December 2025
President of the Fourth General Assembly
Leiden Model United Nations 2025

Self-Determination and Decolonization in the Americas North of the Equator

Fourth General Assembly

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 1
Introduction 2
Definition of key terms 3
- **Assimilation** 3
- **Colonialism** 3
- **Decolonization** 3
- **Free association** 3
- **First Nations** 3
- **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** 3
- **Indian Act** 3
- **Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act** 3
- **Indigenous peoples** 4
- **Nation-to-nation relationships** 4
- **Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs)** 4
- **Plenary power** 4
- **Self-determination** 4
- **Sovereignty** 4
- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** 4

General Overview 5
- **Historical Origins** 5
- **Developments and Progress** 5
- **Current Status** 6
- **A word on the Caribbean** 6

Major parties involved 7
- **Canada** 7
- **Indigenous peoples** 7
- **Kingdom of the Netherlands** 7
- **Republic of France** 7
- **United Kingdom** 7
- **United States of America** 7

Timeline of events 8
Possible solutions 9
Bibliography 10

Introduction

The issue of self-determination and decolonization in the Americas north of the equator centers on the ongoing Indigenous struggles for autonomy, cultural recognition, and political rights. The Indigenous inhabitants of the northern Americas have emphasized their desire for self-determination that resists assimilation into colonial political and legal frameworks.

The process of decolonisation in the Americas, particularly in regions such as the Caribbean, the northern territories of Canada, and the United States, has been complex and multifaceted. While many former colonies in Latin America gained independence in the 19th century, territories and indigenous peoples in the northern hemisphere continue to grapple with the effects of colonial structures, systemic inequalities, and the question of political and cultural self-determination. This includes the enduring impacts of settler colonialism, the status of indigenous nations, and the ongoing political discussions surrounding autonomy and governance.

Originating in the late 15th century with European contact, the Indigenous peoples of the Americas north of the equator have faced injustices that have yet to be addressed. Though the United Nations has previously attempted to tackle the issue, the Indigenous peoples living in North America have yet to regain the inherent rights and freedoms they enjoyed before European contact. Though the situation has improved over the last century, with Indigenous rights having been restored to some degree for many Indigenous nations, there is still a long way to go should a full solution be achieved.

Definition of key terms

Assimilation

The process where individuals or groups from a minority culture are absorbed into a dominant culture, adopting its language, customs, and social norms, often leading to a loss of cultural identity. This can occur voluntarily, through pressures like discrimination or the desire for better economic and social opportunities, or involuntarily.

Colonialism

The establishment, maintenance, acquisition, and expansion of colonies in one territory by people from another territory. This involves political, economic, and cultural domination. Settler colonialism is a unique form of colonialism where the colonial power seeks not merely to extract resources but to replace the original population with a new society of settlers.

Decolonization

The process of dismantling colonial policies, structures, and attitudes, and restoring Indigenous autonomy, land, practices, and governance.

Free association

A political status that involves a mutually agreed-upon relationship between a territory and an independent country, where the territory is sovereign but delegates certain powers (like defense) to the other country. This is one option for NSGTs to achieve self-determination.

First Nations

The term "First Nations" refers to the Indigenous peoples of Canada who are neither Inuit nor Métis, and is used in Canada to acknowledge the political and cultural sovereignty of these ancestral communities. The term encompasses over 600 distinct communities and languages across Canada.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)

A principle recognized in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples that grants Indigenous communities the right to decide on projects affecting their lands, territories, or resources. "Free" means without coercion or pressure, "Prior" means sufficient time to review the information, "Informed" means having access to all necessary information about potential impacts, and "Consent" refers to the communty's right to say accept or reject proposals without consequences for doing so.

Indian Act

A Canadian federal law enacted in 1876 that governs registered First Nations peoples, their bands, and Indigenous reserves. The act has the goals of controlling and assimilating First Nations peoples by regulating their lives, governance, land, and even defining who qualifies as an "Indian"[1]. Although it has been ammended over time, it remains a primary and controversial document that shapes the relationship between the Canadian government and First Nations people. It is still enforced to this day.

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act

A U.S. federal law empowering federally recognized Indigenous groups to administer their own services and programs in areas like education, health, and housing. Through contractual agreements and grants, Indigenous groups can assume control and decision-making authority over federal programs and resources intended for their communities, fostering greater autonomy and self-governance. It reinforces the governmental relationship between Indigenous groups and the U.S., ensuring Indigenous involvement and direction in the delivery of services.

[1] The legal term in Canada for Indigenous peoples. It stems from a colonial-era misnomer rooted in Cristopher Colombus' mistaken beliefs that he had reached the East Indies. The term is considered by many Indigenous people in Canada to be outdated and offensive.

