

Venue & Rooms

The International Uyghur Forum will take place in the National Diet of Japan building (Address: Nagatachō 1-chome 7-1, Chiyoda, Tokyo). There will be four rooms where all sessions will take place over the duration of 30 October (Day 1) and 31 October (Day 2). The four rooms are the **International Conference Room**, the **Multipurpose Hall**, **Conference Room 2** and **Conference Room 3**. All main sessions will take place in the International Conference Room. Next to the main sessions, where all participants will be in attendance, there will be **Interactive Dialogues**. The Interactive Dialogues will take place in the **International Conference Room** and the **Multipurpose Hall** at the same time. Participants will, therefore, be divided into two groups for the Interactive Dialogues. Please refer to the programme agenda to check in which room the Interactive Dialogue is happening. We recommend that participants familiarise themselves with the programme in advance to prepare for the IUF, as **most main sessions and all Interactive Dialogues will allow for audience contributions**. Lunch Events will occur simultaneously in Rooms 3 and 4 and the International Conference Room on Day 1. On Day 2, lunch events will occur in Rooms 3 and 4.

Format and Audience Contributions

When planning the second edition of the International Uyghur Forum in Japan, we wanted to provide legislators, academics, survivors and civil society representatives with a platform where they can meet, learn from each other, and redouble their efforts to defend Uyghur rights in light and under consideration of broader geo-political challenges posed by China to the Asia-Pacific region, in particular, and the world at large. The format of the Forum is closely aligned with our overall goal of enabling consistent and effective communication among all participants. Therefore, we will be operating a **panel-style conference, which provides the majority of legislators and academics with an opportunity to speak in-depth** on a subject matter aligned with their political priorities, expertise and, most importantly, based on past legislative successes or future engagement plans.

The majority of panels and all interactive dialogues will be opened up to contributions from the audience by the moderator after the speakers have concluded their 8-minute presentations. All contributions by the audience will be limited to **two minutes via a dedicated speaker's list** ("UN-style format") to enable a discussion that is engaging and flows naturally. Please note that all contributions will be timed; therefore, we recommend preparing the contributions in advance using the panel and interactive dialogue abstracts and possible topics at the end of the programme agenda.

Lunch, Side-events & Networking

Lunch will be served at the National Diet of Japan building venue at the time indicated in the programme agenda. We request all participants to stay at the venue during the lunch break unless there is an emergency in which we will leave the venue together. **During lunchtime, several side events will take place for participants to join and engage with each other.** All attendance at the lunch events is voluntary. Tea and Coffee will be served two times per conference day during the Networking Breaks. Please note that smoking is only allowed in dedicated smoking areas. Please refer to the event supporting staff on site.

Programme Agenda

International Uyghur Forum (IUF): Global Parliamentarian Convention

(3rd Edition)

Tokyo, Japan 2023

29.10.- 01.11.23

DISCLAIMER: Please note that the agenda might be subject to changes. For an up-to-date agenda on the conference days, please refer to the agenda on the official IUF homepage: [Agenda \(internationaluyghurforum.org\)](http://internationaluyghurforum.org)

Arrival Day

October 29, 2023

Airport Pick-Up Service (all day)

Participants will arrive throughout the day to check into their hotel rooms.

18:00 - 21:30 Welcome Reception

Where: Hotel Metropolitan (Yukyu Dining Hall)

Address: HOTEL METROPOLITAN, EDMONT TOKYO,10-8, lidabashi-3chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8130, Japan

18:00 - 18:30 Meet and Greet

18:30 - 18:40 Welcome Remarks by Dolkun Isa, President of World Uyghur Congress

18:40-18:50 Welcome Remarks by Hirofumi Shimomura (Japan) Member of the House of Representatives & Acting chairman of the Japanese parliamentary caucus to investigate and take action on human rights abuses committed by China (JPCHC)

18:50- 19:10 Showcase of Traditional Uyghur music and dance

19:10 - 20:00 Dinner

20:00 - 20:40 Fireside Chat with Arfiya Eri (Japan) (Member of Parliament) & Rushan Abbas (USA) (Executive Director of Campaign for Uyghurs)

“Japanese -Uyghur Featured in the TIME 100: Successes and Challenges when Advocating for Uyghur Human Rights Globally”

Interviewer: Luke de Pulford (Executive Director, Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China (IPAC))

20:40 - 20:50 Housekeeping Rules (Zumretay Arkin, Director of Global Advocacy, World Uyghur Congress and Sawut Muhammad, Vice President, Japanese Uyghur Association (JUA))

20:50 - 21:30 Networking Event

DAY 1

October 30, 2023

6:30 - 8:00 **Breakfast (hotel)**

8:15 **Departure to the National Diet of Japan**

Participants gather in front of the hotel to await bus service to the IUF venue.

8:45 - 9:15 **Accreditation**

Passport inspection of participants to enter the National Diet of Japan.

