
Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

UCSA should immediately call for divestment from the governments of Brazil, Russia, Turkey, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, and investigate whether or not the UC invests in companies that are complicit in human rights violations by the governments of China and Qatar. These governments are responsible for violations of human rights and international law, including but not limited to illegal occupation and settlement, targeting of civilians by military forces, denial of legal rights on the basis of national origin or race, crushing of public dissent, abuse of minorities including the LGBT community and women, support for terrorist organizations, suppression of academic freedom and brutal police repression of dissent and the vulnerable, and labor rights abuses as well as criminalization of unions.

Brazil

The University of California has roughly \$50,000,000 invested in the government of Brazil.¹ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Human rights abuses by Police, Prison and Security Forces

- “According to UN figures, more than 2,000 people are killed by the police each year. Torture is used systematically to extract confessions from suspects, and extrajudicial killings are portrayed as shootouts with dangerous criminals. Police officers are rarely prosecuted for abuses, and those charged are almost never convicted.” – *Freedom House*²
- “Credible reports indicated that state police officials continued to be involved in revenge killings and intimidation of witnesses who testified against police officials.”
– *State Department Human Rights Report*³
- “Brazil has witnessed thousands of protesters in the streets as the country prepares to host the football World Cup. The current protests echo huge demonstrations that took place last year, in which Brazilians expressed their discontent with increased public transportation costs, high World Cup spending and insufficient investment in public services. The protests in 2013, which began in São Paulo in June, reached an unprecedented scale, with hundreds of thousands of people participating in mass demonstrations in dozens of cities.

The police response to the wave of protests in 2013 was, in many instances, violent and abusive. Military police units used tear gas indiscriminately against protesters – in one case even inside a hospital – fired rubber bullets at people who posed no threat and beat people with hand-held batons. Hundreds were injured, including a photographer who lost his eye after being hit by a rubber bullet. Hundreds more were indiscriminately rounded up and detained, some under laws targeting organized crime, without any indication that they were involved in criminal activity.”
– *Amnesty International*⁴
- The University of California Police Department, which has engaged in violence and repression of student and union organizing in recent years, participates in the “Urban Shield” police-training program alongside Brazilian Special Forces.⁵
- “Many Brazilian prisons and jails are severely overcrowded and plagued by violence. The country’s incarceration rate increased almost 30 percent over the last five years, according to the Ministry of Justice’s Integrated System of Penitentiary Information (InfoPen). The adult prison population now exceeds half a million people—43 percent more than the prisons were built for.”

¹ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/files/invpol/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

² <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/brazil-0#.VD2XxPldWSo>

³ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220424#wrapper>

⁴ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AMR19/005/2014/en/6c122853-d94b-40a4-9d44-6d8194fc93df/amr190052014en.pdf>

⁵ http://www.urbanshield.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=76&Itemid=516

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

– Human Rights Watch⁶

- “The law stipulates that juveniles should not be held together with adults in jails, but this was not always respected. Multiple sources reported adolescents jailed with adults in poor and crowded conditions. Insufficient capacity in juvenile detention centers was widespread.”

– State Department Human Rights Report⁷

- “Torture is a chronic problem in police stations and detention centers. The United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment reported that it received “repeated and consistent” accounts from inmates of beatings and other allegations of ill-treatment during police custody.” – Human Rights Watch⁸

Human rights violations against workers

- “Although Brazil abolished slavery in 1888, thousands of rural laborers still work under slavery-like conditions.” – Freedom House⁹

- “The 2011 IBGE National Household Survey, reflecting the most recent data available, showed that 4.28 million of an estimated 44 million children between the ages of five and 17 were engaged in some form of child labor, more than 250,000 of whom were domestic workers.”

– State Department Human Rights Report¹⁰

Discrimination and human rights violations against women, black Brazilians, and indigenous peoples

- “According to the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), a woman is assaulted every 15 seconds in the city of São Paulo. In the first three months of 2013, 1,822 rapes were reported in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and only 70 men were arrested.”

– Freedom House¹¹

- “Brazil’s criminal code prohibits abortion except in cases of rape or when necessary to save a woman’s life. In 2012, the Supreme Court expanded the exceptions to include cases of anencephaly, in which the fetus has a fatal congenital brain disorder. Women and girls who obtain an abortion outside of these exceptions may face sentences of up to three years in jail” – Human Rights Watch¹²

- “Despite laws and a high representation within the general population, darker-skinned citizens, particularly Afro-Brazilians, frequently encountered discrimination.”

