

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.¹ 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.

¹ Human Rights in China, *Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights: The Impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization* (New York: Human Rights in China, 2011), Appendix D, <http://www.hrichina.org/content/5235>.

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

	China	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russian Federation	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
China				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2006¹ 		
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 20 by end of 2004,² possibly including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 13 from around 1998 to 2004³ 3 in 1999⁴ 2 in 2001⁵ 1 in 2003⁶ 3 in 2007⁷ Unknown number in 2009⁸ 1 potentially at risk⁹ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 13 from around 1998 to 2004¹⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 in 1999¹¹ 2 potentially at risk¹² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2001¹³ 1 in 2004¹⁴ 5-6 in 2005¹⁵ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 1999¹⁶ Up to 56 from 2005 to 2007,¹⁷ possibly including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 in 2005¹⁸ 1 in 2006¹⁹ 2 in 2007 or 2008²⁰ 4 in 2010²¹ Up to 31 potentially at risk²²
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 50 by the end of 2004,²³ possibly including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2000²⁴ 4 in 2002²⁵ 2 in 2003²⁶ 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 12 in 1999²⁷ 2 in 2000²⁸ 4 in 2001²⁹ Up to 97 from 2005 to 2009, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-35 from 2005 to 2009³⁰ 42 in 2005³¹ 5 from 2005 to 2008³² 10 in 2006³³ 2 in 2007³⁴ 1 in 2008³⁵ 2 in 2009³⁶
Russian Federation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2009³⁷ 1 in 2010³⁸ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2001³⁹ 1 in 2004⁴⁰ 1 in 2005⁴¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2000⁴² 19 between 2001 and 2006⁴³ 1 in 2007⁴⁴ 1 in 2009⁴⁵ 2 potentially at risk⁴⁶
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 potentially at risk⁴⁷ 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2002⁴⁸
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2006⁴⁹ 1 in 2007⁵⁰ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 in 2009⁵¹ 			

Case Chart of Reported or Suspected Extraditions or Forcible Returns of Individuals from Kazakhstan to China

Name	Details
<p>Kasim Mapir (Kasim Mahpir or Kasim Mehpir), Hemit Memet (Khamit Memet), and Ilyas Zordun (Ilyas Zordon)</p>	<p>Background: Three young Uyghur asylum-seekers who fled the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in August 1998.⁵² Memet was 28 at the time of his return to China.⁵³</p> <p>Allegations: Suspected involvement in the February 1997 Gulja demonstrations in XUAR.⁵⁴ Following those demonstrations, their names appeared on wanted posters in XUAR alleging involvement in separatist or subversive activities.⁵⁵</p> <p>Treatment Prior to Return: Apprehended by Kazakhstan officials while crossing the border from China in August 1998 and held until February 11, 1999.⁵⁶ Sought asylum while detained in Kazakhstan.⁵⁷</p> <p>Date of Return: February 11, 1999⁵⁸</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Reportedly tortured in detention before being sentenced to death.⁵⁹ Reports vary as what followed. Some suggest all three were executed in October 3, 2000.⁶⁰ Others suggest Memet was sentenced to death following a secret July 1999 trial, and that the three were executed in August 1999.⁶¹ 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.”⁶²</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>
<p>Turgan Abbas and Ahat Memet</p>	<p>Background: Two Uyghur students who fled XUAR in August 1999, where they had been detained and interrogated for one month by Chinese authorities.⁶³ Abbas and Memet were 27 and 21, respectively, at the time of their suspected return to China.⁶⁴</p> <p>Allegations: Suspected of engaging in “illegal religious” and “separatist” activities in XUAR.⁶⁵</p> <p>Treatment Prior to Return: Arrested on arrival in Kazakhstan and sentenced in April 2000 to 18 months in prison for “illegally crossing the border.”⁶⁶ Following release, applied to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Almaty, Kazakhstan, for refugee status, leading to harassment by Kazakhstan police.⁶⁷ Reported missing in December 2001 after being taken from their homes by uniformed officers.⁶⁸</p> <p>Date of Return: Feared to have been forcibly returned to China based on</p>

