Implementing the MNO Self Government Agreement

Presentation to PCMNO (July 26, 2020)
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Presentation Overview

Part 1: Review/Recap of MNO’s MGRSA Key Sections
• Purpose, Immediate Recognition, Clear Step-by-Step Process

Part 2: Working Together: Implementing the MGRSAs Through Collaborative Processes
• Working together with the MNA, MNS, and Canada
• Update on IFFA negotiations

Part 3: Implementing the MNO MGRSA Within the MNO
• MNO draft Terms of Reference for Negotiation Process
• Regional Implementation Agreements and Workplans
PART 1: Review/Recap of MNO MGRSA Key Sections

MNO MGRSA
Overview/Recap of Key Sections

• Purpose
• Immediate Recognition
• Step-by-Step Process
On June 27, 2019, the MNO signed a historic Métis Recognition and Self-Government Agreement (MGRSA) with Canada.

MNA and MNS signed MGRSA’s with Canada on the same day.
What does the MGRSA do?

The MGRSA provides for several key things:

1. **Immediate recognition of the inherent right of self-government**, and the authorization of the MNO to implement that inherent right on behalf of the Métis communities it represents;

2. **Recognizes Métis jurisdiction and law-making power in three core self-government areas** (citizenship, leadership selection, and internal operations); and

3. **A clear, step-by-step path for the transition of the MNO to a legally recognized Métis Government in Canadian law** including the passage of federal legislation which further codifies this process.
The overall purpose of this Agreement is to support and advance the inherent right of self-determination and self-government of the Métis Communities represented by the MNO as recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 in a manner that is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through a constructive, forward-looking, and reconciliation based arrangement between the Parties that is premised on rights recognition and implementation.” (Article 2.01)
Immediate Recognition

“Upon signing of this Agreement, Canada recognizes that:

(a) the MNO is mandated to represent the Métis Communities Represented by the MNO;

(b) the Métis Communities Represented by the MNO have an inherent right to self-government over its internal governance that is protected by sections 25 and 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982; and

(c) the MNO has been mandated by the Métis Communities Represented by the MNO to implement its inherent right to self-government that is protected by sections 25 and 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982” (Article 3.01)
MNO is already a Métis government in the eyes of its Citizens

“Notwithstanding the recognition provided for and the processes set out in this Agreement, the MNO maintains its position that it is already a Métis government that is mandated by the Métis Communities represented by the MNO based on the inherent right of self-government. Nothing in this Agreement will be interpreted, used, or relied upon to undermine the position held by the MNO on this issue.” (Article 3.03)
The Self-Government Agreement does not impact any other Métis rights and claims.

- The MGRSA does not limit, restrict, extinguish, or modify any Métis rights or claims whatsoever:

  “For greater certainty, nothing in this Agreement defines, creates, extinguishes, modifies, limits, restricts, or surrenders the inherent rights or jurisdictions of the Métis Communities represented by the MNO, including, but not limited to, the inherent right of self-government.” (Article 2.05)
Clear Step-by-Step Process

- The MGRSA sets out a mutually agreeable, clear, step-by-step path for the transition of the MNO to a legally recognized Métis Government in Canadian law.
The Process to Transition to a Métis Government: the Requirements (s. 5.01)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Step</th>
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<tr>
<td>The MNO will develop a Constitution in consultation with MNO citizens and communities. The Constitution and MGRSA must be ratified by Electors</td>
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<tr>
<td>The MNO develops certain key Métis Government Laws (citizenship, elections, and operations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The MNO and Canada negotiate and sign a Fiscal Financing Agreement (FFA) and an Intergovernmental Relations Agreement, and agree on a Transition Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>The MNO and Canada have agreed on a Self Government Implementation Date</td>
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<td>Canada has issued an order in council (which will enshrine the Self-Government Implementation Date in federal legislation)</td>
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Questions and Discussion
Part 2: Working Together

- Working Together: Implementing the MGRSAs with MNA and MNS
- Update on IFFA negotiations
Next Steps: MGRSA Negotiations

• MNO is working collaboratively with the MNA and MNS (who also each have MGRSAs) in a Multi-Party negotiations process with Canada to develop templates of some of the common steps/requirements

