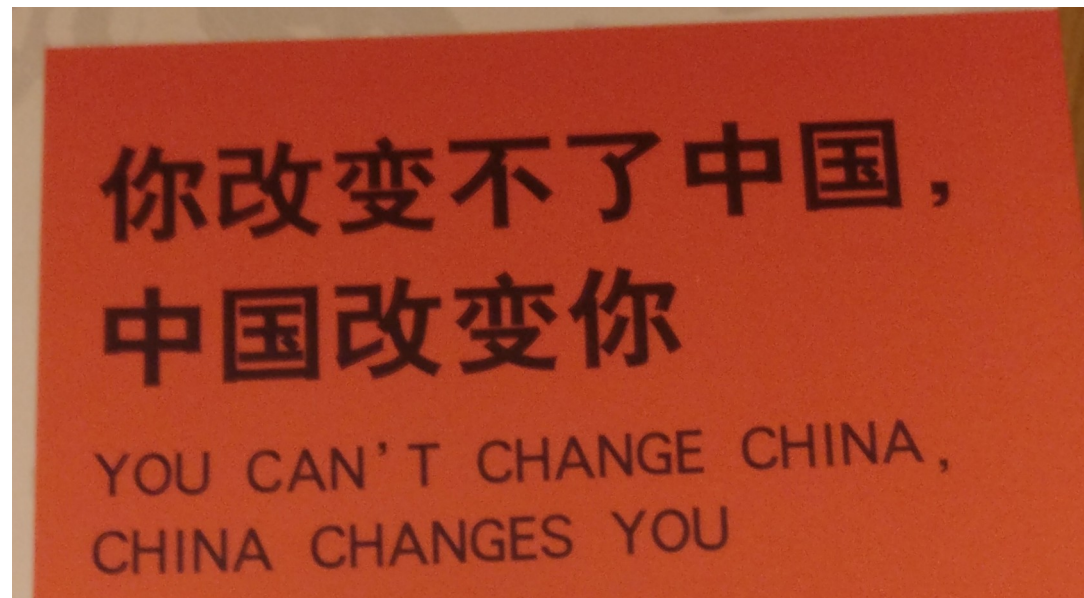




China und seine nationalen Minderheiten

Jürgen Kurz, Gründungsmitglied Bündnis 90/DIE GRÜNEN

Wer ist Jürgen Kurz ?

1979 Mitbegründer der Partei DIE GRÜNEN in Trier

1980 Gründer des grünen Kreisverbandes im Kreis Mayen - Koblenz

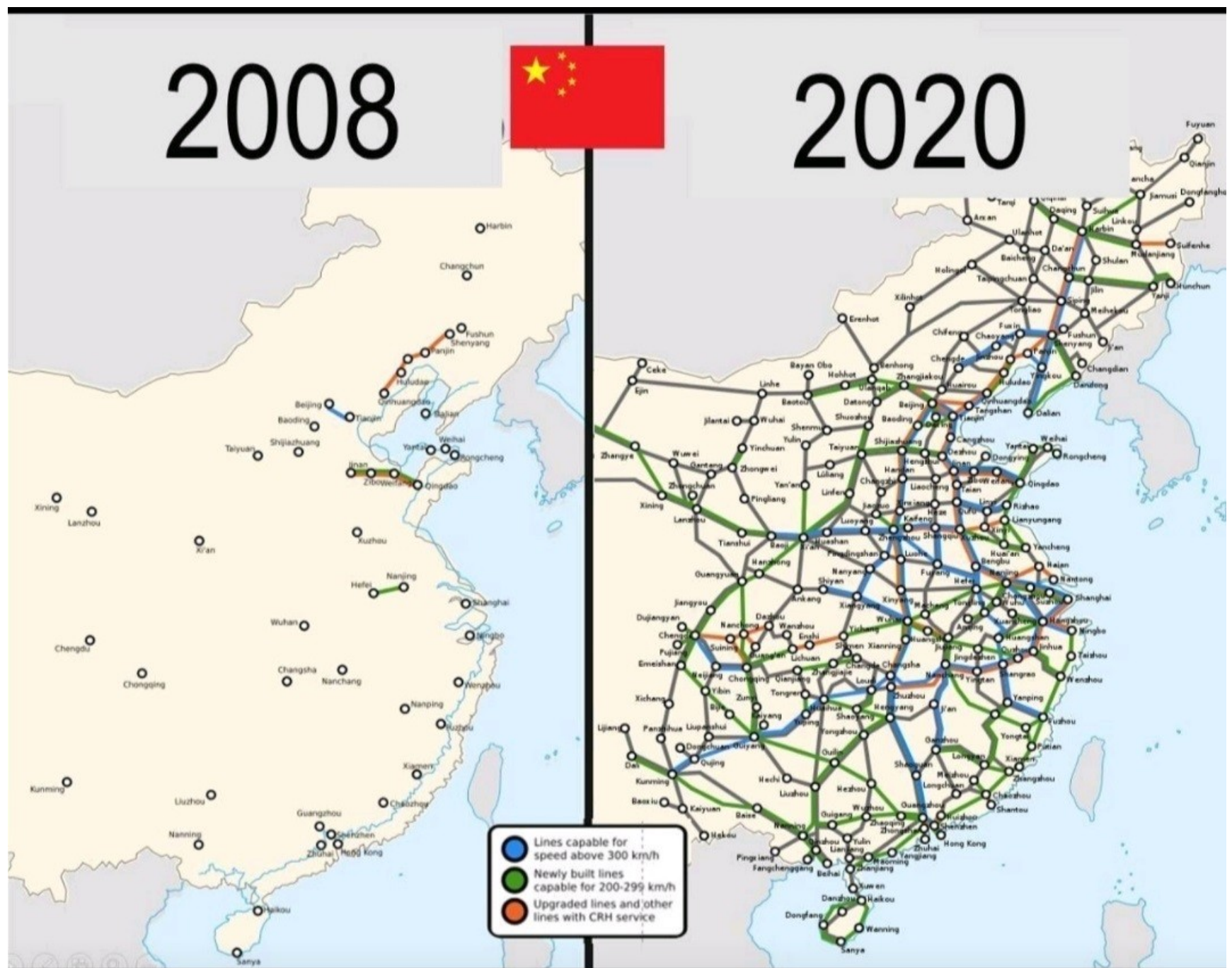
1984 – 2004 Mitglied und Fraktionssprecher der GRÜNEN im Kreistag MYK

1992 – 1996 Mitglied im Landesvorstand von Bündnis 90/DIE GRÜNEN

2003 – April 2024 GM eines mittelständischen High Tech Unternehmens
(Hidden Champion) in Shanghai für das er 2003 die Business Lizenz in China
erworben hat.

Seit 1980 Mitarbeiter des Unternehmens mit Sitz im Kreis Ahrweiler/RLP

Seit 2011 verheiratet mit einer Han Chinesin aus der XUAR (Xinjiang Uigur
Autonomes Region)



Entwicklung des High Speed Schienen Netzes in China

Die Welt aus Sicht der Chinesen



中国

Zhong

Guo

Wo ist das Zentrum
dieser Welt?

