

# Human Rights Watch

## Torture, Former Combatants, Political Prisoners, Terror Suspects, & Terrorists

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/01/10/saudi-arabia-imminent-deportation-uyghur-detainees>

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Two Men Face Forced Return to Persecution in China

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(Beirut) [Saudi](#) authorities are apparently preparing to deport two Muslim [Uyghurs](#) back to China, where they are at serious risk of arbitrary detention and torture, Human Rights Watch said today. Saudi authorities have held the men arbitrarily since November 2020 without charge or trial.

An informed source told Human Rights Watch that on January 3, 2022, a Saudi official told one of the detainees, Nurmemet Rozi (Nuermaimaiti on his Chinese passport), 46, that he should be mentally prepared to be deported to China in a few days. The Turkey-based daughter of the other man, Hemdullah Abduweli (Aimidoula Waili on his Chinese passport), 54, a religious scholar, [posted a video on social media](#) in Arabic stating that her father and Rozi are at imminent risk of deportation, appealing for Saudi Arabia to allow them to return to Turkey where they were residents. The two men are currently held in al-Dhahban Mabathith (intelligence) prison north of Jeddah.

If Saudi Arabia deports these two Uyghur men, it will be sending a clear message that it stands arm-in-arm with the Chinese government and its crimes against humanity targeting Turkic Muslims, said [Michael Page](#), deputy Middle East director at Human Rights Watch. Deporting people to places where they would face arbitrary detention, torture, or worse, risks further tarnishing Saudi Arabia's global human rights image.

In late 2020, Human Rights Watch said that the Saudi authorities should [immediately clarify the status](#) of Abduweli and Rozi and disclose the basis of their detentions. Abduweli arrived in Saudi Arabia in February 2020 to perform a religious pilgrimage, a Uyghur activist told Human Rights Watch. He had been in hiding since he gave a speech to the Uyghur community there in which he encouraged Uyghurs and Muslims to pray about conditions in China's Xinjiang region and to fight back the Chinese invaders using weapons, said another source who spoke to Abduweli.

In early November 2020, Abduweli spoke to [Middle East Eye](#), a London-based online news outlet, saying he feared that Chinese authorities had sent a request to Saudi Arabia to detain and deport him. Middle East Eye posted photos of Abduweli's Chinese passport, Turkish residency card, and Saudi visa information.

Abduweli Ayup, a Uyghur activist in contact with Saudi Arabia's Uyghur community, said that he had previously documented five cases in which Saudi Arabia forcibly deported Uyghurs back to China in 2017 and 2018.

Uyghurs are Turkic-speakers, most of whom are Muslims, who live in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in China's northwest. The Chinese government has [long been hostile](#) to many expressions of Uyghur identity and imposed wide-ranging controls including religious restrictions over daily life in Xinjiang.

Since late 2016, the Chinese government has [dramatically escalated](#) repression in Xinjiang as part of ostensible counterterrorism efforts, subjecting the region's 13 million Turkic Muslims to forced political indoctrination, [mass surveillance](#), and severe movement restrictions. An estimated one million of them have been held in [political education camps](#). These abuses, committed in a widespread and systematic manner, amount to the [crimes against humanity](#) of unlawful imprisonment; persecution; enforced disappearance; torture; murder; and inhumane acts such as forced labor and sexual violence, Human Rights Watch said.

Much of this repression targets Uyghurs' [religious practices](#). Uyghurs are detained and prosecuted for studying the Quran, going on pilgrimages without state approval, wearing religious clothing, and what the authorities have called abnormal thoughts or behavior that express excessive religious fervor. An estimated [16,000 mosques in Xinjiang](#), or 65 percent of the total, have been destroyed or damaged as a result of government policies since 2017.

On a visit to China in February 2019, Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the countrys de facto ruler, appeared to endorse Chinese government policies in Xinjiang. Chinas Xinhua official news[agency quoted Mohammed bin Salman stating](#), We respect and support China's rights to take counter-terrorism and de-extremism measures to safeguard national security. Saudi Arabia[endorsed](#) joint letters in support of Chinas policies in Xinjiang at the United Nations in 2019 and again in 2020.

The Chinese governments record of arbitrary detention, torture, and enforced disappearance of Uyghurs, as well as the absence of judicial independence and due process, raises serious concerns that if deported to China, Abduweli and Rozi will be at grave risk of torture and other ill-treatment.

Under the customary international law principle of nonrefoulement and as a party to the UN Convention against Torture, Saudi Arabia is obligated to ensure that no one in its custody is forcibly sent to a place where they would risk being subjected to persecution, torture, or other serious human rights violations.

In recent years, there have been several incidents of Uyghurs being forcibly returned to China in violation of international law. In July 2017, Egypt detained 62 Uyghurs and[deported](#) at least 12 to China. In August 2015, Thailand forcibly returned 220 Uyghurs to China. In December 2012, Malaysia deported six Uyghurs to China. In all cases, those returned appear to have been forcibly disappeared. Human Rights Watch has been unable to obtain any further information from Thai, Malaysian, or Chinese governments as to the deportees whereabouts or well-being.

The Saudi leader Mohammed bin Salmans apparent endorsement of Chinas persecution of Uyghurs is bad enough, but his government should not play a direct role in it by deporting back Uyghur men to possible arbitrary detention and torture, Page said.

Repression Under Saudi Crown Prince Tarnishes Reforms

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