9:15 - 10:00 **Opening Ceremony**

Where: International Conference Room

- National Hymn of Japan, followed by National Hymn of East Turkistan
- Short video
- Opening Remarks by Keiji Furuya (Chairman of the Japan-Uyghur Parliamentary Caucus (JUPEC) and the Japanese parliamentary caucus to investigate and take action on human rights abuses committed by China (JPCHC) followed by Dolkun Isa (President, World Uyghur Congress)
- Guest of Honour's remarks
- Virtual statement

Moderator: Hiromi Mitsubayashi (Japan) (Member of Parliament & Secretary-General Japan Uyghur Friendship Group)

10:00 - 11:00 **Panel 1**

Where: International Conference Room

"China as a Systemic Rival: Europe, China and the World Beyond the Pandemic."

Panellists:

- Alexis Brunelle-Duceppe (Canada) (Member of Parliament)
- Nury Turkel (Commissioner and former Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom)
- Ambassador Kelley Currie (ret.) (former U.S. Representative to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC))
- Pavel Fischer (Czech Republic) (Chair of Foreign Affairs Committee, Czech Senate and Co-chair of Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China)

Moderator: Luke de Pulford (Executive Director, Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China)

11:00 - 11:30 **Networking Break**

11:30 - 12:30 **Panel 2**

Where: International Conference Room

“A Lesson from Japan - Advocating and Building Alliances for Uyghur Human Rights in the Far East”

- Please note that this panel will be in Japanese with an English interpretation-

Panellists:

- Keiji Furuya (Japan) (Chairman of the Japan-Uyghur Parliamentary Caucus (JUPC) and the Japanese parliamentary caucus to investigate and take action on human rights abuses committed by China (JPCHC))
- Yoshiko Sakurai (Journalist, TV Presenter and Writer on Foreign Affairs Issues)
- Prof Tomoko Ako (China Studies and Sociology at the University of Tokyo)

Moderator: Afumetto Retepu (Japanese Uyghur Association)

12:30 - 14:00 **Lunch**

13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Events 1, 2 & 3

Lunch Event 1

Where: Conference Room 2

“Transnational Repression Toolkit: China’s Long Arm of Cracking Down on Dissident Voices”

During this lunchtime event, the presenters will share their experiences and the work of their respective organisations and institutions regarding transnational repression. Participants can bring their lunch to this session if they wish.

Presenters:

- Laura Harth (Campaigns Director, Safeguard Defenders)
- David Tobin (Lecturer in East Asian Studies at the University of Sheffield)
- Zumretay Arkin (President, Uyghur Center for Democracy and Human Rights)
- Peter Irwin (Associate Director for Research and Advocacy, Uyghur Human Rights Project)

Moderator: Dean Baxendale (CEO, China Democracy Fund)

Lunch Event 2

Where: Conference Room 3

A VR Experience - *“A 3D View of the Camps in East Turkistan by the Uyghur Transitional Justice Database (UTJD)”*

Note: VR glasses will be provided

During this lunchtime event, the presenters will provide an update on the construction developments of the Camps in East Turkistan as seen on satellite imagery. Participants are furthermore invited to step inside the camps in a virtual reality setting and get an impression of the inside of the camps.

Presenters:

- Nathan Ruser (Researcher, Australian Strategic Policy Institute (ASPI))
- Bahtiyar Omer (Chairman of the Norway Uyghur Committee, Uyghur Transitional Justice Database)
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Moderator: Abdureşid Eminhaci (General Secretary of the International Union of the East Turkistan Organizations)

Lunch Event 3

Where: International Conference Room

Platform for Japanese Members of Parliament to Address the Atrocities against Uyghurs

Note: This event will be in Japanese with an English interpretation

During this lunchtime event, Japanese Members of Parliament and other high-level officials will gather to address the situation of the Uyghurs to identify and coordinate a unified approach towards the subject. International participants are welcome to sit in on this event.

Continuation of Main Programme

14:00 - 15:30 **Interactive Dialogues 1 & 2**

(Please note that the following two Interactive Dialogues are happening simultaneously.)

Interactive Dialogue 1

Where: International Conference Room

“China’s AI Dominance and its Threat to Global Civil Liberties”

Panellists:

- Dr David O’Brien (Lecturer in East Asian Politics at Jagiellonian University Krakow)
- Eva Decroix (CZ) (Member of Parliament)
- Peter Irwin (Associate Director for Research & Advocacy at the Uyghur Human Rights Project)
- Cătălin Teniță (Romania) (Member of Parliament)

Moderator: Sophie Richardson (formerly China Director at Human Rights Watch)

Interactive Dialogue 2

Where: Multipurpose Hall

“China’s Reproductive Violence Against Uyghur Women and Children to Eradicate Uyghur Identity and Belonging”

Panellists:

- Dr Jo Smith-Finley (Reader in Chinese Studies at Newcastle University)
- Kawsar Kamil (Director of Human Rights Committee, World Uyghur Congress)
- Sakamoto Nobuhiro (journalist)

- Genviève Garrigos (Councillor of Paris and former Chair of Amnesty International France)

Moderator: Prof Vanessa Frangville (China Studies at Université libre de Bruxelles)