China - Europa

	China	EU
Einwohner	1,4 Mrd.	746 Mio.
Flaeche	9,6 Mio qkm	10,5 Mio qkm
Provinzen/Laender	31	48
BSP 1980	305 Mrd USD	
BSP 2005	2.308 Mrd. USD	13.267 Mrd. Euro
BSP 2023	17.734 Mrd. USD	14.447 Mrd. Euro

Die Volksrepublik China ist hinter den USA die zweitgrößte, beziehungsweise gemessen an der Kaufkraftparität seit 2016 die größte Volkswirtschaft der Welt

China, Land der Superlativen - Geographie



22 Provinzen

4 direkt verwaltete Städte
Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin,
Chongqing

5 Selbstverwaltete Gebiete
Tibet, Ningxia, Innere
Mongolei, Guangxi und
XUAR Xinjiang Uyghur
Autonomomes Region

2 Sonderverwaltungszone,
Macau und Hongkong

Taiwan

China Constitution Article 4

(1) All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity, and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited.

The state helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.

(2) Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

(3) The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs.

Die politischen Angriffe auf Xinjiang

4 wesentliche Vorwürfe hauptsächlich aus den USA und Australien zur XUAR

- Genozid an den Uiguren, zwangsweise Organentnahme...
- Kultureller Genozid
- Errichten von Konzentrationslagern zur Umerziehung der Bevölkerung und ausüben willkürlicher Zwangsmaßnahmen gegen uigurische Personen
- Herstellung von Produkten unter Zwangsarbeit (PVC und Solarindustrie)

Der Bachelet Report über den Zeitraum 2017 - 2019



Am 31.8.2022, am letzten Tag Ihrer Amtszeit hat Michelle Bachelet, damalige High Commissioner für Menschenrechte, den lange erwarteten Report über Xinjiang vorgelegt.

Vorwurf:
Es gab in der Zeit von 2017 – 2019 „serious human rights violations“

Trotzdem waren die westlicher Kritiker sehr unzufrieden.

OHCHR Assessment of human rights concerns in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China

1

Government's application of counter-terrorism and counter-“extremism” strategies. The implementation of these strategies, and associated policies in XUAR has led to interlocking patterns of severe and undue restrictions on a wide range of human rights. These patterns of restrictions are characterized by a discriminatory component, as the underlying acts often directly or indirectly affect Uyghur and other predominantly Muslim communities.

144. These human rights violations, as documented in this assessment, flow from a domestic “anti-terrorism law system” that is deeply problematic from the perspective of international human rights norms and standards. It contains vague, broad and open-ended concepts that leave wide discretion to officials to interpret and apply broad investigative, preventive and coercive powers, in a context of limited safeguards and scant independent oversight. This framework, which is vulnerable to discriminatory application, has in practice led to the large-scale arbitrary deprivation of liberty of members of Uyghur and other predominantly Muslim communities in XUAR in so-called VETC and other facilities, at least between 2017 and 2019. Even if the VETC system has since been reduced in scope or wound up, as the Government has claimed, the laws and policies that underpin it remain in place. There appears to be a parallel trend of an increased number and length of imprisonments occurring through criminal justice processes, suggesting that the focus of deprivation of liberty detentions has shifted towards imprisonment, on purported grounds of counter-terrorism and counter-“extremism”.

Genozid oder kultureller Genozid an den Uiguren ?

Was gab es nicht?

Im kompletten Bachelet Bericht kommt nicht einmal der Begriff Genozid vor.
Auch den Begriff kultureller Genozid gibt es nicht.

Was wurde sonst noch fest gestellt?

„This Human rights violations... flow from a domestic anti terrorism law system that is deeply problematic from the perspective of international human right norms and standards“

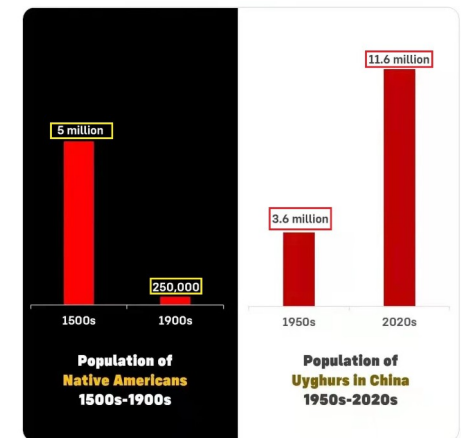
Die Fakten zur Entwicklung der uigurischen Bevölkerung:

Bevölkerungsentwicklung in Xinjiang 2011 - 2019

Angaben in Mio. Ew

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	22,25	22,53	22,85	23,25	23,85	24,8	25,2	25,59
Uiguren	10,2	10,52	10,79	10,99	11,22	11,41	11,5	11,56

Quelle Tianshannet, Juni 2021



Konzentrationslager, Zwangsmassnahmen ?

Das am meisten entwickelte Narrativ im Westen - befeuert von AI Reports und dem Uigurischen Worldcongress (East Turkestan Independent Movement).

Amnesty International interviewed 55 people who had been detained in internment camps and later released. All of them had been arbitrarily detained for what appears to be, by all reasonable standards, entirely lawful conduct; that is, without having committed any internationally recognized criminal offence. The internment camp detention process appears to be operating outside the scope of the Chinese criminal justice system or other domestic law. According to government documents and statements by government officials, applying criminal procedure would be inappropriate

Amnesty International interviewed many former detainees who were tortured or subjected to other ill-treatment during interrogations or punishments in internment camps. Amnesty also interviewed many former detainees who witnessed the torture or other ill-treatment of other detainees or who spoke with other detainees – usually their cellmates – who informed them that they had been tortured or otherwise ill-treated during interrogations or as punishment.

128 people were interviewed for this report: 55 former detainees of internment camps in Xinjiang (39 men and 16 women), 15 other witnesses who lived in or visited Xinjiang since 2017, and 68 family members of people from Xinjiang who are currently missing or detained. The majority of the interviewees were Kazakh, a minority were Uyghurs, and a small number were Kyrgyz or Han Chinese.

**“LIKE WE WERE
ENEMIES IN A WAR”**

CHINA'S MASS INTERNMENT, TORTURE AND
PERSECUTION OF MUSLIMS IN XINJIANG



Was in westlichen Berichten keine Rolle spielt

- China hat in Xinjiang im Kampf gegen den separatistischen Terrorismus offenbar auch dessen vermutete Ursachen weitgehend beseitigt.
- Neben harten Polizeimaßnahmen investiert China große Summen in die parallel verlaufende Armutsbekämpfung. Dazu gehört eine Bildungsoffensive einschließlich der Vermittlung von betriebswirtschaftlichem Knowhow und der signifikante Ausbau der Infrastruktur!
- Ein Schwerpunkt der vergangenen 10 Jahre waren die mit allen Mitteln geführten Antiterror Operationen unter den rechtlichen Rahmenbedingungen in China ,– abschreckende Strafen sind noch immer ein wichtiges Element zum Erreichen sozialer Harmonie.
- Sichtbar das systematisch, erfolgreich durchgeführte Armutsbekämpfungs- und Ausbildungsprogramm, das von fast allen muslimischen Ländern auch als intelligente Vorbeugung gegen Extremismus angesehen wird und zur sozialen und gesellschaftlichen Stabilisierung beigetragen hat. Diese Maßnahmen kann heutzutage jeder Reisende vor Ort selbst anschauen und bewerten!

