

U.S. Human Rights Report Accuses China of Genocide, Systematic Abuses

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Washington, D.C. – The U.S. State Department’s latest annual human rights report has leveled some of the strongest accusations yet against China’s communist government, declaring it responsible for “*genocide and crimes against humanity*” targeting ethnic and religious minorities.

The report, cited by *The Washington Times*, documents extensive abuses ranging from arbitrary killings and torture to mass detentions, transnational repression, and forced labor. It highlights credible evidence that more than one million Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim groups have been detained in camps and prisons across Xinjiang since 2017.

According to U.S. officials, these camps function as so-called “re-education centers,” aimed at erasing ethnic, cultural, and religious identity under the guise of “deradicalization.” Detainees, the report says, have been subjected to involuntary medical procedures, degrading treatment, and closed trials resulting in long prison sentences.

The report accuses Beijing of extending its repression beyond China’s borders, targeting activists, dissidents, and ethnic minorities living overseas. Instances of harassment and coercion have been documented in countries where Uyghurs sought refuge, raising alarm about China’s reach in silencing critics globally.

At home, the Communist Party maintains tight control over speech, press, and assembly. The report details widespread censorship, especially during politically sensitive anniversaries such as the Tiananmen Square massacre or discussions of Beijing’s COVID-19 response. Journalists, lawyers, and activists continue to face arbitrary arrests, prosecutions, and intimidation for challenging official narratives.

Despite reversing its one-child policy and shifting to a three-child framework in 2021, the report cites ongoing cases of coerced abortions and forced sterilizations, particularly targeting minority populations. It concludes that population control remains a tool of suppression rather than family planning.

The State Department also outlined systemic discrimination, describing how Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities face institutional racism in education, employment, and religious practice. Reports of deaths in custody at Xinjiang detention centers were included, with officials rarely held accountable.

The United States first formally declared Beijing’s actions in Xinjiang to constitute genocide in 2021. The latest report underscores Washington’s position that China’s policies represent not isolated incidents, but a coordinated campaign of repression with the backing of state machinery.

By documenting forced labor, child exploitation, and ongoing censorship, the report signals that the U.S. government intends to keep human rights at the forefront of its approach toward Beijing, even as tensions rise over trade, technology, and regional security.

For U.S. lawmakers and international watchdogs, the findings bolster arguments for stronger accountability measures. The report ultimately frames China's human rights record not as a domestic matter, but as a global concern demanding continued pressure from democratic nations.