



## Zoroastrian National Ratification of the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations

WHEREAS we, the representatives of the governmental authority of the Zoroastrian nation, declare:

- A. The ancient Zoroastrian nation was once confined to Iran; today Zoroastrian communities may be found all over the world, with concentrations in western India, central Iran, and southern Pakistan.
- B. On February 5th 2020, representatives of the Zoroastrian nation voted in a referendum on autonomy for Zoroastrian communities of Iraq, Iran, India and Turkey to be transferred to a fully sovereign Iraqi interim government.
- C. The International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations is an international legal agreement that recognizes the “regular and permanent status” of constitutional and customary indigenous governments including that of the Zoroastrian nation.
- D. The Zoroastrian Government was formed through a process of wide-ranging consultation with Zoroastrians, including political leaders, religious and tribal leaders and civic associations. The process was facilitated by leaders working in consultation with the Zoroastrian leadership to pass the referendum on autonomy.
- E. The Zoroastrian Government’s primary responsibility is to administer Zoroastrian affairs, provide for the welfare and security of the Zoroastrian people and promote economic development. The Zoroastrian Provisional Government shall consist of a President, two Deputy Presidents and a Prime Minister leading a Council of Ministers. The President will act as the Head of the Nation, preside over the Council of Ministers and oversee administration of the governmental branches.
- F. The Council members were chosen by referendum involving Zoroastrian leadership at a National Conference held February 5th 2020 reflecting Zoroastrian diversity.
- G. The referendum calls for the National Council to promote constructive dialogue, create national consensus, advise the new government, monitor the implementation of laws and approve the Constitution and laws.
- H. The judicial branch of government as delineated in the Transitional Administrative Laws includes a Supreme Court, the highest court of the land, with the authority to resolve constitutional issues.
- I. With the inauguration of autonomy, a new Constitution for all Zoroastrians is being framed by the Constituent Assembly of Zoroastrian nations, which now governs the constitutional relationship between the Zoroastrian communities of Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and India.



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- J. In the best interests of all Zoroastrians, it is desirable that the constitutional relationship established between the Zoroastrian communities and the Dominion of Kirkuk should continue. The Union of Zoroastrian nations and the Constitution of the Zoroastrian as voted on by Ratu and drafted by the leadership of the Zoroastrian Assembly, which includes duly appointed representatives of these communities, provides a suitable basis for doing so.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the referendum on Zoroastrian autonomy that was approved by vote be adopted by the Zoroastrian Assembly of Iraq, Iran, Turkey and India.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this referendum shall govern the constitutional relationship between the nations and the contemplated Union of Zoroastrian nations.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that this agreement shall serve as the Zoroastrian Assembly's endorsement and ratification of the International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations.

### CERTIFICATION

The referendum on Zoroastrian autonomy was approved by vote and adopted by the Zoroastrian Assembly of Iraq, Iran, Turkey and India on 21 May 2021 of the Common Era.

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For the Zoroastrian communities of India and Pakistan

Awat Darya  
Ratu (High Priest) of the Iraqi Zoroastrian community