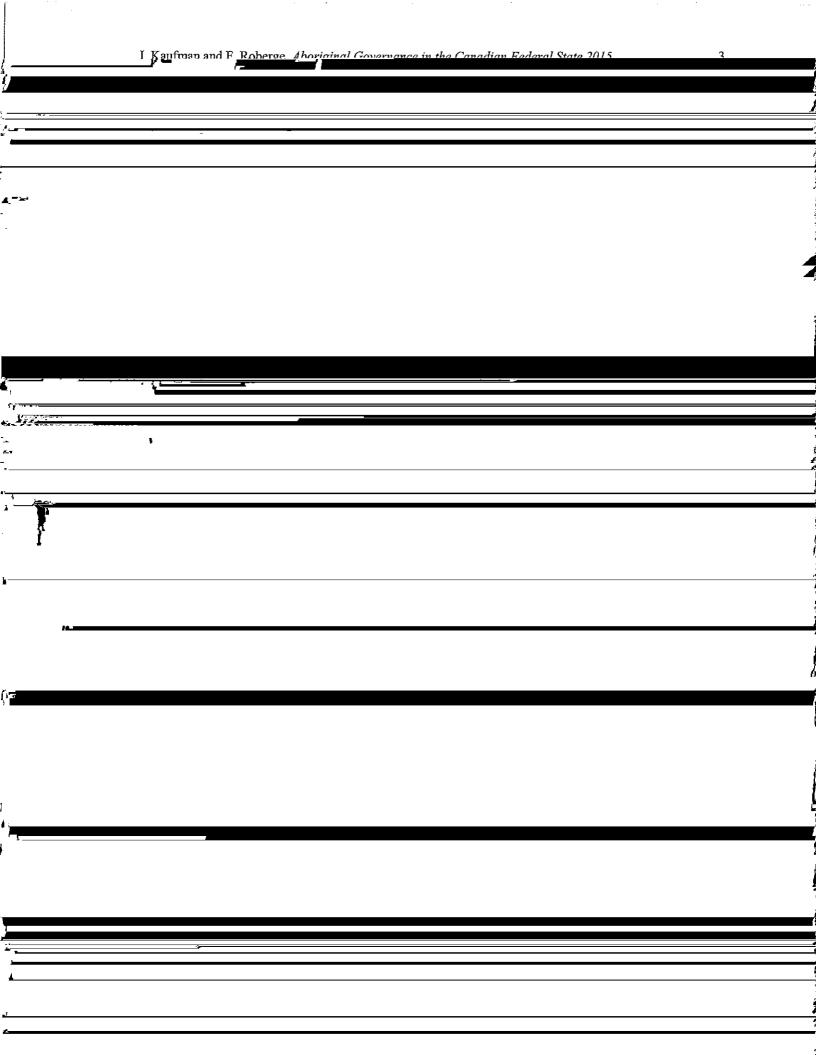
Secretariat, Environment Canada, Health Canada, Foreword

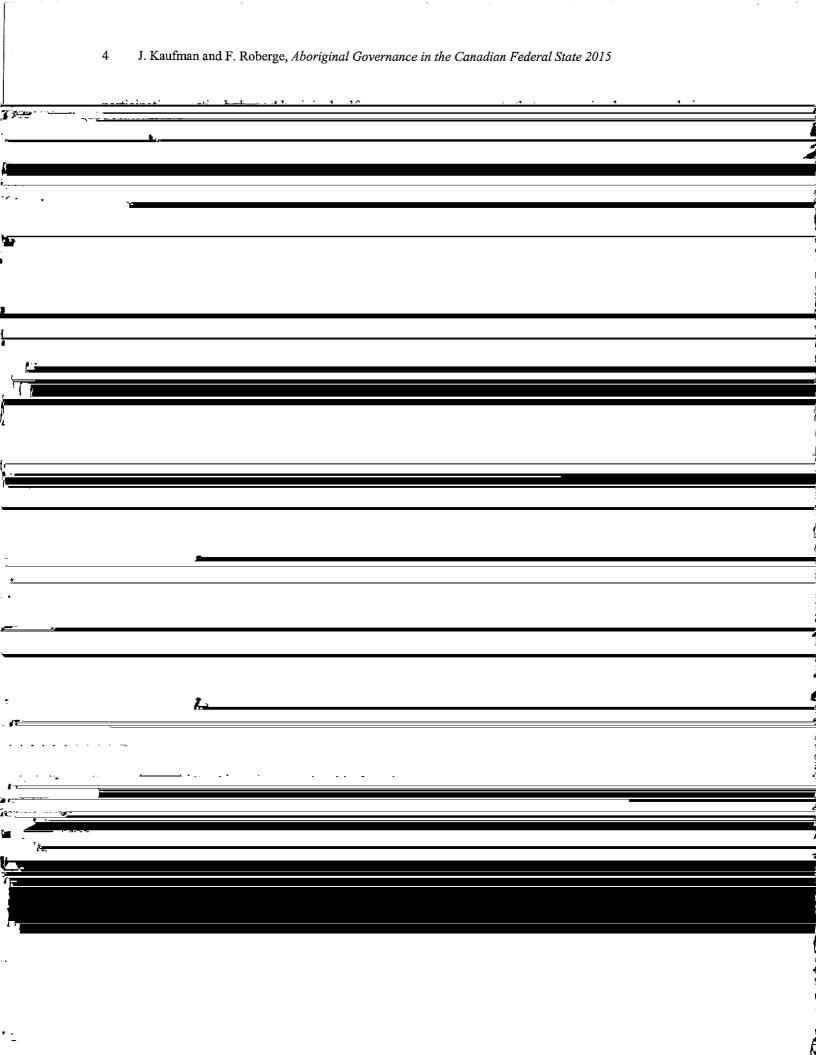
is sweeping Aboriginal Canada. Attempting to connect the dynamic realities of global change and the transformation of Aboriginal governance in Canada, therefore, offers a particularly exciting if not daunting opportunity to talk about the future.

Even though we are authors with considerable firsthand experience with developments in Aboriginal governance (most

undertake a special research project into indigenous international relations. Having looked at the matter more closely, we believe that the implications of the international aspects of indigenous relations, explored later in this paper, will be of growing importance to the future of Aboriginal governance in Canada.

We were assisted in this project by a reference group that brought together Aboriginal





pictures of First Nation government in 2015 that are developed later in the paper.

Aboriginal Governance: A Shifting and Evolving Picture

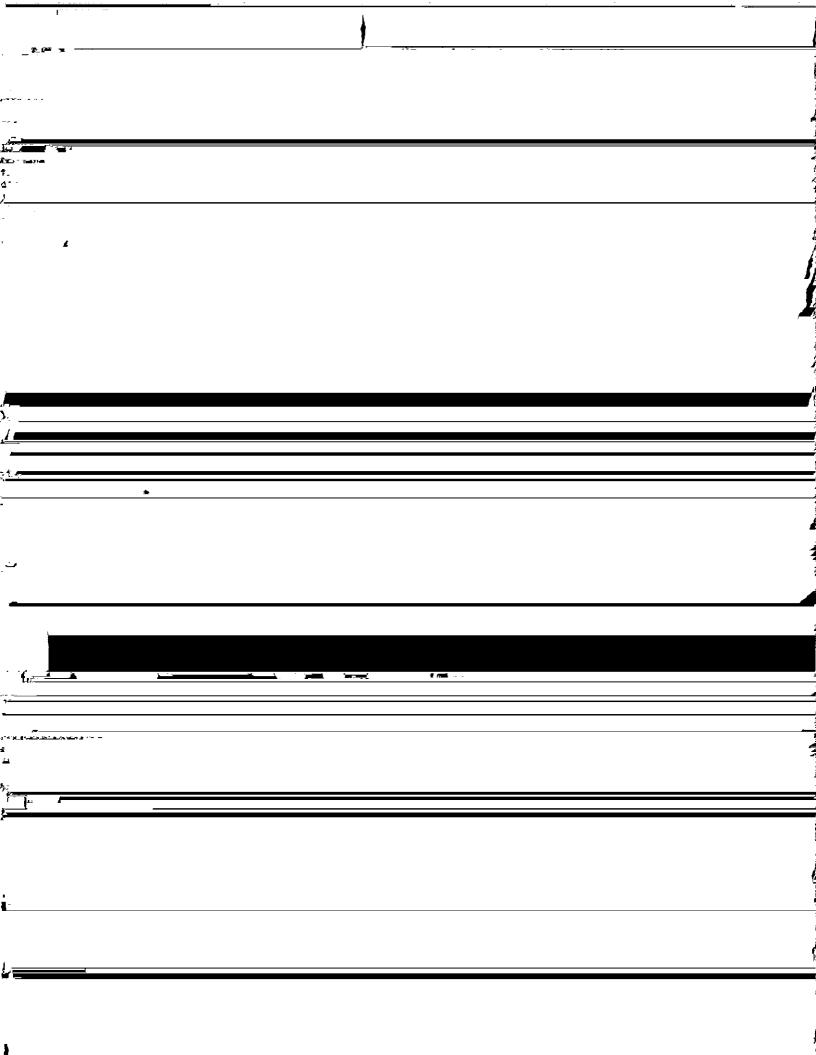
The final concept that we will use to describe First Nations governance is that of a rapidly shifting and evolving model of governance. Because of the range of changes, there will not be one cohesive picture of First Nations governance under each of the future scenarios. Today, First Nations governments mainly administer programs and services under authority delegated

