

**Submission to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for  
Consideration on the Report on China Concerning the Rights of the Uyghur and other Turkic  
and Muslim Women**

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**About the World Uyghur Congress:**

The World Uyghur Congress is an international organization that represents the collective interest of the Uyghur people. The WUC promotes democracy, human rights and freedom for the Uyghur people through peaceful, nonviolent, and democratic means to determine their future. The WUC was founded in 2004 and advocates for the civil, political, social, cultural, and economic rights of the Uyghur people within international institutions, such as the EU and UN. WUC supports Uyghur refugees and asylum seekers and offers capacity building trainings to Uyghur youth in the diaspora.

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## Introduction

The World Uyghur Congress (“WUC”) submits this report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereafter “the Committee”) for its 2023 review in compliance with the International Covenant on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereafter “the Convention”).

This submission presents evidence of the discriminatory policies implemented by the People’s Republic of China against Uyghur and Turkic women in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (hereafter “Uyghur Region”). We submit evidence in relation to violations of **Articles 2, 10 and 16 of the Convention**, and we include questions for the Committee members to consider during the periodic review of China.

## Article 2 – The Right to Non-Discrimination

List of Issues (2021): *“Please provide detailed information about the status of the complaints filed by women against police officers for sexual violence, including rape, excessive use of force and abuses while in detention.”* (Paragraph 8)

State Party reply (2023): *“There are no extralegal detention facilities and so-called “re-education” camps in China.”* (Paragraph 70)

### China’s Actual Compliance with Article 2

1. The most blatant discriminatory practice is the internment of an estimated 3 million Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples in political indoctrination camps (also called ‘re-education’ centres) since 2017.<sup>1</sup> Credible reports provide evidence of individuals in the camps detained indefinitely without charge, forced to undergo indoctrination classes, and tortured.<sup>2</sup> Arbitrary detentions and harsh conditions in the camps are part of a systematic policy targeting the Uyghur people.<sup>3</sup>
2. Many formerly detained people, particularly women have reported experiencing physical abuse from officers at detention centres.<sup>4</sup> Allegations of maltreatment include the use of a “tiger chair” to restrain and torture detainees, beatings for helping one another or for practising Islam, and physical methods of humiliation such as urinating on detainees.<sup>5</sup> Around

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<sup>1</sup> A. Zenz, *The Karakax List: Dissecting the Anatomy of Beijing’s Internment Drive in Xinjiang*, 8 J. POL. RISK, Feb. 2020, at 2 [hereinafter Zenz, *The Karakax List*]; *Uyghur Tribunal Judgment*, Uyghur Tribunal, (Dec. 9, 2021), <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Uyghur-Tribunal-Judgment-9th-Dec-21.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Off. of the High Comm’r for Hum. Rts., *Assessment of Human Rights Concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, People’s Republic of China*, ¶ 50, (Aug. 31, 2022), <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/2022-08-31/22-08-31-final-assessment.pdf> [hereinafter *OHCHR Report*]. *Uyghur Tribunal Judgment*, *supra* note 1, at 10; See A. Zenz, *Thoroughly Reforming them Toward a Healthy Heart Attitude: China’s Political Re-Education Campaign in Xinjiang*, 38 CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, May 15, 2018; see also, C. Maza, *China’s Muslim Minority Sent to Political Education Camps Amid Allegations of Gross Human Rights Violations*, NEWSWEEK (Feb. 5, 2018); “According to the ‘Xinjiang Police Files’, internal spreadsheets from Konasheher show the personal information of approx. 286,000 individuals (almost the entire county population in 2018), indicating that approx. 12.3 to 12.7 per cent of the county’s ethnic adults were allegedly in some form of detention in 2018.”

<sup>3</sup> UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, U.N. Doc A/HRC/WGAD/2022/6, (May 23, 2022) at ¶¶ 28-29.