15:30 - 16:00 **Networking Break**

16:00 - 17:00 **Panel 3**

Where: International Conference Room

“Exposing the Chinese Propaganda Machinery for Policy Purposes”

Panellists:

- Nathan Ruser (Researcher, Australian Strategic Policy Institute)
- Prof Sean Roberts (Associate Professor at The George Washington University’s Elliott School of International Affairs)
- David Lega (Member of the European Parliament)
- Rushan Abbas (Executive Director, Campaign for Uyghurs)
- Kaori Arimoto (Journalist China & Foreign Affairs)

Moderator: Natalie Tegelberg (Head of Office at the European Parliament)

**Open up the floor to contributions from the audience (via speaker’s list)*

17:00 - 18:00 **Panel 4**

Where: International Conference Room

“Fighting Uyghur Forced Labour through Legislative Action - A Multilateral Approach”

Panellists:

- Dr Adrian Zenz (Senior Fellow and Director in China Studies at the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation)
- Dr Alicia Hennig (Business Ethics Expert, Technische Universität Dresden)
- Scott Busby (Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (USA))
- Omer Kanat (Executive Director, Uyghur Human Rights Project)

Moderator: Chloe Cranston (Head of Thematic Advocacy, Anti-Slavery International)

**Open up the floor to contributions from the audience (via speaker’s list)*

18:05 **Group Picture in the National Diet**

18:10 **End of Day 1**

Return of all participants to hotels via bus services

Free evening (dinner on own)

DAY 2

October 31, 2023

6:30 - 8:00 **Breakfast (hotel)**

8:15 Participants gather in front of the hotel to await bus service to the IUF venue.

8:30 **Departure to the National Diet of Japan**

9:00 - 9:30 **Accreditation**

09:30 - 11:00 **Interactive Dialogues 3&4**

(Please note that the following two panels are happening simultaneously.)

Interactive Dialogue 3

Where: International Conference Room

“Reframing the Concept of Chinese Transnational Repression against Uyghurs and other Dissenting Voices as a National Security Threat”

Panellists:

- Dr David Tobin (Lecturer in East Asian Studies at the University of Sheffield)
- Azeem Ibrahim (Senior Director at the Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy)
- Muhammet Naci Cinisli (Turkiye) (Member of Parliament)
- Selçuk Özdag (Turkiye) (Member of Parliament)

Moderator: Laura Harth (Campaigns Director, Safeguard Defenders)

Interactive Dialogue 4

Where: Multipurpose Hall

“Enhancing Deterrence in the Taiwan Strait and Indo-Pacific through Military and Diplomatic Alliances”

Panellists:

- Wuer’Kaixi (Chinese Pro-Democracy Leader, Taiwan)
- Matas Maldeikis (Lithuania) (Member of Parliament, Chair of Taiwanese Friendship Group)
- Freddy Lim (Taiwan) (Member of Parliament)

Moderator: Adam King (Regional Director of East Asia and the Pacific, International Republican Institute)

11:00 - 11:30 **Networking Break**

11:30 - 13:00 **Interactive Dialogues 5 & 6**

(Please note that the following two Interactive Dialogues are happening simultaneously.)

Interactive Dialogue 5

Where: International Conference Room

“Exploring Cross-Movement Solidarity: How to Build Alliances”

Panellists:

- Omer Kanat (Executive Director, Uyghur Human Rights Project)
- Karma Choeying (Tibet) (attending on behalf of Sikyong Penpa Tsering)
- Sam Yip (Spokesperson of Japan Hong Kong Democracy Alliance)
- Olhunud Daichin (Vice Chairman, South Mongolia Congress Standing)
- Dr Ho Chao-tung (President of the Taiwan East Turkistan Association)

Moderator: Dorjee Tseten (Tibet Government in Exile)

Interactive Dialogue 6

Where: Multipurpose Hall

“The Uyghur Genocide: A Perspective from the Islamic World”

Panellists:

- Doğan Bekin (Turkiye) (Member of Parliament)
- Ayyüce Türkeş Taş (Turkiye) (Member of Parliament)
- Mr Mohd Azmi Abdul Hamid (President of the Malaysia Consultative Council of Islamic Organization (MAPIM))
- Abdul Salam Alim (East Turkistan Muslim Scholars Association)
- Abdulhakim Idris (Executive Director, Center for Uyghur Studies)

Moderator: Nury Turkel (Commissioner and former Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom)

13:00 - 14:30 **Lunch**

13:30 - 14:30 **Lunch Events 4 & 5**

Lunch Event 4

“The Challenges of Taking Witness Testimony - Avoiding Re-Traumatisation and Mental Health Best Practices”

Where: Conference Room 2

During this lunchtime event, the presenters will share their best practices when interviewing victim-survivors of gross human rights violations. They will present their latest work, lessons learned and best practices to take witness testimony, minimising the risk of re-traumatisation. Participants can bring their lunch to this session if they wish.

