.S. decision lacked "any factual basis." The Chinese government has repeatedly rejected allegations of human rights abuses in Xinjiang and has criticised or targeted companies for removing firms operating in the region from their supply chains.

CHINA BANS EXPORT OF KEY MINERALS TO U.S. AS TRADE ROW DEEPENS EVEN BEFORE TRUMP'S SECOND TERM

China announced on Tuesday a ban on the export of a number of minerals with military and technology applications to the U.S., one day after the Biden administration further curbed its own exports as part of its crackdown on China's semiconductor industry.

The Chinese ban applies to the minerals antimony, gallium and germanium. It also restricts the export of graphite. The minerals are used in a wide range of things including semiconductors, infrared technologies, fiber optic cables, bullets and electric vehicle batteries.

“These new controls only underscore the importance of strengthening our efforts with other countries to de-risk and diversify critical supply chains away from PRC (China),” a White House spokesperson was quoted as saying by the Reuters news agency.

“In principle, the export of gallium, germanium, antimony, and superhard materials to the United States shall not be permitted,” the Chinese Commerce Ministry said in its directive.

According to consultancy Project Blue, China accounted for 98.8% of refined gallium production and 59.2% of refined germanium output this year. Last year, it accounted for 48% of globally mined antimony, which is used in items including nuclear weapons, ammunition and batteries.

“The move is a considerable escalation of

tensions in supply chains where access to raw material units is already tight in the West,” Project Blue cofounder Jack Bedder told Reuters.

China issued the new ban just two days after the U.S. curbed exports to 140 companies in China’s semiconductor industry. The U.S. crackdown — the third in three years — was aimed at stymieing China’s ability to advance artificial intelligence technologies for military applications.

The escalating tit-for-tat economic measures by Washington and Beijing come weeks before the swearing in of President-elect Donald Trump for his second term. During his first term, Trump launched a trade war with China, and he’s threatened to escalate the standoff once again with a new 10% blanket tariff on all Chinese imports once he returns to office.

“It comes as no surprise that China has responded to the increasing restrictions by American authorities, current and imminent, with its own restrictions on the supply of these strategic minerals,” Peter Arkell, chairman of the Global Mining Association of China, told Reuters. “It’s a trade war that has no winners.”



6 CHILDREN'S CAMPS DETECTED IN YARKAND



While occupying China sends Uyghur and other Muslim Turkish families to concentration camps in East Turkistan, it places their remaining children in state-controlled boarding schools. In Child Collection Camps called “Angels’ Nests,” ideological and psychological pressures are applied, and children are separated from their families as China attempts to raise individuals hostile to their identity, religion, and culture.

The large-scale mass detentions and arrests that began in East Turkistan in 2017 upended the lives of thousands of families. The Chinese government established boarding schools to assimilate the children of detained parents. These schools are given pleasant names like “Angels’ Nest” and “House of Love” to create an innocent image. However, the genocidal purpose behind these boarding schools reveals the reality in the region.

SO-CALLED ANGEL SCHOOLS, ESSENTIALLY CHILD CAMPS!

According to obtained information, these schools where Uyghur children whose parents were sent to concentration camps are placed appear to function as orphanages and educational institutions. However, strict security measures are notable at the schools. While there are police checkpoints at school entrances, barbed wire sits atop high walls.

According to Radio Free Asia’s (RFA) December 6, 2024 report, based on statements from a Chinese security officer contacted via satellite phone, at

least 6 different child camps operate in the Yarkand district of East Turkistan alone. For example, schools in Lenger, Arslanbag, and Chaharbag towns are among places where children’s daily lives face constant ideological interference.

MASS ASSIMILATION AND GENOCIDE IS OCCURRING IN EAST TURKISTAN

Children staying in these boarding schools are constantly monitored psychologically and ideologically. Chinese police and teachers are tasked with monitoring children’s “thought world.” Another Chinese security officer contacted by RFA indicates it’s unclear when children whose parents are still in so-called “re-education” camps will reunite with their families.

The Chinese security officer states that such camps haven’t decreased but rather increased. It’s reported that a new orphanage opened in Lenger town last week, where 30 children are being educated. This situation also reveals that families continue to be arrested simultaneously.