<sup>4</sup> Res. 2200A (XXI), Int’l Covenant on Econ., Soc. and Cultural Rts., art. 2, (Dec. 16, 1966) [hereinafter *G.A. Res. 2200A*]; art. 12; *OHCHR Report*, *supra* note 2, at ¶¶ 69-77; *Break Their Lineage, Break Their Roots*, HUM. RTS. WATCH (Apr. 19, 2021), <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/04/19/break-their-lineage-break-their-roots/chinas-crimes-against-humanity-targeting> [hereinafter “*Break Their Lineage*”]; *The Uyghur Genocide: An Examination of China’s Breaches of the 1948 Genocide Convention*, NEWLINES INST. FOR STRATEGY & POL’Y WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG CTR. FOR HUM. RTS., (Mar. 2021) at 26-27, <https://newlinesinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/Chinas-Breaches-of-the-GC3-2.pdf> (last visited Jan. 8, 2023) [hereinafter “*The Uyghur Genocide*”].

; *Uyghur Tribunal Judgment*, *supra* note 1; Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China (adopted at the 2nd Session of the 5th National People’s Congress on July 1, 1979) art. 248.

<sup>5</sup> Aqulqanqizi was tied to a tiger chair during multiple interrogations as well as once for 24 hours after helping an older detainee up after she was kicked down by officers. Aqulqanqizi, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 18, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211206-Gulzire-Aulhan.pdf>; Mezensof on behalf of her husband, Haitiwaji, and Dawut shared experiences

40 women ranging from 14 to 80 years old would be crammed into a small room that had no windows. Inmates would not be allowed to use water often, unless it was for medication, otherwise they would be reprimanded for performing ablution. The sanitation and hygiene were very poor: inmates were not given any shampoo to wash their hair. As a result of this, many women developed head lice infections, and would then have their heads shaved. No adequate sanitary products were provided to the women.<sup>6</sup> On February 10, 2021, a group of UN Special Rapporteurs have issued a communication on the conditions of detention and the gender-based violence against Ms. Gulbakhar Jalilova detailing the violence she and other women inmates have faced in detention.<sup>7</sup>

3. In addition, Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim detainees are not provided adequate food, a vital component of the right to health.<sup>8</sup> Former detainees report being served inadequate and mouldy food and faced food-withholding as punishment.<sup>9</sup> Testimony explained that detainees had to beg and sing a Chinese propaganda song on their knees for food, while others reported that they had to bring or pay for the food of detained family members, or else their relative would not be fed.<sup>10</sup>
4. Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim peoples have also reported facing sexual violence from officers working at the detention centres and from other men who were given access to the centres at night.<sup>11</sup> One such report described how the wardens of the detention centre accepted money from men to come into the centre and rape detainees.<sup>12</sup> Testimony from Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim people corroborates this claim. As a result of forced abortions, forced IUD insertions, interrogation, and “re-education”, many have faced long-term mental

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being restrained on the tiger chair during detention. Mezensof, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 5, 7, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211122-Mehray-Mezensof.pdf>; Haitiwaji, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 13, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211116-Gulbahar-Haitiwaji.pdf>; Dawut also reported that after sharing some of her bread with another detainee she was beaten by camp guards. During the beating, she accidentally said “Allah” to which the guards responded by beating her harder and dislocating her ankles. Dawut also reported that “sisters were taken and made to take their clothes off. Then the police urinated on them, saying, ‘you say you are Muslim? Well, you must clean yourself’”. Dawut, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 15, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Zumret-Dawut.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> World Uyghur Congress, *Interview with Gulbakhar Jalilova*, June 2020.

<sup>7</sup> OHCHR, *Special Rapporteurs*, AL CHN 21/2020 (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=25780>.

<sup>8</sup> OHCHR Report, *supra* note 2, at ¶ 76; *Uyghur Tribunal Judgment*, *supra* note 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Break Their Lineage*, *supra* note 4; Mezensof, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 12, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211122-Mehray-Mezensof.pdf>; Muhammad, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 5-6, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211201-Abdusalam-Muhammad.pdf>; Leizhan, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 4-5, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT211116-Wang-Leizhan.pdf>; Haitiwaji, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 13, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211116-Gulbahar-Haitiwaji.pdf>; Ziyawudun, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 8-9, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Tursunay-Ziyawudun.pdf>; Dawut, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 4-5, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Zumret-Dawut.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> Mezensof reported that during her husband’s detention, detainees had to kneel on the ground and sing in praise of China to obtain food, “they were refused the food for the day. They were given that three times a day so had to sing three times a day.” When asked if the detainees must “Kneel and praise China or Starve?”, she replied yes. She also reports having to bring money and clothes to her husband regularly during his detention. Mezensof, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 8, 24-25, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211122-Mehray-Mezensof.pdf>. Muhammad reported that detainees had to pay for food and clothing. Muhammad, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 12, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211201-Abdusalam-Muhammad.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> *Break Their Lineage*, *supra* note 76; *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 34, at 28-29; *Uyghur Tribunal Judgment*, *supra* note 21; OHCHR Report, *supra* note 19, at ¶ 73; Tursunay Ziyawudun was gang raped by three officers at the detention centre. Tursunay Ziyawudun, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 8, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Tursunay-Ziyawudun.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Aqulqanqizi witnessed many women taken at night to rooms where their clothing was removed, their hands were chained, and Han men would enter. She waited outside and when the men left, she took the women to shower. She was threatened if she refused to help. On one occasion, while she was cleaning the room, a man had not left yet and told her he paid to be there. She said the men were “very frank and open about what was going on there: they would tell those women that they had nobody who could help or rescue them”. Aqulqanqizi, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 3-4, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211206-Gulzire-Aulhan.pdf>.