– State Department Human Rights Report¹³

- “Afro-Brazilians earn less than 50 percent of the average earnings of other citizens, and they suffer from the highest homicide, poverty, and illiteracy rates.” – Freedom House¹⁴

⁶ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/brazil>

⁷ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dldid=220424#wrapper>

⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/brazil>

⁹ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/brazil-0#.VD2XxPldWSo>

¹⁰ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dldid=220424#wrapper>

¹¹ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/brazil-0#.VD2XxPldWSo>

¹² <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/brazil>

¹³ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dldid=220424#wrapper>

¹⁴ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/brazil-0#.VD2XxPldWSo>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

- “Brazil’s indigenous peoples account for less than 1 percent of the total population. Half of the indigenous population lives in poverty, and most indigenous communities lack adequate sanitation and education services. Unresolved and often violent land disputes between indigenous communities and rural farmers continued in 2013, as landowners often refused to leave their land demarcated for indigenous use under Brazil’s constitution... In May and June 2013, land disputes became particularly violent in the agricultural state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Several Terena Indians were injured, and one was killed, in confrontations with police and farmers over land occupation and forced evictions.” – *Freedom House*¹⁵

Russia

The University of California has over \$50,000,000 invested in the government of Russia and the government-owned company Gazprom.¹⁶ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Russian Occupation and Support for Insurgents in Ukraine

- According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), Russia is engaged in a military occupation of the Ukrainian territory of Crimea.¹⁷ HRW further reported that Russian-backed insurgents in Eastern Ukraine have engaged in numerous human rights violations, including threatening medical staff, destroying medical equipment, and using ambulances to transport combatants.¹⁸ Amnesty International has stated that, “Our evidence shows that Russia is fuelling the conflict, both through direct interference and by supporting the separatists in the East. Russia must stop the steady flow of weapons and other support to an insurgent force heavily implicated in gross human rights violations.”¹⁹

Support for Bashar al-Assad in Syria

- “Russia’s foreign policy impeded accountability for humanitarian law violations and, for much of the year, humanitarian assistance for all in Syria. In its drive to ensure no “regime change,” no military intervention, and no singling out of the Syrian government for abuses, Russia, a close ally and supporter of the Syrian government, also failed to take actions to end war crimes and crimes against humanity, hold their perpetrators accountable, and ensure access to humanitarian assistance for people in all parts of Syria, including rebel-held areas.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁰

Human Rights Violations against Workers

- “Authorities continued to intimidate and harass organizations, individuals, and journalists who criticized the local government in the Black Sea city of Sochi, including for its preparations for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games. Some migrant workers involved in building Olympic venues and other infrastructure continued to report that employers failed to provide contracts or promised wages. Police detained on false charges at least one worker who tried to complain about exploitation. Local authorities failed to effectively investigate workers’ complaints and, in September, initiated large-scale raids to detain and deport irregular migrants ahead of the games in 2014.” – *Human Rights Watch*²¹

Restrictions on Media, Civil Society, and Political Opposition

¹⁵ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/brazil-0#.VD2XxPldWSo>

¹⁶ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/_files/invppl/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/03/21/questions-and-answers-russia-ukraine-and-international-humanitarian-and-human-righ-0>

¹⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/node/127854>

¹⁹ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/ukraine-mounting-evidence-war-crimes-and-russian-involvement-2014-09-05>

²⁰ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

²¹ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

- “A 2012 law requires NGOs receiving foreign funding and conducting broadly defined “political activity” to register as “foreign agents,” effectively demonizing them as foreign spies. Authorities define as “political” such work as urging reforms, raising awareness, and assisting victims of abuse... authorities subjected hundreds of NGOs to invasive inspections to intimidate groups and pressure them to register as “foreign agents.” At time of writing, the authorities filed administrative lawsuits against at least nine inspected organizations and five administrative cases against leaders of these groups for refusing to register. Two groups were forced to close as a result; at least three chose to wind up operations to avoid further repressive legal actions.” – *Human Rights Watch*²²
- “A raft of restrictive laws passed since December 2011 have eroded journalists’ and bloggers’ freedom of expression. A number of independent voices have been gagged, some of them permanently. The result has been that state-run media – especially the state-run central TV channels – now monopolize the airwaves, chilling debate and dissent and causing self-censorship to flourish. The crackdown intensified in the run-up to Russia’s military intervention in Ukraine in March 2014.” – *Amnesty International*²³
- “The authorities continue to prosecute people who participated in a large demonstration at Moscow’s Bolotnaya Square on the eve of Putin’s May 2012 inauguration, based on disproportionate “mass rioting” charges and alleged acts of violence against police... Two members of the punk group Pussy Riot, convicted on August 17, 2012, for a 40-second stunt in Moscow’s largest cathedral, were repeatedly denied parole and continued to serve their two-year prison sentences.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁴
- “It is exceedingly difficult for the opposition to win representation through the country’s tightly controlled elections.” – *Freedom House*²⁵