• These template agreements/plans will be customized to fit the needs and circumstances of the MNO and Métis self-government in Ontario

• This is similar to how the MNO reached the MGRSA negotiations, by developing a template version (with MNA and MNS) that was customized to meet MNO's distinct circumstance/needs
The Road to Self-Determination, Self-Government and Reconciliation

1. Internal Work
   - Internal Self-Government Readiness Work (Consultation with Citizens, Constitution, Core Set of Laws, Ratification by Citizens)

2. Negotiations with Canada
   - Bilateral Negotiations between Canada and Métis Governments based on Existing Framework Agreement and MGRSA
   - Trilateral Negotiations between MNO, Canada and Ontario based on Existing Framework Agreement and MGRSA

3. Multilateral Process
   - Multi-Party Negotiations between Canada and Métis Governments based Common Issues Identified in MGRSA Implementation

Renewed Nation-to-Nation, Government-to-Government Relationship

Three Democratic, Self-Determining Métis Governments with Stable Funding and Capacity that are Improving the Quality of Life of their Citizens, Advancing and Protecting Métis Rights and Recognized as Indigenous Governments in Canadian Law

Métis Governments Relying on Corporate Structures to Act as their Legal and Administrative Arms

Métis Nation of Alberta

Métis Nation-Saskatchewan

Métis Nation of Ontario

Outcome
1. Internal Work

Internal Self-Government Readiness
Work to be Undertaken by Métis Governments

Each Métis Government Develops their Own Internal Processes, Workplan and Structures to Achieve the Following Pillars for Self-Government

- Constitution
- Citizenship and Registry Law
- Engagement, Consultation and Ratification by Citizens
- Election Law
- Internal Structures, Operations, Procedures and Financial Management Law

Métis Nation of Alberta
Métis Nation-Saskatchewan
Métis Nation of Ontario
2. Negotiations with Canada

Bilateral Negotiations between Canada and Métis Governments based on Framework Agreements

MNA-Canada Negotiations

MNS-Canada Negotiations

MNO-Canada Negotiations

3. Multilateral Process

Multi-Party Negotiations between Canada and Métis Governments based on Common Issues

Parties to Table: Canada, MNA, MNS & MNO

Multi-Party MGRSA Common Issues Table

Fiscal Issues

Interim Fiscal Financing Agreements

Negotiating Fiscal Financing Agreements for Core Governance

Other Fiscal Issues

Co-Developed Template Agreements or Approaches

Intergovernmental Relations Agreements (MGRSA, Chapter 18)

Fiscal Template Agreements (MGRSA, Chapter 19)

Transition Plans (MGRSA, Chapter 21)

MGRSA Implementation Legislation

Addressing Outstanding Métis Claims

Federal Recognition Legislation (MGRSA, Chapter 4)

Policy Tool to Address Métis Claims to further MGRSA Implementation

Mandated Processes to Address Métis Land and Related Claims

Métis Access to Specific Claims Process
Update on Interim Fiscal Financing Agreement

• The MNO is negotiating an Interim Fiscal Financing Agreement (or IFFA) with Canada

• The IFFA provides interim funding for the MNO to undertake the work to transition to a Métis Government recognized in Canadian law, including to:

  • Consult with Métis citizens, communities and Regions on the MGRSA, developing the Métis Constitution and core laws;
  • Undertake enhanced citizenship registration and verification in preparation for ratification;
  • Develop government policies, hire and train staff, upgrade key infrastructure and technology; and
  • Provide enhanced French language services, among other activities.

18 Current Funding Reality
MNO today MGRSA Implementation Future Métis Government
Current Funding Reality IFFA FFA

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Next Steps: MNO Internal

• MNO is also, at the same time, putting in place processes to advance the MNO internal work on implementing the Métis Self Government Agreement and meeting the MGRSA requirements

• This includes:
  
  • Developing the Metis Government Constitution and core laws; and
  
  • Engaging with Metis citizens on the development of the Constitution, core laws, and MGRSA in preparation for a ratification vote by citizens
The Métis Government Constitution

• While all of the steps set out in the MGRSA are necessary, the development of a Métis Government Constitution and its ratification by Electors (Métis rights-holders) is a critical part of the process

• The Constitution will be the supreme law and founding document for the new Métis Government

• Many of the subject matters that will be addressed within the Constitution are listed in Chapter 6 of the MGRSA

• The MNO has committed to consult with citizens and communities, and to ensure that the Constitution includes Governance Structures at the local and regional levels

• It is for MNO citizens and communities to determine, together, what their new Métis Government will look like
Ratification of the Métis Government Constitution and the Self-Government Agreement

• The Métis Government Constitution must be ratified by Electors (Métis rights-holders). The Self-Government Agreement will be ratified at the same time.