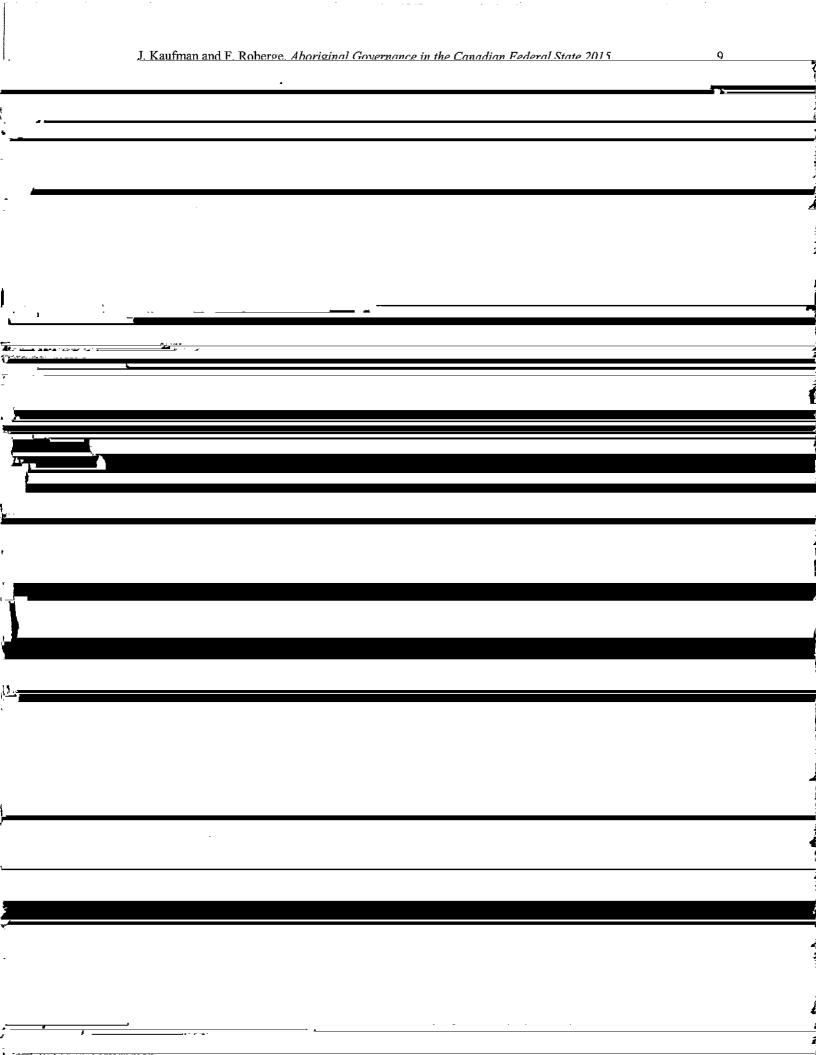
strengthening and creating Tribal, Nation and regional governance structures. All of this leaves us with a very complex picture of governance that is not likely to move in one direction. Our scenarios attempt to take onto account diverse governance outcomes. But they do not do justice, by any means, to the possible variations in the First Nation governance that could emerge.

SETTING THE SCENE IN THE YEAR 2000

As we have noted, there is considerable and

Nations simultaneously practise traditional forms jurisdictions such as health or education. Even or systems of governance, including consensusthose First Nations not involved in selfbased decision making and ongoing oversight by government negotiations are increasing their Elders in the community. program and service responsibility under the Indian Act in the areas of education, health, Rands receive funding from the federal policing social services housing and land



