

## Letter By Executive Board

Welcome to the United Nations Human Rights Council being simulated at UNIC Fairgaze Model United Nations conference 2022, where we shall be discussing the agenda 'Investigating the existence of Chinese concentration camps for Uyghur Muslims.'

The success of the United Nations Human Rights Council as a committee will depend on each delegate. A council is defined by its delegates more than by its executive board. It is you, the participating delegates, which shape the outcome. You must therefore be prepared to participate in an enriching experience. Apart from the research on the agenda, Delegates should be aware of their country's historical background and current situation in global politics and international relations. Delegates should come into the committee with a clear foreign policy and the representatives of the governments of their countries.

We are unaware of your individual credentials/experience with Model United Nations, however, no matter what that may amount to, it is a given that there can be no productive simulation in the absence of substantial research. There are multiple approaches to preparing for a simulation such as this and we shall not dictate to you which of these you must adopt, that is upon you to decide, however, we can assert with confidence that the commonality among all these

approaches are that research constitutes their first step.

So once the research process is initiated it needs to be coupled with proactive attempts to understand. The application of the information acquired through research always requires understanding. There is no particular point at which research concludes and analysis thereof begins, these are two intermittent processes that may continue till the last minute of the simulation.

Besides research, both on the agenda and the committee's mandate, the participants are required to have a firm grasp of diplomatic conduct. Diplomatic conduct can be general and country-specific, what constitutes general diplomatic conduct (which includes language, gestures, and any other kind of expression) can be gauged from the definition of the term diplomacy. There is no precise definition of the term but an appraisal of various definitions shall help formulate a reasonably accurate notion thereof. Country-specific diplomatic conduct can be determined by studying past actions of your country (country allotted which a participant is called the delegate) in the international fora.

Speeches, statements, voting records, instances of walk-outs, boycotting of meetings et cetera can contribute to building an understanding of the same, apart from these sources, video graphic recordings of these sessions and meetings can greatly help this understanding. It is expected of all participants to conduct themselves impeccably, the concept of MUNs wasn't created simply to get to students to talk about things diplomats would usually talk about, but to also hone their conduct, their reasoning, logic, negotiation, and lobbying skills, all of which can be referred to as 'soft skills. Diplomatic conduct harmoniously links speech and

body language, it is a bridge between verbal and nonverbal communication thereby making it an important criterion for us to assess your performance and effectiveness. Manipulation of procedure of the committee to gain extra floor time or to stall the statement/ comment/speech of another delegate or to cause disruption therein shall not be tolerated. In order to ensure that procedure is not misused, it is necessary for delegates to be aware of the procedure of the UNHRC. Having stated the above, it is now prudent to explain the purpose and nature of the background guide summarily. The background guide is a preliminary research brief pertaining to the committee and the agenda. It is NOT meant to provide participants with exhaustive information. The primary purpose of a background guide is to ensure that all participants are on a level playing field, thus it ensures that every participant possesses a modicum of information from which further information can be drawn. It serves as a base upon which the research is built. Nothing in the background guide has any evidentiary value, it can never be used as conclusive proof in the committee. It is necessary for delegates to dig deeper from where the background guide leaves them. Research may commence well before the background guide is released, delegates are free to read up on the agenda which has been made public and formulate a structure of research. It is not important for your structure to match the one that the background guide presents as long as you have a solid understanding of what you are going to be discussing in the committee.

That being said, we wish you the best of preparations and hope that this simulation shall mutually benefit all those involved in it. We hope we can learn from you and impart our knowledge to you in the process. For any doubts that you may have, you may contact any member of the executive board. The email address of your committee president will be given in this guide.

Looking forward to seeing you all.

Regards

**Sourish Bhardwaj - ChairPerson**

[sharmadev988@gmail.com](mailto:sharmadev988@gmail.com)

**+91 9773914381**

**Ujjwal Gupta - Vice-ChairPerson**

[ujjwalgupta994.6@gmail.com](mailto:ujjwalgupta994.6@gmail.com)

**+91 9319291091**

## **A general overview of UNHRC**

The Office for Human Rights (HRC) is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and in international human rights laws and treaties. UNHRC is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office in Geneva. The mandate includes preventing human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, promoting international cooperation to protect human rights, coordinating related activities throughout the United Nations, and strengthening and streamlining the United Nations system in the field of human rights. In addition to its mandated responsibilities, the Office leads efforts to integrate a human rights approach within all work carried out by United Nations agencies.

