

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

Hra u-mkra phung Epul Hgum Kluom mao ma yua leh

*[without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]
[Amao guon emuh Komiti Phun (A/61/L.67 leh anan kbin hong .1)]*

61 / 295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

61 / 295. Hra Hun Mdah But Car Hgum ko Klei Gal Mnuih Polan

*The General Assembly,
Epul Hgum Kluom,*

Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council

Annex (Hra Tu-u Mbit)

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Hra Hun Mdah But Car Hgum ko Klei Gal Mnuih Polan)

*The General Assembly,
(Epul Hgum Kluom)*

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter, *(Gai hong klei tu leh anan do yuom kjar But Car Hgum, leh anan ai-tie jak ciang bi mtruh klei mtrut djap Car ma tu ciang nga tui mse hong kjar),*

Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such, *(Mna-kjap ko mnuih polan mao klei mtap mdor mse hong jih jang mnuih mkan, Ejai thao kral ko klei gal jih jah mnuih dui jing mde, yap dinu po mde, leh anan brei mao klei mpu ko mnong mse sonan),*

Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind, *(Mna-kjap mse moh jih jang mnuih dru brei klei mde djue leh anan klei mdrong hlam klei di-kyar leh anan klei thao-hdip, do anan yoh brei ngan-dun mbit ko mnuih mnam),*

Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust, *(Mna-kjap kdlun-hin jih jang klei mto, hdra-hlue leh anan nga-tui mse hlam klei tang-*

brei ko klei kdlun- yuom mnuih amaodah grap co mse hong djue mnuih phun amaodah djue ana, klei dao, djue epul amaodah klei thao-hdip mde jing klei bi kah, tui si knuih-thao jing amao sit, tui bhian-kdi jing amao yuom, tui mnuih jing dui brei soh leh anan amao kpa hong epul mnuih),

Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind, *(Lo mna-kjap ko mnuih polan, hlam klei yua klei gal dinu, brei mao klei engie mong djap mta klei bi kah),*

Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests, *(Ai-rung koyua mnuih polan mao tu leh klei knap tui si klei yal mong klei amao kpa kbia mong, lu mta, klei dok mgo leh anan ma mgo lan puk hma digo, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam lan, sonan yoh mkhu digo mong klei yua, boh nik mse si, klei gal digo ru-mdong klei hdip tui hlue klei kbah leh anan klei khap ciang digo po),*

Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources, *(Thao kral klei yuom djap ko klei mpu leh anan klei bi mdi do yuom ko klei gal mnuih polan kbia hrie mong brua kdi car digo, brua ngan dun leh anan klei mko mjing epul mnuih leh anan mong klei thao hdip digo, yang mngat bhian hdip, klei yal leh anan klei thao buh, boh yuom edi klei gal ko lan puk hma digo, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam lan),*

Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States, *(Thao kral mse moh klei yuom djap ko klei mpu leh anan bi mdi klei gal mnuih polan bi msit leh hlam hra bi buan, klei bi tu-u leh anan do klei tu mkan dap dang leh hong knuk kna),*

Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur, *(Tu-drong klei sit go mnuih polan mko mjing brua kdi car ko dinu po, ngan dun, epul mnuih leh anan klei bi mdi hlam klei thao hdip leh anan ciang ko dui bi luc jih klei bi kah leh anan klei ktu jua hlam djap anak at dok mao),*

Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs, *(Thao sit todah mnuih polan dui git gai ma dinu po hlam klei ru mdi klei tu ko dinu leh anan lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam lan sorang brei klei dui ko dinu dja krong leh anan bi ktang phun brua mko mjing dinu, klei thao hdip leh anan bhian hdip, leh anan bi mdi klei ru mdi dinu tui hlue klei khap ciang leh anan klei kbah dinu),*

Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment, *(Thao*

kral ko klei mpu ko klei thao buh polan, klei thao hdip leh anan yua bhian hdip dinu jing dru nao ko klei dja krong leh anan yuom ko klei ru-mdi leh anan yua mnong rieng gah hong klei djo),

Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world, *(Knam ko klei dru bi mdue ling kahan mong lan puk hma leh anan kmrong dhong mnuih polan ciang ko mao klei edap enang, klei di kyar hlam brua ngan dun leh anan epul mnuih leh anan klei ru-mdi, klei thao sang leh anan klei mje mjuk jing bing gap ti krah jih jang car ala leh anan anak mnuih ti rong lan),*

Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child, *(Thao kral boh nik klei gal gap djue polan leh anan epul mnuih mbha dja pioh brua krong mbit hlam klei ciem rong, bi hriam brua, klei hriam hra moar leh anan klei dok-dong jak ko anak co dinu, bi djo hong klei gal phung hdeh),*

Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character, *(Min kla jih klei gal bi msit leh hlam hra bi buan, klei tu-u leh anan do klei tu mao dap-dang ti krah knuk kna hong mnuih polan mse si, hlam lu mnong mkan, brua djo hong phung tue egar, klei khap ciang, brua krong mbit leh anan knuih mnuih),*

Considering also that, treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States, *(Min kla mse moh, hra bi buan, klei tu-u leh anan jih mnong tu mao dap-dang, leh anan klei mje mjuk dinu bi ala, jing phun yuom bi ktang ko klei jing po mbit ti krah mnuih polan hong knuk kna),*

Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, *(Brei thao sang ko Kjar But Car Hgum, hra buan tu-u jih jang hlam brua ngan dun, klei gal epul mnuih leh anan klei thao hdip, leh anan klei gal jih jang hlam brua buon sang leh anan hdra kdi car, mse moh hra hun mdah ti Vienna leh anan elan cuan brua ciang nga, mna phun yuom ko klei gal git gai ma po ko jih jang mnuih, koyua phun yuom anei yoh dinu engie dui ruah ma hdra kdi car dinu po leh anan engie hlam klei tui duah ngan dun, ru mdi epul mnuih leh anan klei thao hdip dinu),*

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law, *(Dja pioh hlam klei min amao mao sa mta mnong oh hlam hra hun mdah anei dui yua ciang hngah ko sa epul mnuih klei gal git gai ma dinu po, brei yua tui hlue djo hong klei bhian but mnuih),*

Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith, (*Thao sit ko klei thao kral klei gal mnuih polan hlam hra hun mdah anei sorang bi mdi klei bi djo leh anan klei bi mguop ti krah knuk kna hong mnuih polan, tui hlue klei bhian leh anan klei djo kpa, klei dui buon sang, mpu ko klei gal mnuih, amao mao klei bi kah leh anan klei bi ting knal kjap*),

Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned, (*Bi mdi ai phung knuk kna nga tui leh anan yua jih mnong dinu krong klam bi mao boh dhan hlam brua dinu yua dru mnuih po lan ti gu mnong yua but mnuih, boh nik jih mnong rieng djo hong klei gal mnuih, hlam klei emuh mdah leh anan klei bi dru mbit hong mnuih dinu ciang dru*),

Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, (*Knam ktang ko But Car Hgum mao sa hdra yuom leh anan mdue brua dinu ciang nga hlam klei bi mdi leh anan mgang klei gal mnuih polan*),

Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field, (*Dao sit ko hra hun mdah anei jing sa kdrec yuom hin hlam klei thao kral, klei bi mdi leh anan klei mgang ko klei gal leh anan klei engie ko mnuih polan leh anan hlam klei ru mdi mnong yuom hlam brua nga But Car Hgum tui si kjar dinu nu cuan ko polan*),

Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples, (*Thao kral leh anan lo mna ko grap co polan mao klei dui yua jih jang klei gal anak mnuih mao thao kral leh hlam hra klei bhian but mnuih amao mao klei bi kah, leh anan mnuih polan mao leh klei gal epul dinu po yuom sonak ko klei dinu dok hdip, klei dok-dong jak leh anan klei jing sa hlam klei ru mdi anak mnuih*),

Recognizing also that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration, (*Thao kral mse moh klei truh ko mnuih polan mde-mde mong kwar anei hong kwar mkan leh anan mong car anei hong car mkan leh anan boh yuom edi hlam car leh anan kwar boh nik nu leh anan hlam klei yal mde-mde leh anan klei tuom juat thao hdip brei ba hrie ko klei bi min kla*),

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

(Akaomda hong klei mpu hra But Car Hgum hun mdah klei gal mnuih polan ti tluon anei mse si sa mnong tu mao jing pioh yua tui duah hlam yang mngat po mbit leh anan bi mpu hdang po):

Article 1 (Atut 1)

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law. *(Mnuih polan mao jih klei gal ma tu klei hok moak, mbit hong epul amaodah hojan, jih klei gal mnuih leh anan phun klei engie mao thao kral leh hlam kjar But Car Hgum, hra lan ala hun mdah ko klei gal anak mnuih leh anan hra klei bhian ko klei gal mnuih ti but jih jang).*

Article 2 (Atut 2)

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity. *(Mnuih polan leh anan grap co polan jing engie leh anan mtap mdor mse hong jih jang epul mnuih leh anan grap co leh anan mao klei gal jing engie mong djap mta klei bi kah, hlam klei dinu yua klei gal dinu, boh nik dinu yua klei dinu jing polan phun amaodah anan djue ana dinu jing).*