SENATE RIGHTS PANEL WANTS ANSWERS ABOUT UYGHURS BEING HELD SINCE 2013

The Senate's committee on human rights is seeking a meeting with Defence Minister Phumtham Wechayachai to discuss the government's plans regarding 48 Uyghur refugees detained since 2013 at an immigration facility in Bangkok's Sathorn area.

Senator Angkhana Neelapaijit, who chairs the committee and is a former member of the National Human Rights Commission,

said that this discussion will focus solely on the welfare of the asylum seekers and will not involve any political party agendas.

The committee has expressed concerns about the detainees' well-being, particularly after being denied access to visit them by the Immigration Bureau. Reports indicate that some refugees have initiated hunger strikes due to the

The committee, led by Senator Angkhana Neelapaijit, has expressed concerns about the condition of the 48 refugees who are on hunger strike



conditions of their detention, which they describe as “worse than prison”.

Additionally, one detainee has reportedly been hospitalised for a pressure ulcer resulting from prolonged bed rest.

“The committee is concerned that the authorities may not have the expertise to manage long-term nutritional care, and introducing new food could adversely affect the detainee’s health,” the senator said.

Angkhana said she would recommend that the International Red Cross provide advice on the repatriation process. She also stated that all relevant agencies, including the National Security Council and the Foreign Ministry, have assured that Thailand will uphold its international obligations and will not forcibly return refugees or asylum seekers to situations where they face danger.

Earlier this month, Phumtham, who also

serves as deputy prime minister, denied reports that the government plans to deport the 48 Uyghurs to China. He questioned the accuracy of the claim, asking how certain people could know the topics of discussion at the Security Council meetings.

The 48 Uyghur refugees are part of a group of 300 persons who fled Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in 2013. They have been detained by Thai authorities ever since.

Many human rights organisations have expressed concerns about the potential deportation of this group, citing fears of torture and other forms of ill-treatment upon return to China. The United Nations has also called on Thailand to halt any plans to deport the group, emphasising the need to adhere to international human rights standards.



China expands orphanage-style boarding schools for Uyghur children



BEIJING CLAIMS TO HAVE SHUT DOWN THE CAMPS WHERE THEIR PARENTS WERE INTERNED.

Orphanage-style boarding schools for Uyghur children whose parents were detained by Xinjiang authorities in internment camps that began in 2017, remain open and are expanding in certain areas, police and teachers with knowledge of the situation said.

The development comes despite claims by the Chinese government that it shut down the “re-education camps,” in which an estimated 1.8 million Uyghurs have been held.

Radio Free Asia has found that at least six such schools are operating in Yarkand county of Kashgar prefecture, Kuchar township of Aksu prefecture and Keriye county of Hotan prefecture.

A police officer from Yarkand county said she had been assigned to take children whose parents had been arrested to schools in six different locations.

“The most recent one I took one of them to was in Arslanbagh [township],” she told Radio Free Asia. “It was a school building that already existed before, and it seemed like it was a dormitory.”

“The child used to live in Arslanbagh of Yarkand, but was later moved to Lenger [village],” she said. “So far, I’ve taken orphans to six different places. All of their parents have been arrested.”

China said the re-education facilities were in fact “vocation training centers” set up to combat terrorism and extremism by re-educating individuals suspected of radical views, and teaching them Mandarin Chinese and trade and job skills.

But human rights groups and Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims who were in the facilities said they were not vocation training centers but detention camps where authorities forced political indoctrination and abused inmates.

‘PROTECTING’ CHILDREN

After the mass detentions began about eight years ago, authorities opened so-called “Little Angels” schools to house and indoctrinate children whose parents were detained or imprisoned.

Special police officers were assigned after 2017 to gather, place and “protect” children whose parents were taken to internment camps. They worked with teachers at these orphanage-like schools to monitor the children’s psychological and ideological state, keeping detailed records.

In September 2018, RFA reported that nearly 3,000 children from Keriye county, whose parents had been taken to political re-education camps, were being held in two Little Angels schools, where they took classes, Uyghur sources said at the time.