## **HISTORY**

The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 by resolution 60/251. Its first session took place from 19 to 30 June 2006. One year later, the Council adopted its "Institution-building package" to guide its work and set up its procedures and mechanisms.

Among them were the Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves to assess the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States, the Advisory Committee which serves as the Council's "think tank" providing it with expertise and advice on thematic human rights issues and the Complaint Procedure which allows individuals and organizations to bring human rights violations to the attention of the Council.

The Human Rights Council also works with the UN Special Procedures established by the former Commission on Human Rights and now assumed by the Council. These are made up of special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and working groups that monitor, examine, advise and publicly report on thematic issues or human rights situations in specific countries.

## **FUNCTIONS**

The Council serves as a forum for dialogue among States, with input from other stakeholders. As a result of its discussions, the Council may issue resolutions calling on States to take specific

actions or uphold certain principles, or it may create mechanisms to investigate or monitor questions of concern.

The Human Rights Council has created or renewed the mandates of various “special procedures.” The special procedures are experts appointed to monitor human rights around priority themes or in specific countries with serious human rights problems. The special procedures may be individual experts (“special rapporteurs” or “independent experts”) or working groups. The Council also manages the Universal Periodic Review, a process through which each UN Member State’s overall human rights record is reviewed.

In addition, the Council receives complaints alleging patterns of human rights violations, which are considered by the Working Group on Communications and may be referred to the Working Group on Situations. The Working Group on Situations reports substantiated claims of consistent patterns of gross violations to the Council and makes recommendations for action.

## **Nature of Proves or Evidence to be accepted**

The following kinds of documents (in the order of decreasing precedence) can be admitted as proof in council:

### 1. UN Bodies:

SC (<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/> );

GA (<http://www.un.org/en/ga/> );

HRC (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx> ) etc.

WHO (<http://www.who.int/en/> )

### 2. UN Affiliated Bodies:

International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/> );

World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/> );

International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm> );

International Committee of the Red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp> ); etc.

### 3. Treaty Based Bodies:

Antarctic Treaty System (<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm> );

International Criminal Court (<http://www.icccpi.int/Menus/ICC> ) etc.

#### 3.1. State Reports- Any State's Report from their government portals or State-owned media

State Department of the United States of America (<http://www.state.gov/index.htm> );

Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (<http://www.eng.mil.ru/en/index.htm> );

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India (<http://www.mea.gov.in/> );

France (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/> );

Russian Federation ([http://www.mid.ru/brp\\_4.nsf/main\\_eng](http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/main_eng) ), etc.

#### 3.2. Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports <http://www.un.org/en/members/>

(Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative).

3.3. Multilateral Organizations NATO (<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm> );

ASEAN (<http://www.aseansec.org/> ); OPEC ([http://www.opec.org/opec\\_web/en/](http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/) ), etc.

4. Reuters reports on incidents: <http://www.reuters.com/>

NB: Reports from media houses like the ones mentioned below shall not be taken into consideration as substantive proof but only as supportive/persuasive proof:

RIA Novosti (Russia) <http://en.rian.ru/>

IRNA (Iran) <http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm>

BBC (United Kingdom) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R. Of China) <http://cctvnews.cntv.cn/>

Al-Jazeera (Qatar) <https://www.aljazeera.com/>

Unacceptable Sources

Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>);

Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>);

Or newspapers like The Guardian (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>); Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>); etc