• The MNO has also committed to ensuring that the informed consent of the regional rights-bearing Métis communities it represents is obtained.

• This means that a ratification process must be designed with thresholds that are specific to these regional communities – the Constitution will not be ratified through a simple majority in a province-wide vote.

• The MNO will have to determine the details of this ratification process, thresholds, etc., through consultation with its citizens and communities.

• This means if the citizens and communities are not on board with the transition to a Métis Government, it will not happen. The citizens and communities have the final say, even though the MNO has signed the Self-Government Agreement.
Questions and Discussion
Part 3: Implementing the MNO MGRSA

• MNO draft Terms of Reference for Negotiation Process

• Regional Implementation Agreements and Workplans
How is MNO going to do it all?

• The Framework Agreement negotiations
• The MGRSA implementation
• Working with MNA and MN-S on common issues
• Advancing Métis Claims and Research
Implementing the MNO MGRSA

• MNO is working to establish a clear roadmap for this work, including implementing the MGRSA to:
  • build core governance capacity in MNO Regions and communities;
  • consult with Métis Citizens and communities about the Constitution development and core laws; and
  • Educate citizens about the MGRSA and the processes and commitments in it
• MNO’s vision for implementing is set out in:
  1) Terms of Reference for Negotiation Process (draft)
  2) Regional Implementation Agreements & Workplans
Implementing the MNO MGRSA

• MNO Terms of Reference for Negotiation Process

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What does the draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation Process (TOR) do?

• The Purpose of the TOR is “to set out an accountable and efficient process to implement the MGRSA and advance the Framework Agreement, as well as advance claims-related negotiating including the Northwestern Ontario Métis Community Agreement negotiations.”

• The TOR is like the roadmap – it sets out the roles, responsibilities, and processes for how the MNO is organizing and advancing all the work flowing from the MGRSA implementation and the Framework Agreements.

• It provides clarity on:
  • The relationship between the MGRSA and Framework Agreement negotiations and implementation work;
  • The roles, responsibilities and reporting relationships of the MNO staff and elected leadership in advancing the MGRSA and Framework Agreement negotiations and implementation; and
  • Outlines accountable processes and structures to effectively—and efficiently—implement the MGRSA internal MNO work while, at the same time, continuing Framework Agreement and other negotiations.
What does the draft TOR do? (cont.)

• The TOR is meant to be implemented consistently with MNO’s current governance structures, including decision-making process and bodies such as PCMNO and the MNO AGA.

• The TOR **does not** change the commitments in the MNO Framework Agreement, NWOMC Agreement, or the MNO MGRSA.
TOR Organization

- The TOR is organized in 3 parts:
  
  A. Framework Agreement Negotiations, MGRSA Implementation and working with MNO Communities on land and claims issues
  
  B. Multi-Party MGRSA Implementation (with MNA, MNS, and Canada) on common issues
  
  C. Internal MNO work with citizens and communities
Part A) MNO-Specific Negotiations

- Part A of the TOR confirms that MNO has established a Negotiations Team that is responsible for:
  - Advancing MNO’s negotiations under the Framework Agreement and the implementation of the MGRSA;
  - Overseeing and providing direction to the MNO representatives at the Multi-Party Common Issues Table (with Canada, MNA, and MNS);
  - Providing feedback on draft agreements, policies, legislation or other documents (from the Common Issues Table or Sub-Tables); and
  - Bringing draft agreements, policies, legislation, or other documents back to PCMNO for approval (section 5.4)

- The TOR confirms that, consistent with MNO’s current governance processes, PCMNO is to be briefed and kept updated on meetings and that the Negotiations Team is accountable to PCMNO (section 5.8)