Presenters:

- Professor Dr Thomas Schulze (Director at the Institute for Psychiatric Phenomics and Genomics at Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich)
- Bahtiyar Omer (Director, Uyghur Transitional Justice Database)
- Gulbahar Haitiwaji (Uyghur camp survivor)

Moderator: Gheyur Qurban (Berlin Office Director, World Uyghur Congress)

Lunch Event 5

Where: Conference Room 3

FAQs on M-62: *"Canada to Re-Settle 10.000 Uyghur Refugees Starting in 2024"*

During this lunchtime event, the presenters will answer any questions the audience may have regarding the M-62 Motion, which was passed in the Canadian House of Commons in February 2023. The Motion proposes resettling 10,000 Uyghurs in Canada over two years, starting in 2024. Participants can bring their lunch to this session if they wish.

Presenters:

- Mehmet Tohti (Executive Director at Uyghur Rights Advocacy Project)
- Polat Sayim (Director of World Uyghur Congress Refugee Center)
- Abdureshit Abdulhamit (President of World Uyghur Congress Foundation)

Moderator: Mehmet Celepci (Board Member of the Australian Uyghur Association)

Continuation of Main Programme

14:30 - 16:00 **Interactive Dialogues 7 & 8**

(Please note that the following two Interactive Dialogues are happening simultaneously.)

Interactive Dialogue 7

Where: Multipurpose Hall

"The Cost of Inaction: Atrocity Crimes on the Rise - How Did Never Again Become Yet Again?"

Panellists:

- Prof Jun Kumakura (China and Soviet Union Studies at Hosei University)
- Dr Rian Thum (History Department, University of Manchester)
- Prof Satoshi Hirano (Asian Political and Diplomatic History at Tokyo University)
- Sradhanand Sital (Chairman of Global Human Rights Defence)

Moderator: Mia Hasenson-Gross (Executive Director, René Cassin)

Interactive Dialogue 8

Where: International Conference Room

"Avenues Towards Legal Action: "Mapping Foreign Influence Blocking Accountability on Human Rights Atrocities"

Panellists:

- Nury Turkel (Commissioner and former Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom)
- Senator Paul Strauss (Shadow Senator for Washington D.C.)

- Ewelina Ochab (International Human Rights Lawyer, International Bar Association Human Rights Institute)
- Michael Polak (Barrister at Church Court Chambers UK & Director of Justice Abroad)

Moderator: Mehmet Tohti (Executive Director, Uyghur Rights Advocacy Project)

16:00 - 16:30 **Networking Break**

16:30 - 17:30: **Panel 5**

Where: International Conference Room

“Action at the UN: Re-Establishing the Trust and Seeking Accountability through the UN-System”

Panellists:

Opening remarks by Arfiya Eri (Japan) (Member of Parliament)

- Tomoya Obokata (UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery)
- Fernand de Varennes (former UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues)
- Ahmed Shaheed (former UN Special Rapporteur Freedom of Religion or Belief and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Maldives)
- Zumretay Arkin (Director of Global Advocacy, World Uyghur Congress)

Moderator: Raphael Viana David (Programme Manager for China and Latin America, International Service for Human Rights).

17:30 - 18:30 **Press Conference**

Where: TBD

18:30 **End of Day 2**

Departure for Farewell Dinner from the National Diet of Japan

18:45 **Farewell Dinner with Traditional Uyghur Food**

Where: 1 Chome-26-2 Higashiueno, Taito City, Tokyo 110-0015

Farewell remarks by Afumetto Retepu, President of the Japanese Uyghur Association
Concluding remarks by Dolkun Isa, President of the World Uyghur Congress

Departure Day

November 01, 2023

Airport Drop-Off Service (all day)

6:30 - 8:00 **Breakfast**

Abstracts & Possible Topics:

(In chronological order)

Please note that there are no abstracts available for the lunchtime events

All possible topics are suggestions only

Day 1

Panel 1 (International Conference Room)

“China as a Systemic Rival: Europe, China and the World Beyond the Pandemic.”

The Covid-19 pandemic has altered Beijing’s perception in the world. In Europe, Beijing’s handling of the pandemic has changed long-standing European assumptions about its reliability as a crisis actor and its approach to the European project. During the pandemic, Europe’s immediate medical supply needs and dire economic situation limited the scope of shifts in its China policy. However, the aftermath of the pandemic created a unique window of opportunity to rebalance views regarding critical issues ranging from supply chains over ideological competition to human rights compliance. With the United States and leading the way in limiting imports from East Turkistan due to the high likelihood of the goods having been produced under Uyghur forced labour, European governments and other Western allies like Japan are facing intensified demands from media outlets, grassroots organisations and citizens to put its China policy on a more open, accountable, and values-based footing. Around the globe, governments’ pursuit of a “business as usual” approach to Beijing is growing harder to sustain.