Indigenous peoples

Indigenous peoples are the first known inhabitants and original people of a region before colonization, who maintain a strong link to their lands, as well as distinct social, economic, and cultural systems. They are diverse groups, often with unique languages and deep knowledge of the natural world, who have historically experienced marginalization and face contemporary challenges to their land rights and well-being. In the case of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas north of the equator, they are often referred to as "Native Americans".

Nation-to-nation relationships

Formal recognition that Indigenous nations negotiated treaties or agreements directly with colonial or modern states, establishing foundational political relationships independent of assimilation or inclusion.

Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs)

Territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, as defined by the United Nations. Many Caribbean islands remain on this list.

Plenary power

The United States constitutional doctrine that grants the U.S. Congress full and exclusive power over U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico, limiting the local autonomy and self-determination of the inhabitants.

Self-determination

The collective right of a group of people to freely determine their own political status, and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development without external domination of interference.

Sovereignty

The supreme authority of a governing body to rule within its own territory, free from outside control or interference. Internal sovereignty refers to a government's ultimate power over its people and laws, while external sovereignty refers to a state's independence and recognition by other states in the international community. Indigenous sovereignty is the inherent right of Indigenous nations to sovereignty.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

An international framework that affirms Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination, cultural preservation, land stewardship, and legal recognition as peoples. It covers individual and collective rights, affirming Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination, self-governance, and participation in decision-making that affects them. Adopted in 2007, it remains the UN's most significant involvement on the issue of Indigenous rights to this day.

General Overview

The issue of Indigenous self-determination in the Americas north of the equator emerged from centuries-old encounters between sovereign Indigenous nations and European colonizers. It has evolved through complex legal, social, and political struggles.

Historical Origins

Before European contact in the late 15th century, the Indigenous peoples across North America were organized in structures comparable to what we would consider sovereign nations today, each with its own governance, structure, laws, and relationships with other such nations. These nations were highly diverse in culture, economy, and social structure, ranging from nomadic hunter-gatherers to complex agricultural societies with cities and extensive trade networks. They adapted to and reshaped their environments, and created varied housing, tools, and complex political and spiritual systems. Their lives revolved around deep spiritual connections to nature and the resources it provided, and they developed a primarily oral tradition to pass down knowledge over generations.

Following the French and Indian War, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was a key early document that attempted to recognize and protect Indigenous land rights. It was issued by King George III, and in an attempt to mitigate conflict with First Nations prohibited colonial settlement in these vast territories. This restriction angered colonists who desired Western expansion, contributing to the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. The Proclamation also acknowledged the existing title and rights of Indigenous peoples to their lands, as well as stating that the Crown was the only entity that could acquire land through treaty with First Nations.

However, in the late 18th century the colonial settlements threw off British rule to form the United States of America during the American Revolution. This profoundly affected Indigenous peoples, who participated on both sides of the conflict, with the main goal of protecting their land and sovereignty from colonial encroachment[2]. Although many Indigenous groups initially sought neutrality, the conflict escalated, leading to violent campaigns against them. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris, which ceded Indigenous lands to the new United States without their input, resulting in mass displacement, loss of land, and a significant reduction in Indigenous sovereignty and culture.

In the 19th century the the Gradual Civilization Act (1857) was passed, a Canadian colonial law designed to assimilate Indigenous peoples into Euro-Canadian society by encouraging voluntary enfrachisemenent, which would grant them citizenship and land in exchange for forfeiting their Indigenous status and communal rights. Enfranchisement required individuals to demonstrate proficiency in English or French, good character, and freedom from debt, a process often overseen by non-Indigenous reviewers. This act was a component of broader assimilation policies aimed at eroding Indigenous identity, culture, and collective land rights. Similarly, the Indian Act (1876) imposed restrictive laws, defining “Indian status”, controlling land and resources, and banning cultural practices. Residential schools – starting in the 1830s and lasting until the 1990s – aimed to assimilate Indigenous children, with devastating impacts on families and communities. Practices such as the Sixties Scoop (1960s – 1980s) forcibly removed thousands of Indigenous children from their families. Additionally, institutional racism, exclusion from voting rights, and the suppression of political, cultural, and land rights continued well into the 20th century.

