

**International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)  
Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition\***

Human Rights Council  
48<sup>th</sup> session  
Monday 4<sup>th</sup> October 2021 Delivery  
Item 8 General Debate  
Ambassador Ronald Barnes

Greetings Mr./Madame Chair,

The Vienna Convention makes it clear that the right to self-determination of peoples is part of human rights law. The General Assembly calls upon the Human Rights Council to address the right of self-determination; this right has suffered a form of exclusion and apartheid as a human right, especially for Indigenous Peoples and peoples who are denied the right on grounds of racial discrimination. The Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment principles were heavily criticized by CISA and affiliated nations and peoples for not having the right to self-determination in a chapeau that would allow for the universal application of the right.

Also, the phrase “traditionally owned, occupied or used” can be based on the discrimination in United States domestic law that reduced and limits the right to the territory belonging to Indigenous Peoples based on the superiority of the Europeans and as stated in the Tee-Hit-Ton Case<sup>1</sup> in Alaska, it is literally for the settlement of the white race.

It is vitally important that these deficiencies not only being used as standard setting in international law be reviewed, but not applied, in order to promote the universality of the rights of peoples and their rights to territories, lands and resources.

As such, we still assert that the Framework on the Environment to weak and needs improvement if it is going to address such cases in the Amazon, the Keystone Pipeline and the attempt to mine the Pebble Mine sight in Alaska. The denial of the right to consent based on the right to self-determination must be fully applied to all peoples.

Without the fully informed consent principle in relation to exploitation of territories and resources, this Human Rights Council fails to address the needs of all peoples as called upon by the annual resolution adopted by the General Assembly to address the right to self-determination.

I thank you Mr. Chair

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<sup>1</sup> 348 U.S. 272, 1955, see footnote 18