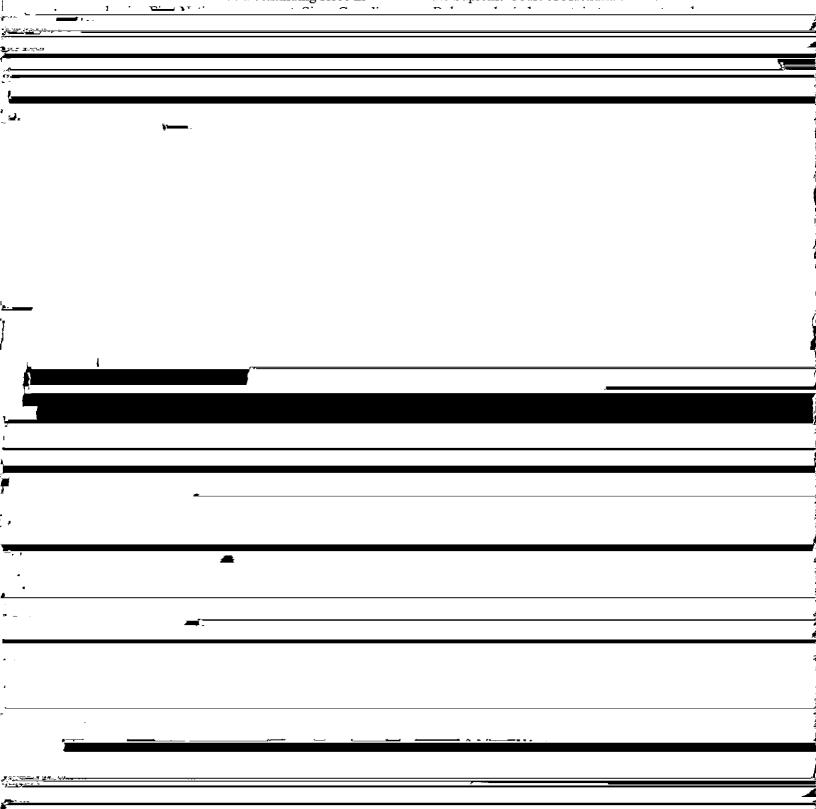


The Indigenous International Relations Picture

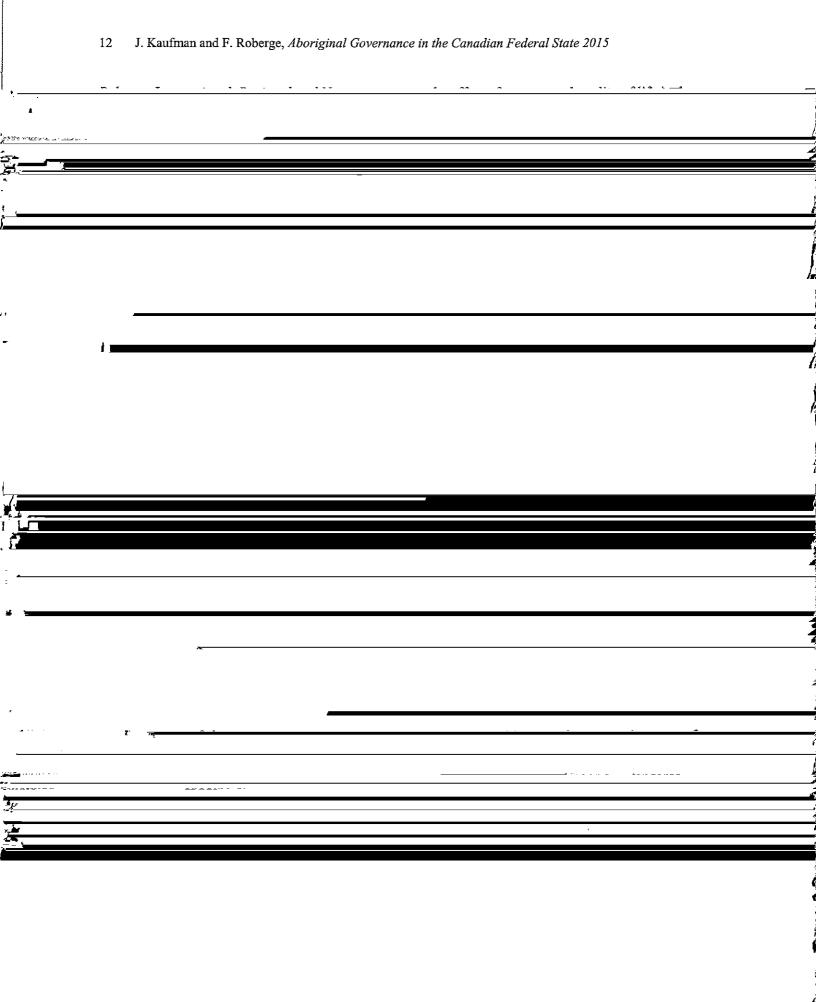
International Law

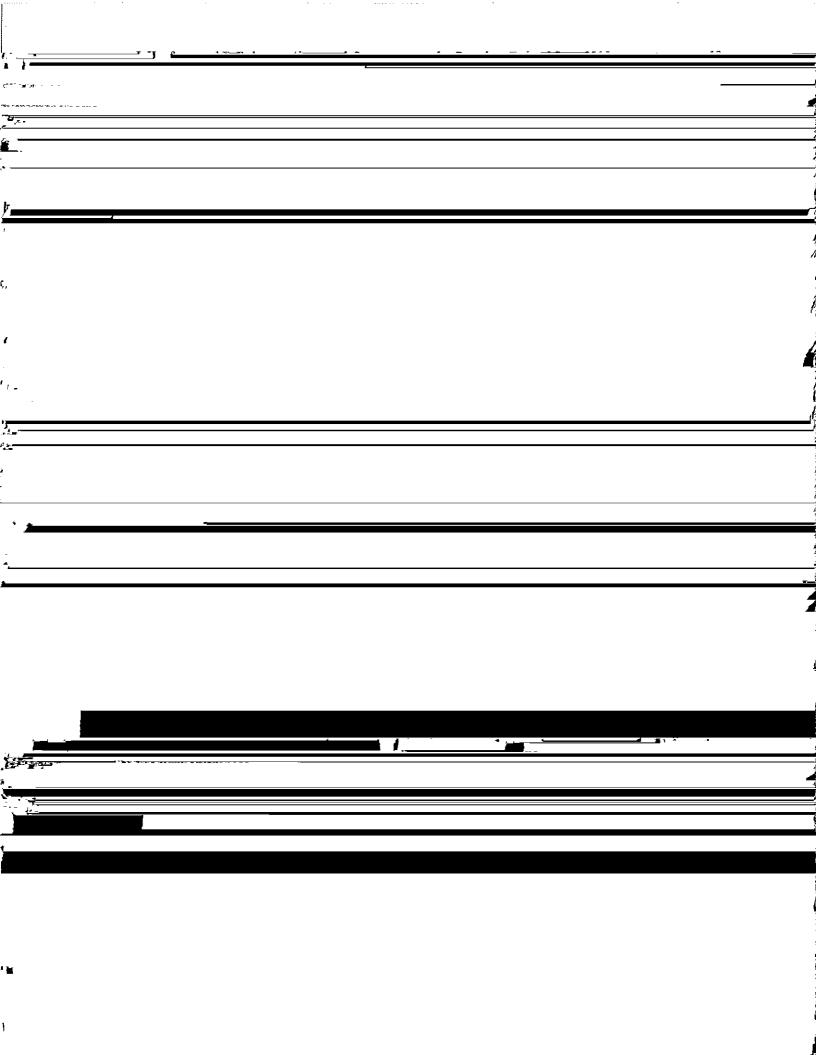
At the beginning of the paper, we noted the need to explore how international factors might influence the development of Aboriginal government in Canada. One obvious connection is international law. Undoubtedly, decisions by Canadian courts will be a continuing force in

judgements of other nation states and by decisions of international tribunals, including those established and maintained by the United Nations. For example, the landmark *Delgamuukw* judgement of the Supreme Court of Canada was strongly influenced by the judgements of the Marshall Court (the U.S. Supreme Court in the mid-19th century) and by the recent judgement of the Supreme Court of Australia in *Mabo*. The



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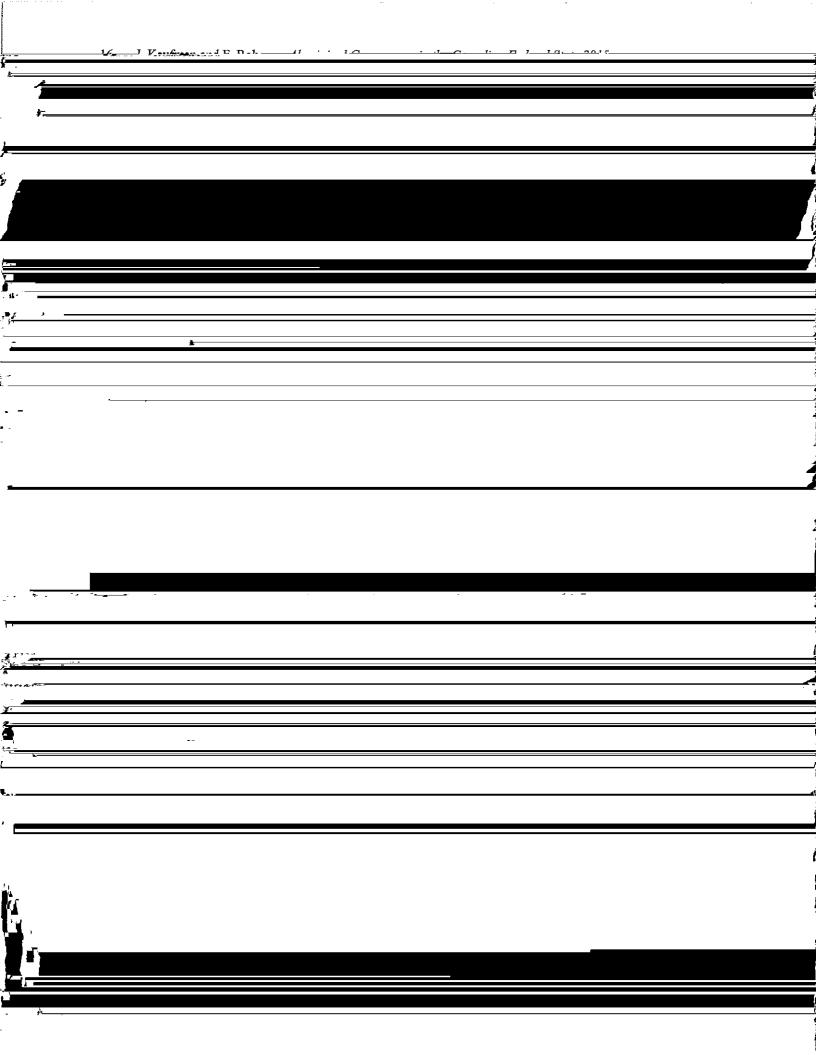
development of state policies on selfdetermination, self-government and intellectual property rights. The globalization scenarios focus directly on international governance. One can speculate how global and regional governance in these instances may play out with respect to indigenous peoples, and we have incorporated such speculation in the Aboriginal governance

GLOBAL CLUB

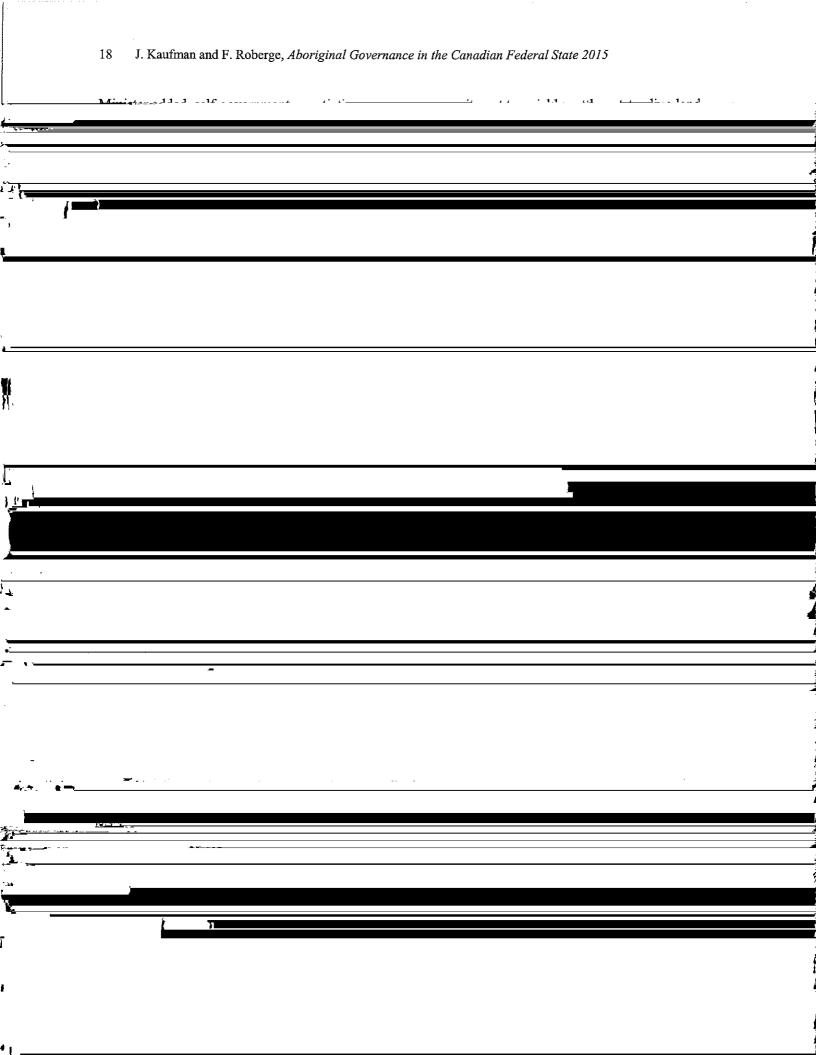
Broad Context

In this scenario, global economic and political crisis has led to the emergence of a small global power elite (Global Club) of wealthy states and multinational corporations (MNC) that exert decisive control over global affairs. While the global position and power of non-