## **AGENDA OVERVIEW**

### **● INTRODUCTION**

Xinjiang lies in the northwest of China and is the country's largest region. Like Tibet, it is autonomous, meaning - in theory - it has some powers of self-governance. Xinjiang is primarily a desert region that produces nearly a fifth of all cotton in the world. Human rights organisations have expressed concerns that much of the cotton exported is gathered by forced labour, and in 2021, some Western firms removed Xinjiang cotton from their supply chains, sparking a protest from Chinese celebrities and netizens against the brands. The region is also rich in oil and natural gas, and Beijing views it as a crucial commercial route because of its proximity to Central Asia and Europe. Several countries, including the United States, Canada, and the Netherlands, have accused China of genocide, which is defined as the "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group" under Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The declarations come after reports that China has been forcibly mass sterilizing Uyghur women to control the population, separating children from their families, and attempting to destroy the group's cultural traditions, in addition to interning Uyghurs in camps. The camps were designed to be managed like high-security prisons, with severe discipline and penalties, according to leaked documents known as the 'China Cables'. Physical, mental, and sexual abuse have been recorded by some who have managed to flee the camps. Women have spoken out about mass rape and sexual assault. China has refuted assertions that it is attempting to reduce the Uyghur population through mass sterilisations as "baseless," and asserts that forced labour allegations are "completely fabricated."

### **● HISTORY OF THE ISSUE**

Since the 1990s, anti-Han separatist sentiment has grown in Xinjiang, occasionally escalating into violence. The July 2009 Ürümqi riots were a series of violent riots, which continued for

several days, in which about 200 people died most of whom were Hans or non-muslim minorities, which the Chinese blamed on Uyghurs who wanted their own state. However, dissent has been suppressed by a huge security crackdown in recent years. In 2014, China launched its "Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism," which targeted cell phones and computers while also permitting raids on religious and cultural materials. The campaign banned religious clothing and appearances and began closely monitoring all Uyghur families in the XUAR with surveillance systems, tracking devices, voice samples, iris scans, security checks, medical tests, and guards on the streets. Later, "re-education camps" were built, despite China's initial denial of their existence. Following the revelations in August 2018, China admitted its re-education camps and vocational training schools after UN CERD raised concerns about the treatment and violation of the rights of ethnic minorities. China, on the other hand, claimed that there were no human rights violations in the camps (Kuo). The CCP's statements about the camps' benefits in deradicalizing, educating, and providing job training for Uyghurs continue to be backed up by Chinese media. Xinjiang is now surrounded by a vast surveillance network that includes police, checkpoints, and cameras that scan everything from number plates to individual faces. Since 2017, when President Xi Jinping issued an order saying all religions in China should be Chinese in orientation, there have been further crackdowns. China, according to campaigners, is attempting to eliminate Uyghur culture. All allegations of human rights violations in Xinjiang are denied by China. It claimed in 2019 that everyone had been released from its "re-education" camps, although testimony from the region shows that many people are still being held and that many have been relocated from the camps to formal prisons. In its fight against terrorism, China claims the crackdown in Xinjiang is important to prevent terrorism and root out Islamist extremism, and that the camps are an effective instrument for re-educating inmates.

- **KEY EVENTS**

1. 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: China is one of many countries that ratified the agreement, however, it has some reservation as well.
2. 1990s Uyghur independence protests: Rise in protests, riots, and extremist attacks by Uyghur independence activists
3. 1997 Ghulja Incident: Chinese Army fires at demonstrators after two days of violent protests caused by plans to execute 30 independence activists
4. 1997 to 2000s Uyghur separatist attacks: Urumqi bus bombings, followed by other suicide bombings and terrorist attacks
5. June 2009 Shaoguan Incident: Riots between Uyghur and Han factory workers cause the deaths of two Uyghurs and over 100 injured workers
6. July 2009 2009 Urumqi riots: Initiated in response to Shaoguan Incident: many Uyghurs arrested, some executions/death sentences
7. May 2014 Strike Hard Campaign against Violent Terrorism: CCP uses strict policies, surveillance, and regular medical checkups to monitor Uyghurs. Many mosques/shrines destroyed

8. 2016 to 2017 Re-education camps: Camps were rapidly built, and masses of Muslim minorities are sent to the camps. ASPI captures satellite images of camps and detainees, which are circulated worldwide
9. August 2018 UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Reviews and denounces secret internment camps; points out "no rights zone" that treated minorities as enemies of the state
10. July 2019 Countries' joint statements: 22 countries issued a joint statement denouncing China's actions, followed by a joint statement written by many other countries supporting China's actions and policies