Name	Details
	<p>reports in 2004, although specific date of return unknown.⁶⁹</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Reportedly imprisoned in XUAR.⁷⁰</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>
<p>Abdukakhar Idris</p>	<p>Background: Uyghur tailor and bookkeeper who fled Kashgar, XUAR, in April 2001.⁷¹ Idris was in his early twenties when he reportedly went missing in Kazakhstan.⁷²</p> <p>Allegations: Before fleeing to Kazakhstan, Idris was detained by Chinese authorities for three months on suspicion of funding Uyghur opposition activities.⁷³</p> <p>Treatment Prior to Return: Detained by Kazakhstan while attempting to cross the border on April 19, 2001.⁷⁴ Reportedly sentenced on September 19, 2001 to one year in Kazakhstan prison for “illegally crossing the border” and subsequently released on March 7, 2002.⁷⁵ Following release, approached the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for asylum.⁷⁶</p> <p>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.⁷⁷ Feared to have been forcibly returned to China, although specific date of return unknown.⁷⁸</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Unknown</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>
<p>Abdukadir Sidik</p>	<p>Background: Uyghur man who fled China in 2004.⁷⁹ Before fleeing, Sidik was reportedly detained, beaten, and harassed by Chinese authorities in connection with his outspoken political views in support of Uyghur rights.⁸⁰ Sidik was about 30 at the time of his return to China.⁸¹</p> <p>Allegations: Sidik publicly protested against official Chinese policies on family planning and labor, and their impact on ethnic minorities.⁸²</p> <p>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.⁸³ He also reported that Chinese police officers interrogated and threatened him while he was detained in Kazakhstan.⁸⁴ Eventually returned to China “for violation of rules of stay in Kazakhstan.”⁸⁵</p>

Name	Details
	<p>Date of Return: May 10, 2006⁸⁶</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Held in incommunicado detention as of June 2006.⁸⁷</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>
<p>Yusuf Kadir Tohti (also known as Erdagan⁸⁸)</p>	<p>Background: Uyghur man who fled from XUAR in 1996 to become a religious teacher in Kazakhstan.⁸⁹ He was about 35 at the time of his return to China.⁹⁰</p> <p>Allegations: Accused of “separatism” by Chinese authorities.⁹¹</p> <p>Treatment Prior to Return: Arrested by Kazakh authorities on March 8, 2006.⁹² Eventually returned to China by Kazakhstan “for violation of rules of stay in Kazakhstan.”⁹³</p> <p>Date of Return: May 10, 2006⁹⁴</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Held in incommunicado detention as of June 2006.⁹⁵</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>
<p>Ershidin Israel (Ershidin Israil)</p>	<p>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.⁹⁶ Israel had previously served six years in prison for “separatism” starting in 1999.⁹⁷ He was about 38 when he was detained by Kazakhstan authorities in June 2010.⁹⁸</p> <p>Allegations: Wanted in China for activities related to terrorism, in connection with the information provided by Israel to Radio Free Asia.⁹⁹</p> <p>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, 2010.¹⁰⁰ Kazakhstan denied Israel’s application for an exit visa, and arrested him on June 23, 2010.¹⁰¹ At some time after arriving in Kazakhstan, Israel also applied for political asylum.¹⁰² Five hearings were reportedly held concerning Israel’s status in Kazakhstan, all of which resulted in rulings that he be returned to China.¹⁰³ 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, 2011.¹⁰⁴</p> <p>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</p>

Name	Details
	<p>officers, and handed over to Chinese custody.¹⁰⁵ Kazakhstan officials said he would be “repatriated” to China.¹⁰⁶ Israel’s return to China reportedly took place shortly thereafter.¹⁰⁷</p> <p>Treatment Following Return: Unknown</p> <p>Status: Unknown</p>

¹ Cao Li, “Russian May be Sent Back for Murder,” *China Daily*, January 12, 2007, http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2007-01/12/content_781692.htm (describing orders by Chinese officials to extradite Russian national Shapenkov Nikolay from China to the Russian Federation).

² According to Amnesty International, “[l]ocal NGOs in the [Central Asian] region who assist Uighurs from China estimated that Kazakhstan may have returned around 20 Uighurs . . . in recent years, but the exact number is impossible to determine.” Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its “War on Terror”* (Amnesty International, 2004), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/021/2004/en/4ada86b9-d5cd-11dd-bb24-1fb85fe8fa05/asa170212004en.html>.

³ “UHRP Condemns Kazakhstan’s Extradition of Uyghurs to China,” Uyghur American Association, November 11, 2004, <http://forum.uyghuramerican.org/forum/showthread.php?287-UHRP-Condemns-Kazakhstan-s-Extradition-of-Uyghurs-to-China>; “Kazakhstan Extradites Uyghurs to China,” Unrepresented Nations and Peoples’ Organization, November 16, 2004, <http://www.unpo.org/article/1467> (both citing a top Kazakhstan official discussing the forcible return of 14 Uyghurs from Kazakhstan to either China or Kyrgyzstan, but without a specific breakdown of numbers returned to each country).