enere <u>Er er inneksisse</u> om	groups, including indigenous people. Prosperity	including potential breakthrough negotiations
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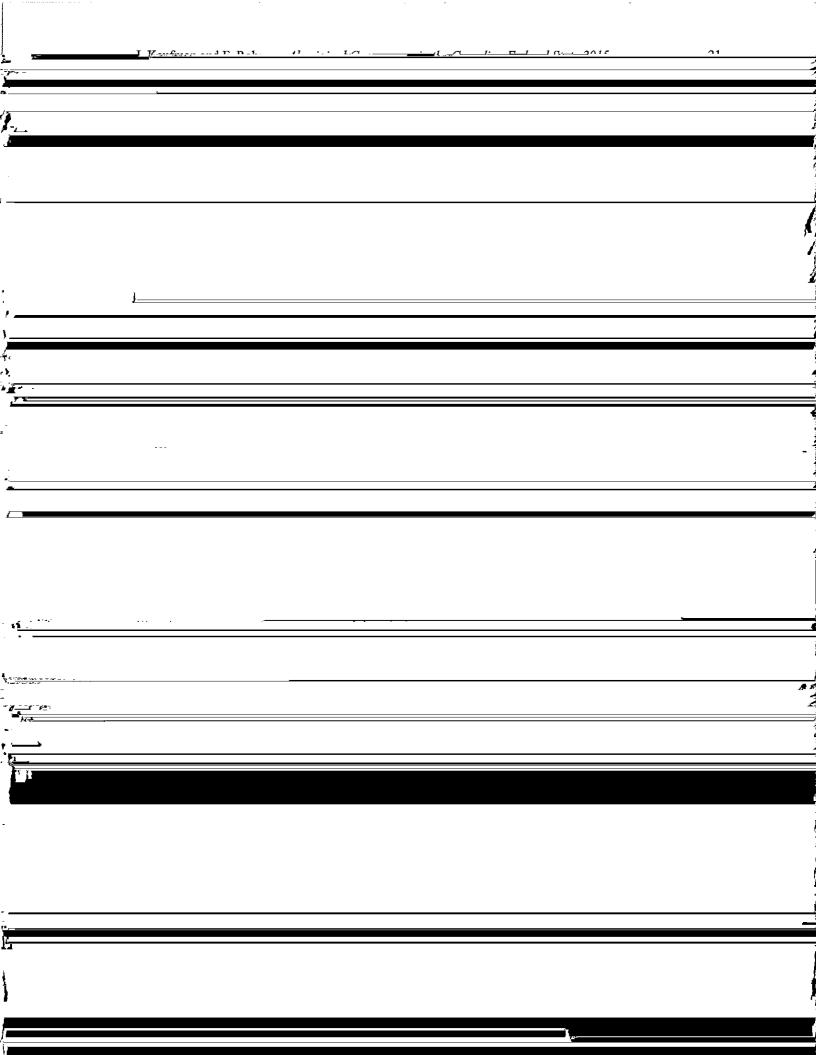


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	implications of decisions: the new members had	introduce 'environmental charters' to their	r
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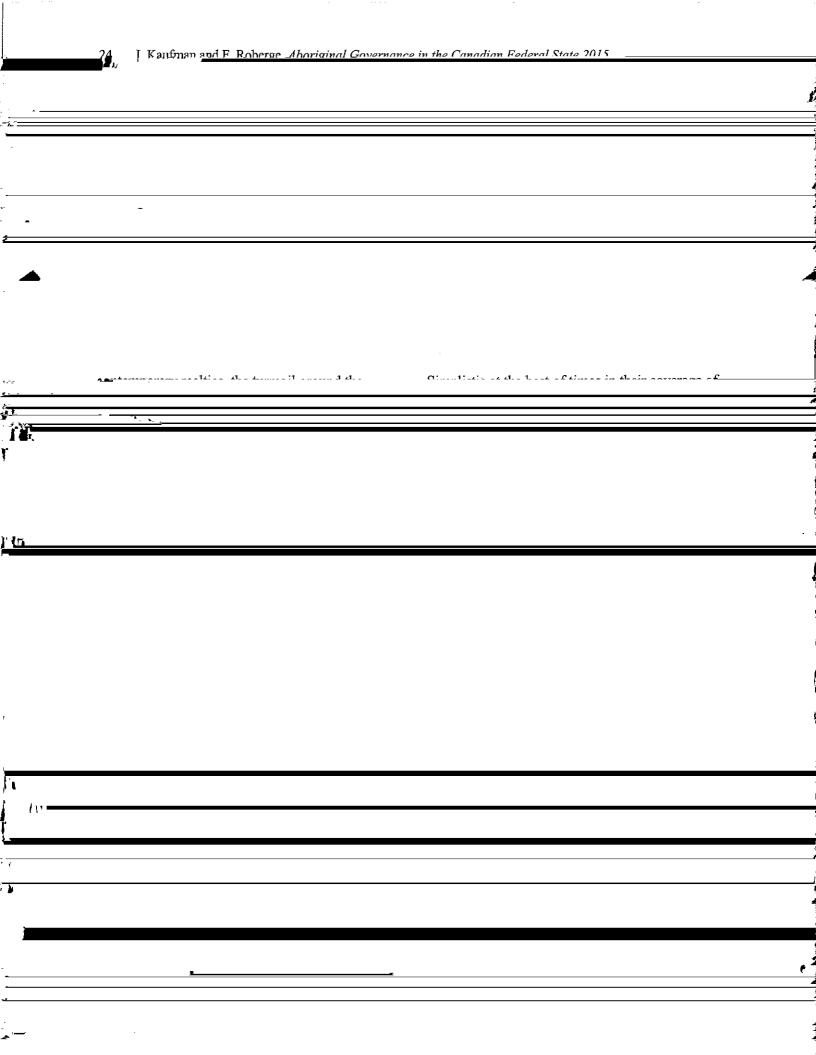


influence with the big global players. Presenting the global power brokers with an image of a stable and well-managed provincial economy and Quebec played a central role. The critical fact of life, now fully apparent, was that First Nations needed to become stronger and more influential

J. Kaufman and F. Roberge, Aboriginal Governance in the Canadian Federal State 2015 . more actively pursue and strengthen their structures, improving the level and quality of bilateral relationships with the provinces. services. Innovative programs included singlewind pur urhan hand promom and convice



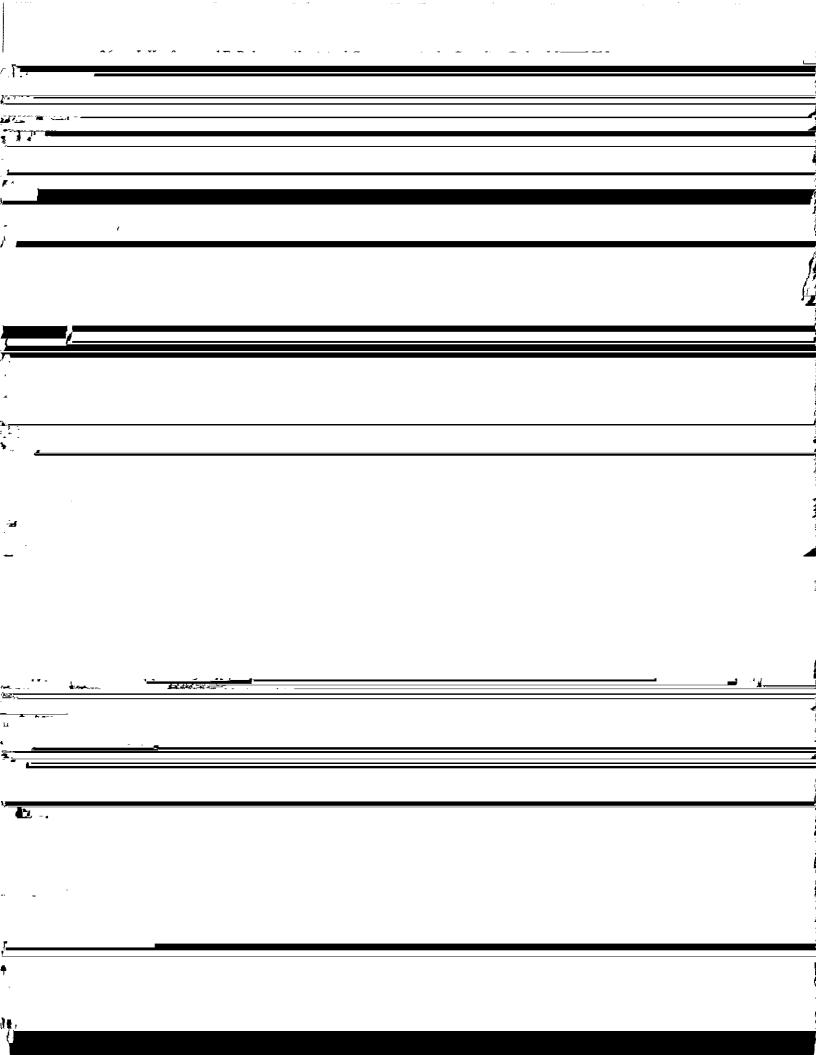




Atlantic provinces began to break down and new attempts to open negotiations floundered.

