



# United International Indigenous Nations (UIIN) Accord

*The Eagle and the Condor Prophecy—the motivation for this global Accord.*

A 2000-year-old Inca prophecy passed down through history tells the story of past events and how human societies split into two groups; one followed the path of the Eagle to North America, and the other that of the Condor to South America.

The Prophecy foretells this great change and announces that in the fifth Pachacuti (this third millennium), the nations of the Eagle must unite with the nations of the Condor and walk together, or humanity will vanish off the face of the Earth.

In this fifth Pachacuti, the Northern culture will reach the summit of scientific knowledge, and its technological deployment will generate enormous material wealth for these nations—the beginning of their decadence while creating a spiritual void in their existence.

In contrast, the nations of the Condor live with heart and spirit, where a deep connection to the natural and spiritual world will reach the peak of their existence supported by the wisdom of their ancestors, knowledgeable about the Earth's cycles and understanding of their interdependent relationship with nature, animals and plant life.

## **This is that time!**

In keeping with this prophecy, this Accord is initiated and in effect as of 17th March 2024 by and between those with the authority of the undersigned Nations.

An Accord of Peace, Relationship, Nation-building, National, International, and Intercontinental Trading is made between the signing authorities of the undersigned Nations.

The representing Nations have agreed to the following articles in a Good Way:

**Nothing in the body of this Accord is an attempt to impede and/or diminish in any way the sovereignty of the original nations of this Accord.**

## **ARTICLE I.**

This Accord is the creation of Indigenous nations that sign, without prejudice, as nations from around the globe. This represents the exercise of their right to self-determination and self-governance as un-surrendered, unconquered individuals on unceded land.

The Accord's mission is to assist in building capable, Unconquered Nations that may effectively pursue and ultimately realize their own ethical, economic and community development

objectives. This effort, which we call “Nation-building,” is the central focus of this Accord and fulfills this mission by:

1. working together to obtain comprehensive, proficient and enhanced guidance designed to meet the needs of all sovereigns;
2. providing Nations and other policymakers with relevant strategic analysis, accessible research on governance and development for all Nations;
3. assisting with informational resources and tools on governance and development;
4. collaborating with all Nations regarding governance, assessment and strategic organizational development;

This Accord, comprised of the original Unconquered Nations, allows for multilateral cooperation, respects its community, welcomes visitors, and promotes peace.

The original leaders from each sovereign nation signing this accord played an integral role in its development and growth. These leaders will provide guidance and oversight on an ongoing basis to advise signatories on the Accord’s strategic direction.

## **ARTICLE II.**

### **Nation-building**

We, the signatories, are united for Nation-building, including efforts of Nations to increase their capacities for self-governance, self-determination, economic development, and a viable future for the next seven generations for building proper Infrastructure, Housing, Food Sources, Medical, Education, Training, Industry and Trades. Nation-building involves creating institutions of self-government that are culturally appropriate to each Nation and that are effective in addressing the Nation’s challenges domestically and internationally. Nation-building involves developing the nation’s capacity to make timely, strategically informed decisions about its own affairs and to implement those decisions in a manner consistent with the customs and usage of each nation.

Nation-building involves a comprehensive effort to rebuild an efficient and secure livelihood.

A Nation-building approach recognizes that Nations are confronted with the problems of contemporary societies, including:

- how to build effective and harmonious communities;
- how to develop vigorous economies that fit their circumstances and cultures;
- how to solve difficult social challenges;
- how to achieve their own objectives while interacting with other Nations and communities;
- how to manage their environment and natural resources;
- how to balance change and cultural continuity.

A Nation-building approach understands that Original Unconquered Nations aim to improve community life, preserve their distinctive Nationhood, become consistent and effective problem-solvers, and create solutions for educational programs and training.

Community implementation of effective and culturally appropriate systems designed to raise living standards and build successful livelihoods, including measures that protect our children,

youth, families, and communities worldwide, striving to involve the parents, relatives, community and Indigenous elders.