- The Negotiations Team is to seek PCMNO’s direction and approval on an ongoing basis, and all decisions about any agreements, policies, legislation etc. will be made by PCMNO (section 5.10)
Part A) MNO-Specific Negotiations

- Part A of the TOR also addresses the other negotiations the MNO has ongoing, including:
  - Recognizing the importance of continuing to advance negotiations under the Framework Agreement and working to improve the quality of life and wellbeing of Métis citizens (section 6)
  - Working to implementing the MGRSA (e.g. negotiating a Fiscal Financing Agreement, Intergovernmental Relations Agreement, and Transition Plan) (section 7)
- The TOR provides that MNO can establish “Sub-Tables” to advance negotiations and address specific priority issues (such as those identified in the Framework Agreement) and appoint “Negotiations Leads” that are responsible for these specific subject areas (section 6 and 7)
- For the MGRSA implementation work, the TOR outlines that MNO will initially appoint:
  - A Fiscal Lead;
  - An Intergovernmental Relations Lead; and
  - A Transition Planning Lead (other Leads can be identified, as needed)
Part A) MNO-Specific Negotiations

• Each Negotiations Lead has defined responsibilities in the TOR, including:
  • Attending meetings;
  • Reviewing documents;
  • Reviewing briefing materials prepared by technical and support staff;
  • Providing updates, advice and recommendations to the MNO Negotiations Team; and
  • Providing updates to PCMNO on process, among other things (section 7.3)

• The TOR also recognizes that the Negotiations Leads will require technical support and outlines what the responsibilities **Technical Support** staff have (section 7.4)
Part A) MNO-Specific Negotiations

- Section 8 of the TOR recognizes that MNO is committed to facilitating the advancement of negotiations related to other Métis claims related to lands or other federal Crown duties.

- The TOR outlines that MNO intends to establish a Historic Research Working Group that will work with the Métis Communities Represented by the MNO to manage and oversee research related to these claims (section 8.3).

- Importantly, the TOR confirms that “any processes, discussions, or negotiations that engage a claim... that is held by a Métis Community Represented by the MNO includes representation from that Community, and that any arrangement or agreement that impacts such a claim will require the approval of the relevant Community.” (section 8.4)

- The TOR also recognizes that MNO is committed to supporting the advancement of the negotiations under the Northwestern Ontario Métis Community Agreement (section 8.5) and outlines specific roles and responsibilities for a Negotiations Lead (to be appointed by the Northwestern Ontario Métis Community) related to these negotiations (section 8.6 and 8.7).
MNO Negotiations

Legend
- Directing
- Briefing

Métis Communities Represented by MNO

Land and Other Outstanding Federal Obligations (Claims)
- NWOMC Agreement Negotiations
- Other claims of Métis Communities represented by the MNO

Framework Agreement (MNO/CA/ON)
- Priority Area Sub-Table
- Other Priority Area Sub-Table

MGRSA (MNO/CA)
- Fiscal (IFFA, FFA)
- Intergovernmental Relations (IRA)
- Transition Plan

AGA
PCMNO
MNO Negotiations Team
MNO-Specific Negotiations Table
Part B) Multi-Party Negotiations

- Part B of the TOR outlines how MNO has agreed to establish the **Multi-Party Common Issues Table** with Canada and the MNA and MNS.

- The Multi-Party MGRSA Common Issues Table is responsible for advancing:
  - the development of template agreements (e.g. IFFA, Fiscal Financing Agreement, Intergovernmental Relations Agreement, and Transition Plan);
  - the development of the draft Federal Recognition Legislation; and
  - a draft Métis claims policy related to the negotiation of Métis claims (section 9.3).

- The TOR sets out how, in order to facilitate an effective and efficient process, the MNO will appoint an “**MGRSA Technical Lead**” and will be represented by a smaller group of technical and legal experts at the Common Issues Table (section 9.4).