Vergleiche im Antiterrorkampf bis ca. 2019!

Afghanistan		Xinjiang (XUAR)
Einmarsch ausländischer Truppen, Aufteilung des Landes in 4 Verwaltungsbereiche		54 verschiedene Ethnien, mit 2 Hauptgruppen Uigur und Han. Beibehaltung des Autonomie Status.
Erzwungene demokratischen Wahlen mit dem Versuch eine Demokratie zu implementieren (One person one vote) - Nationbuilding		Errichtung eines Xinjiang Productions and Construction Corps XPCC unter direkter Kontrolle der Zentralregierung mit weitreichenden Befugnissen in Xinjiang (z.B. Gefängnisverwaltung, Infrastruktur Planung)
Begrenzte militärische Präsenz ohne direkte Verbindung zur Bevölkerung (Sprach- und Kulturbarriere) https://youtu.be/SjfuyKMgl7s		Ausbau eines dichten polizeilichen Kontrollsystems (mit lokalen Kräften, keine Einmischung von außen !) mit teilweise Bewegungseinschränkungen für Zielgruppen
USA:	Kosten: mehr al 2 Bln. USD	Einsatz moderner Technik zum aufzeichnen von Bewegungsprofilen

Vergleiche im Antiterrorkampf !

Afghanistan	Xinjiang (XUAR)
2021: Frauenrechte entsprechend Sharia Law	Frauenrechte entsprechend westlichem Standard
Letzter Terroranschlag: 12.9.2024	Letzter Terroranschlag: Dezember 2016
Opfer: (Daten von AP am 17.8.2021) Mehr als 7.400 tote Militärs 66.000 afghanische Polizisten und Soldaten Mehr als 51.000 Taliban Mehr als 47.000 Zivilisten 444 Entwicklungshelfer 72 Journalisten	Opferdaten liegen nicht vor, sind aber deutlich geringer als in Afghanistan Hauptstrategie: durch Ausbildung und Armutsbekämpfung Extremismus zu vermeiden: Investition in Infrastruktur Angebot für individuelle Ausbildung und Errichtung von Vocational Education Centers in allen Regionen
BSP pro Kopf 2022 ca. 420 USD	BSP pro Kopf 2023 ca. 8400 USD

Akesu – Den Terror überwunden ...



Propaganda auf höchstem Niveau ?

June 2022

Laura T. Murphy, Jim Vallette, Nyrola Elimä

BUILT ON REPRESS

PVC Building Materials' Reliance on Uyghur Forced Labour
Environmental Abuses in the



The Australian Strategic Uyghurs for Sale Scholarly Analysis or Strategic

Jaq James



CO-WEST-PRO
CONSULTANCY

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Uyghur Forced Labour and
Global Solar Supply Chains



LAURA T. MURPHY & NYROLA ELIMÄ

Sheffield
Hallam
University

Helena Kennedy
Centre for
International Justice

Zwangsarbeit ? Article 42 Work

Article 42 Work

(1) Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right as well as the duty to work.

(2) Using various channels, the state creates conditions for employment, strengthens labor protection, improves working conditions, and, on the basis of expanded production, increases remuneration for work and social benefits.

(3) Work is the glorious duty of every able-bodied citizen. All working people in State-owned enterprises and in urban and rural economic collectives should perform their tasks with an attitude consonant with their status as masters of the country. The State promotes socialist labor emulation, and commends and rewards model and advanced workers. The State encourages citizens to take part in voluntary labor.

(4) The state provides necessary vocational training to citizens before they are employed.

Was ist mit den Menschenrechten ?

Human Rights Charta

Article 23

Was spielt in westlichen Diskussionen zur Einhaltung der Menschenrechte eine Rolle ?

- Freie Rede
- Freie Wahlen nach westlichem System (One Person one vote)
- Übergriffe staatlicher Institutionen

Was spielt eine untergeordnete Rolle ?

- Arbeitsbeschaffung
- Armutsbekämpfung
- Gesundheitsschutz (CoVid - 19)

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Was sehen die Menschen im Osten anders ?

„In the abstract, American relationships are less complex, but interpersonal interactions are also less deep. At the core of American life is the protection of the private sphere. So few people like it when others intrude too much, or intrude too much on others.

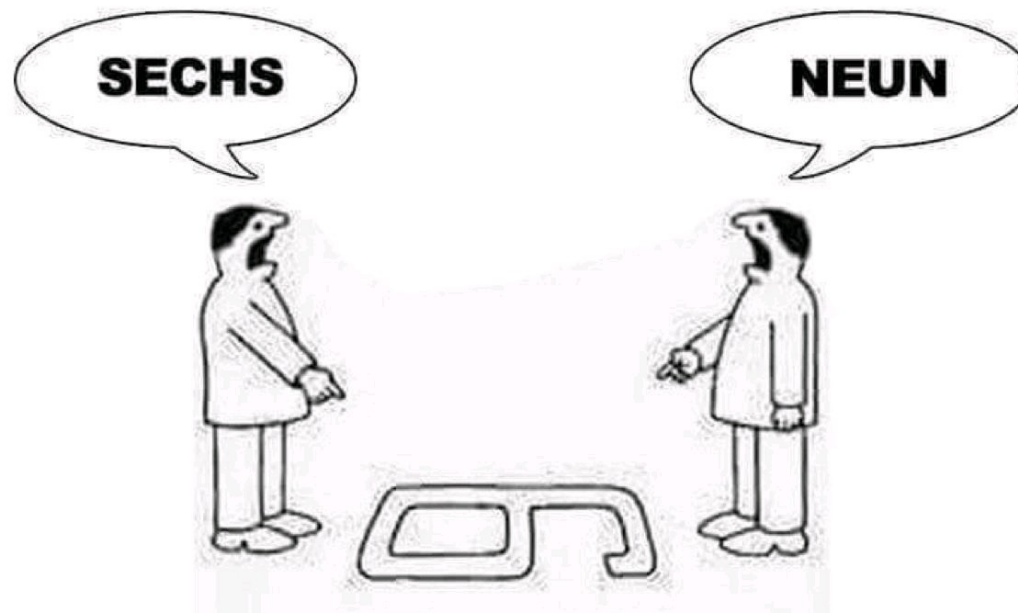
This is different from Eastern cultures.“

Huning, Wang; Qi, Zhou. America against America, 1992, (p. 215).