⁴ Amnesty International, *Central Asia - No Excuse for Escalating Human Rights Violations* (Amnesty International: 2001), 8, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR04/002/2001/en/02483746-d8da-11dd-ad8c-f3d4445c118e/eur040022001en.pdf> (reporting that three men were forcibly deported from Kazakhstan to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region [XUAR] in January 1999 before facing a secret trial in April 2001); Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners. The Trend Towards Abolition in the Former Soviet Space* (Amnesty International: 2004), 50, <http://www.amnesty.org/fr/library/asset/EUR04/009/2004/en/4ceaf140-d548-11dd-8a23-d58a49c0d652/eur040092004en.pdf> (identifying Hemit Memet, Kasim Mapir, and Ilyas Zordon as three young Uyghur asylum-seekers in Kazakhstan); Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution*, supra n. 2 (reporting that three individuals who were deported from Kazakhstan in February 1999 before facing a secret trial in March 2001); O.S.C.E. Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, “Uyghur Situation in Central Asia Countries (in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan)” O.S.C.E. Doc. HDIM.NGO/68/07 (2007) (Statement by Dolkun Isa, World Uyghur Congress), <http://www.osce.org/odihr/27056> (listing several individuals as having been returned back to China and indicating that they were executed in China on October 3, 2000).

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 Uyghur Asylum

Seekers in Cambodia,” December 16, 2009, <http://www.amnesty.org.nz/news/open-letter-uyghur-asylum-seekers-cambodia>.

⁶ Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Uyghurs Fleeing Persecution*, supra n. 2; Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 4, at 50 (describing the case of Abdulkakhar Idris, a Uyghur asylum-seeker reportedly “disappeared” in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in April or May 2003 and suspected of having been returned to China). See also Amnesty International, “Open Letter on Uyghur Asylum Seekers in Cambodia,” December 16, 2009, <http://www.amnesty.org.nz/news/open-letter-uyghur-asylum-seekers-cambodia>.

⁷ Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan – Amnesty International Report 2007* (Amnesty International: 2007), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/kazakhstan/report-2007> (reporting that “[a]t least three men were forcibly returned to China” from Kazakhstan in 2007, including an unnamed Uyghur asylum-seeker feared to have been forcibly returned following his release from detention, and Yusuf Kadir Tohti and Abdulkadir Sidik, two Uyghur men held in incommunicado detention in China after being forcibly returned from Kazakhstan). For more information on Sidik, see Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan: Summary of Concerns on Torture and Ill-Treatment: Briefing for the United Nations Committee against Torture, November 2008* (Amnesty International: 2008), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR57/001/2008/en/1b06381e-8bd5-11dd-8e5e-43ea85d15a69/eur570012008en.html>; Uyghur American Association, “UAA Protests Extradition of Nine Uyghurs from Pakistan to China,” April 28, 2009, <http://www.uyghuramerican.org/articles/2852/1/UAA-protests-extradition-of-nine-Uyghurs-from-Pakistan-to-China/index.html>.

⁸ U.S. Department of State, “2009 Human Rights Report: Kazakhstan,” March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/sca/136088.htm> (citing reports that the Kazakhstan government forcibly returned an unspecified number of Uyghurs to China in 2009).

⁹ U.N. Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,” U.N. Doc. A/HRC/16/51/Add.1 (2010), (Special Rapporteur, Martin Scheinin), paras. 85-90, http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/16/51/Add.1 (describing urgent appeal to government of Kazakhstan regarding the detention and possible extradition of Ershidin Israel to China). See also Shohret Hoshur, “Uyghur Held in Leak Case,” Radio Free Asia, June 11, 2010, <http://www.uyghurnews.com/american/Read.asp?UyghurNews=uyghur-held-in-leak-case&ItemID=UR-6282010219445547610657> (describing the disappearance of Ershidin Israel’s brother Enver Israil).

¹⁰ “UHRP Condemns Kazakhstan’s Extradition of Uyghurs to China,” Uyghur American Association, November 11, 2004, <http://forum.uyghuramerican.org/forum/showthread.php?287-UHRP-Condemns-Kazakhstan-s-Extradition-of-Uyghurs-to-China>; “Kazakhstan Extradites Uyghurs to China,” Unrepresented Nations and Peoples’ Organization, November 16, 2004, <http://www.unpo.org/article/1467> (both citing a top Kazakhstan official discussing the forcible return of 14 Uyghurs from Kazakhstan to either China or Kyrgyzstan, but without a specific breakdown of numbers returned to each country).

¹¹ U.N. Security Council, “Report by the Kyrgyz Republic to the Counter-Terrorism Committee,” U.N. Doc. S/2002/204 (2002), 20, http://www.adh-geneva.ch/RULAC/pdf_state/Report-of-the-Kyrgyz-Republic-submitted-to-the-United-Nations-Counter-Terrorism-Committee-pursuant-to-paragraph-6-of-resolution-1373-2001-25-February-2002.pdf (describing the extraditions of Kyrgyz national I. Akhmetov and Chinese nationals Askar Tokhti, Akhmet Gyunan and Ali Mansumu from Kazakhstan to Kyrgyzstan).

