



Canada China Business Council
Conseil d'affaires Canada-Chine
加中贸易理事会

Indigenous Peoples and the Canada China Business Council events in Beijing

October 27-November 1, 2023

*A message from 2023 CCBC Indigenous Trade Mission Co-Chair Grand Chief Ed John
with input from the Mission Advisors and Delegates*

The world is experiencing a climate change crisis and more than ever, it is important to collaborate across the globe to find innovative solutions. Indigenous Peoples are at the forefront of climate change and in Canada we are experiencing the impacts as many of our communities are in remote regions impacted by fire, permafrost melting, atmospheric rivers and other natural phenomenon. The first federal political meeting in years between Canada and China occurred between August 26-31, 2023, in Beijing at the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED). This important meeting followed upon the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP 15). Signs of environmental cooperation between Canada and China are encouraging.

There are new political and legal realities for all businesses, including international business, for development opportunities in Canada. Several of the key messages include:

1. The federal and provincial/territorial governments understand that Indigenous Peoples must be consulted and involved in decisions relating to land and resources development in Indigenous Peoples' territories.
2. Indigenous Peoples are open for business.
3. Indigenous rights in Canada are protected by the Canadian Constitution.
4. All new development in Canada must include the Indigenous Peoples whose territories are impacted by the proposed project.

A delegation of Indigenous political and business leaders welcomes the opportunity to be involved in the Canada China Business Council events in Beijing in late October. These leaders



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will carry constructive messages, explain the legal and political dynamics now in play, and ensure that Indigenous Peoples benefit from the protections and sustainable developments proposed in their respective traditional lands.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2007.

In May of 2016, Canada committed to implementing and supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration) without qualification. Both Canada and British Columbia have since established the UN Declaration as a framework for recognition and reconciliation, including by aligning laws and decision-making to create a path forward that respects the human rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (British Columbia) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Canada) are now laws within Canada. “Action Plans” consistent with the UN World Conference on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples “Outcome Document” (2014) have been developed both by the federal and BC governments. Canada is one of a few States which has moved to implement the UN Declaration.

Regional Energy and Resource Tables:

In recent months the Federal government has reached out to Indigenous governments and provincial/territorial governments across Canada to commence a process of collaboration to achieving a net-zero economy by 2050. The process is called the [Regional Energy Resource Table](#) and the first region to announce a partnership was British Columbia on June 27, 2023.

For example, in [British Columbia the six priority areas include:](#)

- Critical minerals
- Electrification
- Clean fuels/hydrogen



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- Forest sector
- Carbon management technology and systems
- Regulatory efficiency

Cooperation with all Indigenous Peoples in Canada is an important factor in achieving Indigenous free, prior, and informed consent on development within Canada.

原住民和加中贸易理事会在京活动

2023年10月27日至11月1日

*2023年加中贸易理事会原住原住民贸易代表团联合主席Ed John 大酋长的寄语
以及代表团顾问和成员的意见*

世界正在经历气候变化危机。如今，通过全球合作的方式寻找创新解决方案比以往任何时候都更加重要。原住人民处于气候变化的最前沿，而加拿大也正在应对气候变化，许多偏远地区都在遭受火灾、永久冻土融化、大气河和其他自然现象的影响。尊顺联合国生物多样性大会（COP 15）精神，2023年8月26日至31日期间，加中两国在中国环境与发展国际合作委员会（北京）举行近年来首次国家级政治会议。两国之间的环境合作态势令人鼓舞。

为了在加拿大获得更好的发展机会，所有企业，包括国际企业都需要适应着新的政治和法律环境。关键信息包括：

1. 联邦/省/地方政府认识到，必须与原住民协商，让其参与到有关原住民土地和资源开发的决策过程中。
2. 原住民欢迎商业开发。
3. 加拿大的原住民权利受加拿大宪法保护。
4. 加拿大的所有新开发项目如果影响到原住民的土地，则项目必须纳入原住民的权益。



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一个由原住社区政界与商界领袖组成代表团将参加 10 月下旬在北京举行的加中贸易理事会活动。领袖们将传递建设性的信息，介绍目前主要的法律和政治发展动态，以及如何确保原住民能够从在其传统土地上实施的保护和可持续发展项目中受益。

《联合国原住民权利宣言》

联合国大会于 2007 年 9 月通过了《联合国原住民权利宣言》。

2016 年 5 月，加拿大承诺无条件执行和支持《联合国原住民权利宣言》。此后，加拿大和不列颠哥伦比亚省都以该宣言为框架，承认原住民权利，与原住民达成和解，包括调整法律和决策，以确保未来原住民的人权获得尊重。《原住民权利宣言法》（不列颠哥伦比亚省）和《联合国原住民权利宣言法》（加拿大）现都已成为加拿大的法律。联邦政府和不列颠哥伦比亚省政府都按照联合国世界原住民权利大会“成果文件”（2014 年）制定了“行动计划”。加拿大是少数几个着手落实《联合国原住民权利宣言》的国家之一。

区域能源和资源表：

最近几个月，联邦政府与加拿大各地的原住民政府以及省/地方政府协商，合作推进相关工作，争取到 2050 年实现零净经济。该项目称为“[区域能源和资源表](#)”。2023 年 6 月 27 日，不列颠哥伦比亚省成为第一个宣布参与该项目的地区。

例如，在不列颠哥伦比亚省，[六个优先领域包括](#)：

- 关键矿产
- 电气化
- 清洁燃料/氢气
- 森林
- 碳管理技术和系统
- 监管效率

与加拿大所有原住民合作，是确保原住民对于在加拿大境内开发项目的知情权，并能够在事前独立自主进行决策的重要因素。