impacts, including depression.<sup>13</sup> Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim individuals have claimed that their experiences in detention led them to contemplate suicide.<sup>14</sup>

5. China claims that the Becoming Family campaign promotes “ethnic unity” and that “cadres” are willingly accepted into the homes of families of different ethnicity.<sup>15</sup> OHCHR found that these homestays are “involuntary in nature,” and women, in particular, have reported incidents of sexual harassment by Han men posted with their families.<sup>16</sup> The placement of Han officials in Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim households, especially those affected by arbitrary detention, creates a coercive environment that risks sexual violence against women in the Uyghur Region.

### **Suggested questions:**

**Can the Government provide information on suspects arrested in the Uyghur Region on charges of “separatism” or “endangering state security”? Can the Government provide disaggregated statistics on who is sentenced on these charges?**

**What legal mechanism is available to those who are arrested on charges of “endangering state security” or “separatism”?**

**Research has shown that torture and sexual violence has taken place in many of the “vocational training centers” throughout the Uyghur Region—what accounts for the evidence provided by witnesses that points to such mistreatment?**

### **Article 10 – The Right to Education**

List of Issues (2021): *“Please inform the Committee about measures taken to ensure that bilingual education in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region guarantees the right of Uighur girls to be taught in their mother tongue and to learn about their culture and religion.” (Paragraph 14)*

State Party reply (2023): *“The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region protects the legal rights of people of all ethnic groups to use and develop their own languages. (Paragraph 44)*

### **China’s Actual Compliance with Article 10**

1. In practice, “bilingual education” in the Uyghur Region stands as a policy of transitioning Uyghur students at all levels of education to speak and learn only in Chinese. In June 2017, the Education Department of Hotan prefecture outlawed the use of the Uyghur language for students at all education levels from primary to secondary school. It also instructed authorities in Hotan Prefecture

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<sup>13</sup> Rouzi testified that the forced abortion and IUD insertion she suffered “had an immense physical and mental impact on [her]” and upon leaving China, she was diagnosed with depression that she continues to treat with anti-depressants. Rouzi, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 4, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/UTFW2-001-Guzhanuer-Rouzi.pdf>. Ziyawudun reported suffering “a mental breakdown” while facing interrogation. Ziyawudun, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 7, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Tursunay-Ziyawudun.pdf>. Haitiwajji testified about the “mental torture and anguish” she felt after being forced to record a video over and over denouncing her family and praising the Chinese government. Haitiwajji, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 9-10, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211116-Gulbahar-Haitiwajji.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Muhammad heard a fellow inmate say “I wish I was the one who died” after witnessing detention officers torture other detainees in front of them. Muhammad, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 6, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211201-Abdusalam-Muhammad.pdf>. Mezensof testified that her said he would rather die than have to go back to the detention centre and “spoke about killing himself numerous times whilst he was in the hospital.” Mezensof, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 7, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211122-Mehray-Mezensof.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> OHCHR Report, *supra* note 19, at ¶¶ 100-101.

<sup>16</sup> OHCHR Report, *supra* note 2, at ¶¶ 100-101.

to “prohibit the use of Uyghur language, writing, signs and pictures in the educational system and on campuses.”