Article 3 (Atut 3)

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko klei git gai ma po. Koyua mong klei gal anan yoh dinu mao klei engie ruah ma elan hdra kdi car dinu po leh anan engie hlam klei tui duah ngan dun dinu po, ru mdi epul mnuih leh anan klei thao hdip dinu po).*

Article 4 (Atut 4)

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions. *(Mnuih polan, hlam klei yua klei gal git gai ma po, mao klei gal ko knuk kna po amaodah klei kia krie ma dinu po hlam brua ti krah dinu leh anan brua hdang dinu, mse moh hlam elan leh anan mnong yua ciang mao ngan dah pok pioh eran brua knuk kna dinu).*

Article 5 (Atut 5)

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal dja pioh leh anan bi ktang hdra kdi car kla mngac dinu, brua kdi, brua ngan dun, brua epul mnuih leh anan knong brua klei thao hdip dinu, ejai dja krong klei gal dinu ma brua mbit djap mta, todah dinu ciang, hlam brua kdi car, brua ngan dun, brua epul mnuih leh anan brua klei thao hdip hong knuk kna phun).*

Article 6 (Atut 6)

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality. (*Grap co polan mao klei gal jing djue mnuih phun hlam car nu dok*).

Article 7 (atut 7)

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.

2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

(1. Grap co polan mao klei gal ko klei hdip, klei yuom mnuih ko aseï mlei leh anan klei min, klei engie leh anan klei mgang ko aseï mlei po.

2. Mnuih polan mao klei gal epul dok hdip hlam klei engie, klei edap enang leh anan hlam klei iat-enang mse si mnuih sit leh anan amao mao hlei po dui bi luc djue dinu amaodah nga jhat bai ko dinu, mse moh ko klei ma mdue anak co epul dinu ko epul mnuih mkan hong klei mgo).

Article 8 (Atut 8)

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

(a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;

(b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;

(c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;

(d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;

(e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

(1. Mnuih polan leh anan grap co dinu mao klei gal ko amao dui mgo bi mlih djue ana amaodah bi rai he klei thao hdip dinu.

2. Brei knuk kna mko mjing sa mta mnong dui jing pioh mgang ko, leh anan lo mkra bi djo hlam:

(a) Ya klei nga klieng nao amaodah jing klei ma due knuih ghum dinu jing mnuih hjan, amaodah enoh yuom klei thao hdip dinu amaodah anan djue ana dinu;

(b) Ya klei nga klieng nao amaodah jing klei ma mdue lan puk hma dinu, kmrong dhong amaodah mnong yuom hlam lan dinu.

*(c) Ya mta klei mgo **ba due** buon sang mao klei klieng nao amaodah jing klei kdong amaodah amao dlang ho-ai mang ko klei gal dinu;*

(d) Ya mta klei mgo brei jing mse amaodah bi luk djue ana;

(e) Ya mta klei mdung-hiu ciang bi mdi amaodah bi rung ko djue ana mde amaodah klei bi kah djue mnuih klieng nao ko klei bi kdong hong dinu).

Article 9 (Atut 9)

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right. (*Mnuih polan leh anan*

grap co dinu mao klei gal dui jing sa hlam epul polan amaodah epul mnuih car nu dok, tui hlue djo hong bhian aduon ae leh anan klei bhian djue ana epul amaodah epul mnuih car dinu dok. Amao mao sa mta klei bi kah dui kgu kdong hong klei yua klei gal mse sonan).

Article 10 (Atut 10)

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

(Amao mao hlei po dui mdue mnuih polan mong lan puk hma amaodah mong kmrong dhong dinu hong klei mgo. Amao mao hlei po dui bi mlih anak dok mnuih polan todah amao mao klei bi blu emuh, leh anan bi tu-u elao hong klei engie, leh klei bi tu-u hong klei kpa leh anan tla djo hong enoh lan digo luc, leh anan todah dui, brei digo sorang dui lo wit dok ti lan anan).

Article 11 (Atut 11)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal yua leh anan lo bi mrao klei thao hdip, bhian aduon ae leh anan bhian epul dinu. Klei gal anei mbit hong klei gal dja krong, mgang leh anan ru mdi do dum, ara anei leh anan ti anap klei dinu thao sang ko klei thao hdip dinu, mse si mnong thao leh anan anak mdong ko klei yal, mnong mceh, mnec mjing, klei mnam hua, elan yua mnong thao, leh anan klei thao buh, leh anan klei knhau yua leh anan klei cih pioh boh blu.