¹² Amnesty International, *Uyghurs Sentenced to Death in Kyrgyzstan May Risk Being Sent Back to China* (Amnesty International: 2001), <http://amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR58/004/2001/en/cd2e6b94-d92d-11dd-ad8c-f3d4445c118e/eur580042001en.pdf> (describing the case of Nazar Chotchayev and Bakhramzhan Elimov, Uyghurs at risk of being extradited following a death sentence in Kazakhstan).

¹³ U.N. Security Council, “Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,” U.N. Doc. S/2001/1307 (2001), 7, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S%2F2001%2F1307+&Submit=Search&Lang=E (describing the case of Z. Ziyavutbitbinov, forcibly returned by Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation in May 2001).

¹⁴ U.N. Security Council, “National Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Implementation of Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council,” U.N. Doc. S/2004/658 (2004), 3, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S%2F2004%2F658+&Submit=Search&Lang=E (describing the case of R. Kushagov, forcibly returned by Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation on April 20, 2004).

¹⁵ “Replies of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Questions Posed by the Experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Concerning the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001),” U.N. Doc S/2005/287 (2005), 6, http://www.adh-geneve.ch/RULAC/pdf_state/KAZ-1373-5th-Report-N0533862-1-2005.pdf (stating that “five Russian citizens, members of illegal Chechen armed gangs who had fled to Kazakhstan, were arrested and extradited to the Russian Federation” in 2005); “UPDATE: Suspect Extradited from Kazakhstan to Russia Linked with al-Qaeda,” RIA Novosti, September 5, 2005, <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20050905/41299944.html> (describing the case of Rustam Chagilov, alleged to have links with “terrorist camps in Chechnya” and forcibly returned by Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation on September 1, 2005 – although unclear as to whether this individual was one of those described in the preceding source).

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).

¹⁷ “Kazakhstan Urged to Probe Extradition of Uzbeks,” Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, August 23, 2007, <http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1078318.html>; “Kazakh Security Service Recognized Responsibility for Illegal Transfer of Islamists to Uzbekistan,” AxisGlobe, August 20, 2007, <http://cjes.ru/media/?pid=2889&lang=rus&PHPSESSID=a53256ea639a9b14b165bd94b4b5a1c4> (both reporting in 2007 that 56 Uzbek asylum-seekers were returned by Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan “over the past two years”). See also International Federation for Human Rights, *Kazakhstan/Kyrgyzstan: Exploitation of Migrant Workers, Protection Denied to Asylum Seekers and Refugees* (FIDH: 2009), 62-63, 70, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/ngos/FIDH_Kazakhstan_76.pdf (citing a Kazakhstan official as stating that more than 50 members of Islamic parties or banned groups had been arrested and sent back from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan).

¹⁸ Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan – Amnesty International Report 2007*, supra n. 7; International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHF), *International Helsinki Federation Annual Report on Human Rights Violations (2006): Kazakhstan* (IHF: 2006), 226-27, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/469392900.html>; “Central Asia - Summary of Human Rights Concerns,” Uyghur News, April 4, 2007, <http://www.uyghurnews.com/american/Read.asp?UighurNews=central-asia-summary-of-human-rights-concerns&ItemID=IV-2172008312011543085344> (describing the reported forcible return of nine individuals from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan in November 2005, as well as an assertion by Kazakhstan authorities that the men were actually detained by Uzbekistan authorities on Uzbekistan territory); Surat Ikramov, *Alternative Report for the United Nations Committee against Torture on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (The Initiative Group of Independent Human Rights Defenders in Uzbekistan: 2007), <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/ngos/ignpuzbekistan39.doc> (describing the forcible return of Rukhiddin Fakhruddinov and eight followers of Imam Obidkhon Nazarov from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan).

¹⁹ Marat Yermukanov, “Kazakhstan Exacerbates ‘Religious Threat’ by Maneuvering Between Beijing and Washington,” *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, No. 90 (2006), [http://www.jamestown.org/programs/edm/single/?tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=31663&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=177&no_cac](http://www.jamestown.org/programs/edm/single/?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=31663&tx_ttnews[backPid]=177&no_cac)

[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).

²⁰ Amnesty International, *Central Asia: Summary of Human Rights Concerns: March 2007 – March 2008* (Amnesty International: 2008), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR04/001/2008/en/5b2d8a91-071d-11dd-badf-1352a91852c5/eur040012008eng.html#2.2.Refugees%20and%20Asylum-seekers|outline> (discussing the reported forced disappearance of Khurshid Shamsuddinov and reported attempted forcible return of Ulugbek Khaidarov from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan).