Possible Topics:

- *Strategies involving De-Risking Economies, like Supply-Chain Diversification*
- *Germany’s New China Strategy*
- *China’s Attempts to Exploit Political and Economic Vulnerabilities in Europe*
- *Threat of Chinese Disinformation Campaigns and Telecoms Security*
- *China under Xi Jinping’s Leadership*
- *Chinese “Mask” Diplomacy*
- *China’s Use of Divisive Tactics in South-East Asia*
- *European Equivalent of US Global Magnitsky Act*

Panel 2 (International Conference Room)

“A Lesson from Japan - Advocating and Building Alliances for Uyghur Human Rights in the Far East”

Japan is the first country in the Asia-Pacific region to publicly condemn and acknowledge the ongoing atrocities against Uyghurs and other Turkic ethnic groups. Since 2019, during the

second Abe administration, Japan has been the only non-Western country to sign a joint statement condemning the Uyghur Genocide at the United Nations every year. The current Kishida administration has prioritised human rights diplomacy, including a response to the Uyghur Genocide in its election manifesto and the establishment of a Prime Minister's Adviser on International Human Rights Issues. How can other countries in the region follow suit or be encouraged to do more to improve the human rights of Uyghurs? How can alliances be built and supported by the international community and regional institutions that promote human rights? What role does Japan play in addressing urgent issues related to the Uyghur genocide in the Asia Pacific region?

Possible Topics:

- *Japan's Role in the G7*
- *Forming Parliamentary Alliances to Investigate Human Rights Abuses of Uyghurs*
- *Violation of the Principle of Non-Refoulement - the constant threat of deportation to China in South-East Asia*
- *Role of Regional Actors like ASEAN*
- *Japan-NATO relationship or Japan-EU relationship*
- *Economic de-risking: the example of SONY (Japanese Tech-Industry Ties to China)*
- *Japan's China Strategy*

Interactive Dialogue 1 (International Conference Room)

"China's AI Dominance and its Threat to Global Civil Liberties"

Over the past decade, China has taken the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning to the next level. Chinese surveillance camera operating systems have long become the norm in many Western countries, with few commentators anticipating any risks involved with the mass imports of the latest technologies at the time. Only slowly has the world been recognising the potential threat to global civil liberties and democratic systems that emanate from Chinese technology in the form of espionage against foreign governments and a tool to keep an eye on perceived dissidents and "enemies" of the CCP, such as Uyghurs, Tibetans, Falun Gong and Hong Kongers human rights defenders living in the diaspora. Today, the future threat to civil liberties and the rule of law through AI, as developed and tested by the CCP using the personal data of millions of Uyghurs, has been recognised. Yet, concrete actions to stop this malicious influence have been few or restricted to debates over the different interpretations of privacy laws in Europe and the US. Is a world governed by the Chinese repressive system facilitated through AI becoming our future?

Possible Topics:

- *Online Attacks and Misinformation Campaigns*
- *Rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Complicity of Chinese Tech Companies, Export of AI Surveillance Technology*
- *Threat to Global Security*
- *Malign and Cyber Espionage of Foreign Governments*
- *How is AI developed in Japan, the EU and the US, and what safeguards are in place?*
- *Example Case of Hikvision*
- *Legal Framework of Privacy Laws in Europe, USA and China*
- *Protecting Democracies from China's Malign AI Interference*

Interactive Dialogue 2 (Multipurpose Hall)

“China’s Reproductive Violence Against Uyghur Women and Children to Eradicate Uyghur Identity and Belonging”

In 2018, HRW published the report “Eradicating Ideological Viruses: China’s Campaign of Repression Against Xinjiang’s Muslims,” outlining the CCP’s plan to eradicate the Uyghur identity through sinicisation and political indoctrination. Over the past six years, evidence transpired that the carefully orchestrated campaign to assimilate Uyghurs into Han-Chinese society is being facilitated by targeting Uyghur women and children through mass sterilisation, family separation, and the mass transfer of Uyghur children into CCP-run orphanages and boarding schools. While the drastic drop in Uyghur birth rates in the previously Uyghur-dominated Southern region of East Turkistan (Kashgar Prefecture) has been well documented, less focus has been dedicated to understanding reproductive violence as a weapon to eradicate Uyghur identity and belonging as experienced by Uyghurs in East Turkistan and in the diaspora. This panel will shed light on the ongoing “femicide” carried out against Uyghur women, how this campaign complements the broader genocidal campaign and the inter-generational trauma and identity crisis the Uyghur community faces.

Possible Topics:

- *When and How Sexual Violence Becomes Systematic and Planned*
- *Reproductive Violence as Weapon of Genocide*
- *Birth Prevention Policies, Forced and Coerced Sterilisation*
- *Forced and Incentivized Marriages between Uyghurs and Han-Chinese (Race issues)*
- *Torture, Rape and Sexual Violence Inside the Internment Camps (witness testimonies of camp survivors)*
- *Transfer of Uyghur Men at Childbearing Age into Forced Labour (part of the attack on Reproductive Rights)*
- *Defamation and Intimidation of Uyghur Women Making Human Rights Abuses Public*
- *Family Separation and Uyghur Children in Boarding Schools*
- *Women and Forced Labour*
- *Identity Loss, Psychological Trauma and Inter-Generational Trauma*
- *Physical and Psychological Consequences of Reproductive Violence*
- *Reproductive Justice*