Wang Huning ist seit November 2012 Mitglied des Politbüros der Kommunistischen Partei Chinas. Politischer Berater und Redenschreiber der KP-Generalsekretäre Jiang Zemin und Hu Jintao

Der Blickwinkel macht's



Nur weil du recht hast, heißt das
nicht, dass ich unrecht habe.
Du hast bloß das Leben noch
nicht von meiner Seite gesehen.

Geht es wirklich um die Rechte der Uiguren?

Spielen die Menschenrechte der chinesischen Muslime eine Rolle für die USA und den Westen ?

EMERGING MARKETS MARCH 26, 2021 / 2:42 AM / UPDATED 2 YEARS AGO

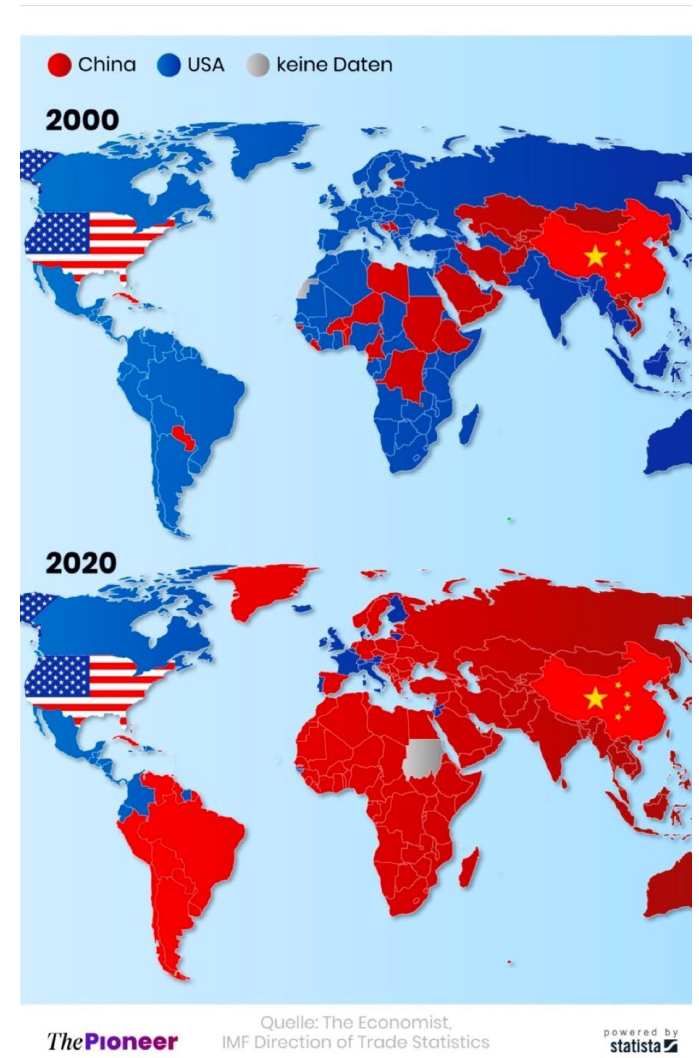
Biden says China won't surpass U.S. as global leader on his watch

By Jarrett Renshaw, Andrea Shalal, Michael Martina

4 MIN READ



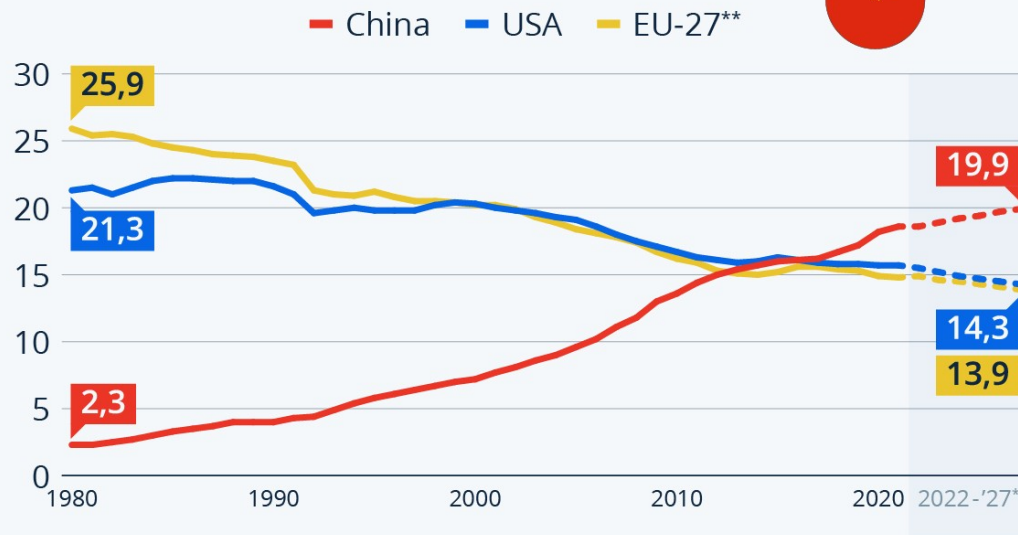
WASHINGTON (Reuters) - U.S. President Joe Biden on Thursday said he would prevent China from passing the United States to become the most powerful country in the world, vowing to invest heavily to ensure America prevails in the race between the world's two largest economies.



Chinas unaufhaltsamer Aufstieg

Chinas Aufstieg zur Wirtschaftsmacht Nr. 1

Anteil am kaufkraftbereinigten globalen Bruttoinlandsprodukt (BIP)



* Prognose (Stand: Oktober 2022)

