

THE BERLIN DECLARATION PLATFORM FOR ACTION ON UYGHUR WOMEN'S RIGHTS & FREEDOM

Adopted in Berlin, Germany – Nov 14th, 2025

We, the undersigned organizations, human rights defenders, women's rights advocates, and civil society partners, convene in Berlin during the International Uyghur Women's Dialogue to issue this Declaration to governments, the United Nations, civil society, women's movements, and all people of conscience, affirming that the protection of Uyghur women in East Turkistan is a shared global responsibility.

Asserting that the root cause of all suffering endured by Uyghur women since China's occupation of East Turkistan in 1949 and intensifying since China's genocidal policy began in late 2016;

Reaffirming that thirty years after the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, China has failed to uphold the commitments it endorsed to protect and promote Chinese women's human rights, equality, and dignity, and thus logically even less so those of Uyghur women as colonial subjects;

Acknowledging that despite the Beijing Platform for Action's global commitment to advance women's rights, China has exploited its discourse of "progress" to mask severe human rights abuses, including the persecution of Uyghur women and destruction of families;

Recalling that states are legally bound under the Genocide Convention, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention Against Torture, and core human rights treaties to act once they know, or should have known, of a serious risk of genocide;

Uyghur women endure a state system designed to erode their basic rights and sever the continuity of their people. Through forced sterilization, forced abortions, mandatory IUDs, the criminalization of "illegal births," and forced marriages of the Uyghur women to Han Chinese men, Chinese authorities have caused an unprecedented collapse in Uyghur birth rates. Survivors of detention describe

sexualized torture, humiliation, and invasive procedures performed without consent. Mass detention in concentration camps has fractured families, placing a million Uyghur children in state-run institutions where they are denied their language, faith, and cultural identity. Uyghur women religious leaders and intellectuals have been detained and received lengthy sentences on fabricated charges, with no due process.

Technology has intensified repression. Biometric collection, algorithmic “risk scoring,” and pervasive surveillance monitor women’s movements, beliefs, and reproductive status. Many Uyghur women are compelled into forced labor under conditions that restrict their mobility and family life. Simultaneously, the destruction of cultural and religious sites and the suppression of the Uyghur language have severed women from the traditions that sustain their identity.

These violations extend beyond borders. Uyghur women in exile face transnational repression, threats to their families, harassment, and intimidation. Many endure grief and fear without pathways for justice, safety, or reunification.

Warning that the sharp decline in Uyghur birth rates, driven by forced sterilization, IUDs, and other coercive reproductive controls, reflects acts of genocide under international law; Recognizing that the Beijing Platform for Action failed to anticipate state-led systems using reproductive control, family separation, surveillance, and mass detention to achieve state-sponsored demographic erasure;

Recalling the findings of the 2022 United Nations OHCHR Assessment, the Concluding Observations of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in May 2023, survivor testimonies, leaked PRC documents, academic reports and numerous parliamentary resolutions that have exposed systematic atrocity crimes crimes against Uyghur women;

Affirming that the dignity rights of Uyghur women are inseparable from the survival of their nation, families, communities, and cultural and national identity;

We adopt the Berlin Declaration Platform for Action on Uyghur Women’s Rights.

Vision and Guiding Principles

The Berlin Declaration affirms that Uyghur women in East Turkistan have the right to physical integrity and freedom over their own bodies, the right to have and raise children, family unity, cultural survival, safety, justice, and freedom. Global women's-rights frameworks must explicitly recognize that states can be perpetrators of violations against women. Chinese colonialism is responsible for the tragic and dangerous situation of Uyghur women.

Uyghur women's bodies must not be controlled or violated as part of Beijing's colonial genocide against Uyghurs. The Chinese government's separation of Uyghur mothers and children destroys families, erases culture, and uses surveillance to dominate women's lives. Uyghur women, in their homeland and exile, have shown remarkable resilience and leadership. Their voices must shape policy, advocacy, and the global women's rights agenda. Protecting Uyghur women's rights strengthens international standards by confronting state-driven, technology-enabled persecution still unaddressed by existing frameworks.

The Berlin Platform for Action on Uyghur Women's Rights and Freedom seeks to close the structural gaps that have allowed the persecution of Uyghur women to continue.

