Since 2014, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has perpetrated abuses against the Uyghur people in China that are labelled genocide by human rights experts and legal authorities.

Uyghurs (wee-gurs) are a Turkic Muslim minority in Xinjiang province, northwestern China, a region also known as East Turkestan. There are over 13 million Uyghurs in Xinjiang. They are less than 1% of the population in China.

**What is happening to Uyghurs in China?**

They are experiencing forced internment in concentration-camp-like facilities; slave labor; torture; forced sterilization; illegal harvesting of their body organs; disappearances; and sexual violence.

**What do Uyghurs in the US need?**

The Uyghurs have long wanted independence, but the CCP is oppressing the Uyghurs into submission. Xinjiang is at the center of China’s Belt and Road Initiative, a global infrastructure network to bring resources into China and send products to the world market. The Uyghur homeland has many natural resources, including rare earth elements and vast oil and gas reserves. The persecution of the Uyghurs allows China to control Xinjiang’s resources and population.

**How are Uyghurs outside of China affected?**

The Chinese government doesn’t want the world to know what is happening to the Uyghurs in China. Uyghurs worldwide are targeted with threats, harassment, and surveillance to keep them from speaking out. This is the crime of transnational repression, which also includes forcible deportation back to China and intimidation of overseas Uyghur family members.

**Why are the Uyghur people targeted?**

The Uyghurs make up 21% of China’s prisoners, but are less than 1% of the population.

**The Uyghurs’ situation by the numbers**

- **>1,000,000**
  The number of Uyghurs held in China’s internment camps.

- **21%**
  Uyghurs make up 21% of China’s prisoners, but are less than 1% of the population.

- **>1,500**
  The number of Uyghurs, including many human rights defenders, detained abroad or forcibly returned to China.

- **1,621**
  1,621 days, or nearly 4.5 years, is the average wait for Uyghurs’ asylum cases to be heard.

For more information, visit: www.worldwithoutgenocide.org