

1. David Tobin et al. [State Violence in Xinjiang: A Comprehensive Assessment]

State violence towards Turkic Muslim peoples in Xinjiang is of significant humanitarian, economic, and security interest for policymakers, businesses, and the public across the world. This report shows how China's party-state organises and co-ordinates systematic and interconnected practices of ethnically targeted violence in Xinjiang, which prevent intergenerational transmission of cultural, linguistic, and religious practices, the foundations of the targeted groups.

Key findings:

- State violence towards Xinjiang's peoples has rapidly intensified since 2014.
- The officially stated intent of policy in Xinjiang is to "break their roots".
- Mass detainment, forced labour, child separation, repression of religion and language, and sexual violence and torture are systematic, interconnected practices.
- Widespread and systematic forced labour for ethnic minorities includes coercion, forcible transfers of population, and child-separation (chapter 1).
- Transfers of Uyghur children from their families to state care have grown rapidly since 2017 (chapter 2).
- Coercive "birth control policies" and internment for women with "too many children" has significantly contributed to declining Uyghur birth rates (chapter 2)
- Widespread and systematic practices of rape and sexual violence are routine methods of torture and punishment within the camps (chapter 3).
- Religious practice as a criterion for extra-legal detention is part of broader campaigns to "Sinicise" religion (chapter 4).
- "De-extremification" campaigns include coerced intermarriages, arbitrary detention of cultural figureheads, and forcible mass "re-education" (chapter 5).