To give effect to these principles and confront the ongoing genocide, we issue the following calls to the international community:

1. States must recognize the targeted suppression of Uyghur births as a central component of the genocide and confront it through decisive diplomatic, political, and legal measures. Governments must work to end coercive reproductive practices and restore Uyghur women's basic rights.
2. We urge the United Nations to create mechanisms capable of investigating the persecution of Uyghur women, including state-imposed reproductive oppression and sexual violence. Torture and abuse in detention facilities must be halted, and survivor-centered pathways for justice, accountability, and long-term support must be established. Efforts to trace disappeared children and reunite families are urgently needed.
3. We call on women's rights organizations worldwide to center Uyghur women in their advocacy and recognize their struggle as a defining women's-rights issue of this era. Advancing the rights of Uyghur women

strengthens the global women's-rights agenda by confronting forms of persecution that existing frameworks have not fully addressed. Their experience demands intersectional analysis, accountability for state-driven discrimination, and action on emerging threats such as surveillance-enabled repression.

4. Technology companies and governments must end all complicity in the surveillance systems used to target Uyghur women. Digital and biometric technologies used to monitor women's movements, beliefs, and reproductive status require urgent global scrutiny.
5. Forced labor involving Uyghur women must be addressed through rigorous enforcement of import bans, transparent supply chains, and accountability for corporations benefiting from or enabling these abuses.
6. Democratic states must provide pathways to asylum, family reunification, legal protections, and mental-health support. Uyghur women's perspectives must be integrated into feminist movements, human-rights campaigns, and decision-making spaces where they have been systematically excluded.
7. States must recognize that all this suffering endured by Uyghur women is the result of a colonial policy that has persisted since the colonization of East Turkistan by the People's Republic of China in late 1949.
8. The Uyghur Diaspora will continue expanding an Uyghur Women's Network as a global platform for advocacy, solidarity, and leadership to elevate survivors' voices and strengthen cooperation among women's-rights defenders worldwide.

Upholding the rights of Uyghur women is essential to building a women's-rights framework that is truly universal, intersectional, and capable of confronting the most complex and technologically enabled forms of repression and fight for freedom. The international community has a legal, moral, and historical obligation to act.

The Berlin Declaration Platform for Action on Uyghur Women's Rights and Freedom stands as a call to conscience and a framework for meaningful change. The protection of Uyghur women, and the survival of their nation, families, national identity, and their rights to self-determination, requires nothing less. The Uyghur women's rights will be only granted in free and independent East Turkistan.

Signed by: (Organization)

(Organizations and Individual names are listed alphabetically)

1. Alberta Uyghur Association
2. Alliance for Citizens Rights
3. Ana Care Education
4. Australian Uyghur Association
5. Australian Uyghur Tangritagh Women's Association
6. Austria Uyghur Association
7. Belgium Uyghur Association
8. Campaign For Uyghurs
9. Center for Uyghur Studies
10. China Aid
11. Dutch Uyghur Human Rights Foundation
12. Darul Iman Association
13. East Turkistan Association of Canada
14. East Turkistan Federation
15. East Turkistan Research Foundation
16. East Turkistan Science and Enlightenment Foundation
17. Eastern Turkistan Foundation
18. East Turkistan People's Unity Association
19. East Turkestan Media and Publishing Service Association
20. East Turkistan Union in Europe
21. East Turkestan Union of Muslim Scholars
22. European Uyghur Institute
23. Fédération des Pays Asiatiques pour les Droits Humains (France)
24. Federation of Women Associations of Turkiye
25. Finnish Uyghur Culture Center
26. German Islam Academy
27. Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Science and lore Foundation
28. Ili Mashrap Foundation
29. Institute of China Studies of Uyghur Academy
30. International Pen Uyghur Center
31. Ireland Uyghur Cultural Association
32. Isa Yusup Alptekin Foundation
33. Japan Uyghur Association
34. Justice 4 Uyghurs