These challenges are paramount to the foundation of Nation-building and require a culturally appropriate response.

### **ARTICLE III.**

#### **Mission**

1. To create efficient ways for original Unconquered Nations to work together and with other Nations while maintaining international peace, security and measures for the prevention of Breaches of Trust and of the Peace, removal of threats to the peace, and the suppression of acts of aggression, in order to bring about, by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of fundamental justice, adjustment or settlement of international disputes;
2. To develop friendly relations among Nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights, rights of self-determination, self-governance, self-sufficiency, self-autonomy, and self-actualization and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace and well-being;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, environmental and/or humanitarian character, promoting and encouraging respect for Indigenous rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to ethnicity, sex, language, or religion;
4. The Accord's goal is to enhance prosperity, thus reducing the poverty in the Nations, with the promotion of investments and international trades, as long as said investments and trades do not imply or attempt to impede and/or diminish in any way the sovereignty of any of the signatory original Unconquered Nations;
5. To promote shared prosperity with the goal of promoting income growth for each of the Nations.
6. To be a nucleus for harmonizing the actions of original Unconquered Nations with other Nations to attain these common ends.

### **ARTICLE IV.**

#### **Accord Members**

Open to all other peace-loving original Unconquered Nations that accept the obligations contained in the present Accord and are able and willing to carry them out in good faith.

### **ARTICLE V.**

The Parties to this Accord reaffirm their faith in its purposes and principles. As such, the original sovereign Nations desire to live in peace with all beings and all governments.

The Parties to this Accord agree to safeguard the freedom of each Nation as well as their own.

The Parties to this Accord agree to safeguard their nation's common heritage, culture, principles, freedom, rights and law.

The Parties to this Accord seek to promote stability and well-being worldwide.

The Parties to this Accord are resolved to unite to, collectively, support the preservation of peace and their security, and to defend their rights.

The Parties to this Accord, as Allies, agree to this Accord.

## ARTICLE VI.

Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Accord, the UIIT acknowledges, accepts and honors the portion of the following native agreements that are beneficial to this federation, as declared by the following:

1. The Two Row Wampum, 1613 ([www.humanrights.ca](http://www.humanrights.ca), [www.honorthetworow.org](http://www.honorthetworow.org))
2. The Agreement between Dekis and Queen Victoria The Year 1665 on the Queen Victoria's 1835 Bargain  
(<https://constitutionalconventions.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Agreement-Between-Dekis-and-Queen-Victoria-The-Year-1665-on-the-Bargain-1835-1.pdf>)
3. The Royal Proclamation, 1763 ([www.indigenousfoundations.ca/RoyalProclamation1763](http://www.indigenousfoundations.ca/RoyalProclamation1763), [www.ictinc.ca/royal-proclamation1763](http://www.ictinc.ca/royal-proclamation1763), [www.primarydocuments.ca/royal-proclamation-1763](http://www.primarydocuments.ca/royal-proclamation-1763), [www.uppercanadahistory.ca](http://www.uppercanadahistory.ca))
4. The Niagara Accord, 1764 ([www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/accord-of-niagara-1764](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/accord-of-niagara-1764))
5. Declaration of Independence: 1776 The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, (<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>)
6. The Jay Accord (Traité de Londres), 1794  
(<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/jays-treaty>, [ca.USEmbassy.gov/First-nations-native-americans](http://ca.USEmbassy.gov/First-nations-native-americans))
7. The Colonies of British Columbia Seal of May 3, 1906.  
(<https://bcantoldhistory.knowledge.ca/1900/the-1906-london-delegation>)
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948  
([www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights](http://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights))
9. Organization of American States Charter, 1948 (OAS Charter)  
([www.cidh.oas.org/basicos/english/basic22.charterOAS.htm](http://www.cidh.oas.org/basicos/english/basic22.charterOAS.htm))
10. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Nations, 2008  
(<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>)
11. Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia, 2014 SCC  
(<https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/14246/index.do>)
12. Toosey Indian Band v. West Fraser Mills Ltd. 1994 SCC  
(<https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/17095/index.do>)
13. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Nations United Nations Accord Collection 1514 (<https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/dicc/dicc.html>)
14. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation – United Nations Accord Collection 2625  
([https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A\\_RES\\_2625-Eng.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A_RES_2625-Eng.pdf))

