

Society for Threatened Peoples

Thank you, Madame Chair.

My name is I represent the Mongolian community in China. Madame Chair, today Mongolian people in China are facing a systematic denial of their political, economic, cultural, and linguistic rights. Hundreds of thousands of Mongolians are purged then persecuted in the so called anti national righteous movement in the 1950s. From the 1960s through the 1970s more than 100 Mongolians were tortured to death as national separatists. Half million are imprisoned then sent to labour camps. Following this textbook example of genocide campaign, the government of China has implemented the systematic erasure of Mongolian traditional way of life. Two sets of policies are particularly hostile to Mongolian nomadic way of life. They are the policies of ecological migration and livestock grazing ban. Mongolian nomads are blamed for the environmental degradation and forced to move off their land, and resettle in urban and agricultural areas to give up their traditional way of life. According to the Chinese State Council by the end of 2015 China had already resettled the remaining 1.2 million nomads. This means, 8 years ago, China had officially put to an end the million-year-old nomadic civilization within its borders. National autonomy was never materialized, political rights were taken away, traditional ways of lives were wiped out. What is being targeted now is the language. It's the last defence of Mongolian national identity. This September, the government of China officially banned Mongolian language in all schools and public life.

Madame Chair. This is a systematic destruction of people. This is a genocide par excellence. China must respect international human rights conventions and its own constitution.

Thank you.