2. Knuk kna sorang brei mnong bi min mkra bi djo hong jing, dui bi mut mbit hlam anei klei bi mrao, klei ru mdi bi mguop mbit hong mnuih polan, hong klei mpu ko klei thao hdip dinu, klei thao, klei dao leh anan do do yang dinu mao ma due mong dinu amao mao emuh hong klei engie klei tu-u elao amaodah hong klei kdong hong klei bhian dinu, bhian aduon ae leh anan bhian djue ana).

Article 12 (Atut 12)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal bi edah, yua, ru mdi leh anan mto klei yang mngat leh anan klei dao mong bhian aduon ae dinu, bhian epul leh anan klei mnam hua dinu; klei gal rang krie, mgang, leh anan dui mut hjan hlam anak kkuh mpu leh anan anak klei thao hdip dinu; klei gal

dui yua leh anan git gai mnong dinu pioh yua hlam klei mnam hua; leh anan klei gal lo bi wit aseï mlei mnuih dinu at dok.

2. Knuk kna duah elan brei klei dui mut leh anan/amaodah brei wit mnong dinu pioh yua hlam klei mnam hua leh anan aseï mlei mnuih at dok lo jing do dinu po hong klei bi knar, hong klei mngac leh anan mnong yua jing pioh ru mdi hlam klei bi dru mbit hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru).

Article 13 (Atut 13)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal bi mrao, yua, ru mdi, leh anan pioh lui ko enuk ti anap klei yal dinu, klei blu, bhian juat blu, klei thao elan hdip, kjar pioh cih leh anan klei hriam cih blu, leh anan klei bi anan leh anan dja krong anan dinu po ko epul, anak leh anan mnuih.

2. Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing ciang rang ko klei gal anei dui mao klei mngac leh anan mse moh ciang rang ko mnuih polan dui thao sang leh anan brei thao sang hlam hdra kdi car, bhian kdi leh anan bi mtruh hlam knong brua hra moar, ti anak mao klei ciang yuom hlam klei brei mblang amaodah djo hong mnong ciang yua mkan).

Article 14 (Atut 14)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal mjing leh anan git gai hlam kjar klei hriam hra moar leh anan knong brua brei klei hriam hlam klei blu dinu po, hlam elan djo hong hdra klei thao hdip dinu ko klei mto leh anan hriam.

2. Grap co polan, boh nik nu phung hdeh elak, mao klei gal ko jih jang adu hriam leh anan mnong pioh mto hlam knuk kna amao mao klei bi kah.

3. Knuk kna sorang, bi dru mbit hong mnuih polan, duah klei mka jing, ciang ko grap co polan, boh nik nu phung hdeh, yap mbit hong phung dok hdip ti engao epul po, brei mao elan dui, todah eluih, ko klei hriam hra moar hlam klei thao hdip dinu leh anan brei hriam hlam klei blu dinu po.

Article 15 (Atut 15)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.

2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko knuih ghum leh anan klei mde hlam klei thao hdip dinu, bhian aduon ae, klei yal leh anan klei hmang hmui sorang kbia djo hlam klei mto hriam leh anan hlam klei mrao mrang ko jih jang.

2. Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing, hlam klei emuh mdah leh anan klei bi dru mbit hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru, ciang bi kdong hong klei muc leh anan ciang bi luc he klei bi kah leh anan ciang bi mdi hlam klei bi ne nao-hrie, klei thao sang leh anan jak hlam klei bi je giam ti krah mnuih polan leh anan djue ana mkan hlam epul mnuih).

Article 16 (Atut 16)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal hlam klei mko mjing knong brua klei mrao mrang dinu po hlam klei blu dinu po leh anan dui mao elan mut hlam djap knong brua klei mrao mrang phung djue ana amao djo polan amao mao klei bi kah.

2. Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing ciang ko dui krong ko knong brua mrao mrang knuk kna bi edah knong hlam klei mde klei thao hdip polan. Knuk kna, dam hong klei muc bi msit ko klei bo hlam klei engie ko klei bi edah klei min, brei bi mdi ai tie knong brua hjan hlam klei mrao mrang ciang ko hong klei djap bi edah klei thao hdip mde phung polan).

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.

2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

(1. Grap co leh anan mnuih polan mao klei gal ma tu klei hok moak kluom mong jih jang klei gal mao cuan cih pioh yua ti but jih jang leh anan car po hlam klei bhian brua nga.

