



**Resolution to Declare the Persecution of the Uyghurs
a Crime of Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity**

The International Association of Genocide Scholars,

Recognising the prohibition of genocide in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, customary international law, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Recognising the prohibition on crimes against humanity in customary international law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Recognising that hundreds of thousands of Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in Xinjiang have been subject to crimes including arbitrary detention, torture, sexual violence, forced sterilisation and forced labour;

Recognising the findings of the [Uyghur Tribunal](#), the independent people's inquiry held in the UK, that the People's Republic of China has committed genocide, crimes against humanity and torture against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and other ethnic minority citizens in Xinjiang;

Recognising [the findings of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights](#) that serious human rights violations are being committed against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and other Muslim minority communities by the People's Republic of China, characterised by discrimination based on ethnic and religious status, and that such human rights violations may amount to international crimes including crimes against humanity;

Recognising research and findings by [human rights](#) organisations, [think tanks](#) and [scholars](#) that crimes against humanity and genocide are being committed against the Uyghur people in China;

Recognising [US Senate Resolution 760](#) – 116th Congress, which 'declares that the violence perpetrated by the People's Republic of China against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups constitutes genocide';

Recognising [the House of Commons](#) of the United Kingdom has resolved it 'believes that Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are suffering crimes against humanity and genocide';

Recognising [the National Assembly of France](#) 'officially recognises the violence perpetrated by the People's Republic of China against the Uyghurs as constituting crimes against humanity and genocide';

Recognising that other UN member states, such as Canada, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and the Netherlands have also recognised the crimes perpetrated against the Uyghurs as constituting genocide;

Recognising that the People's Republic of China is a state party to the Genocide Convention and thereby has obligations to prevent and punish genocide and is bound by the customary international law nature of the prohibition of genocide;

Therefore, the International Association of Genocide Scholars:

1. *Declares* that the atrocities being perpetrated against Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region constitute genocide and crimes against humanity;
2. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the current atrocities and human rights violations being perpetrated against the Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups by the People's Republic of China;
3. *Calls Upon* the government of the People's Republic of China to immediately halt the atrocities and human rights violations being perpetrated against the Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups;
4. *Calls Upon* the United Nations to recognise the atrocities and human rights violations being committed against the Uyghurs as genocide and crimes against humanity, to undertake debate on the issue [in the UN Human Rights Council](#), and to work with member states to take appropriate measures in response;
5. *Calls Upon* the international community, including national governments and international organisations, to recognise the atrocities being perpetrated against the Uyghurs and other Muslim minority groups as constituting gross violations of human rights, genocide and crimes against humanity, and to take appropriate measures in response to prevent further violations and crimes;
6. *Recommends* appropriate measures include but are not limited to: sanctions against those who are responsible, including corporations; referral of the situation to the International Criminal Court to ensure justice for victims; commencement of proceedings against the People's Republic of China to the International Court of Justice under customary international law; and the use by state courts of universal jurisdiction to commence proceedings against individuals and corporations involved in the crimes.

Resolution passed 8 December 2022.