Despite the risks inherent in litigation, the

Canada's badly tarnished image, the federal government tried to regroup around support for renewal of the Aboriginal constitutional process as a means of putting the treaty and self-





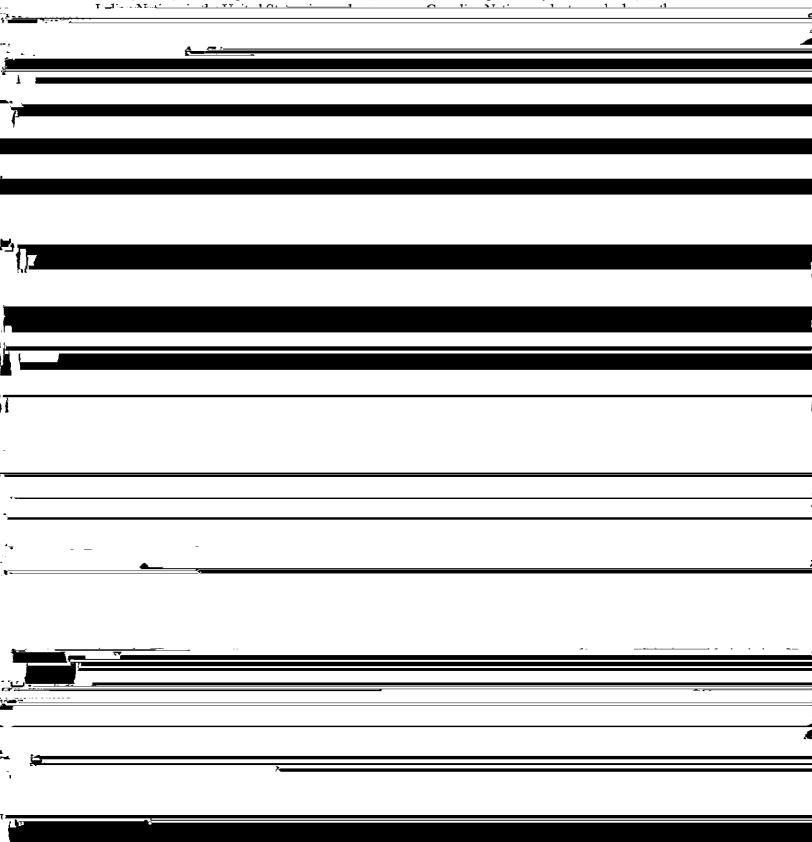
Significantly, the agreement granted constitutional recognition to the inherent right to term interest. A direct stake in the growth of the provincial revenue base would create an self-government without creating a incentive for First Nations to participate in rather

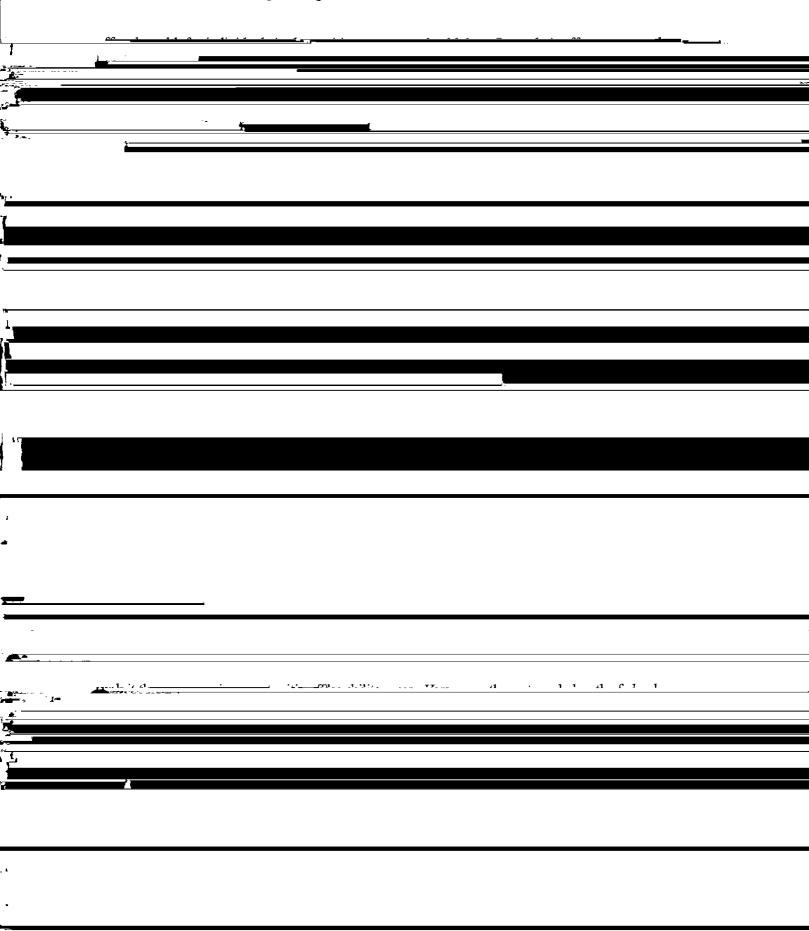
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	ability of governments to effectively perform climate of consumerism and an everyone-for-
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1. Joint projects with private sector IT providers rushed ahead on their own to develop to build the infrastructure to bring the telecommunications systems and Internet sites, 32 J. Kaufman and F. Roberge, Aboriginal Governance in the Canadian Federal State 2015

Lagging behind but inspired by the Aboriginal CyberWave phenomenon in Canada,

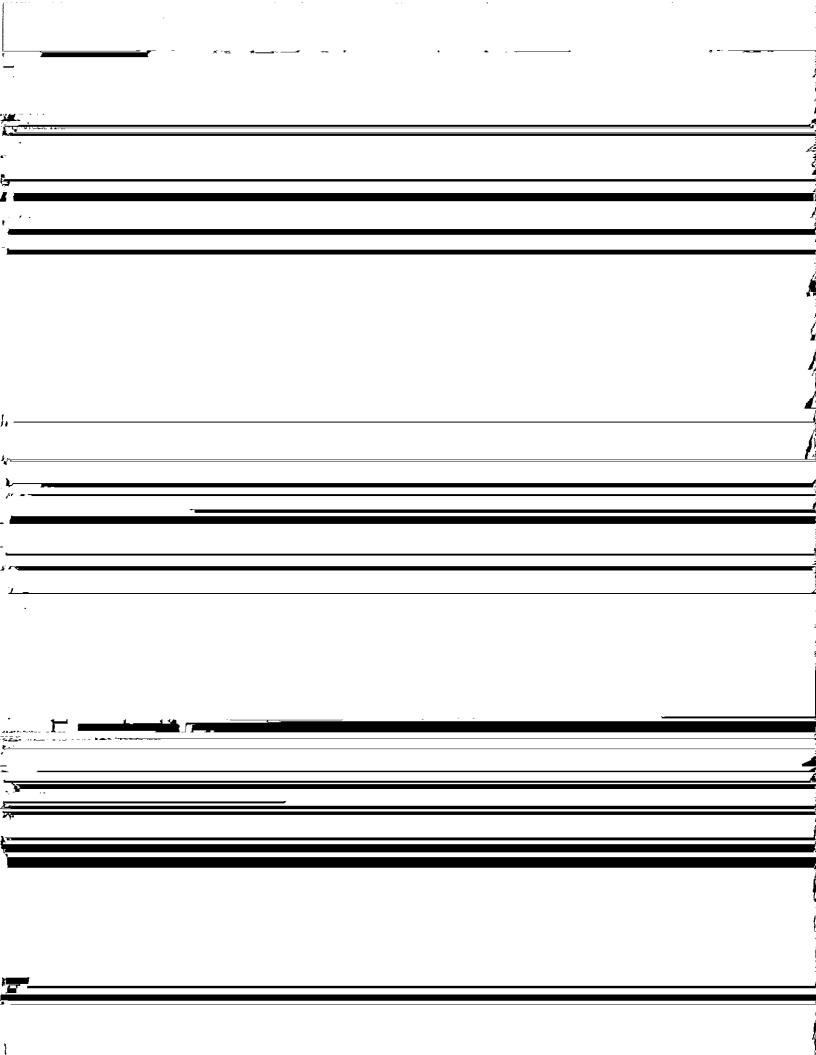
businesses operated in every facet of the dominating economy. A flood of highly sought

