

A Lawyer's Guide to the

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D ECLARATION ON THE

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P EOPLES



CANADIAN
BAR ASSOCIATION
British Columbia Branch

Canadian Bar Association, BC Branch

The Canadian Bar Association (CBABC) represents over 7,800 lawyers, students, and judges in BC as a branch of the Canadian Bar Association (CBA), the largest national, legal professional association. Members of CBABC are dedicated to protecting the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and the Bar, and improving laws, justice and legal systems and access to justice. We believe in equality, diversity and inclusiveness in the profession and in justice and legal systems and are committed to the process of reconciliation with Indigenous peoples.

CBABC members have unique insight into the BC justice system and the impact laws have on people. We are committed to the steady progress of our legal and justice systems and improved access for all British Columbians. Strategic and efficient operations in those systems can be achieved through careful analysis and innovation. Fair access to justice can be achieved by acting with sensitivity and courage to meet the needs of those who suffer most under those systems today.

Through a Board of Directors, 60+ Sections, 15 committees and task forces, and member service programs, CBABC:

- Improves and promotes the knowledge, skills, ethical standards and well-being of members of the legal profession.
- Provides opportunities for members to connect and contribute to the legal community.
- Advocates on behalf of the profession based on members' professional, front-line experience.

The development of this submission was led by CBABC's Indigenous Justice Advocacy Committee (IJAC). Their mandate was to monitor, develop and make recommendations with respect to Indigenous justice issues including restorative justice initiatives, Indigenous Courts, expansion of legal aid services, child protection reform, enhanced cultural competence among all justice system participants, and Indigenous-specific victim services. The Committee also liaised with the BC First Nations Justice Council, Métis Justice Council and those responsible for the BC Indigenous Justice Strategy. With the passage of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA), IJAC also was tasked with monitoring its implementation. In September 2023, IJAC merged into the Truth & Reconciliation Committee to continue work with a new mandate.

Members contributing to this publication included:

John Gailus, Chair	Declan Redman
Martin Buhler	Dean Palmer
Lisbeth Haigh-Turner	Lisa Harris
Talia Magder	Randy Robinson, Board of Directors' Liaison

CBABC Staff: Kerry Simmons, KC, Executive Director
Rai Friedman, Policy Advisor
Jason Scott, Policy Lawyer
Jess Furney, Manager, Policy & Advocacy

CONTENTS

1	Purpose
2	Introduction
3	History & Adoption of UNDRIP
3	Canada & UNDRIP
10	History of Indigenous Rights in Canada
11	Sources Outlining Indigenous Rights in Canada
13	How UNDRIP, <i>DRIPA</i> , & <i>UNDRIPA</i> Might Impact Your Practice
14	Resources

PURPOSE

CBABC created this Guide to assist lawyers in their practice and CBABC volunteers in their advocacy work. Intended as a brief primer on UNDRIP and the related legislation, it should not be considered a comprehensive resource, but one that a busy but interested lawyer will be able to digest and incorporate into their practice.

The Guide provides an overview to UNDRIP including its key articles, its history, and its adoption in legislation federally and provincially, including the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDRIPA)* and the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA)*, where the governments of Canada and British Columbia commit to implementing UNDRIP and bringing their laws into alignment.

It offers examples of how lawyers can bring UNDRIP's principles into legal practice as well as how CBABC's committees can approach law and policy reform with UNDRIP in mind.

A Lawyer's Guide to UNDRIP is a tool in furtherance of the [CBABC Reconciliation Action Plan 2023-2025](#). Goal 3 of the Action Plan prioritizes the development and advocacy for law and policy reform to achieve meaningful change for Indigenous people in justice, policy, implementation of *DRIPA*, and regulation of the legal profession.¹

1. Canadian Bar Association British Columbia Branch (2022) [Taking Action on Reconciliation 2023-2025](#). Truth & Reconciliation Committee.