## Global Viewpoints on the Agenda

- Several countries have sanctioned Chinese officials for human rights violations against the Uighur minority, which is predominantly Muslim. The European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada collaborated to impose sanctions. Since the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown, when Beijing troops opened fire on pro-democracy protesters, the EU has not imposed new sanctions on China over human rights violations. Senior officials in Xinjiang have been accused of major human rights violations against Uighur Muslims, and the sanctions, which include travel bans and asset freezes, are aimed at them. The director of the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau, the local police force, Chen Mingguo; Wang Mingshan, a member of the Communist Party of Xinjiang's standing committee who "holds a key political role in charge of overseeing" the detention of Uighurs, according to the EU, are some of the names that are under the radar of these sanctions.
- [United Kingdom](#)  
In October 2020, shadow foreign secretary Lisa Nandy declared that Britain would not give China a seat on the UN Human Rights Council until its treatment of Uyghurs was thoroughly investigated; later in December 2020, the foreign secretary stated that British businesses must ensure that their supply chains are free of labour. In April 2021, the House of Commons in the United Kingdom declared China's acts to be genocide. Former UK Foreign Secretary and now Deputy Prime Minister Dominic Raab has called the abuse of Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang "one of the worst human rights crises of our time. I think it's clear that by acting with our partners - 30 of us in total - we are sending the clearest message to the Chinese government, that the international community will not turn a blind eye to such serious and systematic violations of basic human rights and that we will act in concert to hold those responsible to account,".
- [United States of America](#)  
The United States became the first country to recognise the CCP's activities against Muslim minorities as genocide and crimes against humanity on January 19, 2021. Prior to this, the United States raised the issue at the federal level in 2018, when the

Congressional-Executive Commission on China released a report detailing the detention of almost 1 million people in China's political re-education camps ("Surveillance, Suppression, and Mass Detention"). The Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, also known as the UYGHUR Act, was passed by the Senate and later by the House of Representatives (Westcott). The Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act was also passed by Congress, which requires US government agencies to report on human rights violations committed against Uyghurs in China. Due to reports of forced labour from the internment camps, the US Department of Homeland Security banned cotton imports from Xinjiang in September 2020, and the US House of Representatives passed the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. In a statement, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken said China was committing "genocide and crimes against humanity". The US said it sanctioned Wang Junzheng and Chen Mingguo for their connection to "arbitrary detention and severe physical abuse, among other serious human rights abuses". US Customs and Border Protection has reported that it had detained a shipment of hair items and accessories originating in Xinjiang that was suspected of being created with human hair as a product of forced labour. Hair products made with human hair from Xinjiang were seized in "huge numbers" by US customs. "The Chinese are literally shaving the heads of Uighur women, making hair products, and sending them to the United States," stated Robert O'Brien.

- [UN and other international agencies](#)

More than a million Muslims are believed to have been detained in Xinjiang, according to the UN, and activists claim that crimes against humanity and genocide are committed there. Furthermore, UN human rights experts expressed grave concern on 29th March 2021 in Geneva about the alleged detention and forced labour of Muslim Uyghurs in China, calling for unrestrained access to the country to conduct fact-finding missions and urging global and domestic businesses to closely scrutinise their supply chains. Several experts appointed by the UN Human Rights Council said they had received information linking over 150 Chinese and foreign-owned businesses to serious claims of human rights violations against Uyghur workers. In June 2020, a framework for restoring education institutions was prepared by many UN bodies, including UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Food Programme, and the World Bank, outlining guidance for governments in reopening schools and encouraging distant learning. It proposed a number of actions prior to, during, and after the reopening, with a particular focus on marginalised populations and safety. The framework mentions girls as a marginalised group and proposes that governments "take specific measures to mitigate protection risks while girls and other marginalised groups are out of school through increased community engagement and improved referrals" ("Framework for reopening schools"). UN Women, the UNCSW's secretariat, has initiated many rapid gender assessment surveys, studies, and analyses in response to the pandemic. In general, their reports reveal that the COVID-19 crisis will certainly increase female poverty and widen gender poverty gaps, which have been the

result of systemic issues such as educational disparity. Canada's foreign ministry said: "Mounting evidence points to systemic, state-led human rights violations by Chinese authorities." In 2020, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute discovered evidence of more than 380 "re-education camps" in Xinjiang, up 40% from prior estimates.

