CONVENTION NO. 169

English Version

of the rights and respect for the integrity of our indigenous peoples. The Convention, which is the only instrument that provides substantive protection, participation, and other services for the immediate realization of the purposes and objectives of the Convention. We hope that other concerned agencies and institutions will also

in the Philippine context. Its implementation requires the collective efforts of the Convention, which calls for the immediate action by the government and government to accept and bring into force ILO Convention No. 169. These problems were taken into account by the Philippine

their own political, social and judicial organizations. Considerations of their dignity, the right to continue and adapt their culture and identity, with protection, promote, and develop their own culture, and identity with people's sovereignty over their "ancestral domains", the right to development of the Philippine indigenous peoples as distinct

These major issues are considered to be crucial to the survival and

PREFACE
the framework of the States in which they live, and
wield their influence, resources and political, economic and cultural development and in matters and de-
cides over other own institutions. Wary of the
Recognising the aspirations of these peoples to ever-
of the other standards, and
with a view to improving the associative organization
and to adopt new international standards on the subject
and in all regions of the world, these made it appear
operate in the situation of ethnic and national
place in international law since 1957, as well as dealt-
Concerning that the development which have taken

national and
international instruments on the prevention of discrini-
the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the many
non-de ﻿Social and Cultural Rights, the International
human Rights, the International Covenant on Eco-
Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of

comprehension 1957, and
Market and Tariff Population Convention and Rec
Noting the information standards contained in the in-
met in its 76th session on 7 June 1989, and

International Labour Office, and having

International Organization of the Interna-

The General Conference of the Interna-
The use of the term "people" in this Convention shall

2. Self-determination of indigenous or tribal shall be

economic, cultural and political institutions.

their legal status, treat some of all their own social

their national boundaries and, with respect to the

right to form or join national, or to sever or

the exercise of any or all of the following:

protection of all individuals and minorities within their

their cultural, economic, educational, scientific and

and nothing in the following provisions shall be

1. This Convention applies to:

Article I

PART I. GENERAL POLICY

Threatened People's Convention, 1999.

Convention, which may be cited as the Indigenous and

paragraph of the present day and the year one

Threatened and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1997.

First paragraph of 1997 (No. 107), which

have been reaffirmed.

Nothing in the following provisions shall be

international cooperation and understanding and

social and cultural harmony of humanity and to
discourage and forbid people to the cultural diversity

Calling attention to the distinctive contributions of in-

nothing in the following provisions shall be

provisions of the Convention shall be

The following are some of the fundamental human rights

Nothing in the following provisions shall be

8. Nothing in the following provisions shall be
In applying the provisions of the Convention:

Article 5

By such special measures, our discrimination shall not be prejudiced in any way.

Article 4

In this Convention, the peoples concerned, including the rights concerning the peoples concerned, shall be recognized, and shall be considered in the law of the peoples concerned.

2. No form of coercion shall be used in violation of the rights of the peoples concerned.

2. Such action shall include measures for the protection of the peoples concerned.

Article 3

The peoples concerned shall be considered, with full respect for their interests, and in the light of their own traditions and cultural development, with respect to their educational, scientific and cultural developments, and with respect to their educational, scientific and cultural development, and with respect to their educational, scientific and cultural development.

End of text which may affect the term under question.
people's own institutions and initiatives, and in appro-

Article 6
and cooperation of the people's agencies.

the people's agencies and institutions, and in cooperation with the people's agencies and institutions of the people's governments. The people's governments shall organize and in cooperation with the people's agencies and institutions of the people's governments, promote the implementation of the provisions of this Convention.

1. In applying the provisions of this Convention, every people's agency, whatever its level, and in cooperation with other people's agencies and institutions, shall be equipped with the resources necessary for this purpose.

Articule 7
measures.

2. The consultation shall be conducted in good faith and in a purpose.

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Articule 7
measures.

2. The consultation shall be conducted in good faith and in a purpose.
Article 12

Law, except in cases prescribed by law, for all citizens or aliens, having regard to national and international circumstances, shall be fair, equal, and accessible to the people concerned.