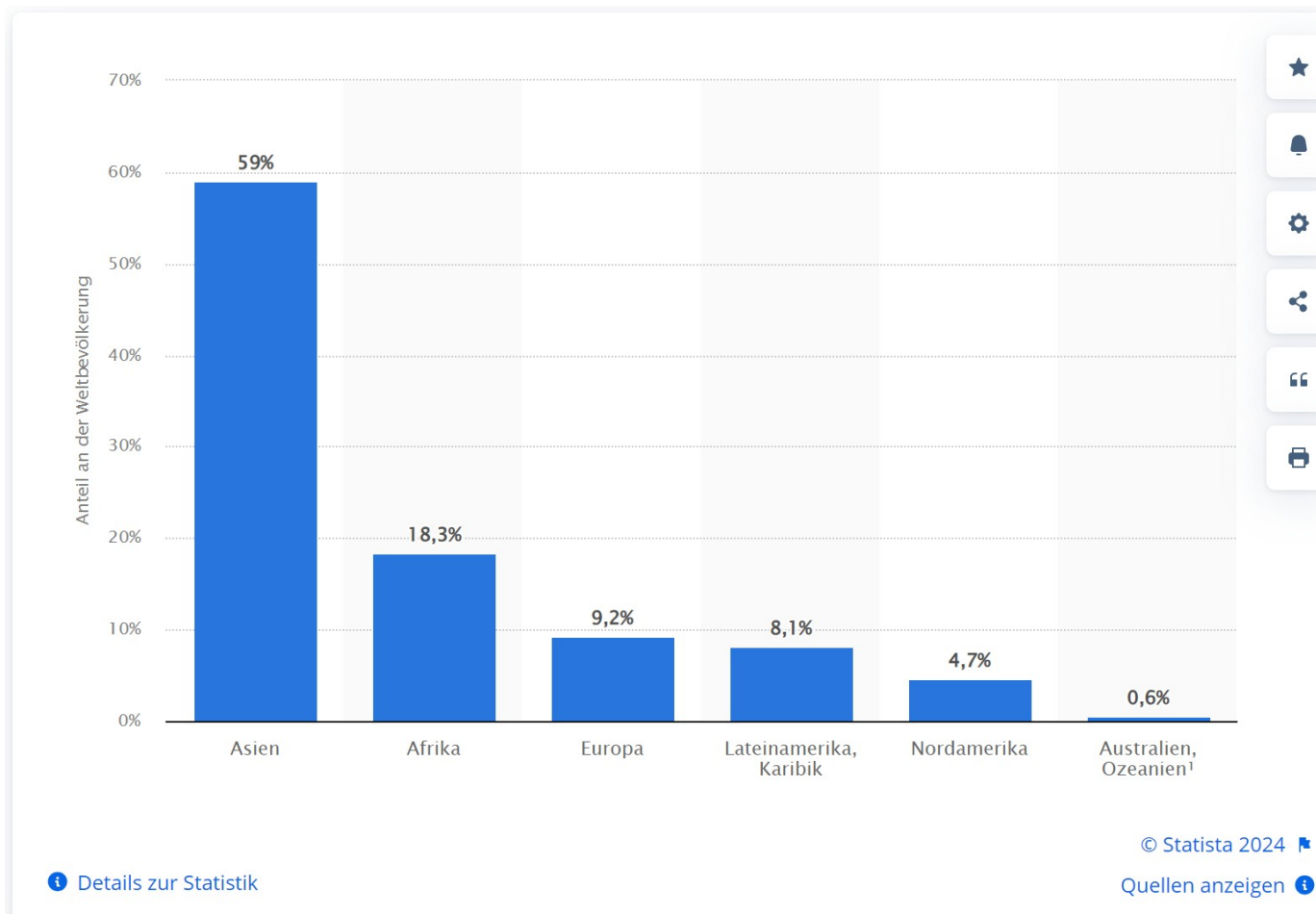
** Angaben beziehen sich für alle Jahre auf die heutigen Mitgliedstaaten der EU

Quelle: IWF



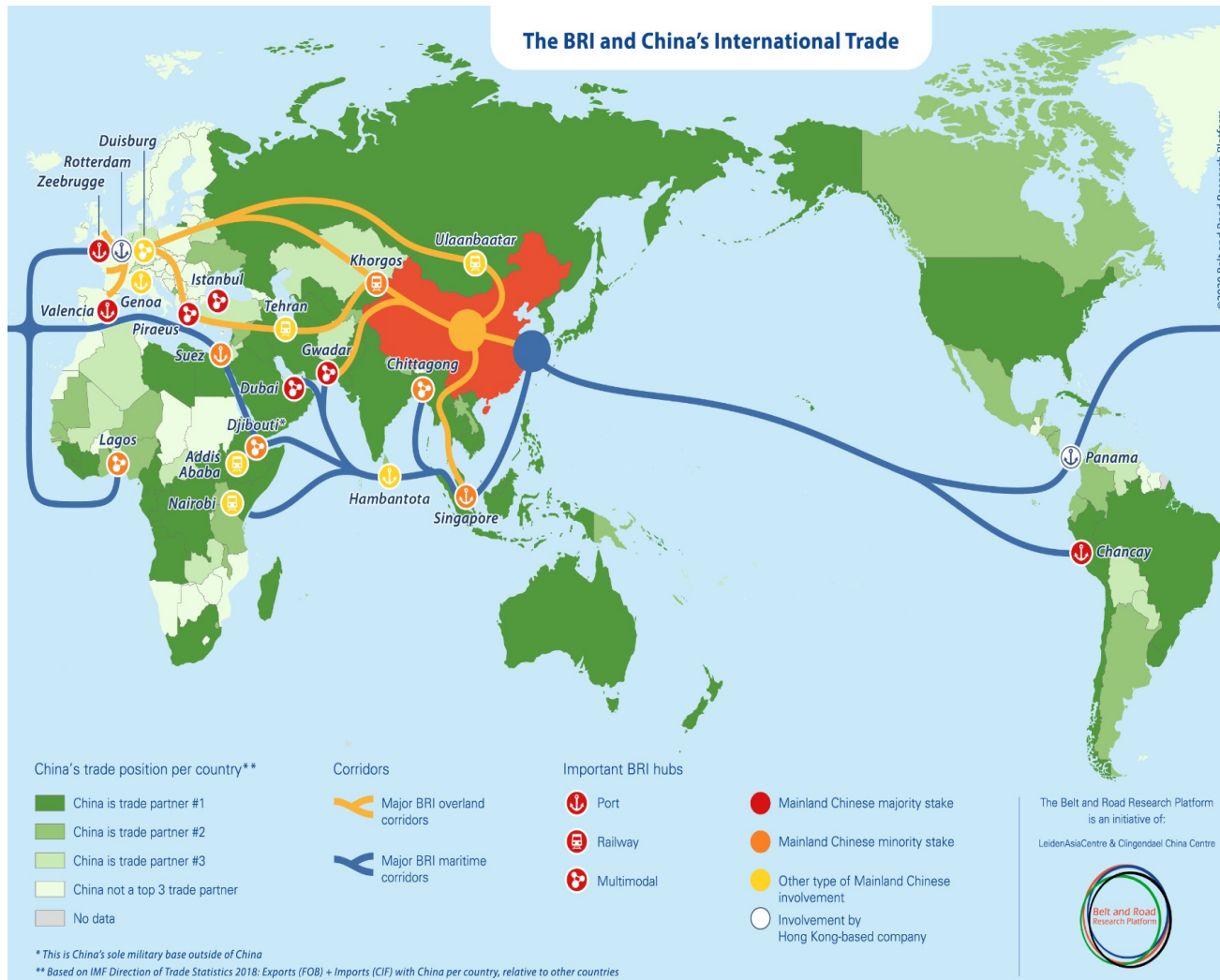
statista

Wie sieht die Welt heute aus ?



