

## **R17new A full reset of relations with China**

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

### **Motion text**

1 *Note: the resolution was drafted with support of the Taipei Representative*  
2 *Office in the Netherlands.*

3 The current state of political affairs has made it immeasurably clear the  
4 importance of international solidarity in the enforcement of international law  
5 and the right to sovereignty and self-determination of peoples. Now more than  
6 ever must we uphold the protection of human rights and the principles of  
7 democracy and international rule of law, condemning the oppression, subjugation  
8 and bullying that global superpowers exert unto their own peoples and on smaller  
9 states.

10 The People's Republic of China's (hereinafter PRC) authoritarianism continues to  
11 remain unabated as reports of abuses, if not atrocities, committed by the state  
12 grow.

### **13 The crimes against humanity and genocide of Uyghurs.**

14 Over a million Uyghurs remain arbitrarily detained in internment camps, wherein  
15 they are subjugated to forced labour, systematic sexual abuse and rape, and  
16 torture; a further number of at least 600.000 Uyghurs have been forcefully  
17 relocated under the PRC's forced labour system. The Uyghurs are also subject to  
18 extreme restrictions on freedom of religion and expression and the erasure of  
19 their religious, ethnic and cultural identity, as the state has systematically  
20 destroyed Muslim buildings including mosques and cemeteries, banned religious  
21 practices and forced renunciations of faith, forced the separation of Uyghur  
22 children for re-education, and brainwashing. It is now beyond reasonable doubt  
23 that the PRC has implemented policies including mass forced sterilisations,  
24 forced contraception, and forced abortions. Reports have also surfaced of forced  
25 medical experimentation and mass deaths in camps.

26 It is thus clear that this is no longer simply a situation of cultural genocide,  
27 but of crimes against humanity, including torture, and of genocide committed  
28 against Uyghurs according to the definitions provided for respectively in

29 Article 7(1) of the 1998 Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal  
30 Court, the 1984 United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,  
31 Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Article II of the 1948  
32 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Similarly  
33 there has been a clear breach of the right to (internal) self-determination of  
34 the Uyghurs.

35 The right to self-determination, prohibition of crimes against humanity, torture  
36 and genocide are *ius cogens* (peremptory) norms under customary international  
37 law, and thus binding regardless of the PRC's reservations; as well as *erga*  
38 *omnes* obligations (owed to the international community as a whole) that fall  
39 under universal jurisdiction. Although the ICC does not exercise jurisdiction  
40 over PRC territory, the Court has held that "the Court may exercise jurisdiction  
41 over crimes when part of the criminal conduct takes place on the territory of a  
42 State Party".

43 The formal recognition of the situation in PRC as a genocide is therefore of  
44 significant legal importance as the first step to holding the PRC accountable.

#### 45 **PRC neo-imperialism.**

46 Despite the lofty promises of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the project  
47 has evolved into a framework in which the PRC implements various foreign policy  
48 tools in order to manoeuvre and expand its sphere of geopolitical influence  
49 across the globe. This includes various forms of economic and neo-imperialism  
50 entailing the exploitation of the economic and/or political vulnerability of  
51 countries in order to attain this expansion, such as its exercise of debt trap  
52 diplomacy on less economically developed countries. Furthermore, the expansion  
53 of cross-continental infrastructural development and natural resource extraction  
54 through the BRI without sufficient provisions for the protection of the  
55 environment and human rights has not only been devastating to the environment  
56 and livelihoods, of especially rural populations, but entrenches a system of  
57 asymmetrical reliance on natural resources and exploitative economic control  
58 across the Global South when economic diversification, modernisation and  
59 independence should be supported instead.

60 The PRC has further continued to increase military tensions and aggression  
61 toward its neighbouring states, from its military interventions at the China-  
62 India border to the ever increasing military pressure in the South China Sea.  
63 The PRC has furthermore continued to exert pressure on any opposition abroad,  
64 from its threats against Lithuania for establishing the Taiwanese Representative  
65 Office, to sanctions of officials of states that criticise it.

#### 66 **The isolation of the Republic of China.**

67 Despite the Republic of China (ROC, hereinafter Taiwan) fulfilling the criteria  
68 of a state according to Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention of 1933, the  
69 people of Taiwan are prevented from exercising their right to self-determination  
70 and self-sovereignty by the PRC. Taiwan is also significantly limited in  
71 meaningfully participating as a sovereign state within the international  
72 political order, as it is prevented from membership or attendance of most  
73 international organisations.

