

Statement on *Legal and institutional frameworks: the human rights of minorities and conflict prevention*

1. The practice of protecting the rights and interests of ethnic minorities in China is precisely governed by laws and policies. One is the Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy, and the other is the poverty reduction policy implemented by successive governments in the form of national strategies. These laws and policies help China realize the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead in its plan. A good example is Tibetan Ding Zhen, who as a beneficiary really became an international celebrity.

2. The politicized accusation of genocide in Xinjiang driven by big power competition has successfully diverted the global attention and covered up the fact that 56 ethnic groups in China live in peace and common prosperity, which is precisely the best practice that China can provide to the international community on protecting the rights and interests of ethnic minorities. Another reason why China's successful practice has been neglected is that when the international community examines China's human rights issues, it always makes a horizontal comparison between the East and the West with a magnifying glass, and never observes China's changes from a vertical perspective.

3. The United States should have out-competed China through fair competition and self-development, but chose to contain and suppress China. Another direct consequence of the big-power competition, which is imposed upon China by the United States, is the lack of international cooperation in protecting the rights and interests of ethnic minorities. China and the United States should have restricted competition, exerted the international leadership and invested more resources in cooperation to promote the situation of ethnic minorities around the world and as well to prevent conflicts.

1. 中国保护少数族裔权益的实践做法恰恰上通过法律和政策来调整的。一个是《中华人民共和国区域自治法》，一个是由历届政府以国家战略形式实施的减贫政策。这些法律和政策帮助中国提前十年实现《联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程》减贫目标。作为受益者藏族人丁真成为国际红人说明了这一切。

2. 大国竞争驱使下对新疆做政治化的“种族屠杀”指控成功转移了全球视线，掩盖了中国 56 个民族和平相处、共同繁荣的事实，而这恰恰是中国可以向国际社会提供的关于保护少数族裔权益的最佳实践。中国这一成功做法被忽视的另一个原因是，国际社会在审视中国人权问题的时候，总是拿着放大镜做横向的东西方比较，绝不从纵向视角观察中国取得的变化。

3. 美国本应该通过公平竞争和发展自己来竞赢中国，但却选择了遏制打压中国。这场由美国强加给中国的大国竞争的另一直接后果就是在保护少数族裔权益上缺少国际合作，中美两国本应当限制竞争，发挥大国领导力，把更多资源投入到合作促进世界各国少数族裔境遇、防止冲突上。