The police officer from Yarkand county could not provide a figure for the number of parentless children currently or previously educated in such schools there, nor could she say when the children’s parents would be released from confinement.

“We don’t have information on when the school will be closed or when their parents are getting released,” she said.

She added that a new boarding preschool had been established recently in Lenger village and now accommodated about 30 children.

For easier monitoring and management, the preschools, elementary schools, and middle schools for children whose parents are serving prison sentences have been placed side by side in some areas, the police officer from Yarkand county said.

“The earliest one built is at Yarkand Bazaar,” she said. “It serves as both a primary and middle school. Recently, we’ve been taking children there.”

BARBED WIRE

The police officer from Yarkand county also said the children attending the boarding schools were well-fed and safely educated, and that other police officers guarded the entrance gates to the schools, whose outer walls were topped with barbed wire.

“The school environment is good, and they are eating on time with good food provided,” she told RFA. “The first one I went to was Charibagh. They have guards at the gates, and there is barbed wire on the walls. I’m not sure how many buildings there are in the Charibagh orphanage, but it’s quite large.”

A security guard who has worked for eight years at a kindergarten in Kuchar county said such boarding-schools for Uyghur children “are everywhere” in the county.

“In the early days, we worked 10-20 hours

each day,” he said about the time when such schools were set up. “In those days, there were very few staff members but lots of children. The kids cried all the time as their parents were taken to reeducation not too long ago.”

“Now the kids are somewhat used to it,” he said, adding that there were about 300 children at the Angels School. “The younger kids are here. The older kids are in the schools outside the township and county.”

A police officer from Keriye county said that children whose parents were sent for re-education were placed in a boarding school, known as the Angels School, in Yengi Osteng village, and in another location.

“The second one used to be an elementary school and has remained as such and named the Angels School,” he said. “There are two schools called ‘Angels Schools’ in Yengibagh — one is a preschool, and the other is an elementary school.”

Mass incarceration of Uyghurs scattered some 500,000 Uyghur children in state-run boarding schools, orphanages and other institutions run by the Chinese state, according to a 2021 report issued by the Washington-based Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy.

The forcible transfer of children from one group to another was one of five acts that meet the threshold for genocide, the report said.



UYGHUR WOMAN SENTENCED TO 17 YEARS FOR TEACHING ISLAM TO HER KIDS AND A NEIGHBOR

A Uyghur woman has been sentenced to 17 years in a Xinjiang prison for giving religious lessons to her two sons and a neighbor, officials in the region told Radio Free Asia.

Seylihan Rozi, 49, was sentenced for providing “illegal underground religious activity” by teaching others the 10 Quranic verses that Muslims recite when they perform namaz, the practice of praying five times a day, said a policeman in Saybagh village who oversaw her case. He did not provide further information about her imprisonment.

A Bulaqsu Township Party Committee staffer in Kashgar prefecture’s Konasheher county told RFA that Rozi was originally a resident of Saybagh village and that she had been sentenced to prison for her “illegal religious activities.”

In recent years, Chinese authorities have penalized many Uyghurs in Xinjiang for religious activities, such as teaching the Quran to children, based on leaked Chinese government documents, data gathered by Uyghur rights organizations and testimonies from former detainees who were in “re-education” camps.

The government has criminalized normal religious practices of Uyghurs, such as reading the Quran, praying, growing a beard and going to mosques, under the pretext of fighting against alleged separatism, terrorism and extremism in the region.

SONS SENTENCED

Rozi’s sons were sentenced to seven

and 10 years, respectively, in prison for receiving “illegal religious education” from their mother, the police officer in Saybagh village said.

Another staffer at the same police station in Saybagh village who also dealt with Rozi’s case said she received 17 years for teaching “illegal religious education” to her neighbor, Yakup Hidayet, and engaging in “illegal underground religious activities.”

Hidayet received a 9-year sentence, he said.