Discrimination and Violence against the LGBT Community

- “In June 2013, parliament unanimously adopted a law banning promotion among children of “propaganda of nontraditional sexual relationships,” meaning lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) relationships. Violators risk stiff fines, and in the case of foreigners, up to 15 days’ detention and deportation. Beginning in 2006, similar laws outlawing “propaganda of homosexuality” among children were passed in 11 Russian regions... Homophobic rhetoric, including by officials, and rising homophobic violence accompanied debate about these laws. Three homophobic murders were reported in various regions of Russia in May 2013.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁶

Human Rights Violations resulting from counterinsurgency policies in Dagestan

- “The Islamist insurgency in the North Caucasus republics continued in 2013, particularly in Dagestan... According to the Memorial Human Rights Center, one of Russia’s most prominent independent rights groups, from January to June 2013, eight people suffered abduction-style detentions by government agencies in Dagestan, with five still unaccounted for at time of writing... In 2013, persecution by law enforcement officials of Salafis increased. Unprosecuted abuses, including torture, abductions, and attacks against suspected insurgents and their families served to alienate Salafi communities. To combat “extremists,” the authorities condoned the rise of people’s militias, which have driven some Salafis to flee their homes.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁷

Discriminatory immigration policies

²² <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

²³ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news/flowers-anna-russia-s-offensive-media-and-truth-2014-10-07>

²⁴ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

²⁵ http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/russia-0#.VD8Cr_IdWSo

²⁶ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

²⁷ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

- “In July 2013, Moscow police launched a discriminatory campaign against irregular migrants, detaining people based on their non-Slavic appearance with the stated aim of identifying alleged violations of migration and employment regulations. Several thousand were allegedly taken into custody. Some were released and others were expelled. Several hundred were put in a makeshift tent camp and held in inhumane conditions.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁸

No accountability for grave human rights violations from the past

- “At time of writing, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) had issued over 200 judgments holding Russia responsible for grave human rights violations in Chechnya... While Russia continues to pay the required monetary compensation to victims, it fails to meaningfully implement the core of the judgments by not conducting effective investigations, and failing to hold perpetrators accountable.” – *Human Rights Watch*²⁹

Turkey

The University of California has over \$50,000,000 invested in the government of Turkey.³⁰ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Illegal Occupation of Northern Cyprus, including invasion, expropriation, expulsions and forced settlement in contravention of Geneva Conventions:

- “Turkey’s occupation brought economic ruin to the part of the island which prior to 1974 was the richest and most developed. Poor economic conditions resulting from Turkey’s mismanagement and Turkey’s systematic colonization of the occupied areas by illegal settlers forced Turkish Cypriots to emigrate to Europe and elsewhere. The settlers currently outnumber the indigenous Turkish Cypriots by about two to one. Independent observers have documented this issue for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1992 and again in 2003. Finally, there are still over 43,000 heavily armed troops from Turkey in the occupied areas. It should be noted that beginning with Security Council Resolution 353 of 20 July 1974, the UN has called for “an immediate end to foreign military intervention in the Republic of Cyprus,” and for “the withdrawal without delay from the Republic of Cyprus of foreign military personnel present otherwise than under the authority of international agreements.”³¹

Repression, intimidation and jailing of journalists and dissenters:

- “Conditions for media freedom worsened in 2013, as the government used the financial and other leverage it holds over media owners to influence press coverage of politically sensitive issues. This was especially evident in the media coverage of the antigovernment Gezi Park protests that began in May. Several media outlets were slow to cover the protests, apparently out of fear of government reprisals, and those that did report on the demonstrations faced government pressure to fire journalists and editors who conveyed criticism of the government’s harsh response. Several dozen journalists, including prominent columnists, lost their jobs as a result of such pressure during the year. In addition to political pressure, authorities continued to use the penal code, criminal defamation laws, the antiterrorism law, and the illegal organizations law to crack down on journalists and media outlets. The aggressive use of these laws, coupled with a system of extensive pretrial detention, meant that Turkey was reported to have more journalists in prison than any other country in the world for the second straight year in 2013.” – *Freedom House*³²

²⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

²⁹ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/russia>

³⁰ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/files/invpol/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