²¹ “Kazakhstan Extradites Kyrgyz Citizen to Uzbekistan,” Radio Free Europe, September 14, 2010, http://www.rferl.org/content/Kazakhstan_Extradites_Kyrgyz_Citizen_To_Uzbekistan/2157056.html; Human Rights Watch, “Kazakhstan: Letter to the Prosecutor General regarding 29 Asylum Seekers,” December 2, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/12/01/kazakhstan-letter-prosecutor-general-regarding-29-asylum-seekers>; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2011: Kazakhstan*, January 2011, <http://www.hrw.org/en/world-report-2011/kazakhstan> (all addressing the suspected forcible returns of four men – Khurshid Kamilov, Saidakhmad Kholmatov, Umarali Abdurakhmanov, and Rasul Rakhmonov – from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan).

²² “Kazakhstan: Uzbek Refugee Case Could Create Headache for Astana,” Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, November 8, 2010, <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/62332>; Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2011: Kazakhstan*, supra n. 21 (describing the cases of up to 31 Uzbek asylum seekers held in detention in Kazakhstan and facing deportation to Uzbekistan). See also “Order to Extradite 29 Refugees,” Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, October 11, 2010, <http://en.hrsu.org/2010/10/11/order-to-extradite-29-refugees-to-uzbekistan/#more-816> (open letter from the wives of the detained asylum seekers).

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.

²⁴ Amnesty International, *Central Asia - No Excuse*, supra n. 4, at 8; Amnesty International, *China: Fear of Torture and Execution/Forcible Return: Jelil Turdi (AKA Zhalil Turdi)* (Amnesty International: 2000) <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/029/2000/en/b196aecf-ded7-11dd-b9c3-cd3dd9a9c0f7/asa170292000en.html> (describing the forcible return of Jelil Turdi, an ethnic Uyghur from XUAR, from Kyrgyzstan to China in April 2000).

²⁵ Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution*, supra n. 2 (describing the forcible returns in 2002 of ethnic Uyghurs Memet Sadik [or Mamet Sadyk], Memet Yasin [or Mamet Yasin], Rahmutulla Islayil, and Arken Yakuf from Kyrgyzstan to China in 2002); Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 4, at 51 (also discussing the cases of Rahmutulla Islayil and Arken Yakuf); U.N. Security Council, “Supplementary Report of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in Response to the Preliminary Questions and Remarks of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee,” U.N. Doc. S/2003/776 (2003), 14, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/resources/1373.html> (citing the July 2002 extraditions of “Israil Rakhmutullah” and “Yakub Erkin” – likely referring to Rahmutulla Islayil and Arken Yakuf – from Kyrgyzstan to China).

²⁶ “Kyrgyz Rights Activists Call for End to Deportation of Uighurs to China,” EurasiaNet, January 24, 2004, <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/pp012504.shtml> <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,EURASIANET,,CHN,,46c58f2f23,0.html> (describing reports that two unnamed ethnic Uyghur men were forcibly returned from Kyrgyzstan to China in 2003).

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).

²⁸ Council of the European Union, “Danish Fact-Finding Mission to Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (27 May to 10 June 2001),” E.U. Doc. 5263/02 (2002), 48, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3df42e044.html> (describing the cases of two unnamed Uzbekistan nationals forcibly returned from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in 2000).

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

³⁰ International Federation for Human Rights, *Kazakhstan/Kyrgyzstan: Exploitation of Migrant Workers*, supra n. 17, at 73-74 (suggesting that anywhere from 6-23 Uzbek refugees and asylum seekers were suspected to have disappeared from Kyrgyzstan from 2005 to 2009, and that during that time, the Kyrgyz government forcibly returned an additional 12 Uzbek refugees and asylum seekers). See also Human Rights Watch, “Uzbekistan: Abducted Refugee on Trial, Kyrgyzstan Should Protect Refugees and Asylum Seekers,” February 5, 2009, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/02/05/uzbekistan-abducted-refugee-trial>.

³¹ Initiative Group of Independent Human Rights Defenders in Uzbekistan, *Alternative Report for the United Nations Committee against Torture on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (Initiative Group of Independent Human Rights Defenders in Uzbekistan: 2007), 12, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/ngos/ignpuuzbekistan39.doc> (describing the forcible return of Kabul Parpiev and his 41 supporters from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in December 2005).

³² “Russia: European Court Rules for ‘Andijon’ Plaintiffs, Warns Against Extradition,” Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, April 28, 2008, <http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1109644.html> (reporting that by 2008, Kyrgyzstan extradited five Uzbek nationals accused of being linked to violent unrest in Uzbekistan’s Andijon region in 2005).