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples are descendants of the original people or occupants of lands before these lands were taken or conquered by others. Indigenous peoples have a strong and deep connection with their ancestral territories, cultures, and identities. Indigenous cultures and histories span back generations, and to honour their heritage, their strong identity is demonstrated through their dress, language and cultivation of land, among others.²

Indigenous Peoples in Canada

In Canada, the term “Indigenous peoples” refers to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.³ They are recognized as the original inhabitants and stewards of the land now widely referred to as Canada. By recognizing First Nations, Inuit, and Métis as Indigenous peoples, the government is acknowledging their internationally legal right to offer or withhold consent to development under UNDRIP.⁴

Throughout this document, the words “Aboriginal” and “Indian” are also used, but in reference to specific legislation and legal rights, or titles of reports at different points in time.

Declaration

Adopted by the General Assembly on September 13, 2007, UNDRIP is the most comprehensive international instrument on the human rights of Indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of Indigenous peoples of the world, and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the unique situation of Indigenous peoples. UNDRIP protects, emphasizes, and safeguards collective and individual rights specific to Indigenous peoples or groups. It is the product of 25 years of deliberation by UN member states and Indigenous groups.⁵

A declaration is statement of principle which draws an agreement among countries pertaining to a specific issue which requires immediate action. Declarations inform governments on how they should or shouldn't confront the issue but are not legally binding under international laws. Conversely, a Convention is an agreement whereby countries agree to bind themselves under international law to conform to its provisions. Countries bind themselves in this way through a process of ratification or adhesion to the convention.⁶

This is an important distinction in understanding countries' commitments to Indigenous Reconciliation principles, as the UNDRIP is a declaration rather than convention.

2. United Nations. [Indigenous Peoples at the United Nations](#).

3. Government of Canada. [Indigenous Peoples and Communities](#).

4. United Nations. [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

5. United Nations. [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

6. Government of Canada. [Glossary of Terms – Human Rights](#). Convention.

HISTORY & ADOPTION OF UNDRIP

The Working Group on Indigenous Populations was established in 1982 to confront discrimination faced by Indigenous peoples throughout the world. The Working Group's scope of work was to measure oppression, marginalization, and exploitation suffered by Indigenous peoples. The Working Group made a first draft declaration on the rights of Indigenous peoples in 1985 and submitted it to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which was approved in 1994. It was formally accepted to the United Nations General Assembly on September 13, 2007. The 20-year gap between its first draft to its formal acceptance was due to disagreements between governments on its content.⁷

At the time of the vote, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States of America (US) voted against the Declaration and 11 countries abstained. Since then, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the US have agreed to support the Declaration because of advocacy efforts from Indigenous peoples within their countries,⁸ though not all have done so in a manner which is legally binding. For instance, New Zealand endorsed the Declaration, and the US has publicly supported it.⁹

In addition to UNDRIP being a framework to guide governments on how to respect the human rights of Indigenous peoples, it is also an important guide for the implementation of other human rights agreements or conventions affecting Indigenous peoples such as the International Labour Organization Convention 169, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

CANADA & UNDRIP

Indigenous representatives from Canada were involved in the creation of the Declaration since the 1970s. Although Canada has a presence on the UN Human Rights Council (which backed the document), supported the principles within the declaration's first draft, and had support from Canadian citizens, legal experts, grassroots organizations and the official position party, the Conservative government initially voted against the UNDRIP and declined to sign it.¹⁰

At that time, Canadian government ministers characterized UNDRIP to be incompatible with Canada's *Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. They suggested that UNDRIP only affirms the collective rights of Indigenous peoples and does not consider the individual and collective rights of non-Indigenous peoples. No credible legal rationale was provided to substantiate these claims.¹¹

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

9. US Department of State (January 12, 2011) [Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

10. Indigenous Foundations. [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#). The University of British Columbia.

11. *ibid.*

There was ample backlash from the Canadian and International community. Indigenous and human rights organizations and activists lobbied for Canada to support UNDRIP and in November 2010, Canada finally announced it would officially support UNDRIP. The Canadian government reinforced that UNDRIP was a non-legally binding document that did not reflect customary international or Canadian laws but enabled the government to reiterate its commitment to working in partnership with Indigenous peoples in creating a better Canada.