Bevölkerung über
die Welt verteilt

BRI – Belt and Road Initiative

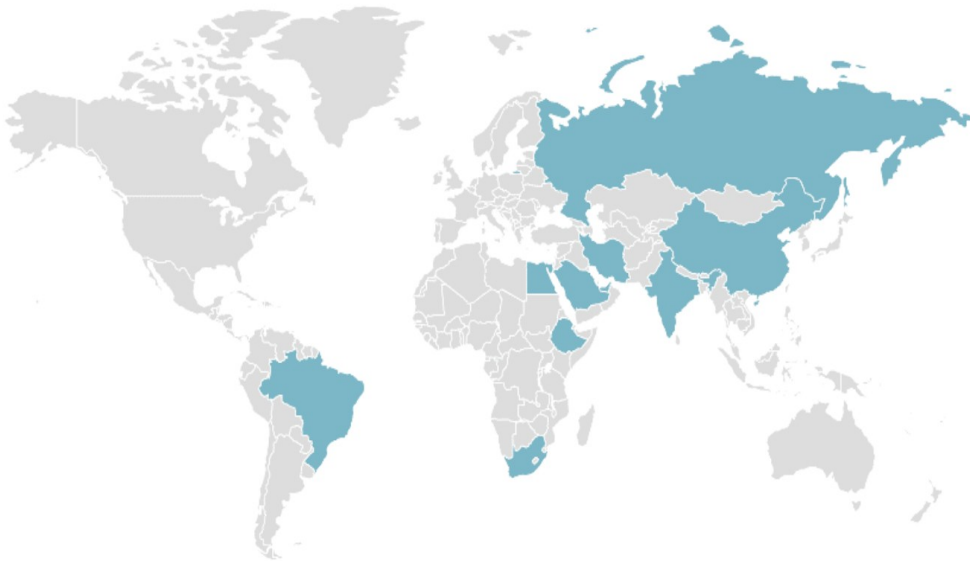


Chinese officials insist that the BRI is not a Chinese exclusive club nor a Chinese Marshal Plan or aid program. It is what it is called, “an initiative”, which means that every nation and economic power on the planet can participate and benefit from it. China alone is not capable of solving all economic problems in the world, and the technological and industrial potential in the industrial sector nations is crucial for fulfilling the goals of eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development in the world.

Map from the Belt and Road Research Platform 2018

BRICS

The actual 5 BRICS countries were all also members of the G20 ([group of the 20 most important industrialized and emerging countries](#)). Of the newly added countries, this only applies to Saudi Arabia.



- BRICS is covering 3.63 Bln people in 10 countries
- 45,3 % of world population
- Generating of ~27% of global gross domestic products

Country	Commencement	Population	Area
Brazil	2008	216.42 M	8,516,000 km²
China	2008	1,410.71 M	9,563,000 km²
Egypt	2024	112.72 M	1,001,000 km²
Ethiopia	2024	126.53 M	1,104,000 km²
India	2008	1,428.63 M	3,287,000 km²
Iran	2024	89.17 M	1,648,000 km²
Russia	2008	143.83 M	17,098,000 km²
Saudi Arabia	2024	36.95 M	2,150,000 km²
South Africa	2011	60.41 M	1,219,000 km²
United Arab Emirates	2024	9.52 M	84,000 km²

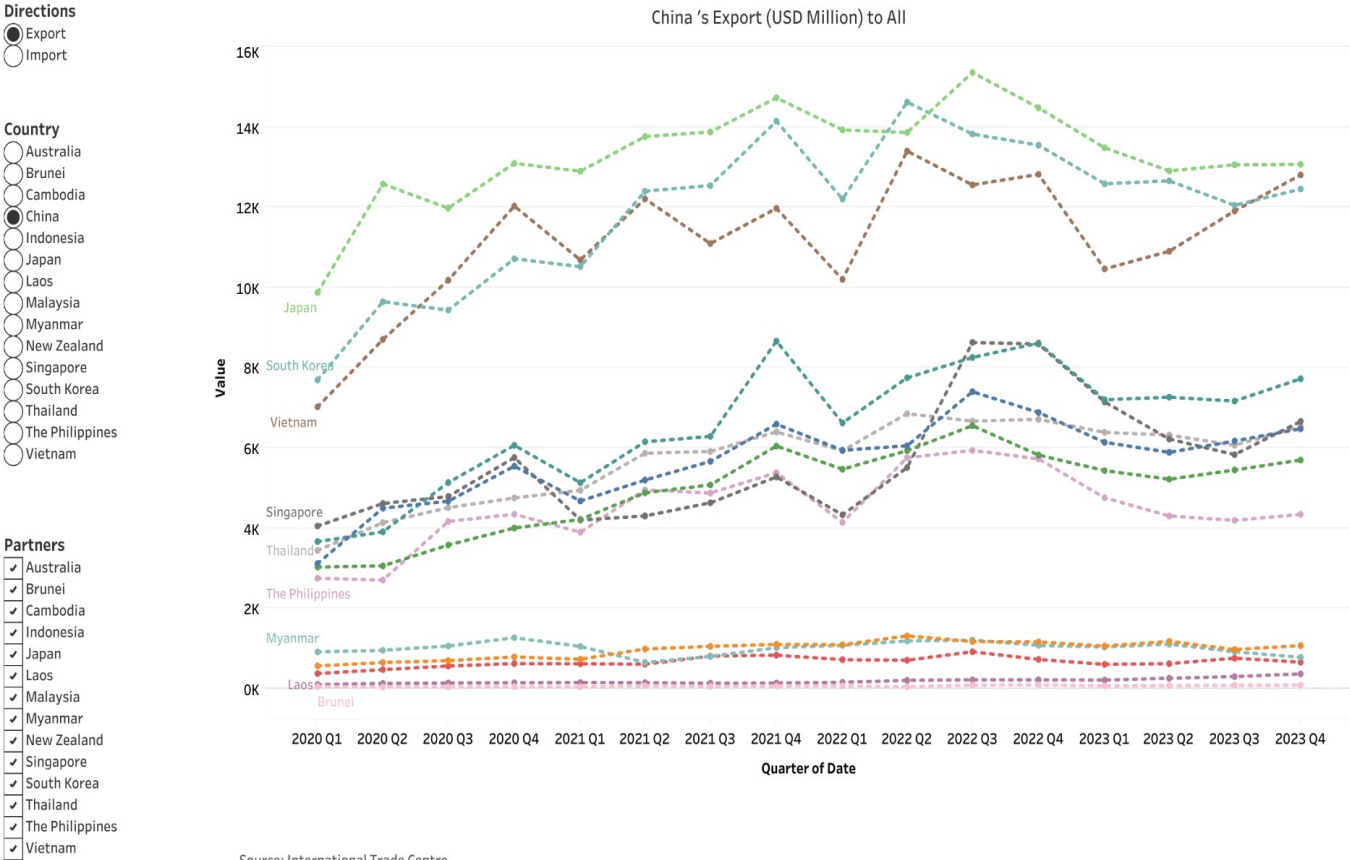
What is RCEP ?