2. In January 2018, UN independent experts issued a communication expressing their concern over the directive on bilingual education issued by Hotan’s Education Department.<sup>17</sup> More recently, reports have confirmed the removal of Uyghur language from the curriculum in a school in Kashgar,<sup>18</sup> and Kelpin County in Aksu.<sup>19</sup>
3. The teaching of religion is also prohibited from curriculums at all levels of education. In 2018, during the month of Ramadan, Uyghur students were forced to pledge stating that they would not fast at school.<sup>20</sup> Outside of school, Uyghurs under the age of 18 are also forbidden entry to mosques or in the participation of any religious activity.<sup>21</sup>

### **Suggested questions:**

**How does the government ensure Uyghur girls are able to study in their mother tongue?**

**Can the Government provide data on the number of Uyghur girls who are enrolled in higher education programs that are offered in the Uyghur language?**

### **Article 16 – Family Relations**

List of Issues (2021): *“Please inform the Committee about specific action taken to adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in national legislation in order to protect women, in particular ethnic minority (Uighur) women, from both direct and indirect discrimination in line with article 1 of the Contention.” (Paragraph 2)*

State Party reply (2023): *‘ ‘ The Civil Code makes provisions to eliminate discrimination against women, protect women’s freedom of marriage and achieve gender equality, on issues such as the minimum legal age for marriage, as well as child custody and divisions of assets in divorce.’ ’ (Paragraph 7)*

### **China’s Actual Compliance with Article 16**

4. There have been increased efforts by authorities in the Uyghur Region to coerce marriages between Han men and Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim women.<sup>22</sup> The Uyghur-Han Marriage Strategy offers 10,000 yuan per year for up to 5 years for inter-ethnic couples to marry, provided the marriage “remains harmonious”.<sup>23</sup> That amount is about “2,600 yuan more than the average annual income of rural residents” in the Uyghur Region--an amount so significant it cannot be considered a choice for economically deprived individuals.<sup>24</sup> Other

<sup>17</sup> OHCHR, *Special Rapporteur*, OL CHN1/2018 (12 Jan. 2018),

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=23557>.

<sup>18</sup> Abdilim, M., *Xinjiang Authorities Institute Mandarin-Only Instruction at Prominent High School*, Radio Free Asia (12 June 2020),

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/school-06122020180620.html>.

<sup>19</sup> Hoshur, S., *Uyghur Language Instruction Absent from Schools in Xinjiang’s Kelpin County*, Radio Free Asia (29 January 2021),

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/language-01292021173514.html>.

<sup>20</sup> Hoja, G., *Uyghur schoolchildren, Parents Forced to Abstain From Fasting During Ramadan*, Radio Free Asia Uyghur Service ((21 May, 2018), <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/uyghur/schoolchildren-05212018151019.html>.

<sup>21</sup> Hoja, G. *China Bans Officials, State Employees, Children from Mosques*, Radio Free Asia Uyghur Service (February 6, 2006),

[https://www.rfa.org/english/uyghur/uyghur\\_religion-20060206.html](https://www.rfa.org/english/uyghur/uyghur_religion-20060206.html).

<sup>22</sup> *Break Their Lineage*, supra note 4; D. Byler, *Uyghur love in a time of interethnic marriage*, THE CHINA PROJECT (Aug. 17, 2019),

<https://thechinaproject.com/2019/08/07/uyghur-love-in-a-time-of-interethnic-marriage>; *The Uyghur Genocide*, supra note 4, at 18-20.

<sup>23</sup> *Forced Marriage of the Uyghur Women: State Policies for Interethnic Marriages in East Turkistan*, UYGHUR HUM. RTS. PROJECT (Nov.

16, 2022), <https://uhrp.org/report/forced-marriage-of-uyghur-women/> [hereinafter “*Forced Marriage*”].

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

policies “help with housing, medical care, government jobs, and tuition waivers and subsidies.”<sup>25</sup> In addition to “incentives” for inter-ethnic couples and their children, the State also detains family members of individuals who refuse an inter-ethnic marriage.<sup>26</sup>