British Columbia passed the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA)*, which came into force in November 2019, and Canada adopted the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDRIPA)* on June 21, 2021.

The adoption of UNDRIP signifies the international community's acknowledgement of the rights of Indigenous peoples which consists of 370 million people, spanning 90 countries. By adopting UNDRIP, governments show their commitment to achieving consensus with Indigenous peoples as it pertains to their survival, dignity, and well-being. UNDRIP addresses their civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights and bears their right to self-determination, spirituality, language, land, territories, resources, and free, prior, and informed consent.

Timeline¹²

2007	UN adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
2010	Government of Canada announces it would support UNDRIP
2016	Government of Canada fully endorses UNDRIP
2019	BC passes the <i>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA)</i>
2021	Nine federal laws make specific reference to UNDRIP to build and strengthen relationships with Indigenous peoples
2021	Government of Canada passes the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDRIPA)</i>
2022	BC releases the Declaration Act Action Plan of 89 priority actions to advance the objectives for UNDRIP and <i>DRIPA</i> by 2027
2022	Canada releases 2023-2028 Action Plan with 181 measures to achieve objectives of UNDRIP and <i>UNDRIPA</i>

12. Government of Canada. The Declaration Explained.

UNDRIP – What Does it Say?

UNDRIP consists of 46 articles which describe rights and actions governments should take to protect these rights. There are a couple of important points worth noting:

- UNDRIP articles are minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of Indigenous peoples.
- UNDRIP is now part of the domestic law of British Columbia and Canada.

The articles of UNDRIP should be considered holistically such that each article is not considered in isolation from other relevant UNDRIP articles. The articles are linked to each other and together form a framework for government to ensure that the rights of Indigenous peoples are protected.

The table below sets out an initial list of potentially relevant articles organized by these broad thematic areas. This list should not be considered exhaustive. Readers should become familiar with all articles of UNDRIP and consider the Declaration as a whole, which includes the limitation on rights set out in Article 46(2).

Themes	Articles
Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Including Non-Discrimination	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24
Self-Determination and Self-Government	3, 4, 5, 14(1), 18, 20(1), 33, 34, 35, 37, 39
Preservation of Language, Culture, Spiritual and Religious Traditions	5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 25, 31, 33, 34, 36
Indigenous Education and Communication	12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Free, Prior and Informed Consent	3, 4, 5, 10, 18, 19, 20(1), 21(1), 23, 28(1), 29(2), 30, 32
Recognition, Protection and Adjudication of Rights to Lands, Territories and Natural Resources	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 37, 40
Improving Social and Economic Conditions, Including Health	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29(3)

DRIPA

In November 2019, BC became the first jurisdiction in Canada to adopt UNDRIP by passing *DRIPA*, as was prescribed in Call to Action #42 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.¹³

Section 3 of *DRIPA* mandates the provincial government to take all measures necessary to ensure BC laws are consistent with UNDRIP, and section 4 requires the province, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, to develop an action plan to meet UNDRIP's objectives. The Declaration Act Secretariat supports this process by informing the government's legislative agenda and engaging with Indigenous peoples for input.

The process outlined in *DRIPA* has already led to several bills that purport to align the province's legislation with UNDRIP, including the *Adoption Act*, *Human Rights Code*, *Child, Family and Community Service Act*, and the *Interpretation Act*.

To promote transparency, section 5 of *DRIPA* requires the provincial government to report regularly on the action plan to the legislature and prepare an annual report by June 30 each year, to be published for the public. In addition, section 7 of *DRIPA* allows the provincial government to enter into agreements with Indigenous governments for joint decision-making. The intent of these agreements is to provide certainty and stability in statutory decision-making and to recognize and implement Indigenous jurisdiction as part of the government's decision-making process.¹⁴

The first [annual report](#) on the *Declaration Act* was released on June 30, 2020.¹⁵ There have been two additional annual reports released on June 30 of 2021 and 2022. The latest report, released on June 30, 2023, does not take the form of a traditional report, but is instead a website divided into sections, and still contains the content that the previous reports contained.¹⁶

It has been described that the province is breaking down the silos within governance structures to ensure that all ministers have a responsibility for adapting their practices, policies and laws to UNDRIP.