Article 11

Other than in cases prescribed in Article 2, preference shall be given to methods of punishment that are less severe than those prescribed by the authorities.

Article 10

In imposing penalties, due regard shall be had to the nature and consequences of the offense, the circumstances of the offender, and the degree of its impact on the national or international community.
ARTICLE 14

In the exercise of the rights of the peoples concerned, the right of the peoples to self-determination shall be fully respected in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The rights to self-determination shall be exercised in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

ARTICLE 15

The right of the peoples to self-determination shall be exercised, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, by free and self-determined elections, which shall be conducted by secret ballot and shall be free of intimidation and coercion.

ARTICLE 16

The right of the peoples to self-determination shall be exercised, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, by free and self-determined elections, which shall be conducted by secret ballot and shall be free of intimidation and coercion.

PART II. LAND

Article 3

No discrimination shall be made in the enjoyment of the rights of the peoples to determine their political status and the exercise of their right to self-determination.

Article 4

No coercion shall be exercised in connection with the enjoyment of the rights of the peoples to determine their political status and the exercise of their right to self-determination.

Article 5

No coercion shall be exercised in connection with the enjoyment of the rights of the peoples to determine their political status and the exercise of their right to self-determination.

Article 6

No coercion shall be exercised in connection with the enjoyment of the rights of the peoples to determine their political status and the exercise of their right to self-determination.
Article 18

Land belonging to them,

in the possession of the peoples concerned,

and occupied by them, shall be free of all taxes, duties, or other charges, and shall be free of any
fees or expenses for the use of the lands.

These peoples shall be respected,

and their rights shall be upheld.

Article 17

For any real estate, loss of

income, or any other charges,

the peoples concerned shall be fully compensated.

Article 16

The peoples concerned shall not be removed from their

lands, and shall have the right to return to their traditional lands, as soon as the

conditions are met.

These peoples shall have the

right of occupation, and shall be compensated for

any losses incurred, as well as for any

expenses incurred for the return.

The peoples concerned shall not be subjected to

any laws or regulations that affect their

customs or traditions.

The peoples concerned shall not be forced to

abandon their lands, and shall have the

right to return to their traditional lands, as soon as the

conditions are met.

These peoples shall have the

right of occupation, and shall be compensated for

any losses incurred, as well as for any

expenses incurred for the return.

The peoples concerned shall not be subjected to

any laws or regulations that affect their

customs or traditions.
2. Governments shall do everything possible to prevent
conditions of employment of workers belonging to these
classes of workers from being detrimental to their
health, in particular, to protective clothing, protective
apparel, protective equipment, and the working
circumstances to which they are subject.

Article 20
PART III. RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS
OF EMPLOYMENT

In the recruitment and conditions of employment
workers, employers, and employees of enterprises,
unions, and management shall have to ensure:

(a) the right to fair and equal wages,

(b) the right to a safe and healthy working
environment,

(c) the right to freedom of association and
administration of trade union activities,

(d) the right to enter into collective
agreements, and the right to conduct
collective agreements,

(e) the right to early retirement, and

(f) the right to paid leave, and

(g) the right to remuneration for work of equal
value,

(h) as well as measures for promotion and advancement,

(i) recruitment of workers, including skilled
employment,

(j) recruitment and other workers, in particular, as
regards any discrimination between workers belonging to the people
Article 22

Article 21

Handicrafts and Rural Industries

PART IV: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The provisions of this Part of this Convention will be interpreted in order to ensure coherence with the provisions of the Convention, and to the extent possible, with those of other international conventions. Workers belonging to the people concerned under the conditions set out in paragraph 4 of Article 19 of the Convention shall be paid for their work.

Wherever existing programmes of vocational training are limited or such programmes do not meet the special needs of the people concerned, measures shall be taken to promote the voluntary participation of members of the people concerned in programmes of special vocational training.

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Article 27

Education programmes and services for the people's community shall be developed and implemented in cooperation with the people's cooperative institutions and other related social, economic and cultural organizations. Education programmes shall address the specific needs and interests of all sections of the population. Means shall be taken to ensure that members of the population have equal opportunities for training and education, and to support the development of comprehensive education at all levels. The right to education is a fundamental human right.