## ARTICLE VII.

Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Accord, the UIIT acknowledges, accepts and honors the Native Rights in these International Laws that are beneficial to this federation, as declared by the following international conventions:

1. The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of State, 1933  
(<https://www.oas.org/juridico/english/sigs/a-40.html>)
2. The Nuremberg Code, 1946  
(<https://muhc.ca/sites/default/files/users/user136/The Nuremberg Code.pdf>)
3. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961  
([https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9\\_1\\_1961.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf))
4. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966  
(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights#article-1>)
5. The National Economic Stabilization and Recovery Act (NESARA), 1993  
([https://govinfo.library.unt.edu/taxreformpanel/comments/\\_files/NESARA3.doc](https://govinfo.library.unt.edu/taxreformpanel/comments/_files/NESARA3.doc))
6. The Paris Agreement (beneficial Articles only), 2015  
(<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>)
7. The Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Amendment Act of 2018 (ZIDERA)  
(<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2779/text>)

## ARTICLE VIII.

Without acceding to a jurisdiction foreign to the Accord, the UIIT acknowledges, accepts and honors the native rights in these international laws that are beneficial to this federation, as declared by the following “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”:  
([www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/cescr.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/cescr.pdf))

Especially these excerpts: **Article 1** · **Article 2** · **Article 8** · **Article 16** · **Article 24** · **Article 25** · **Article 28**

**Article 1.** “All nations have the right of self-determination.”

**Article 2.** “All nations may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources...”

## ARTICLE IX.

Whereas per the “United Nations Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Human Rights core instrument”

(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-international-covenant-economic-social-and>):

Especially these excerpts:

**Article 3.** “A trust fund shall be established in accordance with the relevant procedures of the General Assembly, to be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations, with a view to providing expert and technical assistance to States Parties, with the consent of the State Party concerned, for the enhanced implementation of the rights

contained in the Covenant, thus contributing to building national capacities in the area of economic, social and cultural rights in the context of the present Protocol.”

**Article 4.** “The provisions of the present article are without prejudice to the obligations of each State Party to fulfill its obligations under the Covenant.”

#### **ARTICLE X.**

Without acceding to the jurisdiction of the United Nations, only the Registration and Publication of Treaties, according to Article 102 of the United Nations Charter, is hereby complied with. Accordingly, this Accord shall be duly recorded in the United Nations.

#### **ARTICLE XI.**

The UIIT is the native UIIT.

#### **ARTICLE XII.**

The undersigned hereby further agree and assert the validity and bona fides of the appended Constitutions, which belong to the respective sovereign nations and may be added to by a two-thirds vote.

#### **ARTICLE XIII.**

UIIT may create and maintain peacemakers for each participating Nation, funded by each Nation to aid, assist and defend each Nation. Peacemakers will uphold the UIIT Tribunal to reconstruct, rebuild, remedy, and reconcile past human rights abuses and order inquiries into the disappearances of human rights activists, leaders and nation.

#### **ARTICLE XIV.**

We, the undersigned, do hereby acknowledge the validity of the International Indigenous Tribunal (IIT).

The IIT, comprised of qualified individuals of some of the signatories, is created to reconstruct, rebuild, remedy, repair, reconcile, and compensate past or present human rights abuses and order inquiries into the disappearances of human rights activists, leaders, nations, animals and ecosystems. The IIT may convene to hear international issues between nations. The IIT will consist of one or more panels of 3-7 judges sent from participating sovereign nations. Each nation-state may send 1-3 judges to sit at the IIT to hear and adjudicate matters brought under the IIT's competent jurisdiction.

