



WORLD UYGHUR CONGRESS
Weltkongress der Uiguren e.V.
Dunya Uyghur Qurultiyi

Registration No: VR 18781

East Turkistan UNPO Resolution the 17th UNPO General Assembly
21-22 April, 2023 – Barcelona

Reaffirming East Turkistan's continued commitment to the principles of the UNPO's Covenant, UN Charter and international human rights law;

Underlining, the WUC's ongoing and unwavering support for the principles of democracy, human rights and nonviolence on behalf of the East Turkistan;

Welcoming the World Uyghur Congress' Nobel Peace Prize 2023 nomination;

Seeking East Turkistan's continued collaboration with all of UNPO's members on cross-cutting issues of concern at the UN, EU and governmental levels;

Noting with strongest condemnation that the human rights situation for Uyghurs in East Turkistan has significantly deteriorated with the unfolding and ongoing genocide and atrocities crimes committed against Uyghurs and other Turkic people by the PRC;

Whereas credible reports indicate that around 3 million Uyghurs and other Turkic peoples have been arbitrarily detained in concentration camps without any lawful reasons, where they are forced to renounce their ethnic, culture and religion identity. Whereas reasons for detention have been found to include everyday forms of lawful (religious) behaviour, such as having a beard, having or talking to family abroad, the possession of religious content, being generally 'untrustworthy', or having connection abroad.

Whereas witnesses have described conditions in these camps to include forced labour, systematic torture, rape, sexual abuse, malnutrition, unsanitary conditions, forced sterilizations, and even killings. Whereas, contrary to the claims of the Chinese Communist Party, reports have found the internment system is expanding;

Whereas the Chinese authorities have implemented policy of aggressive and enforced birth control measures, which include forced sterilizations and abortions. Whereas credible reporting found that these birth prevention measures could cut between 2.6 and 4.5 million Uyghurs births until 2040. Whereas the Chinese government also attempts to alter the demographic structure of East Turkistan by incentivizing mass migration of Han Chinese to the region, and by incentivizing inter-ethnic marriages between Uyghur women and Han men;

Whereas the Chinese authorities have systematically separated Uyghur children from their families, either as part of the detention of parents in internment camps, or as an end in itself by sending Uyghur children to boarding schools. Whereas conditions in these boarding schools resemble those found in the internment camps, as Uyghur children are forced to renounce their ethnic identity, culture, and religion;

Whereas reporting indicates that Uyghurs are systematically forced to work under forced labour conditions, either in factories connected to the internment camp system, or as part of forced labour transfers, whereas various other industries are at high risk of being tainted by Uyghur forced labour, including the solar panel, technology, footwear, and beauty industries;

Whereas reporting by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute and others have exposed the systematic destruction of Uyghur religious and cultural heritage, including mosques, sacred shrines, cemeteries, traditional architectures and cultural traits. Whereas it is estimated that at least two-thirds of Uyghur mosques have been destroyed or damaged since 2017, and a further 30% of other important Islamic sacred sites have been demolished across East Turkistan, and an additional 28% have been damaged or altered in some way;



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Whereas the human rights atrocities against the people in East Turkistan have been largely facilitated by the transformation of the region into a police state, noticeable since the arrival of Chen Quango as Chinese Communist Party Committee Secretary of the "Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region". Whereas this has resulted in an intrusive network of on- and offline surveillance, by means of cameras equipped with facial recognition, grid-level control with police checks, and the collection of DNA, blood samples, and other personal data of every Uyghur between 12 and 65;

Whereas the Uyghur community overseas experiences transnational repression, systematic harassment, threats, and intimidation by the Chinese State, to silence Uyghur rights activists;

Whereas the Chinese authorities have forcibly disappeared Uyghur family members in East Turkistan to retaliate against Uyghur dissidents overseas;

Whereas reports by various legal experts, in particular those of the Essex Court Chambers and the Newlines Institute, both published in 2021, have found that China's actions against the Uyghur people amount to crimes against humanity and genocide as enshrined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the 1948 Genocide Convention;

Whereas the United States government in January 2021 officially recognized China's actions in East Turkistan to constitute crimes against humanity and genocide;

Whereas in December 2021, allegations of genocide and crimes against humanity against the Uyghur people were confirmed in a judgement by the independent Uyghur Tribunal, highlighting the legal obligations that signatories of the U.N. Genocide Convention must prevent the Uyghur genocide from happening;

Whereas since then, the national parliaments of U.S., U.K., Canada, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Ireland, Taiwan and the European Parliament have adopted resolutions recognizing crimes against humanity and (a serious risk of) genocide;