Developments and Progress

In the 20th century things began to change, and efforts began to be made to recognize Indigenous groups. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 was the United States government’s first attempt to restore some form of Indigenous government and enable community reorganization. Some key provisions of the act included ending the allotment of Indigenous lands, establishing a credit system to aid Indigenous groups in reacquiring land, recognizing Indigenous governments and encouraging them to adopt U.S.-style

[2] Intrusion on a person’s territory or rights

constitutions, and providing federal support for Indigenous business and education. It marked a shift from federal control to Indigenous self-rule and cultural preservation. Unfortunately, it faced challenges and debates regarding its effectiveness and impact on Indigenous sovereignty. It was further limited by Congressional amendments and ongoing paternalism[3]. Throughout the 1950s, "termination" policies aimed to assimilate Indigenous groups and end federal recognition of their sovereignty, prompting resistance and activism among Indigenous peoples.

The situation took another turn for the better during the Civil Rights era of the 1960s and 1970s, which saw a surge in Indigenous activism, such as the Red Power Movement, exemplified by dramatic actions such as the occupation of Alcatraz Island in 1969, which demanded broad attention to Indigenous demands for recognition and justice. More generally, the Indigenous peoples adopted tactics such as sit-ins and protests to demand greater Indigenous sovereignty and self-determination. Crucially, the goal for these activists was not assimilation or integration, but rather the recognition of and preservation of distinct nationhood and treaty rights, challenging the policies like termination that sought to dissolve Indigenous identities.

These protests and calls for recognition and sovereignty resulted in the Self-Determination era, a period in the late 1960s (and continuing to the present) during which the Indigenous groups in the United States managed to shift the U.S. federal policy from assimilation to self-governance. This allowed them to control their own communities, education, and resources. Key legislation was passed to allow Indigenous groups to contract with federal agencies to manage their own programs, fostering Indigenous sovereignty and cultural revitalization.

In Canada, the 1950s–60s saw amendments to the Indian Act, dismantling some bans and increasing self-governance. People with Indigenous status gained the right to vote in 1960, without having to sacrifice their rights for this. The White Paper of 1969, which proposed full assimilation of Indigenous peoples, was met with strong Indigenous opposition and ultimately withdrawn. This signaled a new era of negotiation and activism. Similarly, landmark court cases affirmed Indigenous land title, spurring modern land claims and treaty negotiations.

Current Status

Nowadays, most federally recognized Indigenous groups in the United States exercise a degree of self-government and have legal rights to manage their lands, govern their communities, and educate their citizens. However, these rights remain circumscribed by federal and state law. As a result, the current legal situation does not guarantee Indigenous peoples the same freedoms they enjoyed in pre-colonization times. Meanwhile, the Canadian government continues to negotiate historic and contemporary claims to address land claims, resource sharing, and jurisdictional issues, with many Indigenous nations achieving forms of self-government and legal recognition.

Indigenous concepts of self-determination continue to emphasize cultural resurgence, restoration of land and jurisdiction, and the reimagining of political relationships with settler states. However, while there has been substantial progress made, ongoing challenges do persist. These include the need for full recognition of Indigenous jurisdiction, protection against encroachments, and the redress for historical injustices.

A word on the Caribbean

The Caribbean is home to many diverse Indigenous groups, which have been marginalized and discriminated against much like in the U.S. and Canada. While many Indigenous populations were decimated by European contact, Indigenous groups have survived in Dominica, the Greater Antilles, and Trinidad and Tobago. These groups are also actively working to reclaim their linguistic, cultural, and spiritual traditions, often challenging post-colonial governments for greater recognition, land security, and the exercise of their right to self-determination.

[3] The policy or practice on the part of people in authority of restricting the freedom and responsibilities of those subordinate to or otherwise dependent on them in their supposed interest

Major parties involved

Canada

As a settler-colonial state, Canada is centrally involved in the issue of Indigenous self-determination, with historical and ongoing responsibilities. Its role is defined by a legacy of paternalistic control, shown in laws like the Indian Act and its historical policy of assimilation. Nowadays, the Canadian government's involvement is characterized by a commitment to reconciliation, actively negotiating self-government agreements and modern treaties with Indigenous nations in Canada.

Indigenous peoples

The original inhabitants of the Americas north of the equator. They lost most of their rights when the Europeans made contact, and were marginalized for centuries. Recently there has been an effort made to restore their previous freedoms and rights, but this is far from resolved. Contrary to the settler nations they live in, Indigenous people are not represented in the United Nations' General Assembly.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Netherlands is the administering power for constituent countries such as Curaçao, Aruba, and Saint Martin, within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Historically, the Netherlands has a history of enslaving and exploiting Indigenous peoples in its colonies. Presently, minority rights and multiculturalism are an ongoing consideration, though the Indigenous peoples who now live in the Netherlands have generally been integrated into Dutch society.