- **China**

In response, China has imposed its own sanctions on European officials. It has denied the allegations of abuse, claiming the camps are "re-education" facilities used to combat terrorism. China has said the sanctions - initially announced by the EU - were "based on nothing but lies and disinformation". It announced it will sanction ten people and four entities in Europe for "seriously harming China's sovereignty and interests and maliciously spreading lies and disinformation." Those who are subject to China's sanctions are barred from entering the nation or conducting business with it. One of the most high-profile figures on China's list was German lawmaker Reinhard Butikofer, who chairs the European Parliament's delegation to China. Bjorn Jerden, a Swedish academic, and Adrian Zenz, a leading expert on China's policies in Xinjiang, were also targeted. China has offered open invitations to the XUAR on many occasions in response to international requests for access to study the circumstances of re-education camps. The administration, on the other hand, has prohibited any attempts to send foreign journalists to the XUAR. Foreign visitors are constantly monitored, with designated guards often following them discreetly or asking them to delete images and films recorded in the area.

- **Turkey**

Though Turkish government officials have made a variety of statements about the persecution of Uyghurs since 2009, Turkey remains one of the strongest advocates of re-education camps among primarily Muslim countries. The Turkish Foreign Ministry criticised China's "reintroduction of concentration camps in the twenty-first century and systematic assimilation programme," as well as violations of "fundamental human rights" of Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang in February 2019. Many Uyghurs, both native to Turkey and from Xinjiang, live in Turkey. Turkish officials have been accused of invading Uyghur residences and coordinating deportations with Beijing, despite the fact that they have given a place of refuge to people who have fled the XUAR.

## **Case Studies**

**Case 1:** Events surrounding the July 2009 Urumqi protests

Multiple protests took place in Urumqi, the capital of the XUAR, throughout July 2009, in response to the Shaoguan incident, a clash between Uyghur and Han Chinese labourers in southeastern China. Though the protests began peacefully, they quickly became violent as Uyghurs attacked Han Chinese in Urumqi and police officers abused protestors. The riots started in Shaoguan, when Han Chinese factory workers falsely accused Uyghur coworkers of sexual assault, murdering two migrant Uyghurs and injuring a large number of others. Despite the fact that the incident occurred outside of Xinjiang and across the country, news of it swiftly reached Uyghurs in Urumqi, galvanising them to demand justice and action from the central government.

However, when the Uyghurs' frustrations with religious freedom, redlining, cultural and linguistic restriction, and other types of discrimination rose, the protests turned into a series of attacks against Han Chinese, provoking more bloodshed between the two ethnic groups. To prevent potential terrorist communication with organisations in China and overseas, the provincial and national governments cut off internet and telecommunications in Xinjiang during and after the protests. The limitations lasted more than ten months, affecting citizens' daily lives and severely restricting their access to information. Furthermore, the CCP banned all riot-related media and blocked foreign entry to Xinjiang, prohibiting independent and impartial investigations into the disturbances. As a result, foreign players' ability to get a thorough grasp of real events was limited. Meanwhile, the People's Armed Police of China began a crackdown on Uyghurs who had engaged in violent protests. The mysterious disappearances of Uyghurs in the days after the riots, as well as the police and CCP's excessive use of force to "restore order" — including evidence of unjust arrest, unreasonable detention, and unfair trials — quickly prompted international actors and organisations to suspect human rights violations.

The 2009 riots shed light on a slew of issues involving Uyghurs and the rest of China.

Furthermore, many of these issues, such as human rights violations, a lack of trustworthy information and transparency, and state-enabled discrimination, are linked to abuses occurring in state-sponsored "re-education" camps. Examining the treatment of Uyghurs in the past, as well as their relationship with the Han-majority government, reveals the goal and motivations underlying the current incarceration.