Having regard to European Parliament resolutions and reports on the situation in China, in particular those of 17 December 2020 on forced labour and the situation of the Uyghurs of 19 December 2019 on the situation of the Uyghurs (China Cables), of 18 April 2019 on China, notably the situation of religious and ethnic minorities, of 4 October 2018 on mass arbitrary detention of Uyghurs and Kazakhs of 12 September 2018 on the state of EU-China relations, and of 15 December 2016 on the cases of the Larung Gar Tibetan Buddhist Academy and Ilham Tohti, of 10 March 2011 on the situation and cultural heritage in Kashgar, and of 26 November 2009 on China: minority rights and application of the death penalty;

Noting that in August 2022, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights published its long-awaited assessment of the human rights situation in East Turkistan;

Noting that on 23 November 2022, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) adopted its Decision 1 (108) on serious human rights violations committed in East Turkistan under its **Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure**, through which it decided to 'refer [the] matter to the attention of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect.' It is the first Urgent Action Decision adopted by the CERD since 2019, and the first to bring a situation to the attention of the Special Advisor;

Noting that on 06 March 2023, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) published its Concluding Observations on the serious human rights violations committed in East Turkistan, Tibet, Hong Kong and mainland, after its review of China on 15-16th February 2023. The experts singled out concerns for the cultural, linguistic and religious life of Uyghurs and Tibetans; shortcomings in governance of Chinese companies and investments overseas; and ongoing threats



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against human rights defenders and independent civil society protecting and promoting rights in the mainland and in Hong Kong;

Proclaims that the Uyghur people have the inherent right, as enshrined in central documents of international law such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to self-determination, and should not be forced to live under an unrepresentative, undemocratic regime against their will;

Rejects any and all allegations made by the People's Republic of China that label the Uyghur as "separatist" or "terrorist" for when they legitimately seek their human rights.

Therefore, we, the UNPO General Assembly,

1. Demands the Chinese government to grant unfettered access to allow investigations of crimes against humanity and genocide in East Turkistan by independent bodies such as the United Nations Human Rights Council.
2. Demands the Chinese authorities to immediately shut down all concentration camps operating in East Turkistan and unconditionally release all Uyghurs and others detained therein.
3. Demands the Chinese authorities to allow family reunification with missing family members and to search for the disappeared in East Turkistan.
4. Demands the Chinese government to shut down the Integrated Joint Operations Platform, intrusive surveillance and digital control over civilian life.
5. Demands the Chinese government to put an immediate end to all demolitions of Uyghur neighborhoods and cultural and religious sites in East Turkistan.
6. Demands the Chinese government to abolish policies that forcefully impose Mandarin education and culture on Uyghur pupils in East Turkistan.
7. Demands the Chinese authorities to put an end to all kinds of intimidation, threats and harassment against Uyghurs, Kazakhs and other Turkic persons living overseas. Demands the Chinese government to stop pressuring countries to deport Uyghur refugees and asylum seekers to China.
8. Demands the Chinese government to put an immediate end to the policies of forced separation of families, forced sterilization of women and forcibly transferring children to "boarding schools" away from their families and culture.
9. *Requests* UNPO to continue its efforts to bring the issue of self-determination to the fore of its agenda;
10. *Urges* the Chinese authorities to stop interfering in other sovereign countries' decisions to establish relations with representatives of the Uyghur community and to cease its defamatory and patently incorrect accusations that such representatives are "separatists" or "terrorists";
11. *Strongly condemns* the harassment of Uyghur human rights defenders through arrests, imprisonment, intimidation and extra-judicial killings;
12. *Further condemns* the harassment and ongoing detentions of members of the families of Uyghur exiles, including the family of WUC President Mr. Dolkun Isa who, through peaceful means, advocate for Uyghur rights;
13. *Calls on* the international community, including the European Union and the United Nations, to urge the Chinese authorities to step up efforts to respect the human rights of Uyghurs in accordance with Chinese and international law;
14. *Condemns* the forcible transfer of young Uyghurs, especially girls and women, to East China, in addition to the continued migration of Han Chinese to East Turkistan due to favorable and discriminatory policies which is altering the completion of the Uyghurs' traditional homeland;
15. *Welcome* the recent M-62 motion in the Canadian Parliament for the resettlement of 10,000 Uyghur refugees in Canada;
16. *Emphasizes* that further efforts need to be taken by States to guarantee that refugee laws and the principle of non-refoulement;
17. *Condemning* the many violations of the fundamental human rights principle of non-refoulement by a number of States, particularly those States in Central Asia



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18. *Calls on* the international community to ensure that human rights are resolutely upheld in the context of the ongoing economic crisis and to not succumb to pressures thereof;
19. *Insists* that the UN High Commissioner undertake a comprehensive, independent investigation into the crimes occurring in East Turkistan and the importance of following up on the report;
20. *Calls on* the People's Republic of China to ratify all fundamental human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and to recognize the competency of their relevant Committees to undertake their respective mandates.

Submitted by: East Turkestan, member of UNPO Organization: World Uyghur Congress (WUC)