

*Reaffirming* the United Nations definition of Indigenous peoples:

- 1) Those who have a historical continuity with the pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories
- 2) Consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing in those territories
- 3) Those who form non-dominant sectors of society
- 4) Those who are determined to preserve and transmit to future generations as the basis of their confirmed existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems.

*Reaffirming* the principle embodied in the UN Charter and in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Common Article 1 of these Covenants provides that: "All peoples have the rights of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

*Recognizing* the rights of every Indigenous people to survive as a people and to preserve its distinct culture,

*Recognizing* that the long-term survival of Indigenous Peoples requires patterns of sustainable development that are respectful of their distinct cultures,

*Recognizing* that the sustainable development of any society requires the respect and protection of the fundamental human rights of its members,

*Recognizing* that the sustainable development of Indigenous peoples is best determined by the Indigenous peoples themselves,

*Recognizing* that the rights are not special rights but are those already guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*The Summit on Indigenous Peoples*

1. Emphasizes the need to allow Indigenous peoples the right to consultation before and active participation in the formulation of legislative measures concerning Indigenous affairs, including the allocation of funding and resources.
2. Urges states to recognize that Indigenous Peoples are peoples with collective rights.
3. Calls upon states to recognize Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination and self-government on legislative and administrative measures that affect them, including:
  - a.) Membership
  - b.) Health
  - c.) Economic development;
  - d.) Education;
  - e.) Housing;
  - f.) Justice (policing, probation, sentencing)
  - g.) Cultural development (including language, religion and other traditions);
  - h.) Social services (including child welfare);
  - i.) Forms of taxation;
  - j.) Recreation;
  - k.) Communication and technology
  - l.) Land and resources
  - m.) Physical oppression
  - n.) Crimes against humanity
4. Calls upon states to reaffirm the right of Indigenous peoples to standards of living equal to non-indigenous peoples.
5. Urges a strong commitment by the states to allocate necessary funding and resources to ensure that Indigenous peoples have the means to exercise the afore-mentioned rights;
6. Calls upon states and Indigenous peoples to meet in no less than three years and no more than five years time to review progress and enhance communication;



7. Calls upon governments to take on the responsibility with the participation and consultation of the Indigenous peoples concerned to develop systemic and coordinated action that will report to the Summit on Indigenous peoples and the United Nations Human Rights Commission at the next summit and every three years following that;
8. Calls upon governments and Indigenous peoples to urgently commit funds to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous peoples, to ensure its existence and relevance;
9. Reminds the international community that state constitutions are the sovereign authorities in matters of domestic issues, provided those constitutions and the actual practices of the states are not in systematic violation of international human rights law;
10. Reaffirms that the provisions of this document are to be carried out in a manner respecting the sovereignty of existing states.

