Transitioning from the Indian Act to the Rights Framework

THE TRANSITION DEPICTED HERE illustrates the process by which historic treaty and *Indian Act* bands will be ushered through the Rights Framework and towards post Indian Act self-government. It begins even before legislation is introduced with capacity building, aggregation, and fiscal relations reform. As First Nations begin "qualifying" for self-government the Rights Framework legislation is expected to formally recognize these re-constituted nations outside of the Indian Act but with limited authority over service delivery, limited jurisdiction over traditional territories and title lands, and the expectation of fewer federal obligations over time.

According to Prime Minister Trudeau, the Rights Framework will be introduced sometime in 2018 and implemented by Fall 2019.

Historic Treaty & <i>Indian Act</i> Bands	Indigenous Rights and Recognition Fra		
The Indigenous Rights and Recognition Framework will transition <i>Indian Act</i> bands into a self-government process.	 Transitional Processes have been introduced to support this transition of <i>Indian Act</i> bands into self-government frameworks. These include: Rights and Recognition Tables "Re-constituted nations" Comprehensive Community Plans New Fiscal Relationship (Financial Capacity Building) 	Rights legislation expected in 2018	Result: " While there a what we kno significant lin – Reserve ba – Aggregated – Limited feo – Restricted – Truncated j

Indian Act

This information is taken from Part Two of the report, Canada's Emerging Indigenous Rights Framework: A Critical Analysis, by the Yellowhead Institute.



amework

"Reconstituted Nations"

are some positive elements in now about the Framework, there are limitations:

based self-governments ed regional service delivery ederal financial obligations d access to traditional territories d jurisdiction

Self-Determination

As defined by the Federal Government