³¹ <http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/pio/pio.nsf/All/6F5DD418DD053ED1C2256D6D001E7571?OpenDocument;http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-144151;http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2012/jun/15/time-for-turkey-to-leave-cyprus-in-peace/> ;

³² http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2014/turkey#.VD2nV9TF_Vs ;
<http://www.hrw.org/node/129354/section/7>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

Police Brutality, in particular with leftist, Kurdish and pro-democracy protesters, including unlawful killings:

- “The prosecution of large numbers of people involved in the Gezi protests contrasts with the small number of police officers held accountable for widespread excessive use of force during the Gezi protests. The government should end the criminalization of individuals for peaceful participation in unauthorized demonstrations under the Law on Meetings and Demonstrations (law no. 2911).” – *Human Rights Watch*³³

Suppression of Kurds and Kurdish self-determination and statehood, including attacks on civilians:

- “In a recent attack, Turkish warplanes bombed multiple areas in Sulaimaniya and Erbil provinces on the night of November 22, injuring a 20-year-old civilian and causing heavy damage to farms and livestock, without any apparent military target... In the Sidekan area, near the Turkish border, Human Rights Watch observed 100 families crowded in makeshift tent-camps without plumbing or sufficient heat, along high mountain roads. These families had fled the villages of Kole, Letan, Baserkan, Shekhrash, Nawdarok, Daroauk, Beykam, Sunia, and Peyrabrai because of Turkish bombardment in September and October. Asa’d Ali Mustafa, the mayor of Sidekan, told Human Rights Watch on November 9 that he was clearing an area for the construction of 200 semi-permanent structures for those displaced by Turkish bombardment.” – *Human Rights Watch*³⁴

Support for the internationally designated terrorist organization Hamas, and enabling the growth of ISIL.³⁵

Suppression of Academic freedom and internet surveillance law:

- “Conservatives and liberals alike feel that this is another step in [the Turkish] government's increasing proclivity to control and micro-manage civic and private life and demonstrate disregard for democratic values such as the participatory process. But there are more reasons to be alarmed.” – *Michael Shank, Ph.D., Associate Director for Legislative Affairs, Friends Committee on National Legislation*³⁶

Ongoing denial and refusal to atone for Armenian Genocide³⁷

Abuse of vulnerable populations³⁸

Tolerating Abusive labor conditions, including for Syrian Refugees in Turkey³⁹

³³ <http://www.hrw.org/node/129354/section/7>; <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/06/01/turkey-end-police-violence-protests> ; <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/EUR44/022/2013/en>
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/204558.pdf>

³⁴ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/12/20/iranturkey-recent-attacks-civilians-iraqi-kurdistan>;

³⁵ <http://www.cnn.com/2014/08/06/world/meast/mideast-hamas-support/>;
<https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/news/europe/13081-davutoglu-we-support-hamas-because-it-embraces-the-palestinian-cause> ; <http://time.com/3033681/hamas-gaza-palestine-israel-egypt/>
<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/09/opinion/turkeys-refusal-to-fight-isis-hurts-the-kurds.html> ;
<http://online.wsj.com/articles/how-turkey-is-exacerbating-the-mideast-crisis-1403722487> ;
http://medias.france24.com/en/vod/2014/09/05/WB_EN_MG_PKG_F24_REPORTERS_KURDISTAN_NW978485-A-01-20140904.mp4

³⁶ <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/02/turkey-erdogan-government-academic-freedom.html>;
<http://www.mesa.arizona.edu/committees/academic-freedom/intervention/letters-turkey.html>;
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-shank/academic-freedom-in-turke_b_4419392.html;
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/09/15/turkey-strike-down-abusive-internet-measures>

³⁷ <http://www.anca.org/genocide/denial.php>

³⁸ <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/204558.pdf>

³⁹ <http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/september-2014-syrian-refugees-in-turkey.pdf>
; http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications-and-resources/sweatshop_hall_shame_2010.pdf

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

Indonesia:

The University of California has over \$35,000,000 invested in the government of Indonesia.⁴⁰ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Repression in the provinces of Papua and West Papua

- “Since the 1950s, separatists have waged a low-grade insurgency in the provinces of Papua and West Papua, where there is a large military presence... Conflict between security forces and protesters is common, as are extrajudicial killings, tribal conflict, and conflict related to labor disputes at foreign-operated mines. Government and military officials often accuse human rights activists of being part of the separatist movement, and visits by foreigners, particularly foreign journalists, are highly restricted, perpetuating the lack of access to independent information and increasing impunity.” – *Freedom House*⁴¹