Article 26

Part V: Education and Means of Communication

Education and communication with other social, economic and cultural organizations and institutions in the country shall be encouraged. The establishment of communication and education institutions shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the state. The provision of such services shall be coordinated with the national educational and communication systems to ensure the provision of education and information services to all sections of the population.

Article 25

Without discrimination against them, every country shall ensure that the people concerned and affected by social security schemes shall be reached by social security schemes.

Article 24

Social security schemes shall be extended to cover the people concerned and affected by social security schemes.
CO-OPERATION ACROSS BORDERS AND PART VI: CONTACTS AND COMMUNICATIONS of these peoples. The countries and territories of the peoples concerned shall provide for the free exchange of educational and other materials, and other educational and cultural activities. This aim shall be achieved through the development of educational and cultural exchanges and through the establishment of institutions for the promotion of these exchanges.

Article 29

The importance of the sharing of experiences and knowledge of these peoples shall be recognized. Educational and cultural exchanges shall be promoted and the establishment of educational and cultural institutions shall be encouraged. The establishment of educational and cultural institutions shall be facilitated by the provision of assistance in the form of grants, scholarships, and other forms of financial support.

Article 30

The States shall facilitate the establishment of educational and cultural institutions. The States shall encourage the establishment of educational and cultural institutions and shall facilitate the establishment of educational and cultural institutions through the provision of assistance in the form of grants, scholarships, and other forms of financial support.

Notes:

1. The establishment of educational and cultural institutions shall be facilitated by the provision of assistance in the form of grants, scholarships, and other forms of financial support.

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Article 37

Population Convention, 1957.

The Convention reserves the Indigenous and Tribal

PART X. FINAL PROVISIONS

national laws, awards, custom or agreements.

Article 35

accordance of each country.

The Convention shall be determined in a

ARTICLE 34

the terms and scope of the measures to be taken to

PART IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Economic, social, cultural, spiritual and environmental

Article 32

Governments shall take appropriate measures, includ-

(2) The programmes shall include:

The proper implementation of the Convention also involves the
and shall ensure that they have the means necessary for
or other applicable mechanisms exist to achieve

I. The Government of the country responsible for the matter;

(ii) in co-operation with the peoples concerned;

the Convention or other measures provided for in this Convention;

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Article 42


Article 41

Upon which the Convention will come into force, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall draw up the text of the Convention and transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for communication to the States concerned.

When notified by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the date on which the Convention comes into force, the Director-General of the International Labour Office shall notify all Members of the International Labour Organization of the date on which the Convention comes into force.

Article 40

Years under the terms provided for in this Article, and the expiration of each period of ten years, shall be carried forward to the expiration of ten years, shall be carried forward to the expiration of each period of ten years, unless otherwise provided for, and the said period of ten years shall be extended for further periods of ten years, unless otherwise provided for.

Article 39

Provided, when the expiration of ten years has been reached, that the period of ten years may be extended for further periods of ten years, unless otherwise provided for.

Article 38

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Article 19

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Article 18

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Article 17

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Article 4

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Article 3

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Article 2

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Article 44

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.

1. The Commission, if it has not notified the Conference hereby of the names of the Members which it is desired the Conference shall appoint to form a committee to be open to the Members to ratification by the Governments, must decide whether the Convention shall have come into force when the new revising Conference is convened at the expiration of the period of time fixed by the Conference or in the time fixed by the Conference itself.

2. The Convention shall have come into force when the new revising Conference has held its first session and has adopted a new Convention, which shall be read by the Members of the Conference, and be open to ratification by the Governments.

3. Article 39 above, and, if the new Conference shall be convened at the expiration of the period of time fixed by the Conference, shall have come into force when the new Conference has held its first session and has adopted a new Convention, which shall be open to ratification by the Governments.

4. The question of the revision in which the Conference shall examine the work of the Conference and shall examine the Convention adopted by the General Conference, and present to the Conference a report on the