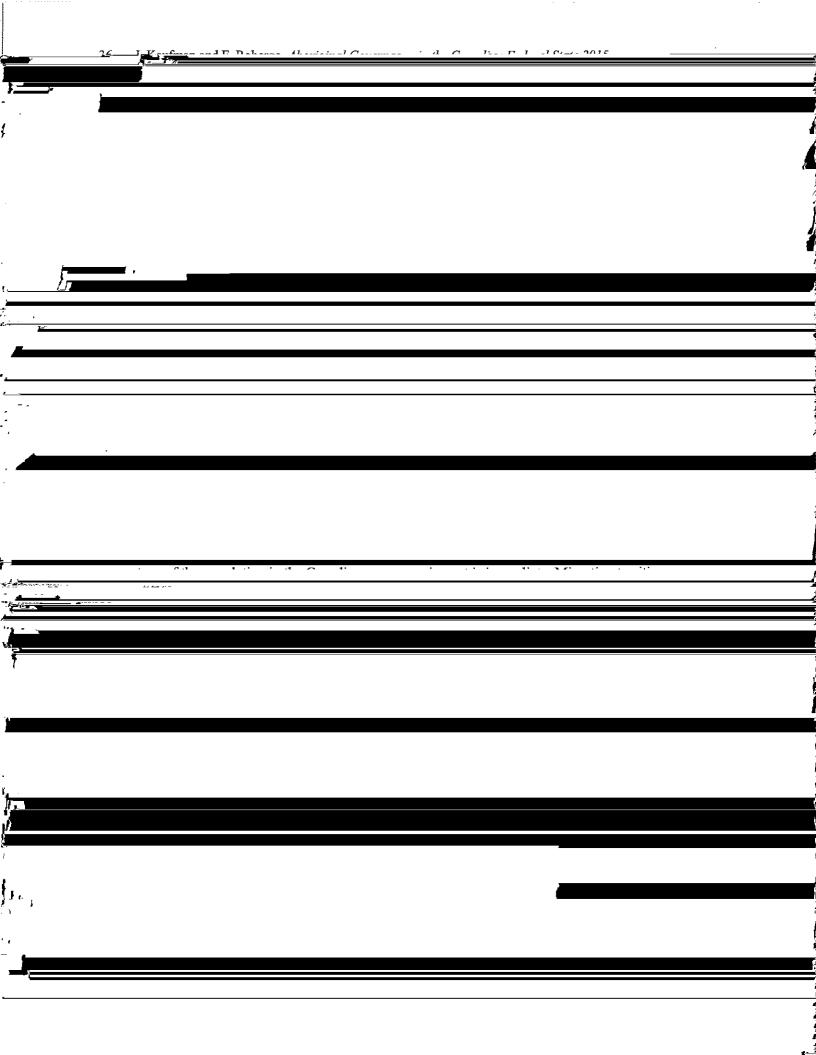


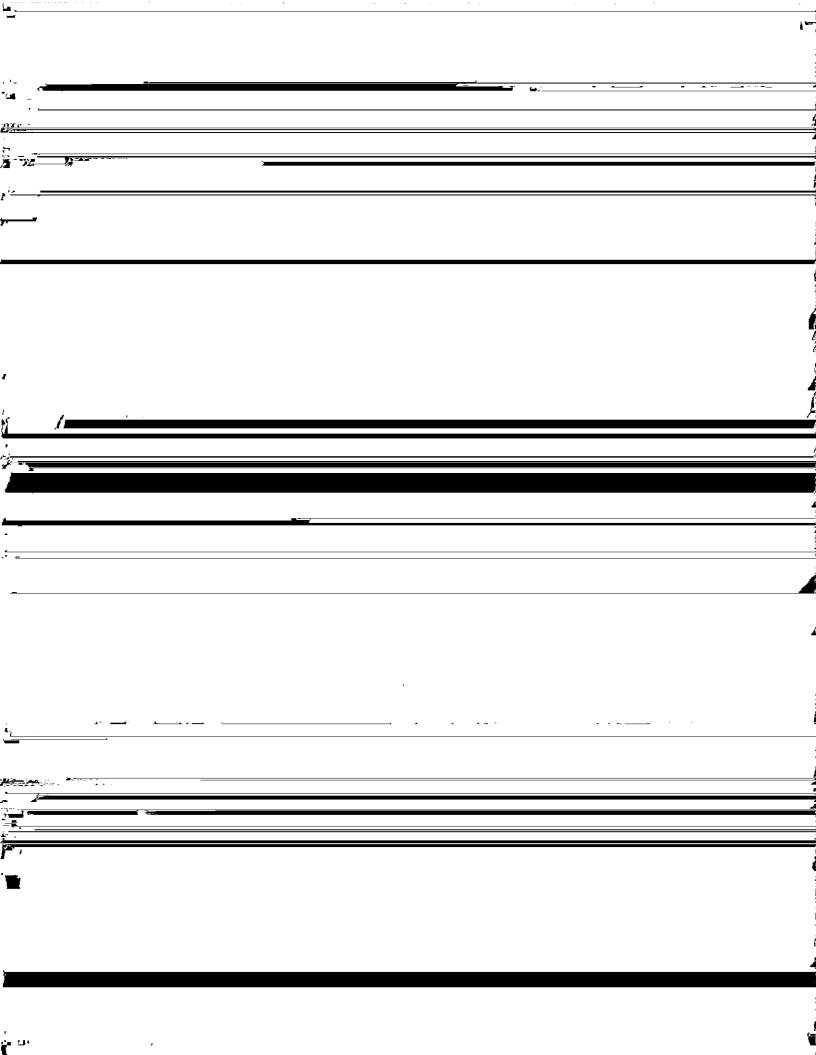


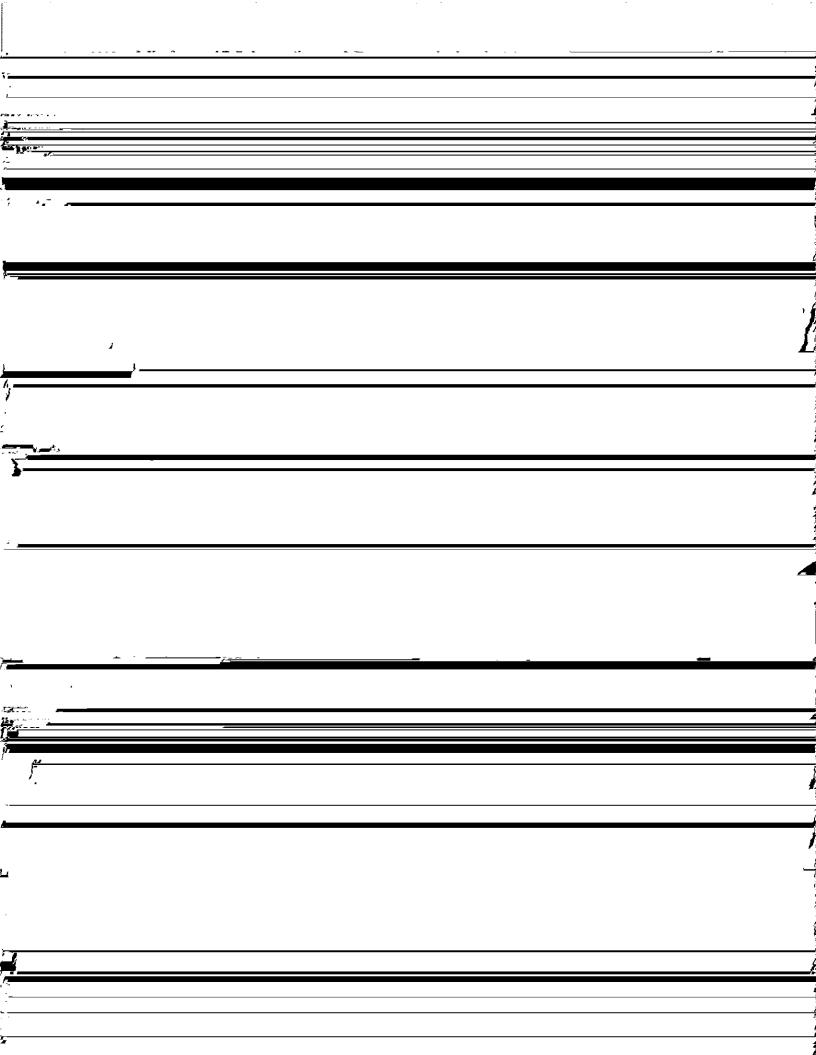
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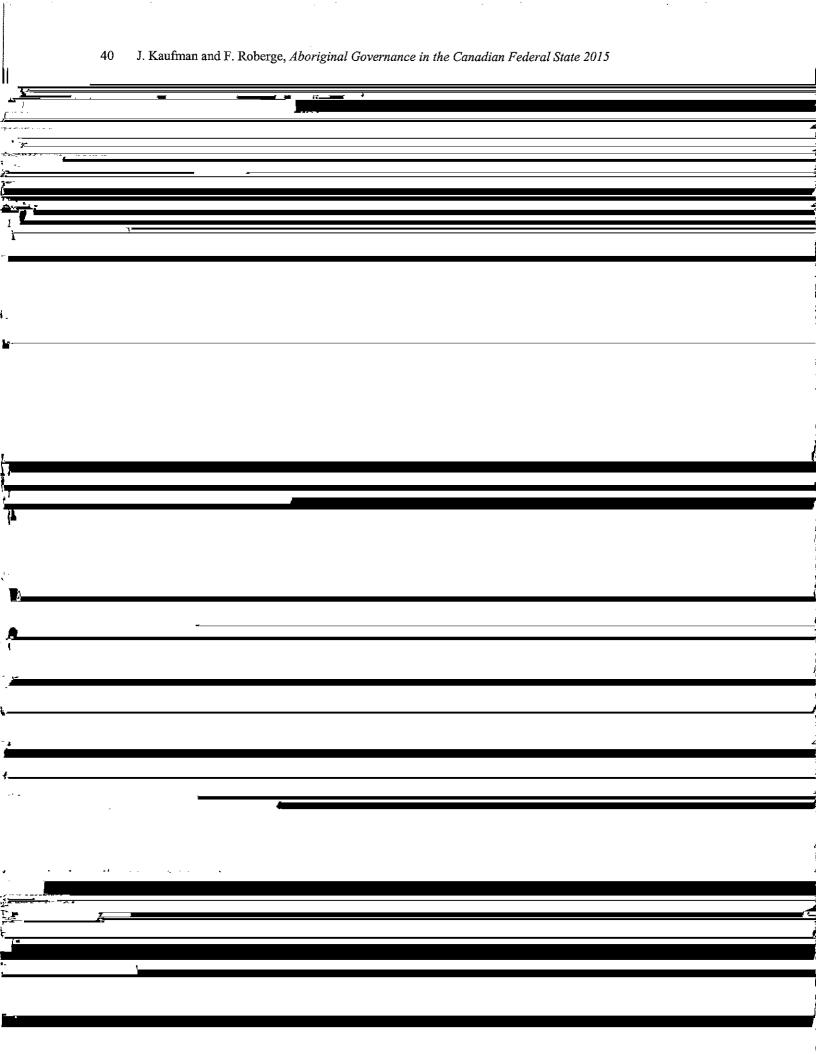
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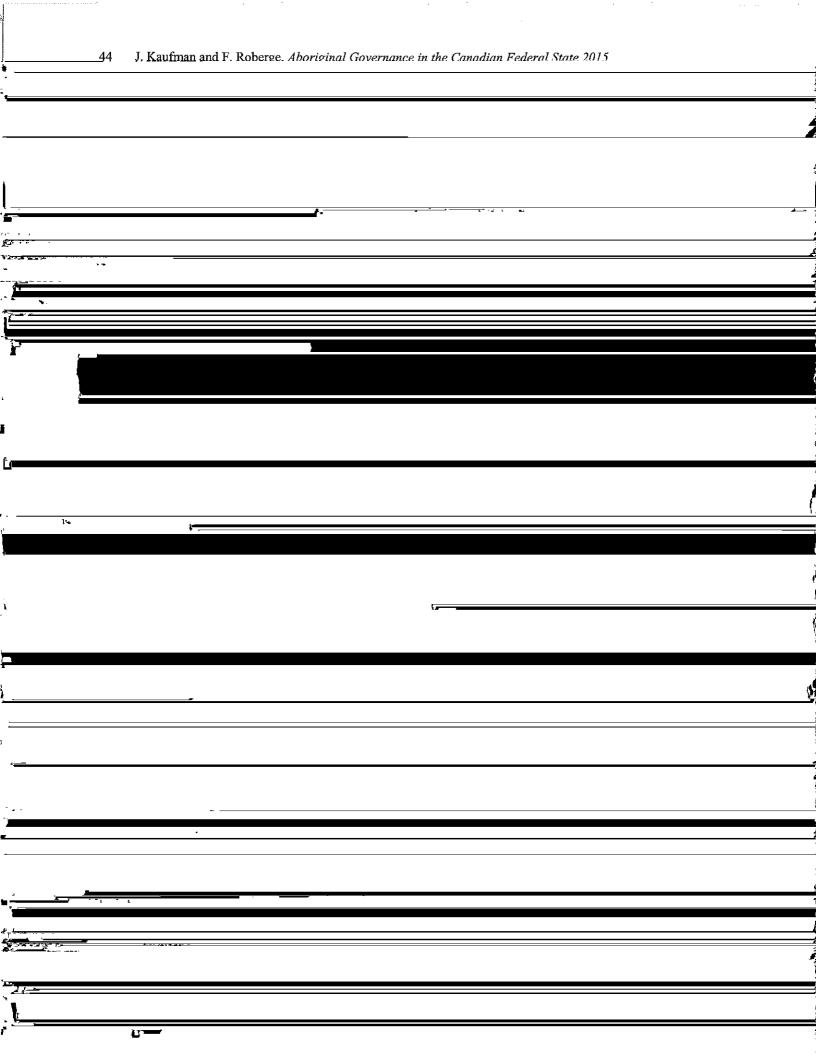


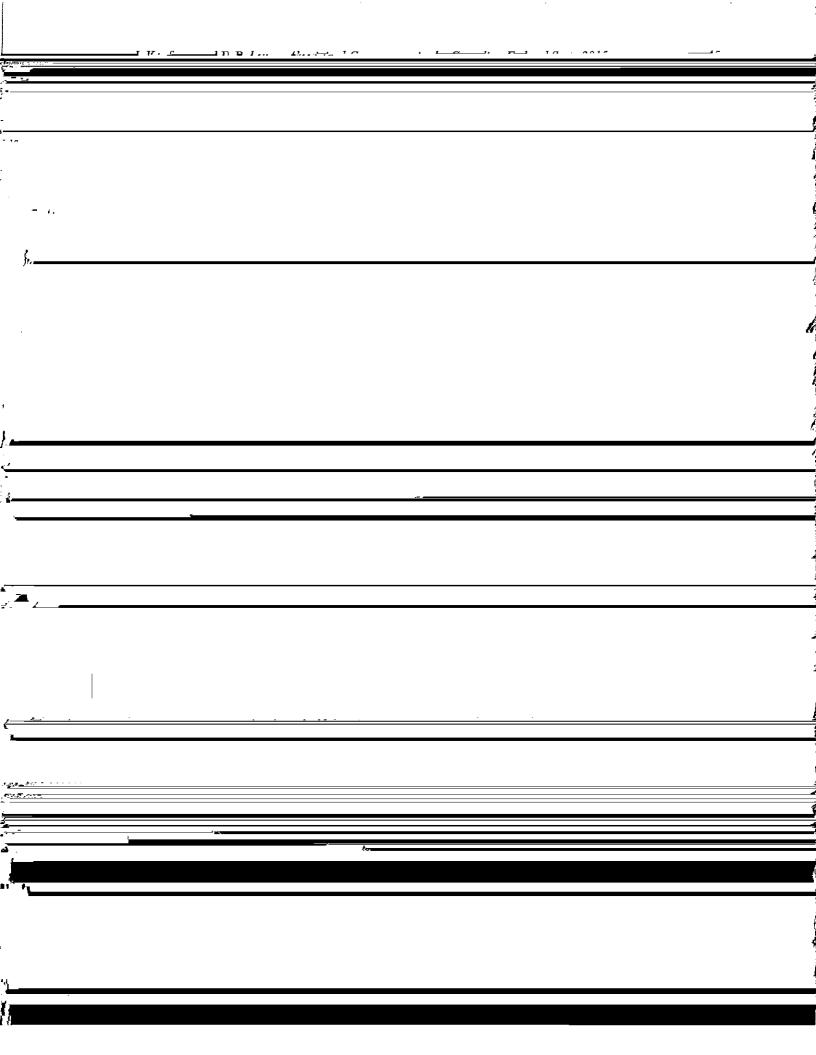
shunted aside—shut out of talks that involved their futures; robbed of their hereditary rights; burdened with taxes they were promised they'd never have to pay; and shoved into a system they wanted no part of. But their anger was theirs alone. The elimination of the tax exemption was highly popular with the public which had no