³³ “Kyrgyzstan: Uzbeks Disappear While Seeking Asylum,” Human Rights Watch, August 24, 2006, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2006/08/24/kyrgyzstan-uzbeks-disappear-while-seeking-asylum> (describing the disappearances of Ilhom Abdunabiev, Bakhtiar Ahmedov, Valim Babajanov, Saidullo Shakirov, and Isroil Kholdorov, all Uzbek asylum seekers in Kyrgyzstan suspected to have been forcibly returned to Uzbekistan); “Kyrgyzstan: Return of Uzbek Refugees Illegal,” Human Rights Watch, August 8, 2006, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2006/08/08/kyrgyzstan-return-uzbek-refugees-illegal> (describing the forcible return of Jahongir Maksudov, Rasul Pirmatov, Odiljon Rahimov, Yakub Tashbaev, and Fayejzon Tajihalilov from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan).

³⁴ “SCO Summit: Crackdown Highlights Failings on Human Rights,” Human Rights Watch, August 16, 2007, <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2007/08/15/sco-summit-crackdown-highlights-failings-human-rights> (describing how Kyrgyzstan forcibly returned Otabek Muminov to Uzbekistan in 2007); “Uzbeks at Risk of Forcible Return,” Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, September 29, 2010, <http://en.hrsu.org/2010/09/29/30-ethnic-uzbek-refugees-and-asylum-seekers/> (reporting that Nozim Mamadaliev, a Kyrgyzstani citizen, died in custody in 2007 after being extradited to Uzbekistan, although it is unclear whether Mamadaliev was extradited in the same year as his death).

³⁵ U.N. Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,” U.N. Doc. A/HRC/13/39/Add.1 (2010) (Special Rapporteur, Manfred Nowak),

para. 164, http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/13session/A.HRC.13.39.Add.1_EFS.pdf (describing the extradition of Erkin Kholikov from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in 2008).

³⁶ U.S. Department of State, “2009 Human Rights Report: Uzbekistan,” March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/sca/136096.htm> (citing allegations that “unknown Uzbek speakers abducted a citizen refugee and his young son in Kyrgyzstan and reportedly returned them” to Uzbekistan); Vitaly Ponomarev, “Kyrgyzstan: The Disappearance of Uzbek Asylum Seekers,” HRC Memorial, August 5, 2009, <http://www.memo.ru/eng/news/2009/09/02/0209095.htm> (identifying Sanjar Hudaiberganov and his 11-year-old son Sarvarbek Erkinzoda as disappeared and feared returned from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan, and noting that Sanjar Hudaiberganov is brother of Iskandar Hudaiberganov, extradited from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan in 2002). See also Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 4, for details on the extradition of Iskandar Hudaiberganov.

³⁷ “Kazakhstan Urged Not to Send Kyrgyz Asylum Seeker Home,” Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, October 17, 2009, http://www.rferl.org/content/Activists_Urge_Kazakhstan_Not_To_Send_Kyrgyz_Asylum_Seeker_Home/1854180.html (describing the case of Abdur Rasul Mamarakhimov, who was ordered extradited by the Russian Federation to Kyrgyzstan, but who was being held by Kazakhstan authorities while en route to Kyrgyzstan under international pressure on Kazakhstan to prevent completion of Mamarakhimov’s extradition); U.S. Department of State, “2009 Human Rights Report: Russia,” March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eur/136054.htm> (reporting that Mamarakhimov remained in detention in Kazakhstan as of the end of 2009).

³⁸ “Russian Forces Extradite Ex-Kyrgyz Police Official,” The China Post, April 27, 2010, <http://www.chinapost.com.tw/international/middle-east/2010/04/27/254058/Russian-forces.htm> (describing the extradition of Moldomusa Kongantiyev from the Russian Federation to Kyrgyzstan).

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).

⁴⁰ “Tajikistan: Former Interior Minister In Dushanbe To Face Trial For Treason,” Eurasianet.org, March 10, 2004, <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav031104b.shtml> (describing the extradition of Yakub Salminov from the Russian Federation to Tajikistan).

⁴¹ “Mr Mahmadrusi Iskandarov v. Tajikistan, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention,” Opinion No. 39/2006, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/7/4/Add.1, 18 (2007), <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/wgad/39-2006.html> (describing the extradition of Mahmadrusi Iskandarov from the Russian Federation to Tajikistan).

⁴² Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 4, at 52-53 (describing the extradition of Polvonnazar Khodzhaev from the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan).

⁴³ Mikhail Vinogradov, “Борцы с терроризмом договорились о сотрудничестве” {“Antiterrorist Fighters Agree to Cooperate”}, Izvestia, April 3, 2006, <http://izvestia.ru/politic/article3091651/?print> (citing official statements that the Russian Federation had extradited 19 individuals suspected of terrorist links to Uzbekistan).