RELATED STORIES

Uyghur woman re-sentenced for teaching youth the Quran

Elderly Uyghur jailed for learning the Quran as a child confirmed dead in Xinjiang

Uyghur imam sentenced for providing religious instruction to son in Xinjiang

Uyghur woman sentenced to 14 years for teaching Islam, hiding Qurans

A review of detained Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Police Files — confidential documents hacked from Xinjiang police computers that contain the personal records of 830,000 individuals, and were first published by the Washington-based Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation in 2022 — confirm the sentences given to Rozi’s sons, Sattar Kadir and Yusuf Ahmed Kadir.

Although Rozi’s arrest was mentioned in the files, no information was given about her sentencing.

The documents said Sattar and Yusuf Ahmed received “illegal religious education” between 2004 and 2008 from Rozi, who also taught her neighbor, Yakup Hidayet, for three days in June 2006.

Since 2017, the Chinese government has rounded up an estimated 1.8 million Uyghurs in internment camps, accusing many of practicing their Muslim faith or sending their children to study Islam in countries like Egypt and Turkey. China

has said the facilities were vocational training centers that have since been closed.

Other Uyghurs who were arrested for teaching their children the Quran or sending them to study the basic principles of Islam have also been charged with providing “illegal religious education” and sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 20 years. Their children were given sentences of less than 10 years.





US BANS IMPORTS FROM 37 MORE CHINESE COMPANIES OVER UYGHUR FORCED LABOR, INCLUDING HUAFU FASHION

The United States has banned imports from another tranche of Chinese companies over alleged human-rights abuses involving the Uyghurs, targeting 37 textile, mining and solar companies, the Department of Homeland Security said on Tuesday.

The companies include Huafu Fashion Co., one of the world's largest textile manufacturers, and 25 of its subsidiaries, which the U.S. has linked to forced-labor practices in China's cotton industry.

The companies were added to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List, which restricts the import of goods tied to what the U.S. describes as China's human-rights abuses and ongoing genocide in Xinjiang.

U.S. authorities say Chinese authorities have established internment camps for Uyghurs and other religious and ethnic minority groups in Xinjiang region. Beijing has denied any abuses.

The newly listed companies also include Donghai JA Solar Technology Co, which develops solar-energy products with polysilicon made in Xinjiang, and Hongyuan Green Energy Co, which sources polysilicon from the region, according to the U.S.

Zijin Mining Group Co and three of its subsidiaries, which source and extract zinc, copper and other metals from the region, are among the mining companies.

The latest additions bring the total number of companies on the list to 144 since the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act was signed into law in December 2021.

The companies could not immediately be reached for comment.

A spokesperson for the Chinese embassy in Washington did not immediately respond to a request for comment.





“THE TWO MEETINGS” INDICATE THE CONTINUATION OF THE DANGEROUS SITUATION IN EAST TURKISTAN

The alleged “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People’s Congress” and “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Political Council” meetings indicated the continuation of ethnic genocide in East Turkistan.

According to the Chinese Tianshan media website, the Proposal Committee of the alleged “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Political Council” held a public meeting to discuss proposals for the third session of the thirteenth committee. 1,047 “proposals” were received related to the slogan “fully, comprehensively, and continuously implementing Xinjiang management measures”.

The third meeting of the fourteenth session of the alleged “Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People’s Congress” was held on January 20, where work reports from the Standing Committee, Supreme Court, and Prosecutor’s Office

were read.

Zumre Obol, the puppet director of the “People’s Congress Standing Committee”, presented a work report that confirmed the continuation of forced Sinification of Uyghurs by reaffirming phrases like “reinforcing awareness of shared Chinese identity”.

Analysts indicate that China continues its ethnic genocide policy, imposing an ideology contrary to the religious and national identity of the Uyghur people, continuing to imprison people in detention camps and massively settling Han Chinese in East Turkistan.



FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SUE CHINESE APPS LIKE TIKTOK

Five European countries have filed lawsuits against six Chinese apps, including TikTok, accusing them of illegally transferring personal data to China.

According to a report by France International Radio on January 17, users in five European countries have filed six lawsuits against six Chinese apps, including TikTok, accusing them of illegally transferring European users' data to China.

According to the Agence France-Presse, a lawyer for the Vienna-based NGO Noyb said in a statement: "The transfer of Europeans' personal data to China is clearly illegal. This practice must be stopped immediately."

