ATTACHMENT D:
Highlighted Cases of Extraditions and Forcible Returns from Kazakhstan to China

This attachment includes two charts, together presenting a snapshot of patterns of extraditions and forcible returns between China and Kazakhstan, based on summaries of data compiled by Human Rights in China (HRIC). The first chart is a matrix of extraditions or forcible returns between member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), suspected or reported to have taken place between 1998 and 2011. The second chart is a summary of the individual cases of suspected or reported extraditions or forcible returns from Kazakhstan to China represented in the matrix, for which additional information is publicly available. This chart provides further context and background on certain individuals targeted for extradition or forcible return.

The matrix and case chart below are both drawn from HRIC’s whitepaper, Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights: The Impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which includes further information concerning extraditions between Kazakhstan and the SCO member states, as well as between other SCO member states. It should be noted the version of the case chart below has been updated since the publication of the whitepaper in order to reflect recent developments in the case of Ershidin Israel.

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### Matrix of Reported or Suspected Extraditions or Forcible Returns of Individuals between Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Russian Federation</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kazakhstan</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Around 20 by end of 2004,(^2) possibly including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 13 from around 1998 to 2004(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 1999(^{16})</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Up to 13 from around 1998 to 2004(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 potentially at risk(^{12})</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 56 from 2005 to 2007,(^{17}) possibly including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o 3 in 1999(^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2001(^{13})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 9 in 2005(^{18})</td>
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<td>o 2 in 2001(^5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2004(^{14})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 1 in 2006(^{19})</td>
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<tr>
<td>o 1 in 2003(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 5-6 in 2005(^{15})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 2 in 2007 or 2008(^{20})</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 3 in 2007(^7)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 4 in 2010(^{21})</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Unknown number in 2009(^8)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 31 potentially at risk(^{12})</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 potentially at risk(^9)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kyrgyzstan</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Around 50 by the end of 2004,(^{23}) possibly including:</td>
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<td>• Up to 12 in 1999(^{27})</td>
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<tr>
<td>o 1 in 2000(^{24})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 in 2000(^{28})</td>
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<tr>
<td>o 4 in 2002(^{25})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 4 in 2001(^{29})</td>
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<tr>
<td>o 2 in 2003(^{26})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Up to 97 from 2005 to 2009, including:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 6-35 from 2005 to 2009(^{30})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 9 in 2005(^{18})</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 42 in 2005(^{31})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 1 in 2006(^{19})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 5 from 2005 to 2008(^{32})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 2 in 2007(^{34})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 in 2006(^{33})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 1 in 2008(^{35})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 in 2009(^{36})</td>
<td></td>
<td>o 2 in 2009(^{36})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Russian Federation</strong></td>
<td>• 1 in 2009(^{37})</td>
<td>• 1 in 2010(^{38})</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2000(^{42})</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2004(^{40})</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 19 between 2001 and 2006(^{43})</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2005(^{41})</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2007(^{44})</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2009(^{45})</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 2 potentially at risk(^{46})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tajikistan</strong></td>
<td>• 3 potentially at risk(^{47})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 1 in 2002(^{48})</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Uzbekistan</strong></td>
<td>• 1 in 2006(^{49})</td>
<td>• 1 in 2007(^{50})</td>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 in 2009(^{51})</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Case Chart of Reported or Suspected Extraditions or Forcible Returns of Individuals from Kazakhstan to China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</table>
| **Kasim Mapir (Kasim Mahpir or Kasim Mehpir), Hemit Memet (Khamit Memet), and Ilyas Zordun (Ilyas Zordon)** | **Background**: Three young Uyghur asylum-seekers who fled the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in August 1998. Memet was 28 at the time of his return to China.  
**Allegations**: Suspected involvement in the February 1997 Gulja demonstrations in XUAR. Following those demonstrations, their names appeared on wanted posters in XUAR alleging involvement in separatist or subversive activities. 
**Treatment Prior to Return**: Apprehended by Kazakhstan officials while crossing the border from China in August 1998 and held until February 11, 1999. Sought asylum while detained in Kazakhstan. 
**Date of Return**: February 11, 1999 
**Treatment Following Return**: Reportedly tortured in detention before being sentenced to death. Reports vary as what followed. Some suggest all three were executed in October 3, 2000. Others suggest Memet was sentenced to death following a secret July 1999 trial, and that the three were executed in August 1999. Still other reports suggest a March 2001 trial ending in suspended death sentences and convictions for “splitting the country, illegal storage of firearms, and illegally crossing the border.” 
**Status**: Unknown |
| **Turgan Abbas and Ahat Memet** | **Background**: Two Uyghur students who fled XUAR in August 1999, where they had been detained and interrogated for one month by Chinese authorities. Abbas and Memet were 27 and 21, respectively, at the time of their suspected return to China. 
**Allegations**: Suspected of engaging in “illegal religious” and “separatist” activities in XUAR. 
**Treatment Prior to Return**: Arrested on arrival in Kazakhstan and sentenced in April 2000 to 18 months in prison for “illegally crossing the border.” Following release, applied to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Almaty, Kazakhstan, for refugee status, leading to harassment by Kazakhstan police. Reported missing in December 2001 after being taken from their homes by uniformed officers. 
**Date of Return**: Feared to have been forcibly returned to China based on |
<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</table>
| Abdukakhar Idris | **Background:** Uyghur tailor and bookkeeper who fled Kashgar, XUAR, in April 2001. Idris was in his early twenties when he reportedly went missing in Kazakhstan.**