- “Foreign journalists are not authorized to travel to the restive provinces of Papua and West Papua without special permission. Reporters often practice self-censorship to avoid running afoul of civil and criminal libel laws.” – *Freedom House*⁴²

- “Flag-raising ceremonies and independence rallies in Papua are routinely disbanded, often violently, and participants have been prosecuted. In April 2013, police opened fire on a group of protesters in the province, causing two deaths; the protest was held to mark the 50th anniversary of the transfer of Papua to Indonesian authority.” – *Freedom House*⁴³

Torture, Abusive Prison Conditions, and Detention of Political Prisoners:

- “Information garnered through torture is permissible in Indonesian courts, and torture carried out by law enforcement officers is not a criminal offense. The Indonesian Legal Aid Institute found in 2010 that up to 80 percent of detainees suffered from acts of violence in police custody. Student activists are the most prone to arbitrary arrest, followed by farmers and journalists.” – *Freedom House*⁴⁴

- “Poor prison governance is compounded by endemic overcrowding. Prisons are estimated to be overcrowded by an average of 45 percent, with some up to 400 percent over capacity.” – *Freedom House*⁴⁵

- “the Indonesian government dismissed recommendations during its UPR to release more than 100 political prisoners, the majority in the Moluccas Islands and Papua. These activists are serving sentences of up to 20 years for acts of peaceful protest including staging protest dances or raising separatist flags.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁴⁶

Mistreatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers:

- “Indonesia detains and mistreats thousands of asylum seekers, including children, from Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Burma, and elsewhere. Asylum seekers face detention, abuses in custody, limited access to education, and have little or no basic assistance... There are at least 1,000 unaccompanied migrant children in Indonesia, approximately 200 of whom remain in detention with unrelated adults.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁴⁷

⁴⁰ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/files/invpol/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

⁴¹ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁴² <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁴³ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁴⁴ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁴⁵ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁴⁶ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2013/country-chapters/indonesia>

⁴⁷ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2013/country-chapters/indonesia>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

Labor Rights Violations, including prevalence of Child Labor:

- “Hundreds of thousands of girls, some as young as 11, are employed as domestic workers. Many work 14 to 18-hour days, seven days a week, with no day off. Many employers forbid child domestic workers from leaving the house where they work and pay little or none of their salaries. In the worst cases, girls are physically, psychologically, and sexually abused by their employers or their employers’ family members.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁴⁸
- “Nationally, the UN Children’s Fund estimated that 40,000 to 70,000 children were victims of sexual exploitation and that 30 percent of all female commercial sex workers were underage.” – *State Department Human Rights Report*⁴⁹
- “The law allows the government to petition the courts to dissolve a union if it conflicts with the state ideology (Pancasila)... Anti-union discrimination cases moved excessively slowly through the court system. Bribery and judicial corruption in workers’ disputes continued, and courts rarely decided cases in the workers’ favor.” – *State Department Human Rights Report*⁵⁰

Discrimination against Minorities:

- “In 2009, the Aceh regional parliament passed legislation that, among other provisions, allows stoning for adultery and public lashing for same-sex sexual acts.” – *Freedom House*⁵¹
- “under a local ordinance in Jakarta, security officers regard any transgender person found in the streets at night as a sex worker. According to media and NGO reports, a number of transgender individuals were abused and forced to pay bribes following detention by local authorities.” – *State Department Human Rights Report*⁵²
- “Some local governments have discriminated against minorities by restricting access to national identification cards, birth certificates, marriage licenses, and other bureaucratic necessities, limiting their political rights and electoral opportunities.” – *Freedom House*⁵³
- “Since 2006, individuals have had the option of leaving the religion section of their national identity cards blank, but those who do not identify with a recognized religion face discrimination in practice. Atheism is not accepted, and the criminal code contains provisions against blasphemy, penalizing those who “distort” or “misrepresent” official faiths. The central government has often failed to respond to religious intolerance in recent years, and societal discrimination has increased.” – *Freedom House*⁵⁴
- “Violence and intimidation against Ahmadiyya, a heterodox Islamic sect with approximately 400,000 Indonesian followers, continued in 2013. Hostile acts against the group have increased since 2008, when the Religious Affairs Ministry recommended that it be banned nationwide, and the government, seeking a compromise, instead barred Ahmadis from proselytizing.” – *Freedom House*⁵⁵

⁴⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2013/country-chapters/indonesia>

⁴⁹ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220196#wrapper>

⁵⁰ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220196#wrapper>

⁵¹ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁵² <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220196#wrapper>

⁵³ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁵⁴ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

⁵⁵ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWSo>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