Panel 3 (International Conference Room)

“Exposing the Chinese Propaganda Machinery for Policy Purposes”

Over the past years, the CCP has developed a sophisticated misinformation campaign to hide the ongoing genocide against the Uyghurs from the world to avoid investigation, accountability and any form of criticism and scrutinisation. As part of this multi-layered campaign, prominent political figures, academics, and Uyghur leaders have become frequent victims of vicious smear campaigns aiming to destroy their professional reputations and disrupt their private lives. Next to targeting influential individuals, the CCP is investing and thus constantly expanding its networks to push narratives that undermine any factual examination and engagement of the situation of the Uyghurs in East Turkistan. Earlier this year, the CCP has been actively pushing the narrative that the re-education camps have

been closed down to generate the impression that Uyghurs are free and claims of persecution are unfounded. If unchallenged, such narratives have the potential to severely disrupt investigative efforts, undo advocacy successes and may lead to the loss of critical political support.

Possible Topics:

- *Online Attacks and Misinformation Campaigns against Individuals and NGOs*
- *Need for Enhanced Cyber Security against Chinese Hackers*
- *Content Moderation on Twitter and other Social Media*
- *Identifying Chinese Media Propaganda, i.e., Tours to East Turkistan (particularly aimed at Global South Leaders and Han Chinese Tourists)*
- *Staging of Uyghur Cultural Events to Hide “Emptying-Out” Uyghur Culture and all Forms of Manifestations of Religious Practices*
- *Mass Incarceration of Uyghurs (Shift away from ‘Re-Education’)*
- *Tourist trips and excursions for foreign and domestic tourists to visit the region (optics of Western travel firms upholding picture of exotic and free Uyghurs)*

Panel 4 (International Conference Room)

“Fighting Uyghur Forced Labour through Legislative Action - A Multilateral Approach”

Approximately 1.8 to 3 million Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslim peoples of East Turkistan/ the Uyghur region have been subjected to forced labour since being arbitrarily detained in the region’s “re-education camps.” Maximising economic profit, the Chinese government is operating a pervasive system of state-imposed forced labour within the region and beyond that is unprecedented in terms of scale and sophistication. It has been estimated that over 17 global industries are implicated in Uyghur forced labour, and according to research by Sheffield Hallam University, over 50,000 companies operate in the region. While policymakers agree that combating Uyghur forced labour through export restrictions into Western countries is one of the most promising strategies to bring about change for the Uyghurs, these efforts are seldomly streamlined and implemented through a multilateral approach, which seems indispensable to end this atrocity of the CCP. Furthermore, policymakers need to consider the impact such import restrictions may have on their economy at home, raising important questions on how global supply chains can break away from Uyghur forced labour through supply chain diversification and independent audits.

Possible Topics:

- *Leading the Way? The US Efforts and Legal Loopholes (UFLPA and UFLDA), as well as global enforcement gaps*
- *What is happening on the EU Level? (EU Forced Labour Regulation & Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD))*
- *Targeted Sanctions Against Companies and Individuals*
- *Zooming in on Global Supply Chains (of Major Industries), i.e., Solar Industry, Automobile Industry, Agricultural Machines Industry and Others*
- *Current Trends and Predictions in Light of China’s Economic Slump*
- *What is happening globally multilaterally, what needs to happen, and what is the US’s role in this?*
- *What is happening in China in response to the legislation and multilateral responses?*

Day 2

Interactive Dialogue 3 (International Conference Room)

“Reframing the Concept of Chinese Transnational Repression against Uyghurs and other Dissenting Voices as a National Security Threat”

Transnational Repression is no new phenomenon. Over the past twenty years, the PRC has engaged in an unparalleled campaign of transnational repression to coerce and control Uyghurs abroad. Despite living in Western democracies, the Uyghur diaspora has experienced the long reach of China’s authoritarian state through relentless harassment, intimidation, and coercion. Since 2017, the campaign has reached new heights in parallel with the CCP’s mass repression and internment policy in East Turkistan. Yet, Western democracies have only started in recent years to understand that transnational repression not only targets individual Uyghurs and, thus, citizens in their countries but also tries to undermine the foundations upon which Western democracies have been built.

Possible Topics:

- *Methods of the CCP to Silence the Uyghur diaspora*
- *Impact on the Uyghur communities in the diaspora (psychological impact, distrust and fear in the own community)*
- *Threat to national security and democratic institutions*
- *Safety of own citizens against informal Chinese policing/surveillance tactics (exploring legal and policy avenues)*
- *The Treat of Bilateral Extradition Treaties*
- *Range of Detailed Security Laws and Complementary Repression Tools*
- *Legal Avenues Against Transnational Repression*

Interactive Dialogue 4 (Multipurpose Hall)

“Enhancing Deterrence in the Taiwan Strait and Indo-Pacific through Military and Diplomatic Alliances”