2. Knuk kna sorang hlam klei emuh mdah leh anan bi mguop hong mnuih polan nga sa klei mka hjan pioh mgang anak co polan mong klei yua hlam brua ngan dun egao klei bhian leh anan mong anak brua mao mnong jhat ko ase i mlei amaodah kong klei hriam phung hdeh, amaodah mao klei rua truh ko klei suaih hdeh amaodah ase i mlei nu, klei min nu, yang mngat ase i nu, klei

dok dong nu amaodah klei ru mdi epul, brei yap do anei jing yuom ko klei dinu dui gir ma tu klei knap leh anan klei yuom hlam klei hriam hra moar ciang bi mdi klei dui ko aseï mlei dinu po.

3. *Grap co polan mao klei gal ko dam mao klei bi kah hlam djap anak brua nga leh anan, ti krah monong mkan, anak brei brua amaodah prak bok).*

Article 18 (Atut 18)

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal mut dru hlam klei ruah elan nga hlam djop mta brua rieng djo hlam klei gal dinu, biadah po bi ala dinu ruah leh dui tui hlue elan hdra dinu po, mse moh hlam klei dja krie leh anan klei ru-mdi klei ruah elan nga ko knong brua polan dinu po).*

Article 19 (Atut 19)

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them. *(Knuk kna sorang emuh leh anan bi dru hlam klei bi knang mbit hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru hong po bi ala ko knong brua dinu ciang ko dui mao klei engie hun mthao leh anan klei tu –u elao ko ma tu klei tu-u leh anan yua klei bhian amaodah knong brua hra moar mka mnong tu ko dinu).*

Article 20 (Atut 20)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal dui dja krie leh anan ru-mdi kdi car dinu, ngan dun leh anan hdra epul amaodah knong brua hriam dinu, ciang bi kjap hlam klei ma tu klei hok moak mong do do dinu yua hlam klei hdip leh anan klei ru-mdi, leh anan hong klei engie dinu yua bhian hdip dinu leh anan jih brua dinu nga hlam klei tui duah ngan dun ko dinu).

2. Mnuih polan hlei phung dinu arang ma due mnong dinu yua ko klei hdip dinu leh anan klei ru-mdi dinu mao klei gal lo bi min mkra hong klei kpa leh anan mta p mdor).

Article 21 (Atut 21)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal, hong amao mao klei bi kah, hlam klei bi mdi ngan dun dinu leh anan klei hdip jak ko epul, mbit hong, ti krah mnong mkan, hlam klei hriam hra moar, brua ma,

klei hriam brua leh anan klei lo bi hriam brua, sang dok anak dam, klei bi doh, klei suaih pral leh anan klei ho-iat enang ko epul dinu.

2. *Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing leh anan, ti anak djo, brei mao klei mka hjan ciang ko dui rong mdue klei bi mdi hlam ngan dun dinu leh anan klei jak ko epul. Boh nik nu brei thao rang ko klei gal leh anan klei kbah hjan ko phung polan mduon, mnie, hlah ai, anak co leh anan phung jo ewien).*

Article 22 (Atut 22)

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

(1. Boh nik nu brei rang ko klei gal leh anan klei kbah hjan phung polan mduon, mnie, hlah ai, anak co leh anan phung dinu jo ewien hlam klei yua hra hun mdah anei.

2. *Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka, mbit hong mnuih polan, ciang rong ko phung mnie polan leh anan anak co dinu ma tu klei hok moak kluom hlam klei mgang leh anan rong ko klei kdong hong djap mta klei jhat bai leh anan klei bi kah).*

Article 23 (Atut 23)

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal min ruah ma dinu po leh anan ru mjing mnong nga elao leh anan elan hdra yua klei gal dinu hlam klei ru-mdi. Boh nik nu, mnuih polan mao klei gal mut ma brua hlam klei ru-mdi leh anan min ruah hlam klei suaih pral, sang dok anak dam leh anan brua ngan dun mkan leh anan brua pioh nga ko epul mnuih rieng djo ko dinu leh anan, tui si klei dui, dlang klei yua brua ciang nga anan brei knong brua hriam dinu po nga).*

Article 24 (Atut 24)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko drao gun dinu tuom thao mong bhian aduon ae dinu leh anan dja krie elan yua digo ko klei suaih pral dinu, mbit hong klei dinu bi blu nao hrie ko klei yuom ana kyao drao, hlo mnong leh anan mnong dok hlam lan. Grap co polan mse moh mao klei gal dui yua, amao mao klei bi kah, jih jang mnong yua ko klei suaih hlam epul leh anan anak mdrao rua.