35. Knowledge and Service Solidarity and Cooperation Association
36. Kutadgu Bilig Institute of Uyghur Academy
37. Lhakar France
38. Norwegian Uyghur Committee
39. Muslim for Muslims International
40. Stop Uyghur Genocide
41. Sweden Uyghur Union
42. Swiss Uyghur Association
43. Sydney Uyghur Women's Group
44. Taklamakan Uyghur Publish House
45. The Campaign for Hong Kong
46. Turkiye Uyghur NGO Platform
47. Uyghur Society "Ittipak" of the Kyrgyz Republic
48. Uyghur Academy (International)
49. Uyghur Academy Australia
50. Uyghur Academy Canada
51. Uyghur Academy Europe
52. Uyghur Academy Eurasia
53. Uyghur Academy Foundation
54. Uyghur Academy Japan
55. Uyghur Academy USA
56. Uyghur Association of Victoria
57. Uyghur Center for Human Rights and Democracy
58. Uyghur Cultural and Education Union in Germany
59. Uyghur European Cultural Centre
60. Uyghur Freedom Institute
61. Uyghur Higher Education Committee of Uyghur Academy
62. Uyghur Human Rights Project
63. Uyghur Mother Language Committee of Uyghur Academy
64. Uyghur PEN Center
65. Uyghur Projects Foundation
66. Uyghur Rights Advocacy Project
67. Uyghur Refugee Relief Fund
68. Uyghur Research Institute
69. Uyghur Science and Civilization Research Foundation
70. Uyghur Science and Education Foundation
71. Uyghur Support Group Netherlands

72. Uyghur U.K. Association
73. Uyghur Youth Union in Kazakhstan
74. Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation
75. World Uyghur Congress
76. World Uyghur Congress Foundation
77. Forum For Human Rights
78. ShiwitsariyeUyghur Jemiyiti
79. Solidarité Chine France
80. National Council
81. For Canadian Muslims
82. Swiss Uyghur Association
83. Vietnam Committee on Human Rights (VCHR, Comité Vietnam pour la défense des droits de l'Homme)

Individuals:

1. Abdukhelil Yunussov (Kazakhstan)
2. Abdulhakim Idris (USA)
3. Abdulhamit Karahan (Turkiye)
4. Abdulkerim Bugra (Turkiye)
5. Abdymezhid Turdiyev (Sweden)
6. Ahmedjan Kasim (Netherlands)
7. Akbar Yusup (France)
8. Alim Seytoff (USA)
9. Alishir Zordinov (Kazakhstan)
10. Antje Schippmann (Germany)
11. Arkin Akhmetov (Kazakhstan)
12. Asiye Uyghur (Netherlands)
13. Ayyuce Türkes (Turkish MP)
14. Aziz Akhmetov (Kazakhstan)
15. Baihetinisha Abudureyimu (Sweden)
16. Bakhtishat Mametbakiyev (Kazakhstan)
17. Bakhtiya Sayuzov (Kazakhstan)
18. Barat Achinuq (UK)
19. Canan Güllü (Turkiye)
20. Dilnara Kassymova (Kazakhstan)
21. Dilzat Damian (Australia)
22. Doğan Bekin (Turkish MP)

23. Dolkun Isa (Germany)
24. Dolunay Tanrıdağlı
25. Dr. Dilnur Reyhan (France)
26. Dr. Erkin Sidick (USA)
27. Dr. Memet Emin (USA)
28. Dr. Rishat Abbas (USA)
29. Dunyazat Ghayrat (AUS)
30. Ekber Tursun (Belgium)
31. Efrat Machikawa (Israel)
32. Ekrem Hezim (Germany)
33. Elfidar Iltebir (USA)
34. Endili Memetkerim (Switzerland)
35. Erkin Abliz (USA)
36. Erkin Alptekin (Germany)
37. Erkin Berdas (UK)
38. Erkin Zunun (Germany)
39. Evgenia Kara-Murza (USA-Russia)
40. Farminzhan Taipov (Kazakhstan)
41. Fawzia Valiyff (AUS)
42. Gheyret Atush (Canada)
43. Gulbahar Haitiwaji (France)
44. Gulbakhar Jalilova (France)
45. Gulistan Zunun (Australia)
46. Gulmira Derbas (UK)
47. Gulmire Zunun (Australia)
48. Gulnar Eziz Yulghun (USA)
49. Gulnisa Nazarova (USA)
50. Gulshat Udun (Canada)
51. Gulshen Abdukadir (Canada)
52. Gülzadem Tanrıdağlı
53. Gunsham Amettova (Canada)
54. Halimah Valiyff (Australia)
55. Helchem Mamatimin (Norway)
56. Husainova Nargis (Sweden)
57. Ilshat Hesin (USA)
58. Iptihar Abdurëshit (Germany)
59. Inamzhan Askarov (Kazakhstan)