In recent years, China modernised its military in a move that many observers and experts on Pacific security described as a new wave of aggression towards Taiwan and its Western allies. Seeing in Xi Jinping “a true believer in reunification” of Taiwan with the mainland, many American security experts stated in 2021 that the Chinese president may be waiting for a signal from Beijing’s rapidly modernising People’s Liberation Army that the army is ready to invade the island within the next five years. With the “gaps growing wider” between Beijing and Taipei over their shared history, future economic development and Taipei’s commitment to democracy, many argue that a military confrontation might be inevitable and unlikely to be contained between Washington and Beijing, meaning that regional powers like Japan, Australia and other South-East Asian countries with particularly close economic ties

to China could be drawn into a war between the two great powers. The latter economic dependencies highlight the necessity to develop alternative supply chains and resilient infrastructure in light of predictable Chinese cyber attacks likely to be part of a military confrontation. With Europe's, in particular, NATO's focus taken up by the ongoing war against Russia in Ukraine, the time might be ripe to find new allies to enhance deterrence and avoid an escalation to nuclear weapons use.

Possible Topics:

- Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Taiwan, the US and Taiwan and the EU and Taiwan
- Historical Narrative between China and Taiwan
- Threat of Nuclear Escalation
- Economic Co-Dependencies between Taiwan and China
- De-escalation Strategies
- Core Taiwanese Industries and Monopolies like the Chip Industry
- Alternative Supply Chains for South-East Asian Countries

Interactive Dialogue 5 (International Conference Room)

"Avenues Towards Legal Action: "Mapping Foreign Influence Blocking Accountability on Human Rights Atrocities"

China is notoriously difficult to hold to account for gross human rights abuses using international law. While China has, for example, ratified the UN Genocide Convention, it has entered a reservation, making it very unlikely, if not impossible, for another state to take a case to the International Court of Justice. China, like other powerful states like Russia and the United States, are also no high-contracting party to the Rome Statute, the governing treaty of the International Criminal Court blocking any accountability for individual perpetrators of crimes against the Uyghurs. Other avenues towards meaningful legal action are similarly blocked by China or powerful allies of the regime in Beijing. Diplomatic immunity, which all sitting Heads of State are automatically entitled to, frequently adds to the challenges and complexities lawyers face when engaging in legal action. From 2020-2022, the International Uyghur Tribunal, a quasi-judicial body or People's Tribunal in London, started investigating the crimes committed against the Uyghurs for this very reason. It concluded on the 9th of December 2021 that China was committing crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims in East Turkistan. These findings have encouraged others to cave out more creative ways of holding China to account through, amongst other legal actions, a case brought on behalf of the World Uyghur Congress and Uyghur Human Rights Project under the principle of universal jurisdiction before the Courts of Argentina and a case under the Profits of Crimes Act in the UK regarding the import of Uyghur forced labour goods. Yet, these attempts for legal accountability remain isolated and sporadic. What else can be done to secure justice for the Uyghurs of East Turkistan and beyond?

Possible Topics:

- *ICC Case using the Bangladesh/ Rohingya Case Precedent*
- *Is International Criminal Justice failing?*

- *Successful Cases under the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction (i.e., Augusto Pinochet)*
- *How China is Blocking Legal Avenues and UN Scrutiny*
- *Is Legal Action always doomed without political willingness*
- *Complicity of Businesses in Uyghur Forced Labour*
- *Historical angle and the legacy of the Nuremberg Principles of 1950*

Interactive Dialogue 6 (Multipurpose Hall)

“The Cost of Inaction: Atrocity Crimes on the Rise - How Did Never Again Become Yet Again?”

On December 9, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Genocide Convention, the first document that defined genocide and imposed obligations on states to prevent genocide and punish the perpetrators. The Genocide Convention was to signify the commitment of states to the promise of “Never Again” following the persecution of the Jews during the Holocaust and a Europe in ruins. Despite this promise, atrocity crimes against minorities did not stop but have been on the rise as states have full discretion in the relation to how they fulfil their duties, rendering the observation that the Genocide Convention is too weak to stand against the powers that bring about genocidal atrocities. This discretion in relation to how states fulfil their duties may translate as a failure to act, which comes at a considerable cost.

While the concept of the “cost of inaction” is traditionally perceived as economic, over recent years, historians, sociologists and legal professionals have adopted the concept to apply to situations of gross human rights violations. Addressing the complex challenges of identifying and, if possible, quantifying the multiple social and economic costs that follow when states and the international community fail to address the pressing needs of their most vulnerable members, like minorities, to end persecution and other atrocity crimes. Drawing from historical, current and futuristic examples of the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, current cases of the Uyghurs, Hazaras, Yazidi and Rohingya, amongst other persecuted minorities and the futuristic argument, this panel responds to hitherto unaddressed questions in international law and diplomacy: what are the costs of inaction, and is the cost of inaction greater than the cost of action or more concretely, what did we do when millions of Uyghur were forced into so-called re-education camps that would strip them of their religion, culture, identity? What lessons, if any, has history taught us?