2. *Grap co polan mao klei gal mtap mdor dui ma tu klei hok moak mong mnong yua ko klei suaih do dui mao ti dlong hin ko aseih mlei leh anan klei min. Knuk kna sorang yua djap elan yuom ciang ko dui buh elan yua klei gal anei bo kluom).*

Article 25 (Atut 25)

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal dja krie leh anan bi ktang yang mngat klei dinu je giam hong do dinu mao mong aduon ae dinu amaodah arang dok leh anan lan puk hma arang yua, kmrong dhong, ea engeh, leh anan hang ea ksi leh anan lu mnong dinu mao mkan leh anan dja pioh klei krong klam dinu hlam jih enuk ti anap mse sonan).*

Article 26 (Atut 26)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
 3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan djap mta mao hlam dlle do dinu tuom dja mao leh mong bhian juat dinu, anak dok leh amaodah ma yua amaodah sorang mjing do po.

2. Mnuih polan mao klei gal mjing do po, yua, ru mdi leh anan git gai lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong mao hlam dlle jing mnong dinu hong klei gal mong bhian juat dja mao amaodah anak dinu bhian dok amaodah yua, mse moh do mnong dinu mao amaodah mnong amra jing do dinu.

3. Knuk kna sorang brei klei thao kral hlam klei bhian leh anan mgang lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong mao hlam dlle anei. Klei thao kral anei brei tui hlue hong klei mpu ko bhian epul, bhian juat, leh anan kjar bhian dja lan phung polan dinu ciang dru).

Article 27 (Atut 27)

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process. *(Knuk kna sorang mko mjing leh anan mnong pioh yua, mbit hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru, mtap mdor, hjan, kluom, pok leh anan edah hlam klei nga, brei klei thao kral djo tui klei bhian mnuih polan, bhian juat, bhian epul leh anan kjar bhian dja lan, brei thao kral leh anan yua bhian kdi nga tui klei gal mnuih polan ko lan puk hma dinu, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong hlam dlle, mbit hong mnong dinu bhian mao leh amaodah anak arang dok amaodah dok yua. Mnuih polan sorang mao klei gal nga mbit hlam brua nga anei).*

Article 28 (Atut 28)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal lo bi blu mkra, hong elan mse si klei ru mjing amaodah, todah elan anei amao dui, klei djo, klei mdor leh anan klei ciu wit hong enoh nang, ko lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam dlhie monong dinu bhian mao leh mde ko anan anak arang ma dok amaodah yua, leh anan mnong arang ma mgo leh, ma due, ma dok, ma yua amaodah bi rai amao mao klei hunm mthao hong klei bi tu u mong dinu hong klei engie.

2. Amaodah todah mao klei bi tu u leh elao hong mnuih dinu ciang dru, mnong lo bi wit mse si hong lan puk hma, kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam dlhie mdor hong enoh yap, boh prong leh anan klei gal hlam bhian kdi amaodah bi wit prak kak amaodah mnong mkan mse si bi blu mkra bi djo).

Article 29 (Atut 29)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko klei bi blu leh anan klei mgang jum dar kmrong dhong leh anan mnong jing hlam lan puk hma amaodah kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam dlhie. Knuk kna sorang mko mjing mnong dui yua pioh dru nga mnong dap ko mnuih polan hlam klei bi blu anei leh anan klei mgang, amao mao klei bi kah.

2. Knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing ciang ko dui krong dam mao anak bhir djah mnong bi jhat klei suaih hlam lan puk hma amaodah kmrong dhong mnuih polan amao mao hun mthao elao hong klei engie hlam klei bi tu u.

3. Knuk kna mse moh sorang yua klei mka jing pioh krong, tui si klei kbah, mnong dap ciang ko dui ksiem, dja krong leh anan ru mjing klei suaih pral mnuih polan, ciang ru mdi leh anan mjing mong mnuih ma tu klei jhat mong do do jhat anan dui yua, brei bi mtruh sit.

Article 30 (Atut 30)

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.

2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

(1. Klei ko ling kahan amao sorang dui due hui oh hlam lan puk hma amaodah kmrong dhong mnuih polan, mong mao klei dui koyua mnuih buon sang ciang amaodah mde ko anan mao klei bi tu u amaodah klei kwuh akao mong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru koh dui.

2. Knuk kna sorang emuh mblang hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru, tui hlue elan djo leh anan boh nik nu hong knong brua phung bi ala ko dinu, elao ko yua lan puk hma, amaodah kmrong dhong dinu hlam brua ling kahan due hui).