13. Government of British Columbia. [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#).

14. *ibid*.

15. Province of British Columbia, ["Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act: 2019/2020 Annual Report"](#), June 30, 2020.

16. Province of British Columbia, ["Declaration Act"](#).

UNDRIPA

On June 21, 2021, the federal government passed *UNDRIPA*, which requires them to work in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples to:

- review all federal laws and take all measures necessary to ensure they are consistent with UNDRIP;
- prepare and implement an action plan to achieve UNDRIP's objectives; and
- develop an annual report on progress aligning the laws of Canada with the objectives of the action plan.

UNDRIPA expressly states that UNDRIP is affirmed as a source for the interpretation of Canadian law and is now domestic law.¹⁷ *UNDRIPA* has specific requirements for the action plan, including addressing injustices, promoting mutual respect, and asserting accountability. The action plan includes measures for monitoring the implementation of the plan itself and for reviewing and amending the plan.

Unlike *DRIPA*, *UNDRIPA* references the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action](#) and the [National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls: Calls to Justice](#).

However, *UNDRIPA* also omits relevant aspects of reconciliation that are present in *DRIPA*, including:

- s. 2(c) of *DRIPA*, which states one of the Act's purposes is to support and develop relationships with Indigenous governing bodies.
- a provision allowing for joint decision-making agreements (e.g. section 7 of *DRIPA*)

17. Government of Canada. [Backgrounder: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#).

Examples of UNDRIP Implementation

Some progress has already been made by the Province of British Columbia, as well as legal organizations within BC, in implementing UNDRIP. Below are a few examples.

A) DRIPA Section 7: Decision-Making Agreements

Example: shíshálh Nation and BC

The agreement, when negotiated, will apply to decisions on dock tenures in the shíshálh swiya territory and builds upon the current model for making shared decisions on dock tenures created in 2018.

Example: Tahltan Nation and BC

Tahltan Nation became the first nation to sign a consent-based agreement with BC under section 7, on June 6, 2022.

The agreement relates to a single project, the Eskay Creek mine, and provides a process by which Tahltan will conduct its own assessment of the project, and determine whether to provide its free, prior, and informed consent. Tahltan's consent is required for the project to proceed. Tahltan's agreement builds on the existing environmental assessment process under the BC *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA).

B) Legal Actions

The courts have yet to grapple with the impact of UNDRIP on domestic law(s), although that may change soon. The Gitxaala Nation case, presently before the BC Supreme Court, involves the Gitxaala Nation requesting a declaration that the *Mineral Tenure Act* regime is contrary to DRIPA.¹⁸

C) DRIPA Section 4: Action Plan

As part of BC's commitment to their DRIPA action plan, Premier David Eby in his most recent mandate letter to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, asked that "the co-development of a modernized *Mineral Tenure Act* with First Nations and Indigenous organizations, in alignment with the [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act] Action Plan commitment" be prioritized.¹⁹

18. Implementing DRIPA to trilogy of consultation cases in Canada: *Haida Nation v. British Columbia (Minister of Forests)* (Haida Nation); *Taku River Tlingit First Nation v. British Columbia (Project Assessment Director)*; and *Mikisew Cree First Nation v. Canada (Minister of Canadian Heritage)*.

19. Francesca Fionda, The Narwhal, First Nations' legal challenge could completely change mining exploration in B.C., January 11, 2023.