**Allegations:** Before fleeing to Kazakhstan, Idris was detained by Chinese authorities for three months on suspicion of funding Uyghur opposition activities.**

**Treatment Prior to Return:** Detained by Kazakhstan while attempting to cross the border on April 19, 2001. Reportedly sentenced on September 19, 2001 to one year in Kazakhstan prison for “illegally crossing the border” and subsequently released on March 7, 2002. Following release, approached the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for asylum.**

**Date of Return:** Reportedly disappeared around March 2003 when he was taken by Kazakhstan police from his home in Almaty, where he was in hiding following release from prison. Feared to have been forcibly returned to China, although specific date of return unknown.**

**Treatment Following Return:** Unknown

**Status:** Unknown |

| Abdukadir Sidik | **Background:** Uyghur man who fled China in 2004. Before fleeing, Sidik was reportedly detained, beaten, and harassed by Chinese authorities in connection with his outspoken political views in support of Uyghur rights. Sidik was about 30 at the time of his return to China.**

**Allegations:** Sidik publicly protested against official Chinese policies on family planning and labor, and their impact on ethnic minorities.**

**Treatment Prior to Return:** Allegedly sentenced to six months’ imprisonment in Kazakhstan for illegally crossing the border, however Sidik later reported that in fact he was detained for one-and-a-half years. He also reported that Chinese police officers interrogated and threatened him while he was detained in Kazakhstan. Eventually returned to China “for violation of rules of stay in Kazakhstan.” |

