

Facts Speak Louder Than Words
Justice Inhabits in People's Hearts

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For some time, some political figures and media of some western countries have been hyping up the so-called Xinjiang issue. Many Tongan friends have also asked me about the situation. In order to make more friends to have a more comprehensive and objective understanding of the facts in Xinjiang, I would like to give you a brief introduction and share some of my personal views.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, located in northwestern China, covers an area of 1.66 million square kilometers. It is the largest provincial administrative region in China and accounts for one sixth of China's total land area. Xinjiang is located in the hinterland of Eurasia, with a border of more than 5,600 kilometers. It borders eight countries including Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. The famous "Silk Road" in

history connects ancient China with the world through Xinjiang, making it a place where many cultures and civilization congregate. In 60 BC, the central government of the Western Han Dynasty in China established the highest military command in Xinjiang, and Xinjiang officially became part of Chinese territory. In 1884, the Qing government established province in Xinjiang. Xinjiang province was liberated peacefully in 1949. On October 1, 1955, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was formally established. There are altogether 56 ethnic groups in China, all of which are distributed in Xinjiang. In the beautiful and fertile land of Xingjiang, people of all ethnic groups work hard and live in harmony. In the long history, the various ethnic groups living in Xinjiang have formed a sense of community of the Chinese nation and painted a brilliant picture of Xingjiang's civilization together.

However, in the past period, terrorism, separatism, and religious extremism known as the "Three Evil Forces " have extended their evil hands to Xinjiang, breaking the peace and tranquility of Xinjiang and posing a serious threat to the local people. From the beginning of the 20th century to the end of the 1940s, ethnic separatist forces and religious extremist forces tried to establish an "East Turkistan State", a theocracy in

Xinjiang in conjunction with "pan-Turkism" and "pan-Islamism" teaching. In order to achieve the goal of dividing China, various "East Turkistan" forces introduced religious extreme ideas into the general public and organized as well as carried out a series of violent terrorist activities. For a long time since then, the penetration of religious extremism into Xinjiang has never stopped, and violent terrorist activities have occurred from time to time. According to incomplete statistics, from 1990 to the end of 2016, ethnic separatist forces, religious extreme forces, and violent terrorist forces have planned and carried out thousands of violent terrorist attacks such as bombing, assassinations, poisoning, arson, vicious attacks on ordinary people and riots in Xinjiang. As a result, a large number of innocent people were killed, hundreds of police officers died in the line of duty. property losses are extremely severe. The criminal acts of these violent terrorists have seriously undermined peace, tranquility, solidarity and progress in Xinjiang, and seriously trampled on the basic human rights of people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang.

The situation in Xinjiang is a severe and complicated. counter-terrorism and fight against extremism has been a tough subject for many countries. Chinese government is keen on

eradicate both the symptoms and root causes by combine both crime fighting and prevention tactic. China actively draws on international experience and practices and has established vocational skills Education and training center to carry out vocational skills education and training. These training centers help many people who have been poisoned by religious extreme ideas and terrorist ideas to learn the adopted national common language, legal knowledge, ethnic and religious policies, and various professional skills, helping the people of Xinjiang to create a better life for themselves and allowing them to better integrate into society. The training center has successfully transformed many students from elements contributing to social chaos into positive forces for maintaining social stability. This measure has greatly eliminated the potential breeding ground for the spread of terrorism and religious extremism, effectively curbed the frequent occurrence of terrorist activities, and guaranteed the basic human rights of people of all ethnic groups, such as the right to life, health, and development. This measure has not only helped Xinjiang to achieve an important victory in the fight against terrorism and extremism, but also explored a new path for all countries in the world to carry out anti-terrorism and de-radicalization work in light of local conditions.

It has not only helped Xinjiang achieve important phased victories in the fight against terrorism and extremism but also explored new ways for many countries around the world to carry out counter-terrorism and de-radicalization work.

Presently, Xinjiang enjoys sustainable economic development as well as harmonious and stable social order , people's livelihood continues to improve and Religious harmony and cultural development progressed accordingly. People of all ethnic groups are united as one and Xinjiang province had not seen a single terrorist attack in the past three years. The safe and stable social environment has also attracted a large number of tourists to visit. The number of tourists to Xinjiang in the first 10 months of 2019 exceeded 200 million, creating job opportunities for millions of people and promotes local people's income growth and improve people's lives. At the same time, the international community has also made positive comments for the Chinese government's governance policies and achievements in Xinjiang. Since the end of 2018, more than one thousand individuals from more than 70 nations including regional officials, international organizations, news media, religious groups, experts and scholars have visited Xinjiang. They believe that Xinjiang's experience in counter-terrorism and

de-radicalization is worth learning. In March this year, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference passed a resolution praising China's efforts in caring for the Muslim population. In July, the ambassadors of more than 50 countries to Geneva jointly sent a letter to the Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to positively evaluate the development achievements of Xinjiang's human rights cause and the results of counter-terrorism and de-radicalization, and supported China's position on Xinjiang-related issues. In October, during the 3rd committee meeting of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly, 66 countries actively endorsed China's Xinjiang policy and once again expressed support for China.

Xinjiang issue is not an ethnic, religious, or human rights issue, but an anti-terrorism and anti-separatism issue. Politicians of some western countries have no concern for the personal safety of people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang under the threat of violence. They have turned a blind eye to the remarkable achievements of Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-radicalization and human rights protection achievements. They point finger at China under the disguise of protecting "human

rights”. Their aim is to use the so-called Xingjiang issue to tarnish China's image, undermine China's stability and curb China's development. This fully exposed their intention to "Subdue China with t h e Xingjian issue." Some western countries issued a series of fallacies that ignored the facts, failed to distinguish right and wrong, these statements are deemed irresponsible and untrue and its core aim is to attack and discredit the Chinese government.

On December 3, the parliament of certain western country voted to pass the so-called "the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019 ". It then issued unilateral sanctions on Chinese entities and use this opportunity to slander China's territorial policies and interfere in China's internal affairs, this action once again exposed its intention to interfere with Xinjiang's anti-terrorist efforts and hinder China's stable development. This move is a serious violation of international law and the basic norms of international relations. It not only caused strong indignation and opposition from the Chinese Government and t h e Chinese people, but also caused discontent of the international community.

Facts speak louder than words, justice naturally inhabits in people's hearts. Xinjiang society is harmonious and stable,

its economy is flourishing and its people live and work in peace and contentment. Xinjiang will always be a part of China . Xinjiang's affairs are purely China's internal affairs and are related to China's sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. On the issue of xinjiang, the Chinese government and people have the best say and will not allow any country or any outside force to interfere. The will of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to safeguard national unity and ethnical solidarity is as firm as a rock. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is unstoppable.

Some western countries have engaged in double standards on human rights issues and used the issue of xinjiang as a pretext to cause trouble for China, pour dirty water on China, in an attempt to sow discord among China's ethnic groups, undermine Xingjiang's prosperity and stability, and contain China's development and growth. This is doomed to be a futile attempt and will never succeed.