#### **ARTICLE XV.**

Each Nation will trade using any acceptable, complementary medium of exchange to their nation.

#### **ARTICLE XVI.**

Each Nation will recognize the other's passport, identity, and diplomatic ID, allow the bearer to pass freely, without delay or hindrance, and provide assistance and protection.

**ARTICLE XVII.**

The United Nations (UNDRIP) and various nations recognize that Indigenous Nations have the right to function under their Indigenous judicial/law traditions. Therefore, with the assistance of the Choctaw Nation, the IIT has established the International Indigenous Children and Family Services (IICFS) as our sole authority in matters of children and family issues.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the Nations hereto have caused this Accord to be fully executed by their signatories in good faith and sincerity.

By signing below, Nations acknowledge they have read, understand and agree to the spirit and intent of the UIIT Accord.

In witness whereof, the Nations have hereunto set their hands and seals, thus caused this Accord to be executed and delivered as of the date set forth herein above.



## Signatory Nations (samples)

	<p><b>Anishinabek Solutrean Metis Indigenous Nation</b></p> <p><i>30 thousand years and growing</i></p> <p>"At the place of spearing fishes and eels".</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p><b>Blackfeet Nation</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>Signatory Authority and Seal</p> <p>Print Name:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Date: _____</p>
	<p><b>Choctaw Nation</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>Signatory Authority and Seal</p> <p>Print Name:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Date: _____</p>
	<p><b>Okanagan Nation</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>Signatory Authority and Seal</p> <p>Print Name:</p> <p>Title:</p> <p>Date: _____</p>



# UIIT Accord Glossary

**Attorning:**

Acceptance of authority.

**Breach of Trust:**

Broken agreement, contract, covenant, duty, obligation, promise, laws, rights, Accord.

**Complimentary Medium of Exchange:**

Any goods, services, monetary notes, currencies, digital or otherwise agreed upon by 2 or more parties used in contracts, commerce, and trade between those parties.

**Consensus:**

100% agreement.

**Constitution:**

Initiating documents for a sovereign country.

**De jure:**

Lawful authority. According to rights, according to laws.

**First Law of the Land Tribunal:**

Another adjudicating de jure court of justice belonging to the People of the Salmon.

**Good Way:**

Motives and acts taken that are morally and ethically beneficial to all beings.

**Harmony:**

A united, allied, bilateral or multi-lateral relationship between beings and Nations, with reciprocating, mutually beneficial interests shared between those beings and Nations.

**Indigenous, Original, Aboriginal, Native, Metis, Original Unconquered, Indian, Inuit and First Nations Beings:**

Represents those individuals who first occupied and owned an area of land or land mass, being keepers of the land as directed by the Prime Creator prior to colonial contact, and includes those lawfully adopted by the first owners/occupiers of land.

**International Common Law Court of Justice:**

An international common law court convened for the people, by the people.

**Law:**

God's law, Native law, natural law, customs, equity practices, rules of conduct, traditions and usage as opposed to corporate statutes, codes, regulations, etc.

**Livelihood:**

The ability to pursue, acquire and sustain the necessities of life, as well as enjoyment of life.

**Leaders:**

Individuals who exhibit the skills and character qualities are granted responsibilities of trust and authority for the benefit of a Nation or group of beings.

**Mother Earth:**

This represents the metaphorical name given to Earth's ecological systems and the laws of nature, which act as a nurturing force for the benefit of mankind as part of the Creator's plan.

**Nation(s):**

A large family and/or a community, who may have a common heritage, culture, language, and goals for the common good, uniting as a sovereign group of beings who hold supreme power, who may or may not have declared statehood, who may or may not be a recognized independent country.