### **Case 2: Child and family separation in Xinjiang and abroad**

When Uyghurs are sent to "re-education" camps, they are cut off from the outside world and are rarely allowed to communicate with their families. As a result, many Uyghur children are separated from their parents, who are detained and forced to adhere to CCP-imposed travel restrictions. Some of these children are placed in the care of relatives and neighbours, but as the CCP's imprisonment and monitoring expand, even these relatives and neighbours are increasingly being taken to re-education centres, leaving young children without guardians to be placed in state care. In other circumstances, parents abandon their children and travel abroad to study, work or seek asylum. Parents frequently travel abroad first to obtain a visa or asylum, with the intention of later bringing their children abroad after the necessary procedures have been made. These parents, on the other hand, face detention if they return to Xinjiang to bring family members from abroad, and their children are unable to fly across China's border to be reunited since their passports have been taken as part of the CCP's Strike-Hard policies. Foreign governments are similarly unwelcoming to Uyghurs, believing that the persecution is a domestic Chinese issue that does not require international assistance.

Additionally, the Chinese government remains unresponsive to most diplomatic demands to free children who have been granted citizenship abroad, obtained by their parents. Continuous foreign contact creates suspicion within the CCP and increases the possibility of detention and surveillance for those left behind in Xinjiang, thus many parents who leave abroad for various reasons eventually lose contact with their children and their caregiving family. Parents who have

been separated from their children are hesitant to speak out about their problems in the media, especially if they are outside of China, for fear of further repercussions for their Xinjiang family. Detention, on the other hand, threatens to further separate the children from their guardians. As a result, a large number of Uyghur children become orphaned and are placed in state-run "re-education" kindergartens, boarding schools, and orphanages. Despite the CCP's efforts to increase resources allocated to these programmes, they have been chastised for their brutal treatment and poor sanitation. Furthermore, the CCP uses these facilities to indoctrinate Uyghur youngsters with mainstream Han Chinese language and culture from an early age, while simultaneously rejecting their own culture and religion. Most accounts of these institutions, like other issues involving Uyghur detention and treatment, are not published and cannot be validated by the international press or diplomats. Though little has been effective to hold China accountable for the separation and care of Uyghur children, China has previously ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, one of the most universal commitments to human rights. Nonetheless, China is suspected of human rights abuses inside and beyond the re-education camps with its "highly sensitive" issues and "actively conceal[ment of] its intergenerational separations". This contradiction adds to the debate surrounding China's commitment to human rights, as well as on the ability of the UN to keep its members accountable for their promises.

## Questions to Consider

1. What factors (e.g. political, economic, religious, or social) contribute to your country's stance on this issue? How does your country's relationship with China influence this stance?
2. How has China's censorship affected the freedom of the foreign press and the information made accessible to the public about the oppression of Uyghurs in Xinjiang? Should foreign press have access to Xinjiang, or does China have the right to set a "boundary" around the region that must be respected by journalists from other countries?
3. What are the "Three Evils" that China has defined, and which "evils" are applicable to the history of Uyghurs in Xinjiang? Compare your analysis with one other ethnic group that has been disputed in relation to China — for instance, those in Tibet, Inner Mongolia, or Taiwan.
4. How can other countries, the UN, and other international organizations work together to put pressure on China or incentivize the eradication of Xinjiang's re-education camps? Without the use of detainment camps, how should China address its concerns about religious extremism moving forward? Feel free to draw ideas from how other countries have approached similar concerns.
5. A few former detainees have been able to escape and reunite with their families abroad. Some have even been able to apply for asylum or refugee status, in hopes of obtaining permanent residence in a different country. What services or aid should be provided by international organizations or countries to help former detainees recover from their traumatic experiences and integrate into society?

## Resources for further understanding and references

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide-convention.shtml>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-all-forms-intolerance-and-discrimination>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading>

<https://www.mfa.gov.cn/ce/cegv/eng/dbdt/t1886467.htm>

[www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting\\_resources/190708\\_joint\\_statement\\_xinjiang.pdf&clen=956967&chunk=true](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting_resources/190708_joint_statement_xinjiang.pdf&clen=956967&chunk=true)

[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/CHN/CERD\\_C\\_CHN\\_CO\\_14-17\\_32237\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/CHN/CERD_C_CHN_CO_14-17_32237_E.pdf)