60. Iveta Vancáková (Czech Republic)
61. Jt Pinna (USA)
62. Jured Abdukerim (Australia)
63. Kakharman Kozhamberdiyev (Kazakhstan)
64. Kalbinur Sidik (Netherlands)
65. Kamilnur Abdukerim (Australia)
66. Kewser Kamil (Canada)
67. Kewser Kamil (Canada)
68. Kutay Kurash (Sweden)
69. Leopoldo Lopez (Spain-Venezuela)
70. Lillian Tintori (Spain-Venezuela)
71. Maira Aisaeva (UK)
72. Malikazat Ghayrat (AUS)
73. Mamatjan Mahmut (Sweden)
74. Marie Holzman (France)
75. Masih Alinejad (USA-Iran)
76. Mehliya Cetinkaya (Canada)
77. Mehmet Celepci (Australia)
78. Menguy Céline (France)
79. Mestura Bora (Australia)
80. Møminjan Rahmanjan (Norway)
81. Mukerrem Qurban (Canada)
82. Munevver Ozturk (Turkiye)
83. Musina Maimaitijiang (Sweden)
84. Mustafa Emir Turan
85. Mutellip Qurban (USA)
86. Nabijan Ala (Sweden)
87. Nargiz Husainova (Sweden)
88. Nuria Zyden (Ireland)
89. Omer Kanat (USA)
90. Omer Kul (Turkiye)
91. Parizat Ghayrat (AUS)
92. Payzulla Zeydun (USA)
93. Pinar Cetin (Germany)
94. Polatzhan Batalov (Kazakhstan)
95. Purkat Sali (Norway)
96. Qahraman Tursun (Netherlands)

97. Rabiye Demir (Canada)
98. Rahile Barat (Netherlands)
99. Rahima Mahmut (UK)
100. Railiam Ibragimova (Norway)
101. Rakhimzhan Mansurov (Kazakhstan)
102. Ramila Chanisheff (Australia)
103. Ramile Ablimit (Canada)
104. Rayhana Ruzehaji (Australia)
105. Rena Karahan (Turkiye)
106. Renaguli Reheman (Sweden)
107. Rizvan'gul Turdiyeva (Sweden)
108. Rizwana Ilham (Switzerland)
109. Rizyda Valiyff (Australia)
110. Robert Omarbakiev (Kazakhstan)
111. Rukeya Muhammed (Australia)
112. Rushan Abbas (USA)
113. Salamet Hashim (Germany)
114. Salih Valiyff (AUS)
115. Samet Awut (USA)
116. Samuel Chu (USA)
117. Scott Busby (USA)
118. Selami Cetinkaya (Canada)
119. Selçuk Özdağ (Turkish MP)
120. Shengchun (Sophie Luo) (USA)
121. Sidhra Khalid (Australia)
122. Sofiya Ala (Sweden)
123. Sureyya Kashgary (USA)
124. Tahir Imin (USA)
125. Tran Dung Nghi (France)
126. Turghunjan Alawdun (Germany)
127. Turnisa Matsedik-Qira (Canada)
128. Tursunzhan Saitov (Kazakhstan)
129. Tuyghun Abduweli (Canada)
130. Wuer Kaixi (Orkesh Dolet-Taiwan)
131. Youssra Badr (Canada)
132. Yultuz Tiypjan (Australia)
133. Zainidin Tursun (Netherlands)

134. Zubayra Shamseden (USA)
135. Zulfinur Ibrahim (Australia)
136. Zulpikar Uygur (USA)
137. Zumret Ibragimova (Sweden)
138. Zumretay Arkin (Germany)

Languages Translated to:

1. Albanian
2. Arabic
3. Bahasa-Indonesian language
4. Chinese
5. Czech language
6. English
7. French
8. German
9. Hebrew
10. Italian
11. Japanese
12. Malaysian
13. Norwegian
14. Russian
15. Spanish
16. Slovakia
17. The Netherlands
18. Turkish
19. Uyghur
20. Uzbek