⁴⁴ Human Rights in Ukraine, “Imminent Likelihood of Another Illegal Expulsion from Russia to Uzbekistan,” March 25, 2008, <http://www.khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1206450005> (describing the extradition of Abdugani Kamaliyev from the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, despite a request by the European Court of Human Rights that the Russian Federation await its pending decision before doing so).

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 Ambullazhon Isakov and Yashin Dzhurayev, both detained by Russian Federation authorities as of the end of 2009 and at risk for extradition to Uzbekistan).

⁴⁷ Shohret Hoshur and Erkin Tarim, “Uyghurs Held in Tajikistan,” Radio Free Asia, January 24, 2011, <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/tajikistan-01242011150501.html> (discussing the case of Ablimit Dawatoglu, Kamiljan Omeroglu, and Ehmet Rashidi, three Uyghurs with Turkish citizenship being held in Tajikistan, with suspicion by some that they may face extradition to China).

⁴⁸ Amnesty International, *Uzbekistan: Questions of Life and Death Cannot Wait until 2008 – A Briefing on the Death Penalty* (Amnesty International: 2005), 8, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR62/020/2005/en/9d143821-d4b5-11dd-8a23-d58a49c0d652/eur620202005en.pdf>; Amnesty International, *Central Asia: Summary of Human Rights Concerns. March 2007 – March 2008* (Amnesty International: 2007), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR04/001/2007/en/1115bfaf-d3a7-11dd-a329-2f46302a8cc6/eur040012007en.html> (both sources describing the extradition of Iskandar Khudaiberganov from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan in February 2002). See also Vitaly Ponomarev, “Kyrgyzstan: The Disappearance of Uzbek Asylum Seekers,” HRC Memorial, August 5, 2009, <http://www.memo.ru/eng/news/2009/09/02/0209095.htm>, supra n. 36, for details on the possible extradition of Khudaiberganov’s brother and 11-year-old nephew, Sanjar Hudaiberganov and Sarvarbek Erkinzoda, respectively, from Kyrgyzstan to Uzbekistan in 2009.

⁴⁹ Alex Neve, “Canadian Citizen Imprisoned in Uzbekistan Re: Huseyin Cecil,” Amnesty International, April 4, 2006, http://www.amnesty.ca/archives/open_letter_huseyin_cecil.php; Kamila Cecil, “Re: Huseyin Cecil,” Amnesty International, March 28, 2008, http://www.amnesty.ca/themes/resources/huseyin_cecil_open_letter.pdf; Human Rights in China, “Prisoner Profile: Huseyin Celil,” *China Rights Forum: Ethnic Groups in China*, no. 4 (2006), 114, http://hrichina.org/public/PDFs/CRF.4.2006/CRF-2006-4_Profile.pdf (describing the case of Chinese-born Canadian citizen Huseyin Celil, a Uyghur man forcibly returned from Uzbekistan to China).

⁵⁰ O.S.C.E. Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, “Uyghur Human Rights Situation,” supra n. 4 (describing the extradition of Uyghur businessman Rehmetjan Ehmet from Uzbekistan to China in 2007).

⁵¹ “Uzbekistan Extradites 2 Kyrgyz Citizens Detained by Frontier Officers to Kyrgyzstan,” Central Asia News, July 16, 2009, <http://en.ca-news.org/news/78901>.

⁵² U.S. Department of State, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: China* (Washington DC: 2000), <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/1999/284.htm>. See also Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners. The Trend Towards Abolition in the Former Soviet Space* (Amnesty International: 2004), 50, <http://www.amnesty.org/fr/library/asset/EUR04/009/2004/en/4ceaf140-d548-11dd-8a23-d58a49c0d652/eur040092004en.pdf>; Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its “War on Terror”* (Amnesty International: 2004), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/021/2004/en/4ada86b9-d5cd-11dd-bb24-1fb85fe8fa05/asa170212004en.html>.

⁵³ Amnesty International, *China: Gross Violations of Human Rights in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Includes Erratum)* (Amnesty International: 1999), 79, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/018/1999/en/75880894-e285-11dd-abce-695d390ccea/asa170181999en.pdf> (ages for Mapir and Zordun not specified).

⁵⁴ See Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 52, at 50; Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52. For more information on the 1997 Gulja incident, see Amnesty International, *China: Remembering the Victims of Police Brutality in Gulja, Xinjiang on 5–6 February 1997* (Amnesty International: 2005), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/ASA17/005/2005/en>.

⁵⁵ See U.S. Department of State, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: China*, supra n. 52 (describing how the three men fled XUAR "after wanted posters went up listing them as separatists"); Amnesty International, *China: Gross Violations of Human Rights in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (Includes Erratum)*, supra n. 53, at 79 (indicating Memet's "name appeared in 1998 wanted poster for alleged subversive activities").

