



MTHWAKAZI REPUBLIC PARTY

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Mthwakazi Republic Party: *Greenland Is Not for Sale. Neither Is Mthwakazi. Strategic value, minerals, borders, and military convenience cannot replace the consent of a people. *

BULAWAYO, MATABELELAND — The Mthwakazi Republic Party today said the current international debate over Greenland confirms a principle that also applies to Mthwakazi: land is not an asset to be traded over the heads of its people, and strategic or mineral value cannot extinguish the right to self-determination. On 18 May 2026, Greenlandic leaders met United States envoy Jeff Landry in Nuuk and again rejected any purchase, annexation, or takeover of Greenland. Reuters reported that Greenland's government said talks with the United States had made progress, but reaffirmed that Greenland is not for sale and that annexation, takeover, or purchase must not occur.[1] "Greenland has told the world a simple truth: a people cannot be bought," said MRP President Mqondisi Moyo. "Mthwakazi says the same. Our land, our history, our graves, our minerals, and our political future are not the private property of a state that refuses to measure our consent."

The Greenland issue is not an argument against cooperation. Greenland remains open to relations with the United States, Denmark, and others. It is an argument against ownership without consent. Reuters reported on 12 May 2026 that discussions include possible expansion of United States military presence in Greenland, while Greenland insists that sovereignty remains non-negotiable.[2] "Mthwakazi is not asking the world to choose chaos," Moyo said. "We are asking the world to choose process. Greenland can discuss security without becoming property. Mthwakazi can discuss constitutional status, autonomy, or independence without being treated as a security threat."

Greenland's legal status makes the principle even clearer. Denmark's Prime Minister's Office states that the Self-Government Act came into force on 21 June 2009 and recognizes the people of Greenland as a people with the right to self-determination under international law. Greenland approved self-government in a guiding referendum on 25 November 2008, and the Act created institutions through which Greenlanders govern major areas of public life, including mineral-resource matters.[3] The United Kingdom House of Commons Library has also summarized Greenland's path to independence as requiring consent from Greenland's parliament and its people in a referendum, with terms to be negotiated with Denmark.[4] "Mthwakazi asks why Africa is denied the vocabulary Europe uses for itself," Moyo said. "When Greenland is discussed, the world speaks of



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consent, referendum, negotiation, self-government, and dignity. When Mthwakazi speaks the same language, Zimbabwe calls us a threat. That double standard must end.”

The Greenland debate also exposes the danger of treating mineral wealth as a substitute for consent. Reuters has reported that Greenland’s critical minerals have intensified international interest, while CSIS has described Greenland’s rare-earth deposits and Arctic position as central to resource-security and strategic competition.[5] “Minerals do not silence a people,” Moyo said. “If anything, minerals increase the duty to obtain consent. The richer the land, the greater the temptation for outsiders to treat its people as obstacles. Mthwakazi rejects that logic completely.”

International law does not treat self-determination as a slogan. Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that all peoples have the right of self-determination and may freely determine their political status. The United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples uses the same language. In Africa, Article 20 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights recognizes the right of peoples to existence and self-determination, and Article 21 recognizes that peoples may freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources.[6] The MRP has pursued peaceful and lawful process. In September 2023, the party submitted a petition to the Southern African Development Community seeking self-determination for Matabeleland and parts of the Midlands. The petition carried 25,880 signatures and was registered by the SADC Secretariat under reference number 3951863. The MRP has called for formal engagement, dialogue mechanisms, and lawful discussion of options ranging from enhanced autonomy to possible independence.[7] Zimbabwe’s response has not been an equivalent process. Southern Eye reported on 14 May 2026 that the MRP remains committed to peaceful, democratic, and lawful means despite President Emmerson Mnangagwa’s standing public threats to MRP advocates that they are “shortening their lives.”[8] “That is the difference,” Moyo said. “Greenland receives envoys. Mthwakazi receives threats. Greenland is told its consent matters. Mthwakazi is told its advocates are shortening their lives. We are asking SADC, the African Union, the United Nations, and democratic governments to recognize this contradiction.”

The unresolved history of Gukurahundi makes silence especially dangerous. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum states that from 1983 to 1987 government-linked forces killed about 20,000 people in mostly ethnic Ndebele areas, and that no senior Zimbabwean official has been held responsible for these crimes.[9] Lena Reim’s scholarship on Mthwakazi activism likewise links contemporary claims to unresolved silence around Gukurahundi and the absence of meaningful transitional justice.[10] “Mthwakazi’s claim does not begin with ambition,” Moyo said. “It begins with survival, memory, exclusion, and the refusal of the state to repair what it destroyed. A people that petitions SADC is not making war. A people that asks for consent to be measured is not threatening the state. It is the state that fears measurement.”



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The MRP therefore calls on:

1. SADC to formally engage the MRP petition registered under reference number 3951863;
2. The African Union to treat Mthwakazi as a lawful self-determination question, not a security problem;
3. The United Nations to apply the same language of consent, dignity, and political status to Mthwakazi that the world now applies to Greenland;
4. Zimbabwe to end threats against peaceful political advocacy and open structured dialogue; and
5. International partners to reject any doctrine under which minerals, military convenience, or colonial-era borders are used to erase the consent of a people.

“Greenland is not for sale,” Moyo concluded. “Neither is Mthwakazi. Our question is peaceful. Our demand is lawful. Our future must be decided with us, not over us.”

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Matabeleland demands justice, fairness, and recognition. Enough is enough.

Sisonke Sibambene SinguMthwakazi Sesikulungisa!