**Status:** Unknown |
<table>
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| **Yusuf Kadir Tohti**  
(also known as Erdogan<sup>88</sup>) | **Background**: Uyghur man who fled from XUAR in 1996 to become a religious teacher in Kazakhstan. He was about 35 at the time of his return to China.  
**Allegations**: Accused of “separatism” by Chinese authorities.  
**Treatment Prior to Return**: Arrested by Kazakh authorities on March 8, 2006. Eventually returned to China by Kazakhstan “for violation of rules of stay in Kazakhstan.”  
**Date of Return**: May 10, 200694  
**Treatment Following Return**: Held in incommunicado detention as of June 2006.<sup>87</sup>  
**Status**: Unknown |
| **Ershidin Israel**  
(Ershidin Israil) | **Background**: Uyghur man who fled from XUAR in September 2009 for fear of persecution after providing information to Radio Free Asia relating to a case of alleged torture. Israel had previously served six years in prison for “separatism” starting in 1999. He was about 38 when he was detained by Kazakh authorities in June 2010.  
**Allegations**: Wanted in China for activities related to terrorism, in connection with the information provided by Israel to Radio Free Asia.  
**Treatment Prior to Return**: Israel was granted refugee status by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in mid-March 2010, and was scheduled to depart for resettlement in Sweden on April 1, 2010. Kazakhstan denied Israel’s application for an exit visa, and arrested him on June 23, 2010. At some time after arriving in Kazakhstan, Israel also applied for political asylum. Five hearings were reportedly held concerning Israel’s status in Kazakhstan, all of which resulted in rulings that he be returned to China. On May 25, 2011, a Kazakhstan court rejected his asylum request, and he was reportedly escorted away from a Kazakh detention center by Kazakh and Chinese officials on May 30, 2011.  
**Date of Return**: On May 30, 2011, Israel was reportedly led away from a detention center in Almaty by Kazakh security officials and two Chinese police |
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>officers, and handed over to Chinese custody. Kazakhstan officials said he would be “repatriated” to China. Israel’s return to China reportedly took place shortly thereafter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treatment Following Return: Unknown
Status: Unknown


5 Amnesty International, People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution, supra n. 2 (describing how Ahat Memet and Turgan Abbas, two Uyghurs from XUAR, went missing in 2001 after fleeing to Kazakhstan and are believed to have been forcibly returned to China). See also Amnesty International, “Open Letter on Uighur Asylum


16 Amnesty International, Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners, supra n. 4, at 50 (describing the forcible return of Kozimbek Zakirov to Uzbekistan after his arrest in Kazakhstan on March 5, 1999).


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he=1 (describing the extradition of an unnamed Uzbekistan national and alleged member of the extremist Hizb-ut-Tahrir party from Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan sometime after his arrest in April 2006).


23 Amnesty International specified that Kyrgyzstan may have “returned around 50 Uighurs” to China in recent years, but “the exact number is impossible to determine.” Amnesty International, People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution, supra n. 2; Amnesty International, Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners, supra n. 4, at 51.


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27 Amnesty International, Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners, supra n. 4, at 51 (describing the cases of Zakirzhon Khasanov, Mukhamad Abdurakhmanov, and Talatbek Nuraliyev, who were forcibly returned from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in 1999); U.N. Security Council, “Report by the Kyrgyz Republic,” supra n. 11, at 25 (describing the 1999 detention by Kyrgyzstan authorities of nine unnamed Uzbekistan nationals suspected of terrorist activity and eventually extradited to Uzbekistan – unclear whether this group includes Khasanov, Abdurakhmanov, and Nuraliyev, described in the preceding source).


29 Ibid. (describing the cases of four unnamed Uzbekistan nationals forcibly returned from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in 2001).


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39 Amnesty International, Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners, supra n. 4, at 53 (describing the extradition of Saidamir Karimov from the Russian Federation to Tajikistan).


45 U.S. Department of State, “2009 Human Rights Report: Russia,” supra n. 37 (citing reports that Atabek Tukhtamuradov, an Uzbek citizen, was “administratively expelled” from the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan).

46 Ibid. (describing the cases of Ambullahzhan Isakov and Yashin Dzhurayev, both detained by Russian Federation authorities as of the end of 2009 and at risk for extradition to Uzbekistan).


62 Ibid.


64 Ibid.

65 Ibid.

66 Ibid.

67 Ibid.

68 Ibid.


70 Ibid.
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72 Ibid.

73 Ibid.

74 Ibid.

75 Ibid.

76 Ibid.

77 Ibid.

78 Ibid.


81 Ibid.

82 Ibid.

83 Ibid.

84 Ibid.

85 Ibid.

86 Ibid.


Ibid.

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Ibid.

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Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

105 Hoshur, “Uyghur in Chinese Custody?,” supra n. 104.

106 Ibid.