Article 31 (Atut 31)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal dja krong, git gai, mgang leh anan ru mdi bhian juat pioh ko dinu, klei thao sang hlam bhian aduon ae leh anan bhian juat hlam klei blu, mse moh ko klei thao sang hlam klei duah buh, klei thao mjing mnong leh anan bhian juat, kbin mbit hong anak mnuih leh anan phun kbia mnong, asar mjeh, drao gun, klei thao sang ko mnong po hlam hlo mnong leh anan kyao mtao, bhian aduon ae hlam klei blu, klei hriam cih yal, mjing kjar, klei mjuat aseih leh anan bhian hlap aduon ae leh anan mnong thao buh leh anan klei knhau hlap len. Dinu mao mse moh klei gal dja krong, git gai, mgang leh anan ru mdi do dinu hriam buh mse si bhian juat pioh ko dinu, klei thao sang aduon ae dinu, leh anan bhian juat aduon ae dinu hlam klei blu.

2. Mbit hong mnuih polan, knuk kna sorang yua klei mka jing hlam klei thao kral leh anan mgang klei yua jih klei gal anei).

Article 32 (Atut 32)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal min ruah ma dinu po leh anan ru mdi mnong yuom elao leh anan elan hdra ko klei ru mdi amaodah yua ko lan puk hma dinu amaodah kmrong dhong leh anan ko mnong mkan mao hlam dlue dinu.

2. *Knuk kna sorang emuh mblang leh anan bi dru hong ai tie jak mbit hong mnuih polan dinu ciang dru tui hlue knong brua bi ala ko dinu ciang ko dui mao klei engie hlam klei hun mthao elao ko klei bi tu u ya mta ciang nga rieng djo ko lan puk hma amaodah kmrong dhong leh anan mnong yuom hlam dlle, boh nik nu hlam klei rieng djo ko klei ru mdi, klei yua amaodah klei hui duah mnong hlam lan, ea jua amaodah lu mta mnong yuom mkan hlam dlle.*

3. *Knuk kna sorang brei mnong yua jing ko klei kpa leh anan klei bi blu mkra mtap mdor hlam brua nga anei, leh anan mka hong klei djo ciang ko dam mao klei dleh dlan kdong hong brua jum dar kmrong dhong, ngan dun, epul mnuih, bhian juat amaodah yang mngat knuih jak).*

Article 33 (Atut 33)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ruah ma anan djue mnuih dinu po amaodah jing sa hong epul tui hlue bhian epul dinu leh anan bhian aduon ae dinu. Klei anei amao dui bi jhat oh klei gal grap co polan dui jing sa hlam epul mnuih car nu dok hdip.

2. Mnuih polan mao klei gal min ruah kjar mjing leh anan ruah po dui jing sa hlam epul pioh bi hriam tui hlue elan hdra dinu po).

Article 34 (Atut 34)

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards. *(Mnuih polan mao klei dui bi mdi, ru mdi leh anan dja krong kjar anak ma brua leh anan do yuom bhian epul dinu, yang mngat knuih, bhian aduon ae, elan hdra, klei yua leh anan, hlam anak todah dinu at dok, knong brua phat kdi amaodah bhian epul, tui hlue klei gal mnuih ti but hgum).*

Article 35 (Atut 35)

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal min ruah ma klei krong rang grap co ko epul dinu po).*

Article 36 (Atut 36)

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.

2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

(1. Mnuih polan, boh nik nu knong lan but hgum kah mbha he dinu, mao klei gal dja pioh leh anan ru mdi elan ero ebat, bi je giam leh anan bi dru mbit, wat hong brua hlam yang mngat, bhian juat, hdra kdi car, brua ngan dun leh anan brua ko epul, hong grap co epul po mse moh hong epul nah dih knong lan.

2. Knuk kna, hlam klei bi emuh mdah leh anan klei bi dru mbit hong mnuih polan, sorang yua klei mka jing ciang ko dui mao klei yua leh anan mao mnong yua ko klei nga tui klei gal anei).

Article 37 (Atut 37)

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

(1. Mnuih polan mao klei gal ko klei thao kral, klei kap ksiem leh anan lo bi ktang hra moar bi u, tu u leh anan jih klei bi tu u mkan hlam klei ru mjing dap pioh leh wat hong knuk kna amaodah po sorang lo di nga khua leh anan mao klei ghum knuk kna mpu ko hra bi tu u mse sonei, klei tu u leh anan jih klei bi ru mjing mao dap dang pioh leh.

2. Amao mao sa mta oh hlam hra hun mdah anei dui mblang mse hong bi luc he amaodah ma lui he klei gal mnuih polan mao cih leh hlam hra bi u, tu u leh anan jih klei bi ru mjing mao dap dang pioh leh).