⁵⁶ U.S. Department of State, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: China*, supra n. 52.

⁵⁷ Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 52, at 50; Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Department of State, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: China*, supra n. 52.

⁵⁹ Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 52, at 50; Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52.

⁶⁰ Dolkun Isa, *Uyghur Situation in Central Asia Countries (in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan)*, OSCE Doc. HDIM.NGO/68/07 (2007), <http://www.osce.org/odihr/27056>.

⁶¹ Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 52, at 50; Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52; Amnesty International, "Open Letter on Uighur Asylum Seekers in Cambodia," December 16, 2009, <http://www.amnesty.org.nz/news/open-letter-uighur-asylum-seekers-cambodia>.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ Amnesty International, *Belarus and Uzbekistan: The Last Executioners*, supra n. 52, at 50-51; Amnesty International, *People's Republic of China: Uighurs Fleeing Persecution as China Wages Its "War on Terror,"* supra n. 52.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ A 2008 report stated that Sidik fled China in 2004. See Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan: Summary of Concerns on Torture and Ill-Treatment: Briefing for the United Nations Committee against Torture, November 2008* (Amnesty International: 2008), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR57/001/2008/en/1b06381e-8bd5-11dd-8e5e-43ea85d15a69/eur570012008en.html>. See also Amnesty International, *Central Asia: Summary of Human Rights Concerns. January 2006 – March 2007* (Amnesty International: 2007), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR04/001/2007/en/1115bfaf-d3a7-11dd-a329-2f46302a8cc6/eur040012007en.html>.

⁸⁰ Amnesty International, *Central Asia: Summary of Human Rights Concerns. January 2006 – March 2007*, supra n. 79. For more information on Sidik, see Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan – Amnesty International Report 2007* (Amnesty International: 2007), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/kazakhstan/report-2007>; Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan: Further Information on Forcible Return/Torture/Death Penalty* (Amnesty International: 2006), <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/EUR57/002/2006/en/5c2bfbd4-d419-11dd-8743-d305bea2b2c7/eur570022006en.html>; Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan: Summary of Concerns on Torture and Ill-Treatment: Briefing for the United Nations Committee against Torture, November 2008*, supra n. 79.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid. See also U.N. Human Rights Council, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment," U.N. Doc. A/HRC/7/3/Add.1 (2008) (Special Rapporteur, Manfred Nowak), para. 37, <http://www.falunhr.org/reports/UN2008/Torture-UN-08.pdf> (recounting joint urgent appeal on Sidik's case forwarded by the Special Rapporteur and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to the Chinese government in 2006).

⁸⁸ Amnesty International, *Central Asia: Summary of Human Rights Concerns. January 2006 – March 2007*, supra n. 79. For more information on Tohti, see Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan – Amnesty International Report 2007*, supra n. 80; Amnesty International, *Kazakhstan: Further Information on Forcible Return/Torture/Death Penalty*, supra n. 80.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ U.N. Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism” (Special Rapporteur, Martin Scheinin), supra n. 9, at para. 85 (describing joint urgent appeal on Israel’s case, joined by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment); Shohret Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” Radio Free Asia, May 27, 2011, <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/repatriation-05262011192244.html> (indicating on Sept. 24, 2009, Israil fled on foot to Almaty from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), crossing the border without a passport after four nights of walking). See also Shohret Hoshur, “Uyghur Held in Leak Case,” Radio Free Asia, June 11, 2010, <http://www.uyghurnews.com/american/Read.asp?UighurNews=uyghur-held-in-leak-case&ItemID=UR-6282010219445547610657>.

⁹⁷ Hoshur, “Uyghur Held in Leak Case,” supra n. 96; Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” supra n. 96.

⁹⁸ U.N. Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism” (Special Rapporteur, Martin Scheinin), supra n. 9, at para. 85; Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” supra n. 96.

⁹⁹ Hoshur, “Uyghur Held in Leak Case,” supra n. 96; Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” supra n. 96 (specifying that Israel provided information regarding the death in custody, on September 18, 2009, of a fellow Uyghur, Shohret Tursun, who had been held by authorities for alleged involvement in July 2009 riots in Urumqi).

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² U.N. Human Rights Council, “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism” (Special Rapporteur, Martin Scheinin), supra n. 9, para. 86.

¹⁰³ Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” supra n. 96.

¹⁰⁴ Hoshur, “Uyghur Repatriation Imminent,” supra n. 96; Shohret Hoshur, “Uyghur in Chinese Custody?,” Radio Free Asia, May 31, 2011, <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/deportation-05312011162319.html>.

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

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Shohret Hoshur, “Kazakhstan Deports Uyghur Teacher,” Radio Free Asia, June 2, 2011, <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/deportation-06022011174917.html>.