- “In recent years, hard-line Islamist groups such as the FPI have engaged in raids and extrajudicial enforcement of Sharia bylaws, and pressured local governments to close churches and non-Sunni mosques. Their violent activities are not supported by large Islamic organizations such as the Nahdlatul Ulama, but the groups exert outsized influence and often have the support of high-ranking government officials. Security forces have been criticized for tacitly aiding them by ignoring their abuses.” – *Freedom House*⁵⁶

Lack of Legal Protection for Victims of Rape:

- The law criminalizes rape, although the legal definition of rape covers only forced penetration of sexual organs, and filing a case requires corroboration and a witness. – *State Department Human Rights Report*⁵⁷

Restrictions on Freedom of Expression and Civil Society:

- “The new law on mass organizations passed in July 2013, replacing a 1985 law, covers all civic and religious NGOs, including media... Under the new law, the government can dissolve organizations that do not espouse the principles of Pancasila. Organizations cannot commit blasphemy or advocate non-Pancasila ideologies, including Marxism-Leninism, atheism, and communism.” – *Freedom House*⁵⁸

Evictions and Seizure of Land Without Due Process:

- “During the year security forces sometimes evicted those involved in land disputes without due process, often siding with business claimants over poorer residents. The Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) recorded 198 agrarian conflicts during 2012. According to KPA, these conflicts involved 141,915 families and 963,411 acres of land.” – *State Department Human Rights Report*⁵⁹

No Accountability for Past Human Rights Violations

- “To date, no court has been set up to deal with violations during the Suharto era (1967–98), including in Aceh. In August 2013, the human rights organization Komnas HAM published a report detailing gross human rights violations perpetrated by security forces in Aceh during the nearly 30-year insurgency that ended in 2005.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁰

Sri Lanka

The University of California has over \$10,000,000 invested in the government of Sri Lanka.⁶¹ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Violence, Torture, Rape, and Arbitrary Detention by Security Forces:

- “The security forces have engaged in a number of abusive practices, including arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial execution, forced disappearance, custodial rape, torture, and prolonged detention without trial, all of which disproportionately affect Tamils. A February Human Rights Watch report detailed the use of rape and other forms of sexual violence against Tamil men and women held in custody on suspicion of links to the LTTE. Abuse is facilitated by the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA), under which suspects can be detained for up to 18 months without trial, as well as 2006 antiterrorism regulations. These laws have been used to detain a variety of perceived enemies of the government, including political opponents, critical journalists, members of civil society, and Tamil civilians suspected of supporting the LTTE. Several thousand remained in detention without charge at the end of 2013, according to human rights groups.” – *Freedom House*⁶²

⁵⁶ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWS0>

⁵⁷ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220196#wrapper>

⁵⁸ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWS0>

⁵⁹ <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220196#wrapper>

⁶⁰ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/indonesia-0#.VD2XzvldWS0>

⁶¹ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/_files/invpol/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

⁶² <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWS0>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

Seizure of land and restrictions on freedom of movement:

- “Freedom of movement is restricted by the use of security checkpoints, particularly in the north of the country. Government appropriation of land in the north and east, as part of economic development projects or “high security zones,” has prevented local people from returning to their property, and observers have expressed concerns that the land will be allotted to southerners or on politically motivated grounds. Seizures of land in the north and east by the military remained a problem in 2013, contributing to tensions between local Tamils and the predominantly Sinhalese security forces.” – *Freedom House*⁶³

Military Rule in parts of the country:

- “Since the end of the war, the military has exercised control over most aspects of daily life in the north and east (about 10–15 percent of the country), including local government in some districts.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁴

Restrictions on Freedom of Expression, Freedom of the Press and Civil Society:

- “Although freedom of expression is guaranteed in the constitution, a number of laws and regulations restrict this right, including the Official Secrets Act, antiterrorism regulations, and laws on defamation and contempt of court. State-run media outlets have fallen under government influence, while official rhetoric toward critical journalists and outlets has grown increasingly hostile, often equating any form of criticism with treason and threatening physical violence.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁵
- “Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) experience some official harassment and curbs on their activities, and since 2010 the Defence Ministry has controlled the registration of both local and foreign NGOs. Human rights and peace-seeking groups—particularly those willing to document abuses of human rights or accountability and to discuss them at international forums, such as the CPA, the National Peace Council, and the local branch of Transparency International—face surveillance, smear campaigns, threats to their staff, and criminal investigations into their funding and activities.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁶

Restrictions on Academic Freedom and Access to Education:

- “Academic freedom is generally respected. However, some commentators report increasing politicization on university campuses, lack of tolerance for antigovernment views, and a rise in self-censorship by professors and students.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁷
- “Freedom of access to educational institutions is affected by rampant corruption, with parents forced to pay bribes for admission, materials, and unofficial projects.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁸

Labor Rights Violations:

- “Most of Sri Lanka’s 1,500 trade unions are independent and legally allowed to engage in collective bargaining, but this right is poorly upheld in practice. Except for civil servants, most workers can hold strikes, though the 1989 Essential Services Act allows the president to declare a strike in any industry illegal. While more than 70 percent of the mainly Tamil workers on tea plantations are unionized, employers routinely violate their rights. Harassment of labor activists and official intolerance of union activities, particularly in export processing zones, are regularly reported. In May 2013, the government threatened to fire public-sector workers who took part in a nationwide strike to protest rising prices.” – *Freedom House*⁶⁹

⁶³ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁴ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁵ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁶ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁷ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁸ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

⁶⁹ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/sri-lanka-0#.VD4bfvldWSo>

USAC Should Investigate Investments in Qatar and China

QATAR

The United States has extensive financial and military ties to Qatar and its regime, including numerous American multinationals operating in Qatar and academic ties.

Migrant workers (who represent up to 80% of the population) face extreme abuse, violence, confiscation of passports, slave-like conditions:

- “Migrant workers are subject to a labor system that facilitates trafficking and forced labor. In contravention of Qatari law, workers often pay exorbitant recruitment fees and employers confiscate their passports. The *kafala* (sponsorship) system ties a migrant worker’s legal status to a sponsoring employer, requiring workers to get an exit visa from that sponsor to leave the country. Qatar prohibits migrant workers from unionizing or striking, and they face severe obstacles to seeking redress.

Migrant workers often live in cramped, unsanitary conditions, and many workers complain of excessive working hours and unpaid wages. The UK newspaper *The Guardian* reported that between June 4 and August 8, 44 Nepalese workers died there, many from cardiac arrest and workplace accidents.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁷⁰

Direct support and funding of ISIS⁷¹

Funding of Taliban, Hamas, and Al Qaeda terrorism⁷²

Harassment and censorship of the press

- “journalists are subject to prosecution for criticizing the Qatari government, the ruling family, or Islam. Article 47 of the constitution “assures” freedom of expression “according to circumstances and conditions” prescribed by law. The 1979 Press and Publications Law is administered by the criminal courts and assigns jail sentences for libel. Broadly framed antiterrorism legislation can also be used to restrict freedom of expression” – *Freedom House*⁷³

Oppression of women, LGBT people and dissenters:

- “Women continued to face discrimination in law and practice and were inadequately protected against violence within the family.

⁷⁰ <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/01/21/qatar-serious-migrant-worker-abuses> ;
<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/apr/23/foreign-domestic-workers-qatar-abuse>
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/06/12/qatar-migrant-construction-workers-face-abuse> ;

⁷¹ <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/qatar-and-isis-funding-the-u.s.-approach> ;
<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2014/06/14/america-s-allies-are-funding-isis.html> ;
<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/08/world/middleeast/qatars-support-of-extremists-alienates-allies-near-and-far.html> ; <http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/isis-terror/whos-funding-isis-wealthy-gulf-angel-investors-officials-say-n208006>

⁷² <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/08/world/middleeast/qatars-support-of-extremists-alienates-allies-near-and-far.html> ; <http://www.newrepublic.com/article/119705/why-does-qatar-support-known-terrorists> ;
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/11156327/Al-Qaeda-terror-financier-worked-for-Qatari-government.html>

⁷³ http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2013/qatar#.VD2uodTF_Vs

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

At least six foreign nationals were convicted of blasphemy, four of whom received maximum seven-year prison sentences. In July, for example, the Doha Court of First Instance sentenced a Lebanese man to seven years' imprisonment for blasphemy; he was reported to have "uttered blasphemous words" while being carried on a stretcher to an ambulance. It was not clear whether the prison sentence was enforced in this and other cases.

At least 90 people, mostly foreign nationals, were convicted of charges relating to "illicit sexual relations" and either deported or sentenced to imprisonment followed in some cases by deportation. Two men were convicted of sodomy and two other men had their sentences for the same "offence" upheld.