Article 38 (Atut 38)

States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration. *(knuk kna hong klei bi emuh mdah leh anan klei bi dru mbit hong mnuih polan, sorang cuan mka hong klei djo, mbit hong klei cuan mka klei bhian, ciang ko dui truh ko knhal tuc hra bi edah klei gal mnuih polan).*

Article 39 (Atut 39)

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal dui akao klei dru mse si prak kak leh anan klei dru hlam klei thao sang mong knuk kna leh anan mong klei bi dru but mnuih, anei jing klei ma tu klei hok moak mong klei gal mao cih pioh leh hlam hra mdah anei).*

Article 40 (Atut 40)

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights. *(Mnuih polan mao klei gal elan nao ko leh anan djal min brei hong klei kpa leh anan mtap mdor ko hdra pioh mkra klei rung leh anan bi tang mgal ti krah knuk kna amaodah hong epul mkan, mse moh brei mkra hong klei jing djap mta klei nga kdong hong klei gal ko grap co leh anan klei gal ko epul. Klei min ruah anan sorang nga tui hlue bhian epul, bhian aduon ae, bhian tui leh anan bhian kjar kdi phung mnuih polan dinu ciang dru leh anan bhian gal mnuih ti but hgum).*

Article 41 (Atut 41)

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established. *(Jih jang knong brua leh anan brua thao hjan hlam kjar But Car Hgum leh anan jih jang knong brua mko mjing ti krah knuk kna sorang dru bo hong klei thao sang hlam jih klei hra mdah anei brei hong klei hrui mnuih bi mut mbit, ti krah mnong mkan, hlam klei bi dru prak kak leh anan dru bi hriam hlam klei thao yua. Elan leh anan mnong yua ciang ko mnuih polan dui mut dru mbit hlam djap mta brua rieng djo ko dinu hlam mnong sorang mko mjing).*

Article 42 (Atut 42)

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration. *(Ti But Car Hgum, phung hlam aseï mlei nu, mbit hong knong brua nanao ko polan, leh anan jih knong brua thao hjan, mbit hong knong brua ti grap car ala, leh anan knuk kna sorang bi mdi klei mpu ko leh anan yua jih mnong brei leh hlam hra mdah leh anan tio tluon ciang ko hra mdah anei mao klei tu sit).*

Article 43 (Atut 43)

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world. *(Jih klei gal thao kral leh ti anei jing bia hin ko hnong jak ciang ko dui mao klei hdip, knuih yuom leh anan klei suaih aseï mlei ko mnuih polan ti rong lan ala anei).*

Article 44 (Atut 44)

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals. *(Jih jang klei gal leh anan klei engie thao kral leh ti anei hong klei mtap mdor arang krong brei ko grap co ekei leh anan mnïe mnuih polan).*

Article 45 (Atut 45)

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future. *(Amao mao sa mta hlam hra mdah anei arang sorang dui lo mblang mceh ciang ko dui bi mtrun klei ktang amaodah bi luc he klei gal mnuih polan mao leh ara anei hin amaodah sorang mao ti anap).*

Article 46 (Atut 46)

1. Nothing in this Declaration **may** be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law, and in accordance

with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

(1. Amao mao sa mta mnong hlam hra mdah anei dui mblang ciang ko knuk kna, mnuih, epul amaodah sa co pioh yua hlam brua nga amaodah nga sa mta brua mde hong do cuan leh hlam kjar But Car Hgum amaodah mblang mceh ciang ko mao klei dui amaodah mtrut brei nga sa hdra khat mdue kdrec amaodah bi jhat, kluom amaodah sa kdrec, klei jing kluom sa boh car amaodah klei jing sa hlam hdra kdi car hlam klei gai kluom ko sa boh car dok hjan.

2. Hlam klei yua jih jang klei gal mao cih sit ti dlong hra mdah ara anei, klei gal mnuih leh anan phun klei engie ko jih jang brei mao klei thao mpu. Klei yua jih jang klei gal mao cih leh ti dlong hra mdah anei sorang dui yua mil mong knong kong mao cua brei leh hlam klei bhian, leh anan brei tui hlue bi djo hong klei gal mnuih ti But Hgum mtrut. Djap knong kong anan amao dui bi kah djue ana leh anan yuom knong pioh yua ko klei krong ko klei thao kral leh anan mpu ko klei gal leh anan klei engie ko phung mkan leh anan ciang ko dui mtruh klei djo leh anan yuom edi ciang bi msit klei ciang phung demokrasi.

3. Jih mnong arang brei hlam hra mdah anei sorang mblang tui hlue elan klei bhian djo, demokrasi, mpu ko klei gal mnuih, klei mtap mdor, amao mao klei bi kah djue, jak hlam klei git gai leh anan hlam ai tie jak kpa).

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