

Plain Language Summary of Aamjiwnaang Constitution

Preamble

The First Nation has inherent and other rights to govern themselves, in regards to their territory and citizens/members.

Supreme Law

The First Nation constitution is the supreme law of the First Nation. If there is any other First Nation law in conflict with the constitution, the constitution shall over rule it.

Reasonable limits

The rights within the constitution are subject to reasonable limits that can be justified to protect the collective interests of the First Nation citizens/members.

Accountability

The First Nation shall be accountable to its citizens/members. This includes financial and other accountability.

Conflict of Interest

The First Nation shall maintain conflict of interest rules.

Institutions

The First Nation has the authority to create institutions for the support of exercising their law making authority and other authority.

Law making Process

The First Nation has the authority to create laws, including education, in accordance with its law making process.

Delegation

The First Nation may delegate law making authority to any other legal entity but must remain accountable to its citizens/members.

Appeal and Redress

The First Nation shall create appeal procedures to allow the citizens/members to appeal decisions in regards to the laws of the First Nation.

Amendment

The First Nation constitution may be amended. The process for amendment shall be as set out in the First Nation constitution which includes approval by the citizens/members.

Enactment

The First Nation constitution is enacted this date and signed by Chief and Council of the First Nation.

Please Note: This is not the First Nation constitution. This is a plain language summary of the First Nation constitution to assist in understanding the nature of the First Nation constitution. The approved First Nation constitution is the legally binding and authoritative document.