D) Legal Organizations Honouring UNDRIP

In support of Indigenous reconciliation, the legal sector and its representative organizations have published resources in alignment with UNDRIP. Below are examples of how corresponding organizations honoured tenets within UNDRIP, *UNDRIPA* and *DRIPA*:

- I. The Law Society of British Columbia created the [Indigenous Intercultural Course](#) which is a six-hour training program mandatory for all lawyers in British Columbia, to be completed by 1 January 2024. The course is designed to assist BC lawyers in increasing their Indigenous cultural awareness and understanding.
- II. The Canadian Bar Association also offers educational programs for lawyers, including access to [The Path: Your Journey through Indigenous Canada](#), an online course on the history and contemporary realities of First Nations, Inuit and Métis in Canada.²⁰

HISTORY OF INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN CANADA

While the enactment of legislation to implement UNDRIP into both federal and provincial law is significant, there exists a substantial body of law addressing Indigenous rights in Canada that predated both *DRIPA* and *UNDRIPA*. Therefore, it remains to be seen how UNDRIP will inform the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous rights in Canada are multitudinous and cannot be simply defined. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples in Canada have varied experiences when it comes to fighting for their rights to be recognized. Broadly speaking, the concept of Indigenous rights can be understood as the right to independence through self-determination regarding governance, land, resources and culture.

Legal rights for Indigenous peoples can be observed through successful court cases, treaties, federal laws, agreements, and other legal measures that may serve as a source of legal rights.

Traditionally, there have been three principal sources used by Indigenous peoples to argue for their established legal rights: international law, the *Royal Proclamation of 1763* (as well as treaties that have since been followed) and common law defined in Canadian courts.

20. Anita Boscariol, Watson Goepel, The Implementation of UNDRIP in Canada and BC: What Does This Mean for Indigenous Women and Girls? March 8, 2023.

SOURCES OUTLINING INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN CANADA

Section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*

At Confederation, it was agreed that Canada would have jurisdiction over “Indians and Lands Reserved for Indians” under section 91(24). This jurisdiction allowed Canada to legislate several iterations of the *Indian Act*, which has had a deleterious effect on the inherent rights of Indigenous peoples.

The Supreme Court of Canada has confirmed that the jurisdiction over “Indians” includes both Métis and Inuit peoples, in addition to First Nations peoples.²¹ The court has also confirmed a fiduciary obligation that attaches to Canada’s relationship with Inuit, Métis and First Nations peoples.

The *Indian Act*

The *Indian Act* is a Canadian federal law which governs in matters pertaining to “Indian” status, membership, bands, governance and “Indian” reserves. Throughout its history, it has been regarded as highly contentious, as it asserts political control over Indigenous peoples, such as imposed governing structures on Indigenous communities in the form of band councils. It has also enabled government to determine the land base of Indigenous groups in the forms of reserves.²² It has undergone several amendments since it was first passed in 1876. Clearly, there are many elements of the *Indian Act* that are inconsistent with UNDRIP.

The *Constitution Act, 1982*

The *Constitution Act, 1982* is an integral document in establishing Indigenous rights. At the time the document was written, the term “Aboriginal” was widely used to refer to Indigenous peoples in Canada. As a result, the rights explained in this section will use the term Aboriginal. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* provides constitutional protection to the Aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The text of section 35(1) recognizes and affirms the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. In this Act, Aboriginal peoples of Canada include the First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. While initially governments planned to hold constitutional conferences to define the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights, it has been up to the courts to define the nature and scope of these rights.

21. *Reference as to whether “Indians” includes in s. 91 (24) of the B.N.A. Act includes Eskimo in habitants of the Province of Quebec*, [1939] S.C.R. 104; *Daniels v. Canada*, 2016 SCC 12.

22. Indigenous Foundations. [The Indian Act](#). The University of British Columbia.

The *Canadian Human Rights Act*

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Canadian Human Rights Act* are dedicated to maintaining every individual's rights under the law. For decades, Indigenous peoples were not provided with full access to human rights protection. This exclusion is in part due to section 67 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, which was an exemption that shielded the provisions of the *Indian Act* and any decisions made or actions taken by band councils and the federal government, made under or pursuant to the *Indian Act*, from the application of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*. As a result, First Nations persons living or working on-reserve were unable to file complaints with the Canadian Human Rights Commission²³ alleging discrimination on a prohibited ground arising from actions taken or decisions made under or pursuant to the *Indian Act*. In 2008, the legislation was repealed, which enabled First Nations individuals to make complaints of discrimination to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. Given that human rights legislation focuses on individual as opposed to collective rights, it is to be expected that defenses to discrimination claims may be made based upon UNDRIP or section 35.

