

UNPO General Assembly XVII
20-23 April 2023
Barcelona, Spain

Member Resolution
Situation in Southern Mongolia

The UNPO General Assembly;

Notes that Southern Mongolia, known as “Inner Mongolia”, home to six million indigenous Mongolians, has been occupied by China since 1949;

Notes that the Southern Mongolians have been subjected to a series of genocide, ethnic cleansing, political repression, economic exploitation, cultural eradication, social marginalization, and environmental destruction by China during the past 74 years;

Alarmed by the ongoing cultural genocide implemented by the Government of China in Southern Mongolia in the name of “National Common Language” policy and the “Firm Inculcation of the Chinese Nationality Common Identity”;

Concerned by the Chinese authorities’ arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial detention and enforced disappearance of estimated 8,000-10,000 Southern Mongolian protesters, dissidents, activists and their family members especially since the 2020 mass protest against China’s new policy for erasing Mongolian language;

Emphasizes the fact that the scope and depth of China’s ongoing cultural genocide in Southern Mongolia have gone far beyond the eradication of language, but have aimed at the total destruction of Mongolian culture, tradition and identity;

Reminds that the Central Government of China had publicly announced that the millennia old nomadic civilization that Mongolians and other pastoralist peoples had practiced for thousands of years was put to an end in 2013 within the borders of the People’s Republic of China following its last ditch effort of resettling the remaining nomads population of 1.2 million;

Concerned that China is determined to wipe out the entire Southern Mongolians as a distinct people and turn Southern Mongolia to a homogenous Chinese society;

Therefore, we, the UNPO General Assembly:

1. Call upon the Government of China to fulfill its obligation and commitment to recognize the Southern Mongolians’ right to national self-determination as guaranteed by international human rights conventions and declarations including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
2. Urge the Government of China to respect its own Constitution and the Nationality Minority Autonomy Law that guarantees the rights of nationality minorities’ right to autonomy, right to maintain and use their mother tongue, right to practice their tradition and customs;
3. Demand the Government of China to release immediately all Southern Mongolian dissidents, activists, writers and their family members including the prominent political prisoner Mr. Hada, Ms. Xinna and Ms. Yanjindulam;

4. Appeal to the international community to hold China accountable for the atrocities she committed in the occupied nation of Southern Mongolia and to take a meaningful step to stop her from continuing to perpetrate various forms of atrocities including the ongoing cultural genocide.