Possible Topics:

- *What Happened to the Promise of Never Again?*
- *Failure to Prevent Atrocities from Re-Occurring*
- *Genocide Amendment to the UK Trade Bill and other Legislative initiatives*
- *Historical Attempts to Hold Perpetrators of Atrocities to Account: The Nuremberg Tribunal (International Military Tribunal) and the Tokyo Tribunal (International Military Tribunal for the Far East)*
- *Legacy of Benjamin Ferenc, Robert Jackson and Raphael Lemkin. Also, later: Hersch Lauterpacht*
- *Complicity of Businesses in Gross Human Rights Violations like Uyghur Forced Labour*

- *Perception of Minorities as a Threat to the Security and National Identity of States*

Interactive Dialogue 7 (International Conference Room)

“Exploring Cross-Movement Solidarity: How to Build Alliances”

It has become increasingly apparent over the past three decades that the CCP is targeting a wide range of dissidents advocating for human rights and political freedoms for Uyghurs, Tibetans, Hong Kongers, Falung Gong, and Southern Mongolians, amongst many others. With the space for civil society *de facto* not present inside China without the threat of indefinite incarceration, civil society groups are facing the challenge of advocating for their causes through diaspora communities and frequently in cooperation with civil society, regional and governmental actors in their new home countries. This panel identifies and discusses common patterns of transnational repression, explores what cross-movement solidarity amongst the various groups looks like and what shape such expressions of solidarity could take.

Possible Topics:

- *Tools of Transnational Repression and Current Trends*
- *Targeting of Civil Society Leaders*
- *Chinese Mis-, and Disinformation (Attacks on Private Life)*
- *Social Media Harassment*
- *Protest Movements and Raising Awareness Campaigns*
- *Joint Actions*
- *Role of ASEAN and other regional organisations*

Interactive Dialogue 8 (Multipurpose Hall)

“The Uyghur Genocide: A Perspective from the Islamic World”

Much of the Western world has condemned China’s detention of Uyghurs in Xinjiang. The UN human rights office has urged China to release people who have been arbitrarily detained and disclose the whereabouts of those who are missing. After the office released its report in 2022, several Western countries on the UN Human Rights Council were [considering a motion](#) against China, potentially with an investigative mechanism. Notably, China’s partners in the Islamic World have been notably silent. Prioritising their economic ties and strategic relationships with China, many governments have ignored the human rights abuses. In June 2022, sixty countries [signed a statement](#) calling for the UN human rights chief to respect that Xinjiang-related issues are “China’s internal affairs” and stating that they “oppose the politicisation of human rights.” Muslim-majority countries such as Pakistan and Saudi Arabia were among the signatories; human rights groups have criticised Muslim-majority countries for condoning the abuses. This panel provides a platform to discuss and ultimately better understand the perspective of the Islamic world, acknowledging the need to bring leaders from the Islamic world to the table and identify common grounds for action.

Possible Topics:

- *Understanding differing perspectives on the Uyghur genocide*
- *Exploring alternatives to Chinese economic dependencies*

- *The politicisation of the human rights discourse*
- *South-East Asian perspectives on the Uyghur genocide*
- *Role of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and other international organisations operating in the region*

Panel 5 (International Conference Room)

“Action at the UN: Re-Establishing the Trust and Seeking Accountability through the UN-System”

In August 2022, the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights issued her report on the situation in Xinjiang, stating that the crimes committed against the Uyghurs may amount to crimes against humanity. Based on this finding, a group of states tabled a motion to have a formal discussion within the UN Human Rights Council, which failed by a small margin. This failed attempt to reclaim the UN Human Rights Council as a platform to seek accountability for atrocity crimes against Uyghurs has weakened the trust in the effectiveness and impartiality of the United Nations by the Uyghur community who feels abandoned by the international community in light of China’s growing political and economic leverage.

Over the past years, a range of UN expert bodies, including UN Special Rapporteurs and UN Treaty Bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, have widely documented grave abuses committed by the Chinese government and issued a range of concrete recommendations to China. Last December, 15 UN experts agreed on [seven key recommendations](#) the government should implement as a matter of priority. In June 2020, June 2022 and September 2022, over 40 UN experts called for the establishment of a UN body to investigate human rights violations by the Chinese government. Yet, increasing documentation of the situation by UN expert bodies contrasts with the lack of action by the UN’s intergovernmental bodies, foremost the UN Human Rights Council, putting at risk the credibility of the system. This panel seeks to discuss challenges and ways forward for the documentation by UN bodies of grave abuses of international law against Uyghurs, as a first step to hold perpetrators of atrocity crimes accountable, including through the establishment of an international investigative body on the human rights situation in China.

Possible Topics:

- Intimidation and Reprisals at the UN against Human Rights Defenders
- Main recommendations from UN expert bodies to the Chinese government
- The follow-up to the OHCHR Report
- The Need for an Investigative Mechanism on China
- UN Access to East Turkistan
- CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure
- Findings by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (August 2023)
- Re-building Trust and Alliances for Uyghurs at the UNHRC and other UN bodies