23. Government of Canada. [Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights](#).

HOW UNDRIP, *DRIPA* & *UNDRIPA* MIGHT IMPACT YOUR PRACTICE

The enactment of *DRIPA* and *UNDRIPA* raise many issues and questions for practitioners, not only those practicing Indigenous Law, but other areas of law as well. The macro question is: to what extent UNDRIP may impact on section 35, human rights acts, federal responsibilities under section 91(24) and the Indian Act, as the laws must be consistent with UNDRIP. Below are examples of how UNDRIP and the enactment of *DRIPA* and *UNDRIPA* might impact your area of practice.

Right to free, prior and informed consent

Since 2004 and the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Haida Nation*, a significant body of law has developed that directs the Crown to consult with Indigenous peoples prior to making decisions that may adversely affect their asserted section 35 rights, e.g. hunting, fishing, Aboriginal title.²⁴ The courts have classified the duty as a procedural as opposed to substantive obligation, i.e. the Indigenous group is entitled to a meaningful process, but not a particular outcome and does not have a veto. Contrast this constitutional duty with UNDRIP Article 32, which imposes a duty of consultation "to obtain their free, prior and informed consent prior to approval of any project..."

As a legal advisor to government, or a proponent of a project or an Indigenous group, you may be called to provide advice to reconcile the duty to consult jurisprudence with "free prior and informed consent." Therefore, it is incumbent on practitioners in these areas to understand this conflict.

Indigenous laws

Although such recognition has been limited to matters of "customary law", such as marriages, custom adoptions and local matters²⁵, the recognition of Indigenous laws in Canada is not new. Increasingly, in matters of child welfare, family law and criminal law, Indigenous laws are being recognized and applied.

With the adoption of UNDRIP, Indigenous groups are looking beyond these areas into areas of land and marine use, environmental assessments and conservancies. The matter of Indigenous law(s), and how those laws interact with applicable federal and provincial laws, will be a significant issue to be navigated in the coming years. Practitioners, especially those working on behalf of Indigenous groups, as well as different levels of government, should ensure that they have a proper understanding of the specific Indigenous laws of the Indigenous group they are representing or working with, as well as how those laws interact with existing provincial and federal laws.

24. *Haida Nation v. British Columbia*, 2004 SCC 73, [2004] 3 SCR 511

25. For a summary, see *Campbell v. British Columbia (A.G.)*, 2000 BCSC 1123

Statutory interpretation

The [*Interpretation Amendment Act*](#), S.B.C. 2021, c. 36 amends the *Interpretation Act* to require:

- every provincial enactment must be construed as upholding and not abrogating or derogating from the Aboriginal and treaty rights of Indigenous peoples as recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*; and
- every provincial statute and regulation must be construed as being consistent with UNDRIP.

One could interpret this amendment as narrow as meaning that it simply ensures that, where there is ambiguity, the interpretation of provincial laws must not derogate from section 35 and UNDRIP. Alternatively, the amendments - in particular, that every statute and regulation be construed as "being consistent with UNDRIP" - could act as a licence for judges and lawmakers to rewrite statutes and regulations that clearly do not meet this burden. These amendments potentially will impact all areas of practice. Therefore, it is imperative that practitioners keep track of any changes to legislation as a result of *DRIPA*. These changes could affect legislation in all areas of the law.

RESOURCES

Please find below a list of documents for reference:

UNDRIP

[*United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*](#)

UNDRIPA

[*Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*](#)

DRIPA

[*Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*](#)

Guidance on the Province's approach to [*Indigenous governing bodies in the Declaration Act*](#)

[*The Declaration Act Action Plan*](#)

[*DRIPA Draft Action Plan Submission – Squamish Nation Council*](#)

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