The lawsuit was filed by individuals, who used Noyb to file complaints with data protection authorities in various countries. The lawsuits involve TikTok and Xiaomi (Greece), Shein (Italy), online retailers AliExpress (Belgium) and Temu

(Austria), as well as social media app WeChat (Netherlands).

The lawyer stressed the need for the relevant authorities to act quickly and accused China of being a "dictatorship that monitors its citizens."

According to the NGO Noyb, EU law is very clear. Data can only be transferred outside the EU if the destination country guarantees that the data will not be compromised. EU member states have an obligation to protect the fundamental rights of the people concerned.

Currently, Chinese apps are posing a threat to the world, with concerns about transferring data to China, influencing public opinion, surveillance, and forced labor.

THE UN AND UYGHURS IN EXILE ARE ACTING FOR UYGHURS IN THAILAND

“The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Office issued a statement on January 21 urging the Thai government not to deport 48 Uyghurs to China. The statement emphasized that if returned to China, they would face severe torture and inhumane treatment.



UN STATEMENT AND DEMANDS:

UN experts cited evidence of China's persecution of Uyghurs

Emphasized that returning refugees to countries where they face torture violates international law

ASKED THAILAND TO:

Provide necessary living conditions and medical care

Allow access to legal representatives and UN bodies

Immediately halt deportation plans

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY:

WUC Executive Committee President Rushan Abbas led a delegation to Thailand

Met with embassies of US, UK, Canada, Thai government officials, and parliament members

Also visited Japan for parliamentary meetings

Highlighted violations of international refugee law and human rights conventions

GLOBAL RESPONSE:

Widespread attention from Uyghur communities worldwide

MULTIPLE ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED WITH:

United Nations

European Union

Various national governments (US, Germany, Turkey, etc.)

International human rights organizations

Support from IPAC (Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China)

US State Department and congressional members voiced concerns

GLOBAL PROTESTS:

Uyghur communities in multiple countries (Turkey, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Norway, UK, Japan, Canada, US, Australia) held demonstrations at Thai embassies

DEMANDED:

Protection for the 48 Uyghurs

No deportation to China

Transfer to a third country



THE VIDEOS CIRCULATING EXPOSE THE LIES OF CHINESE PROPAGANDA

Short videos showing the Chinese regime closing down wells dug by Uyghur farmers in East Turkistan on the pretext of being “illegal” and ignoring the wells dug by the Chinese illegally have revealed that Chinese propaganda is nothing more than a deception of the international community.

On January 9, the videos taken by camp witness Zumrat Dawood on Facebook revealed the current situation in East Turkistan, revealing that China’s propaganda that “Uyghurs enjoy all rights and live in peace” is only being spread to

deceive the international community and that in fact China is persecuting Uyghurs in East Turkistan by discriminating against them and putting them in prisons and concentration camps under various pretexts.

In some areas of East Turkistan, water resources are scarce, and many farmers have been digging wells to irrigate their lands to solve this problem. Currently, the Chinese regime has forcibly closed the wells dug by Uyghur farmers on the edge of the desert, but the wells dug by Chinese agents are still there.

The Chinese repression of Uyghurs in the video took place in Yopurga County, Kashgar Prefecture. The county, located on the western edge of the Taklimakan Desert, is home to a vast majority of

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Study Says China Experimenting With Deadly Virus, Experts Say “This Madness Must Be Stopped”



The latest distress call on social media has increased concerns about the imminent deportation of 43 Uyghur men from Thailand to China. Uyghur NGOs in different countries around the world have consistently expressed their concerns that these individuals face the threat of inhumane torture upon return and are calling for their acceptance into safe countries.



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What is happening in East Turkistan?

What is true and what is false?

The “ISTIQLAL” journal uses reliable sources, evidence and witnesses to reveal China’s genocide crime and shine a light on the oppression in East Turkistan as well as expose China’s fake news propaganda.

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Graphic Design Radwa Adel

Editor Radwa Adel

Caricature Radwa Adel

Editorial Board East Turkistan Press And Media Association

Publication Type Monthly Journal

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