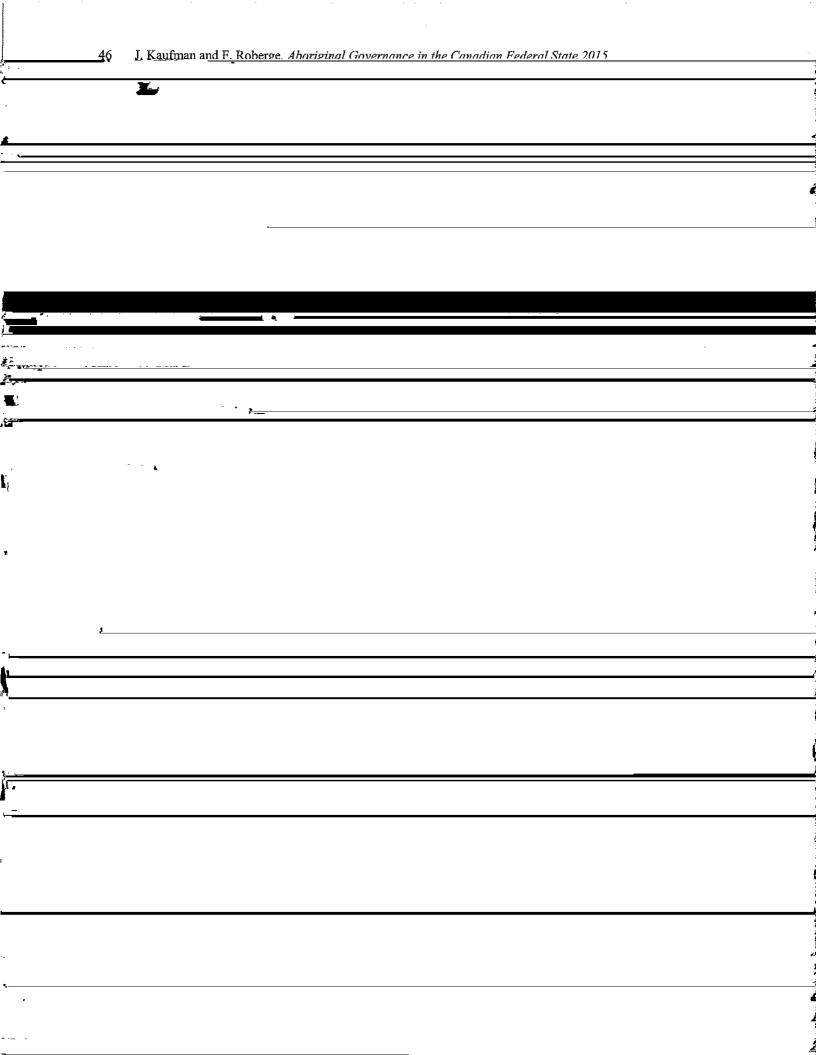
full weight of cutbacks and the realignment process were now apparent, as the traditional safety net role of the reserves eroded and a steady stream of people abandoned their communities to seek better luck in the cities. Most were young families poorly equipped for the transition.



increasing integration within provincial service dominate. It was not surprising, therefore, that Aboriginal rights are dealt another blow when the delivery systems. ľ

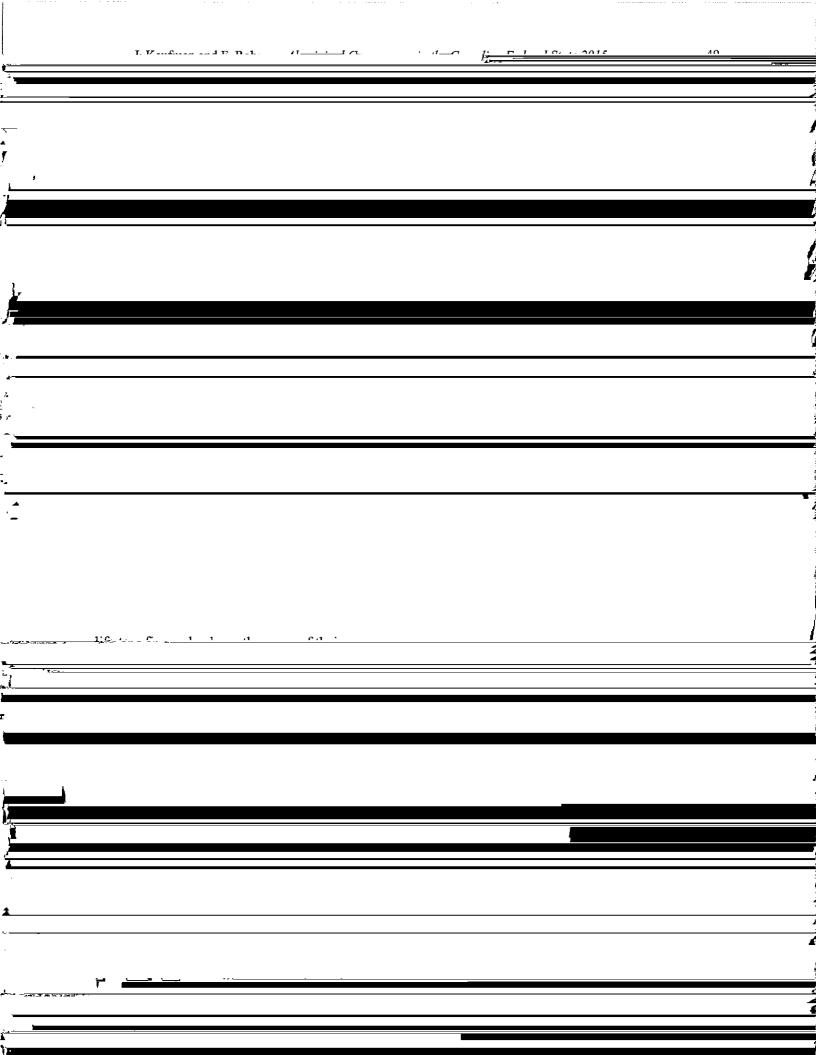






saw First Nation governments as vehicles for delivering off-reserve programs and services, such as housing, and as enablers that facilitate the growth of economic and cultural networks and pathways that would broaden the meaning of community and strengthen its sustainability. The is available to Canadians is also available to their members. As First Nations move away from the *Indian Act* to become more autonomous political units, the state of these basic social program commitments is even more uncertain. So the challenge is how to better integrate and

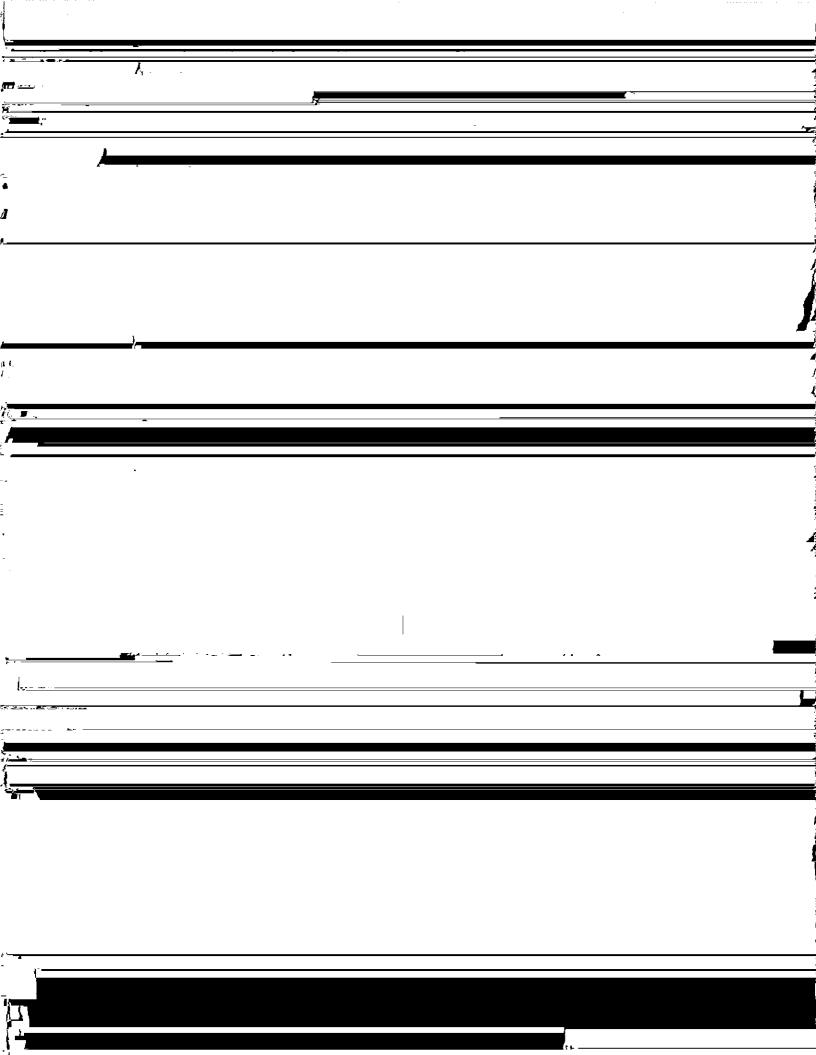
48 J. Kaufman and F. Roberge, Aboriginal Governance in the Canadian Federal State 2015 is national or local in scope. In Global Club, Aboriginal self-government in Canada. Three of the general global scenarios severely impacted on communities that engaged in a process of renewal emerged with new, forward-looking leaders. As existing international institutions of cooperation and governance. When applied in the context of the anecdote about the U.S. President at



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aborininal mannles. The descendants of the

Band: The *Indian Act* defines a "band" as a body of Indians with common use and benefit of lands and moneys. There are currently 608 First Nation



APPENDIX A

Aboriginal Self-Government - Inherent Right Policy (1995)

In 1995, the federal government adopted a policy to promote Aboriginal self-government based on the concept of inherent right to self-government being one of the Aboriginal rights

matters that are central to governance or internal and integral to Aboriginal culture. The federal government will not negotiate jurisdictional responsibility in a number of areas that are considered national scope or related to "peace, order and good government," where it is considered essential that the federal government retain its law-making power. Federal policy

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