74 As a result of the PRC's One-China principle, all states are forced to choose  
75 between the PRC or Taiwan, as formal diplomatic relations with the PRC is  
76 contingent on the severing of any formal relationship with Taiwan and therefore  
77 the non-recognition of the Taiwanese government.

78 Furthermore, China has significantly intensified their aggression against Taiwan  
79 and military pressure across the border over the past decade, going as far as  
80 sending warplanes into Taiwan's air defence zone. The PRC has also threatened  
81 military action against any independence attempts of Taiwan, and throughout the  
82 COVID-19 pandemic has continued to block Taiwan's membership of WHO. Based on  
83 the ICJ Wall Advisory Opinion 2004 and Reference Re Secession of Quebec, it  
84 could be argued that the increased aggression and militarisation and  
85 international isolation indicate a significant breach of the meaningful exercise  
86 of the right to self-determination of the people of Taiwan.

#### 87 **A full reset.**

88 Europe needs to re-evaluate its ties with China. We need a full reset of EU-  
89 China relations – deviating from a focus of maximalising economic gain to  
90 maximalising the respect for human rights, democracy, international law and the  
91 international rule of law.

92 **The Federation of Young European Greens reiterates R06 Standing up the Chinese**  
93 **Authoritarianism of the 2020 General Assembly, and with regards to the crimes**  
94 **against humanity and genocide of the Uyghurs, calls on the European Union and**  
95 **the governments of European countries:**

- 96 1. To formally recognise and declare the situation subjected to the Uyghurs  
97 as a genocide;
- 98 2. Based on this breach of international law,
  - 99 1. For member states to start universal jurisdiction investigations of  
100 the crimes against humanity and genocide committed by the PRC  
101 against the Uyghurs in order to pursue prosecution of the PRC within  
102 national regimes, and/or

103           2. For the European Union to file a lawsuit against the PRC in the  
104           International Court of Justice and to pursue charges against the  
105           Chinese Communist Party in the International Criminal Court;

106           3. To implement Europe-wide trade sanctions on products originating from the  
107           Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region or associated with the forced labour of  
108           Uyghurs;

109           4. To implement Europe-wide diplomatic sanctions on PRC officials of the  
110           Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and eventually of Xi Jinping.

111 **With regards to the neo-imperialism of the PRC, calls on the European Union and**  
112 **the governments of European countries:**

113           1. To denounce in the strongest possible terms the aggression of the PRC in  
114           the South China Sea and the debt trap diplomacy in the African and Asian  
115           regions;

116           2. To provide a feasible alternative to the BRI contingent on, amongst other  
117           aspects, respect for human rights, including:

- 118           1. The adoption of the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative, with  
119           EU-wide funding of the initiative,
- 120           2. The ending of the externalisation of the EU border regime and thus  
121           the funding of authoritarian regimes in Africa via the EU Trust Fund  
122           for Africa and to replace this with intensified funding of pre-  
123           existing Official Development Assistance (ODA) mechanisms contingent  
124           on minimum standards and principles relating to, amongst others,  
125           human rights and environment and climate, such as that of the Blue  
126           Dot Network,
- 127           3. Further expansion and intensification of the Global Gateway  
128           strategy, such as via further expansion of the European Fund for  
129           Social Development Plus (EFSD+).

129 **With regards to the isolation of the Republic of China, calls on the European**  
130 **Union and the governments of European countries:**  
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132           1. To denounce in the strongest possible terms the increasing aggression and  
133           military build-up of the PRC against Taiwan;

134           2. To formally recognise the sovereignty of Taiwan and push for the full  
135           membership of it in the institutions of the institutional order, primarily  
136           the four core international agencies Taiwan is currently pursuing, WHO,  
137           Interpol, ICAO and the UNFCCC, and eventually the UN;

- 138 3. To further enhance engagement and broaden partnerships with Taiwan,  
139 including a reset of the European countries' One China Policy and the  
140 broadening of the scope of interaction with Taiwan beyond purely economic  
141 engagement such as the further collaboration of European and Taiwanese  
142 ministers;
- 143 4. To increase European foreign investment into Taiwan, for example by  
144 further intensifying the terms of the EU Bilateral Investment Agreement+  
145 with Taiwan, with a particular focus on Taiwan's expansion of offshore  
146 wind energy;
- 147 5. Based on this, to eventually establish formal diplomatic relations with  
148 Taiwan:
- 149 1. By recognising the official diplomatic missions of Taiwan with the  
150 EU and with the various European countries no longer as  
151 representative offices serving as *de facto* embassies, but as *de jure*  
152 embassies and diplomatic missions,
  - 153 2. And by doing the same for the representative offices of the EU and  
154 of the various European countries in Taiwan.