

## XIII Session of the UNPO General Assembly

### Draft General Resolution

#### *Preamble*

Reiterating all members' commitment to the Organization's fundamental principles: democracy, non-violence, human rights, self-determination, tolerance and environmental protection, as expressed in the Covenant;

Expressing its solidarity with the struggles of all unrepresented nations and peoples of the world

Reaffirming the importance to work together to raise awareness of each other's cases and bring attention

Regretting that the number of conflicts around the world, and especially of conflicts affecting minorities and indigenous peoples, keeps increasing;

Having regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and in particular to the definition of the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression;

#### ***The UNPO General Assembly:***

1. **Strongly condemns** the ongoing human rights violations committed against Members, which include war crimes and crimes against humanity, such as torture, enforced disappearances and extra-judicial killings; systematic rape and ethnic cleansing

2. **Expresses its continued support** for the struggle of nations and peoples for democracy, freedom of expression and the right to self-determination, as enshrined in the United Nations Charter;

3. **Denounces** the growing radical populism that has gained momentum across some democratic countries, and further denounces the rhetoric of political leaders fueling hate speech and discrimination against ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, particularly affecting women and children

4. **Expresses concern** about development projects such as the *One Belt, One Road*, and the *China-Pakistan Economic Corridor*, which has not taken into account local indigenous peoples in the decision-making process and whose ruthless implementation is directly connected to the increased number of enforced disappearances and extra-judicial killings which happens in a similar way in Ethiopia against oppressed

5. **Condemns** the suppression of freedom of expression facing UNPO Members engaged in political activities, and the abuse of anti-terrorism and laws that allow for severe restrictions,

including extra-judicial detainments and killings; (in addition to anti democratic policies)

6. Calls upon the United Nations as the guarantor of human rights to guarantee access and participation of representative of minorities and indigenous peoples in international fora

7. **Also denounces** the land-grabbing of indigenous peoples' traditional territories in many parts of the world, which are often exploited by states and affiliated groups without free, prior and informed consent of the local indigenous communities

8. **Encourages** the international community to tackle global issues through the multilateral approach, and to reform the United Nations with the aim of supporting political rights, sustainable development and environmental protection and to promote fair governance globally

9. **Calls upon** states to stop forced demographic change as a strategy to turn indigenous peoples into a minority within their own territory

10. **Insists** that states allow UN Special Rapporteurs and all UN mandate holders to visit the countries under their mandate, with free access to the territory and the freedom to have access and interact with the local population

11. UNPO calls for the respect of the rights of minorities in participating in human rights for a without restrictions as recently happened to the Uyghur's members in the Indigenous Forum

12. **Endorses** the international campaign launched by the Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, for the common transition towards the Rule of law, as defined by the 67th UNGA Declaration of 24 September 2012, through the recognition of the right to know and the right of freedom of expression

13. Expresses deep concern about the militarization of UNPO's Members' territories by authorities

14. Denounces the conduct/ actions of States who do not respect agreements concluded with representatives of their minorities or indigenous groups, such as in the case of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accords