**Nation-building:**

The process of developing a Nation.

**Nationhood:**

The state of being a Nation.

**International Indigenous Tribunal (IIT):**

An international court convened by all signing nations.

**United International Indigenous Nations Accord:**

The agreement, which was signed by all members of the International Indigenous Nations union, establishes the laws, guidelines, and procedures of the UIIT worldwide organization.

**Other Indigenous Nations:**

Indigenous Nations who have not signed the UIIT.

**Peacemakers:**

UIIT peace enforcement.

Peacemakers "preserve the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." (Ephesians 4:3)

**Relationship:**

The interactions between parties, beings or Nations.

**Self-actualization:**

Refers to an enlightened maturity characterized by the achievement of goals, acceptance of oneself, and an ability to self-assess in a realistic and positive way.

**Self-determination:**

The right to freely choose one's path or sovereignty. Free choice of one's acts or status without external compulsion.

**Self-governance:**

The right of a woman, man, or group to exercise all necessary functions of regulation, without intervention from any external entity.

**Signing Nations:**

Unconquered Nations who have signed the UIIT Accord.

**Unconquered:**

Autonomous, independent, self-sufficient, self-governing, self-determining, individual, being or Nation.

**State:**

1. the particular condition that someone or something holds at a specific time
2. a nation, country, or territory evidencing an organized community under their own governance

**Supreme Court of the Republic of Kanata:**

The Republic of Kanata's court.

**Accord of Peace:**

An agreement to co-exist in peace and harmony.

**Turtle Island:**

The Indigenous name for the continents North and South America and the Caribbeans. It is a name used by some Indigenous nations who teach their land was formed on the back of a turtle. The core of this creation story relates to a time when the planet was covered in water.

**Undersigned:**

Signatories to the UIIT Accord.

**Wrestle:**

To debate, deliberate, problem-solve, to work to find mutual resolution.

This publication has been prepared by the Accord Section of the Office of Legal Affairs as a guide to the Secretary-General's practice, as a depository of multilateral treaties and the Secretariat's practice in relation to the registration and publication of treaties under article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. It is intended to assist the United Nations, various States, and international organizations with effectively interacting with this Accord's signatories. Written in simple language and with diagrams and step-by-step instructions, the Handbook touches upon a wide range of aspects of this Accord's law and practice.

## **OPEN FOR SIGNATURE**

[https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/events/2017/Treaties/list\\_english\\_open\\_signature.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/events/2017/Treaties/list_english_open_signature.pdf)

### **The list below is a selection of treaties which are currently open for signature**

A simple signature (signature subject to ratification) is permitted for most multilateral treaties for a specified period of time, though some multilateral treaties remain open for signature indefinitely. By signing, the State has not expressed its consent to be bound by this Accord, which does not occur until the State ratifies, accepts or approves this Accord. However, a signature does mean that a State is obliged, in good faith, to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of this Accord (Article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969).

### **SELECTED MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WHICH ARE OPEN FOR SIGNATURE**

1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
3. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 10 December 2008
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966
6. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. New York, 30 November 1973
7. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 18 December 1979
8. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 6 October 1999
9. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 18 December 2002
11. Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 20 November 1989
12. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. New York, 25 May 2000
13. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. New York, 25 May 2000
14. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. New York, 19 December 2011
15. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. New York, 15 December 1989
16. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. New York, 18 December 1990

17. Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Madrid, 24 July 1992
18. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
19. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New York, 13 December 2006
20. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. New York, 20 December 2006
21. United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea. New York, 11 December 2008
22. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Accord. New York, 10 September 1996
23. International Cocoa Agreement, 2010. Geneva, 25 June 2010
24. United Nations Convention on Transparency in Accord-based Investor-State Arbitration. New York, 10 December 2014
25. Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, 19 May 2016
26. Accord on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. New York, 7 July 2017. Open for signature as from 20 September 2017.