Republic of France

The Republic of France is the administering power for its overseas departments and collectivities like Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Saint Martin to name a few. Though it has a history of severe exploitation, enslavement, and forced acculturation[4] of Indigenous peoples, contemporary French law grants collective use rights to land for Indigenous peoples, however refuses to grant them land titles.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is currently the administering power for several non-self-governing territories including Bermuda, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, and the Cayman Islands. It officially recognizes Indigenous peoples globally, and supports international declarations such as the UNDRIP, committing to their human rights through policies such as international aid.

United States of America

The United States' role in self-determination is two-pronged. For Indigenous groups living within its mainland borders, it acknowledges their right to sovereignty, which is primarily implemented through the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act. This allows Indigenous groups to manage their own federal programs under a nation-to-nation relationship. Meanwhile, the U.S. maintains control over its Insular Territories (like Puerto Rico and Guam), whose political status is a matter of decolonization. This relationship leaves ultimate authority with the U.S. Congress to determine territories' political future, which is debated among options like statehood, independence, or free association.

[4] Assimilation to a different culture, usually the dominant one

Timeline of events

1763 October 7th	The Royal Proclamation formalizes British relations with Indigenous nations, shaping later concepts of treaty rights and land claims.
1783 September 3rd	End of the American Revolution, which ceded all Indigenous lands to the U.S. and caused mass displacement of Ingigenous groups.
1876 April 12th	The Indian Act is enacted in Canada, severely restricting Indigenous governance and culture.
1934 June 18th	The Indian Reorganization Act is passed in the U.S. and begins to restore some Indigenous governance after decades of forced assimilation.
1950s-60s	Indigenous activisim and advocacy challenge assimilation, leading to reforms in the U.S. and Canada.
1969 November 20th	The Occupation of Alcatraz takes place, a significant act of Indigenous activism to protest U.S. policies of land confiscation and cultural assimilation. The occupation endures for nineteen months, ending on June 11th, 1971.
1975 January 4th	The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assisance Act in the U.S. significantly increases Indigenous autonomy.
1982 April 17th	The repatriated Consitution of Canada – amongst other things – affirmed Indigenous rights and multiculturalism.
1985	Ammendments are made to Canada's Indian Act which restore rights that were previously stripped. It became possible for Indigenous people to reclaim their rights, addressed discrimination, and marked a shift towards Indigenous self-government.
1993	The United Nations develops a Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, explicitly recognizing the right to self-government and government in local matters.
1995-2004	The UN's International Decade of the World's Indigenous People brings global attention to Indigenous issues.
2007 September 13th	The UN adopts the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), providing an international framework for Indigenous self-determination and rights. It is ratified by the U.S. in 2010 and by Canada in 2016.

Possible solutions

The solution to this issue has long been elusive, yet there are some measures that could be taken to make progress on it. Though many frameworks exist that aim to improve contemporary relationships between governments and Indigenous nations, there has been less focus on redress and compensation for historical injustices committed against these nations. One possible solution could aim to promote peace talks between Indigenous groups and settler-colonial governments in an attempt to address old wounds and to give all parties closure. However, one-off solutions such as settler agreements should be avoided. While they may provide compensation, they do not establish a broad and ongoing system for historical grievances to be dealt with, leading to only partial redress at best. Furthermore, redress efforts that aim to improve relationships and increase cultural awareness must also be considered carefully. Though these efforts do contribute towards redress, they often lack physical restitution. Ideally, redress would come in the form of tangible reparations to individuals and communities, such as correcting historical breaches of treaty obligations and land misappropriation, to name a few.

Additionally, a resolution could focus on the issue of self-determination of Indigenous nations, by reiterating the UNDRIP and and call for its full implementation in domestic law and policy. Another possibility would be to reaffirm the necessity of securing FPIC from Indigenous peoples before the authorization of projects affecting their territories or resources to avoid further injustices. Promoting autonomy and self-government is also an option, which could take the form of specifically recommending the negotiation and establishment of self-government agreements, territorial autonomy models, and fiscal relationship frameworks[5], enabling Indigenous nations to exercise their inherent rights.

Another option could be to promote international monitoring and reporting mechanisms, which would ask governments such as that of the U.S. or Canada to freely and transparently share information regarding the situation with Indigenous peoples within their borders. Such frameworks already exist within the United Nations, and reiterating and promoting them would increase international pressure on nations to properly address the situation within their border and renew efforts to improve it. Having nations reporting on their efforts until the situation is deemed sufficiently ameliorated would provide an increased incentive to these nations to take steps towards properly resolving the issue.