The **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP** /'ɑːrseɪp/ **AR-sep**) is a **free trade agreement** among the Asia-Pacific countries of **Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam**.^[2] The 15 member countries account for about **30% of the world's population** (2.2 billion people) and **30% of global GDP** (\$29.7 trillion), making it the largest **trade bloc** in history.^[3] Signed in November 2020, RCEP is the first free trade agreement among the **largest economies in Asia**, including China, Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea.^[4]

India invited but not yet joining

Chinas Export to All RCEP countries



Notes:

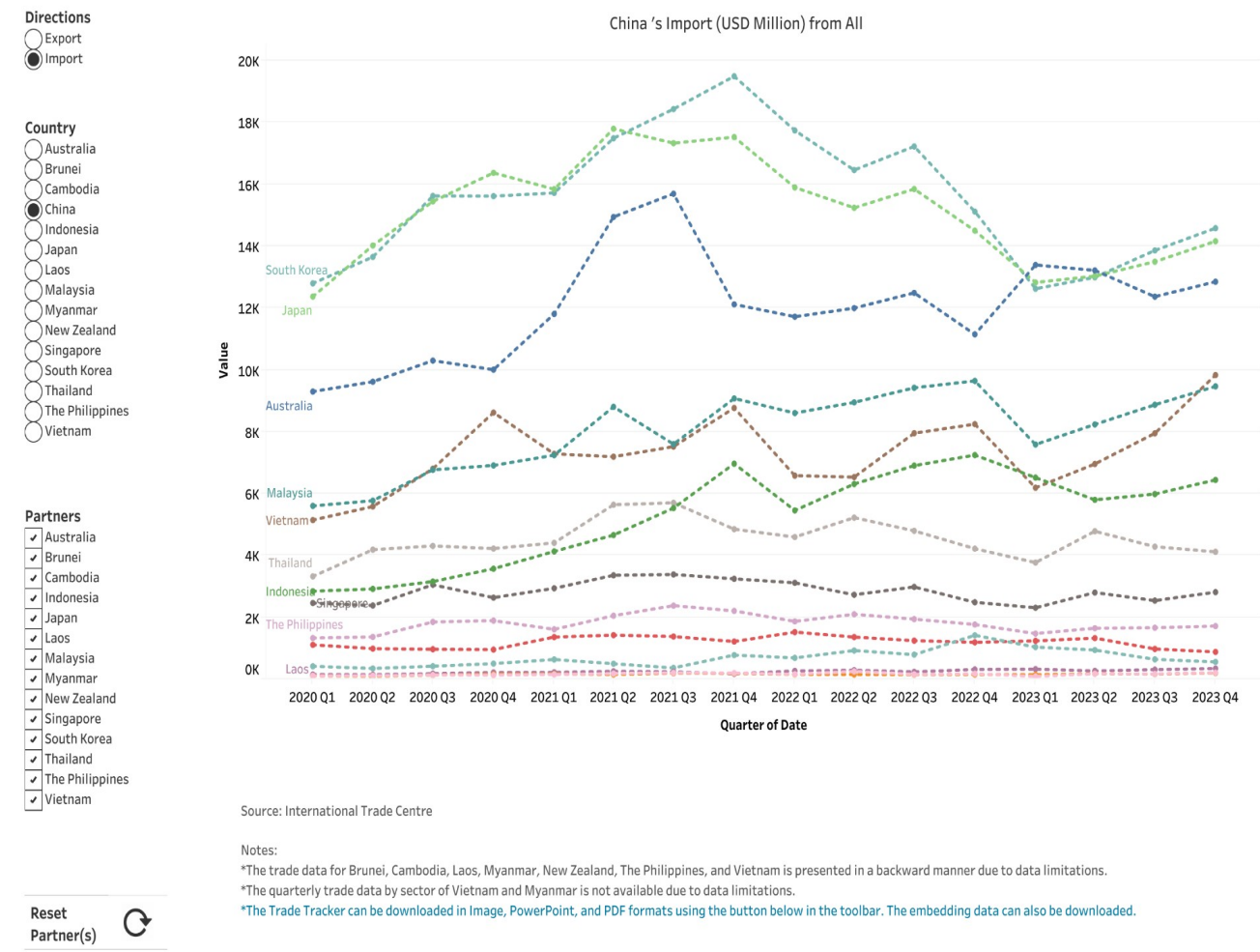
- *The trade data for Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, New Zealand, The Philippines, and Vietnam is presented in a backward manner due to data limitations.
- *The quarterly trade data by sector of Vietnam and Myanmar is not available due to data limitations.
- *The Trade Tracker can be downloaded in Image, PowerPoint, and PDF formats using the button below in the toolbar. The embedding data can also be downloaded.

It is expected to eliminate about 90% of the **tariffs** on imports between its signatories within 20 years of coming into force, and establish common rules for **e-commerce**, trade, and intellectual property

Reset
Partner(s)



Chinas Import from All RCEP countries



RCEP recognizes the importance of being inclusive, especially to enable SMEs leverage on the agreement and cope with challenges arising from globalization and trade liberalization. SMEs (including micro-enterprises) make up more than 90% of business establishments across all RCEP participating countries and are important to every country's endogenous development of their respective economy. At the same time, RCEP is committed to provide fair regional economic policies that mutually benefit both ASEAN and its FTA partners.

Wer kennt die SCO ?

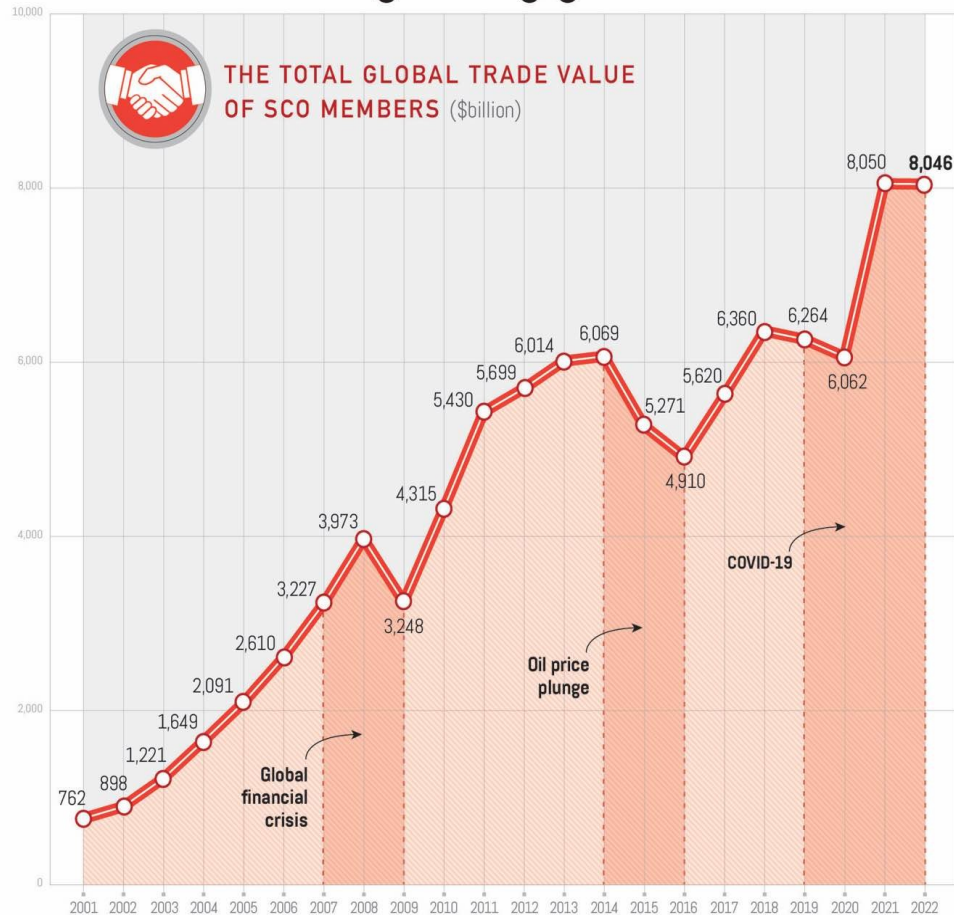


The **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** is a **Eurasian political, economic, international security and defence** organization established by China and Russia in 2001. It is the world's largest **regional organization** in terms of **geographic scope** and **population**, covering approximately 80% of the area of Eurasia^[3] and 40% of the world population. As of 2023, its combined **GDP** based on **PPP** was around 32% of the world's total.^[4]