At least 90 people, mostly foreign nationals, were convicted of charges relating to "illicit sexual relations" and either deported or sentenced to imprisonment followed in some cases by deportation. Two men were convicted of sodomy and two other men had their sentences for the same "offence" upheld." – *Amnesty International*⁷⁴

Denial of citizenship and institutionalized discrimination:

- "The government continued to deny Qatari nationality to around 100 people, most of them members of al-Murra tribe that was partly blamed for a coup attempt in 1996. They were consequently denied employment opportunities, social security and health care, or denied entry to the country, and had no means of remedy before the courts." – *Amnesty International*⁷⁵

⁷⁴ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/qatar/report-2011#section-117-3>

⁷⁵ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/qatar/report-2011#section-117-3>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

China

The University of California invests in numerous Chinese companies and companies that do extensive business with China.⁷⁶ This makes us complicit in the following human rights violations and injustices:

Occupation of Tibet

- China has occupied Tibet since 1951, the longest military occupation in existence.⁷⁷ According to Human Rights Watch, the “Chinese government systematically suppresses political, cultural, religious and socio-economic rights in Tibet in the name of combating what it sees as separatist sentiment. This includes nonviolent advocacy for Tibetan independence, the Dalai Lama’s return, and opposition to government policy... The government is also subjecting millions of Tibetans to a mass rehousing and relocation policy that radically changes their way of life and livelihoods, in some cases impoverishing them or making them dependent on state subsidies, about which they have no say.”⁷⁸

- The Chinese government has a longstanding policy of moving Chinese settlers into Tibet. The Chinese population in Tibet has from a few hundred thousand in 1949 to at least 5.5 million.⁷⁹

Human Rights Violations in the Xinjiang Region

- “Pervasive ethnic discrimination, severe religious repression, and increasing cultural suppression justified by the government in the name of the “fight against separatism, religious extremism, and terrorism” continue to fuel rising tensions in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region... Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment remains common, and torture and ill-treatment in detention is endemic. Fair trials are precluded by a politicized judiciary overtly tasked with suppressing separatism.”

– *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁰

Human Rights Violations Against Workers

- “The government’s punitive crackdowns on sex work often lead to serious abuses, including physical and sexual violence, increased risk of disease, and constrained access to justice for the country’s estimated 4 to 10 million sex workers, most of whom are women.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁸¹

- “The official All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) continued to be the only legal representative of workers; independent labor unions are forbidden.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁸²

- “Migrant workers continue to be denied urban residence permits, which are required to gain access to social services such as education. Many such workers leave their children at home when they migrate so that the children can go to school, rendering some vulnerable to abuse.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁸³

Suppression of Media, Internet, Academic Freedom, and Civil Society

⁷⁶ http://www.ucop.edu/investment-office/_files/invpol/UCRP_Holdings.pdf

⁷⁷ <http://www.tibetjustice.org/reports/occupied.html>

⁷⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁷⁹ <http://tibetjustice.org/reports/un/unint4.html>

⁸⁰ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸¹ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸² <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸³ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

Socially Irresponsible UC Investments in Governments

- “At least 26 people, including several poets and artists, have been detained in Beijing for showing support for the pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong. Thirteen people are known to have been accused of “picking quarrels and provoking trouble”, and could face up to five years in prison if formally charged.” – *Amnesty International*⁸⁴

- “The government censors the press, the Internet, print publications, and academic research, and justifies human rights abuses as necessary to preserve “social stability.” It carries out involuntary population relocation and rehousing on a massive scale, and enforces highly repressive policies in ethnic minority areas in Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁵

- “The government obstructs domestic and international scrutiny of its human rights record, insisting it is an attempt to destabilize the country... China’s human rights activists often face imprisonment, detention, torture, commitment to psychiatric facilities, house arrest, and intimidation.”
– *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁶

Executions

- “China continues to lead the world in executions. The exact number remains a state secret, but experts estimate it has decreased progressively from about 10,000 per year a decade ago to less than 4,000 in recent years.” – *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁷

Religious Discrimination

- “The government classifies Falun Gong, a meditation-focused spiritual group banned since July 1999, as an “an evil cult” and arrests, harasses, and intimidates its members.”
– *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁸

Restrictions on Reproductive Rights

- “Women’s reproductive rights and access to reproductive health remain severely curtailed under China’s population planning regulations. While the government announced in November that Chinese couples will now be allowed two children if either parent was a single child, the measure does not change the foundations of China’s government-enforced family planning policy, which includes the use of legal and other coercive measures—such as administrative sanctions, fines, and coercive measures, including forced abortion—to control reproductive choices.”
– *Human Rights Watch*⁸⁹

⁸⁴ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/053/2014/en/e2a6c733-5236-435c-b7d3-ed501e92c956/asa170532014en.pdf>

⁸⁵ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸⁶ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸⁷ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸⁸ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>

⁸⁹ <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/china>