[5] A fiscal relationship framework is a formal agreement outlining how public money (government funds) will be managed, shared, and transferred between a larger government and another governing entity

Bibliography

France: UN experts alarmed by situation of Kanak Indigenous Peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of New Caledonia. (2024). OHCHR. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/08/france-un-experts-alarmed-situation-kanak-indigenous-peoples-non-self

Germain, E. (2023). *How Were Native Americans Affected by the Revolution?* AmericanRevolution.org. https://www.americanrevolution.org/how-were-native-americans-affected/

Government of Canada. (2017, May 2). *First Nations in Canada*. Government of Canada. https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1307460755710/1536862806124

Government of Canada. (2019). *Indian Act*. Justice.gc.ca. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-5/

Henry, J. (2025). *Text - S.1017 - 93rd Congress (1973-1974): Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act*. Congress.gov. https://www.congress.gov/bill/93rd-congress/senate-bill/1017/text

Historica Canda. (2020). *Key Moments in Indigenous History*. Historica Canada. http://education.historicacanada.ca/files/426/Key_Moments_in_Indigenous_History_Timeline.pdf

Indian Reorganization Act | United States [1934]. (2016). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indian-Reorganization-Act

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. (2020, January 23). Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Self-Determination_and_Education_Assistance_Act_of_1975

Indigenous Foundations. (2011a). *Bill C-31*. Arts.ubc.ca. https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/bill_c-31/

Indigenous Foundations. (2011b). *Royal Proclamation, 1763*. Arts.ubc.ca. https://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/royal_proclamation_1763/

Indigenous knowledge was key to the European colonisation of the Americas. (n.d.). Www.universiteitleiden.nl. https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/nexus1492/news/indigenous-knowledge-was-key-to-the-european-colonisation-of-the-americas

National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. (2024). *Residential school timeline*. NCTR. https://nctr.ca/exhibits/residential-school-timeline/

National Park Service. (2024, March 6). *The Struggle for Sovereignty: Series Overview (U.S. National Park Service)*. Www.nps.gov. https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/american-indian-activism.htm

Native Americans & the American Revolution. (2024). National Archives Museum. https://visit.archives.gov/whats-on/explore-exhibits/native-americans-american-revolution#main

Nelligan Law. (2020). *A legal timeline of Indigenous Rights in Canada*. Nelligan Law. https://nelliganlaw.ca/a-legal-timeline-of-indigenous-rights-in-canada/

OHCHR. (2007). *UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. OHCHR. https://www.ohchr.org/en/indigenous-peoples/un-declaration-rights-indigenous-peoples

Research Guides: Life During the American Revolution: Resources for Students and Educators: Indigenous People and the Revolution. (2018). Nypl.org. https://libguides.nypl.org/americanrevolutionresources/indigenous

The fight for Native American civil rights - Broadening of the campaigns for civil rights - Race - OCR A - GCSE History Revision - OCR A. (n.d.). BBC Bitesize. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjrbg7h/revision/6

United Nations. (2016, October 14). *Free Prior and Informed Consent – An Indigenous Peoples' right and a good practice for local communities – FAOUnited Nations For Indigenous Peoples United Nations For Indigenous Peoples*. Www.un.org. https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/publications/2016/10/free-prior-and-informed-consent-an-indigenous-peoples-right-and-a-good-practice-for-local-communities-fao/

United Nations. (2023). *Who are indigenous peoples?* https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf

Wikipedia Contributors. (2018, December 3). *American Revolution*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolution

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019a, February 21). *History of the Caribbean*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Caribbean

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019b, April 7). *Sovereignty*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereignty

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019c, April 24). *Cultural assimilation*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_assimilation

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019d, May 11). *Royal Proclamation of 1763*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Proclamation_of_1763

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019e, August 16). *Constitution Act*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_Act

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019f, August 17). *Indian Reorganization Act*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Reorganization_Act

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019g, September 16). *Gradual Civilization Act*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gradual_Civilization_Act

Wikipedia Contributors. (2019h, December 9). *Occupation of Alcatraz*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupation_of_Alcatraz

Wikipedia Contributors. (2025, August 16). *Timeline of First Nations history in Canada*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_First_Nations_history_in_Canada

World Bank Group. (2023, April 6). *Indigenous Peoples*. World Bank. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples

Written questions and answers - Written questions, answers and statements - UK Parliament. (2023). Parliament.uk. https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2023-11-10/1377/

Zaken, M. van A. (2023, November 8). *The history of slavery in the Kingdom of the Netherlands - Discrimination - Government.nl*. Www.government.nl. https://www.government.nl/topics/discrimination/history-of-slavery/the-history-of-slavery-in-the-kingdom-of-the-netherlands