The SCO is the successor to the **Shanghai Five**, formed in 1996 between the **People's Republic of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan**.^[5]

Was will die SCO erreichen ?

SCO members' growing global trade value



*India and Pakistan became full members of SCO in 2017, but their global trade values have been included since 2001.

Sources: China's General Administration of Customs, Trade Map

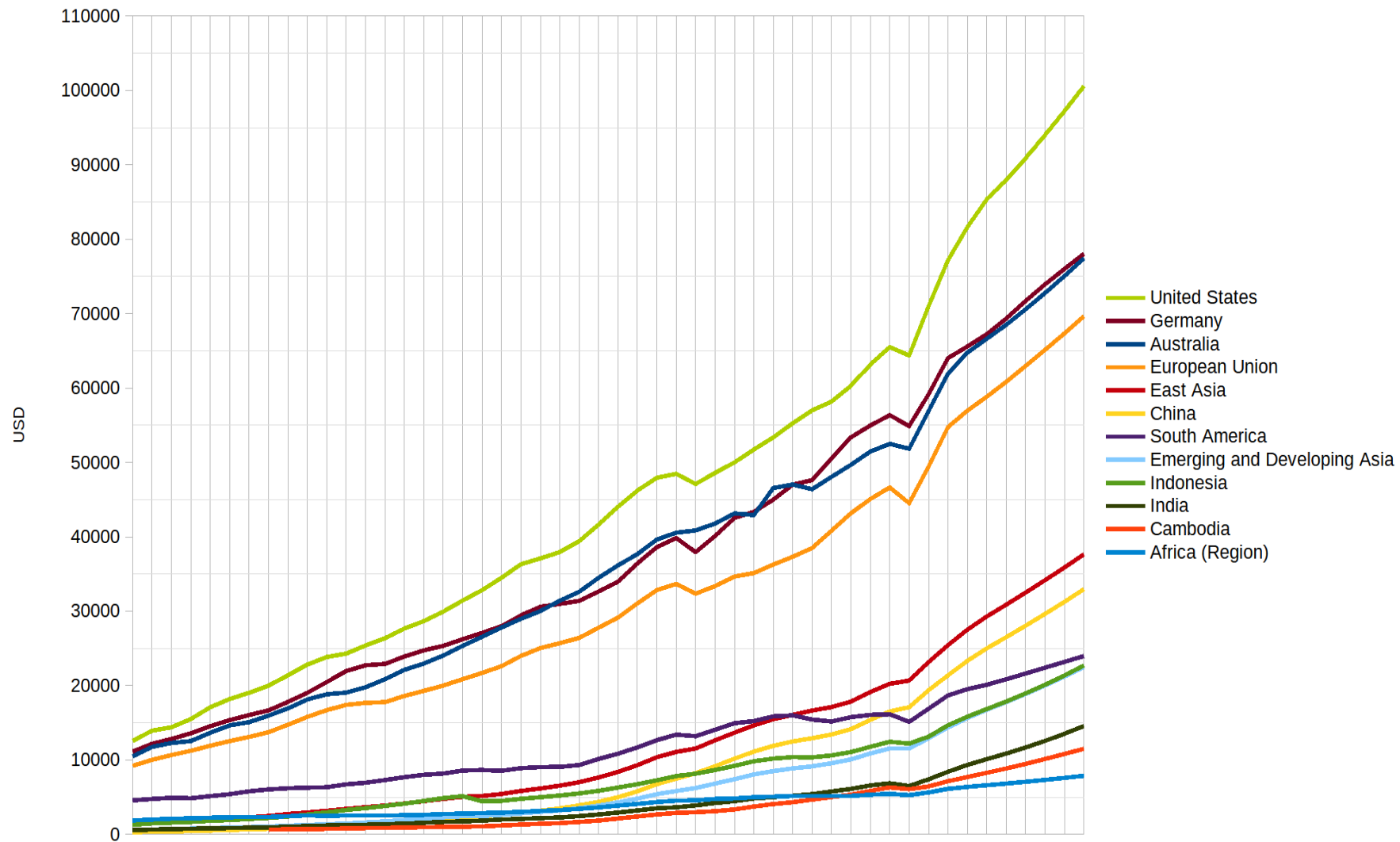
CGTN



The Shanghai cooperation organisation

As a long-term goal, the programme provides for the establishment of a free trade zone within the territory under the SCO member states; in the short run, it seeks to reinvigorate the process of creating favourable environment for trade and investment.

Development of GDP/Capita in USD from 1980 – 2029 (Purchasing power parity)



source:
imf.com

Meine Beobachtungen

- Chinas schneller Aufstieg macht Angst, weil er für westliche Staaten nach 200 Jahren kolonialer Herrschaft nicht absehbar war und man jetzt auf einmal, unvorbereitet vor einem fast übermächtigen Konkurrenten auf dem Weltmarkt steht.
- Wenn man China als eine große Version eines europäischen Landes betrachtet, dann kann man nur enttäuscht werden !
- Das China-Bild in westlichen Medien hat kaum was mit der realen Situation in China zu tun.
- China hat nicht vor sein Gesellschaftsmodell zu exportieren !
- China strebt nicht die Weltherrschaft an, es will nach 200 Jahren kolonialer Erfahrung eigenständig, unabhängig und frei seinen Weg gehen.
- Der vor wenigen Tagen von Draghi vorgelegte Bericht an die EU „The future of European Competitiveness“ kommt ca. 10 Jahre zu spät

Der Chinesische Traum



In modern time, to achieve the great revival of China, is the greatest 'China dream'.

The great revival of China is reflected in the national prosperity, national rejuvenation and the people's happiness.

To achieve it gradually and smoothly, we must stick to socialism with Chinese characteristics and believe in the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Our national spirit must be carried forward; National cohesion must be enhanced. The 'five-in-one construction' must be attached importance, i.e. the development of

politics, economy, culture, society, and ecological civilization.

Auf eine interessante Diskussion



**Ich freue mich auf die
Diskussion**