5. China has also targeted the Uyghur Region with birth control policies, including forced sterilisation, forced IUD placement, and other birth prevention measures.<sup>27</sup> Testimony from many women reveals that Chinese authorities have enforced IUD placements, forced sterilisations, and punished Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim peoples with “internment” or “imprisonment” for violating family planning policies.<sup>28</sup>
6. Government documents from two Uyghur counties reveal plans for mass female sterilisations that target between 14% to 34% of “married women of childbearing age,” and evidence suggests those plans are being carried out successfully.<sup>29</sup> Research shows that between 2015 to 2018 in the Uyghur Region, women had “7.8 times more net added IUDs per capita than the national average.”<sup>30</sup> In 2018, the Uyghur Region had the “highest net IUD placements of any region in China”, despite comprising only 1.8% of the population.<sup>31</sup>
7. China is forcibly separating families through forced labour programs, “education” centres, and boarding school policies targeting Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim people.<sup>32</sup> However, with around 3 million Uyghur and other Turkic and Muslim people in detention in the Uyghur Region, there are serious concerns about the effects on the children of detained parents.<sup>33</sup> Beginning in 2017, the Chinese government has utilised “state-run, highly securitised ‘child welfare guidance centres’, boarding schools, or de facto orphanages to confine Uyghur children full-time”.<sup>34</sup> According to first-hand testimony, children cannot leave the boarding facilities and have been taken from family members who should be their legal guardians.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> *Break Their Lineage*, *supra* note 4; R. *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 4, at 18-20; *Forced Marriage*, *supra* note 20.

<sup>27</sup> *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 4, at 18-20, 28-29. *Break Their Lineage*, *supra* note 4; *Forced Marriage*, *supra* note 20.

<sup>28</sup> *OHCHR Report*, *supra* note 2 at ¶ 111; The Autonomous Regional Government forced Zumret Dawut to undergo a sterilization procedure in addition to paying a fine for her third child and after serving time in detention in part for giving birth to a third child. Dawut, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Zumret-Dawut.pdf>; During Ziyawudun’s detention, she witnessed all women under 50 being forced to undergo sterilization procedures or have IUDs inserted. Tursunay Ziyawudun, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 12, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT-211111-Tursunay-Ziyawudun.pdf>. Rouzi also had to choose between undergoing a sterilization procedure or an IUD insertion in 2015. Guzhauer Rouzi, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 3-4, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/UTFW2-001-Guzhanuer-Rouzi.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 4, at 31-33.

<sup>30</sup> A. Zenz, *Sterilizations, IUDs, and Mandatory Birth Control: The CCP’s Campaign to Suppress Uyghur Birthrates in Xinjiang*, THE JAMESTOWN FOUND., Jul. 21, 2020, at 14.

<sup>31</sup> *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 4, at 32.

<sup>32</sup> *Xinjiang Children separated from families*, HUM. RTS. WATCH (Sept. 5, 2019), <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/09/15/china-xinjiang-children-separated-families> [hereinafter *Children Separated*].

<sup>33</sup> Kirby, *Concentration Camps and Forced Labor: China’s Repression of the Uighurs*, explained, VOX (Last updated Sep. 25, 2020), <https://www.vox.com/2020/7/28/21333345/uighurs-china-internment-camps-forced-labor-xinjiang> [hereinafter Kirby, *Concentration Camps*]; *Break Their Lineage*, *supra* note 4; *Children Separated*, *supra* note 29; Sigal, *China’s Jaw-Dropping Family Separation Policy*, THE ATLANTIC (Sep. 4, 2018), <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2018/09/china-internment-camps-uighur-muslim-children/569062/>.

<sup>34</sup> *The Uyghur Genocide*, *supra* note 4, at 34-35.

<sup>35</sup> A former police officer in China, Wang Leizhan, testified that the conditions in the state-run schools in the Uyghur Region were “extremely bad” and the children “had no summer or winter holidays as they live in those schools”. Leizhan, *Uyghur Tribunal Witness Statement*, 10-11, <https://uyghurtribunal.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/UT211116-Wang-Leizhan.pdf>. Tursun shared that when escaping to Turkey while pregnant with her 6<sup>th</sup> child, she had to leave 4 of her children behind with her parents and her husband in Kashgar. Her husband was arrested, and the children were taken from their grandparents and separated. Tursun has since seen a video of her daughter at the Hoten orphanage camp, but she does not know what has happened to her other children.

**Suggested questions:**

**Can the Government explain how the practice of incentivized interethnic marriages complies with the right to choose a spouse and to enter marriage only with free and full consent guaranteed in the Convention?**

**Can the Government provide information about the process by which it is determined that no guardians are available for children before placing them in state-run boarding schools?**

**Can the government release disaggregated statistics on birth rates among Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities?**