- Similar to the other Leads, the TOR contemplates that the Technical Lead may be supported by MNO technical or support staff (section 9.8).
Part B) Multi-Party Negotiations

- An **MGRSA Technical Lead** will be responsible for, among other things:
  - attending all Common Issues Table meetings;
  - Briefing the MNO Negotiations Team and MNO Senior Officials Table
  - Communicating the MNO Negotiation Team’s comments, directions, and feedback to the Common Issues Table;
  - Providing information and technical support for the MNO’s effective participation in the Common Issues Table; and
  - Advising and providing recommendations to the MNO Negotiations Team about draft documents and next steps (section 9.7)

- The MGRSA Technical Lead is responsible and accountable to the MNO Negotiation Team (which is, in turn, accountable to PCMNO) and will seek the Negotiation Team’s feedback and direction on the development of all template agreements, policies, legislation or other documents (section 9.9 and 9.10)
MGRSA Common-Issues Table
Part C) MNO Internal MGRSA Implementation

- Part C of the TOR recognizes the need for a dedicated team, within the MNO, who are responsible for advancing the internal MGRSA implementation work.

- It outlines how the MNO will establish the “MNO Senior Officials Table” that is responsible for the overall management of the MNO’s self-government preparedness and internal implementation of the MGRSA (e.g. consultation with Métis citizens and communities on the development of the Métis Constitution and core laws, etc.)

- The MNO Senior Officials Table is responsible for:
  - Regional implementation (RIAs, Workplans, Fiscal Transfer Plans and related implementation work);
  - Communications (developing an MNO-wide communications strategy on self-government);
  - Consultation with citizens (overseeing the development of a consultation plan on the MNO Self-Government and Constitution development, gathering feedback, etc.);
  - Métis Government Laws and Constitution (establishing and overseeing a working group to inform the development of Métis Government laws and Constitution); and
  - Fiscal and Governance Issues (e.g. managing the corporate transition planning and fiscal issues).
Part C) MNO Internal MGRSA Implementation

- The TOR outlines that the Senior Officials’ Table can establish Working Groups, to research and report back to the Senior Officials’ Table on specific issues (e.g. Métis Government Laws and Constitution, Historic Research, etc.) (section 10.5)

- The Senior Officials Table is composed of:
  - MNO CSO;
  - MNO COO;
  - Regional Implementation Lead;
  - Communications Lead;
  - Consultations Lead;
  - Métis Government Laws and Constitution Lead;
  - Fiscal and Governance Issues Lead; and
  - MGRSA Technical Negotiations Lead

- The MNO President is an ex-officio member, and the TOR recognizes that support staff, legal, as well as other technical support may be required (section 10.7-10.10)
Part C) MNO Internal MGRSA Implementation

- The Senior Officials’ Table will have a Chair and Co-Chair who are responsible for:
  - Setting meeting dates and providing agendas and background materials in advance of the meeting;
  - Ensuring that meeting notes are taken and shared with the identified distribution list;
  - Ensuring that briefing notes are prepared for each PCMNO meeting and that copies of any relevant draft documents are provided with the briefing notes; and
  - Briefing PCMNO at PCMNO meetings on the work of the Senior Officials’ Table (section 10.11)

- The MNO Senior Officials’ Table is responsible and accountable to PCMNO and is to obtain PCMNO’s approval of any draft agreements and other documents or plans.

- Any decisions that could affect the rights of MNO or the Métis Communities Represented by the MNO require PCMNO’s direction and approval, or approval through the Constitution or ratification process (section 10.14-10.16)
MNO Senior Officials Table
Role of Legal Counsel

• The TOR also outlines the role of legal counsel and that MNO legal counsel “will support the work contemplated under this TOR” (section 11).

• This includes by:
  • Attending all MGRSA Multi-Party meetings, MGRSA negotiations, Framework Agreement negotiations, and NWOMC Agreement negotiations;
  • Reviewing briefing notes drafted by MNO staff, where requested;
  • Supporting MNO Senior Officials’ Table, MNO Negotiating Team, and MNO MGRSA Technical Lead to advance and fulfill their responsibilities in the TOR, MGRSA, or Framework Agreement, as required;
  • Providing legal briefings, opinions, and advice to PCMNO, MNO Senior Officials’ Table, MNO Negotiating Team, as required; and
  • Providing other support to the MNO Senior Officials’ Table or MNO Negotiating Team, as requested.
General Provisions

- The TOR does not create any legal obligations (section 12.1)
- The TOR does not alter the MGRSA, MOU, Framework Agreement, NWOMC Agreement, or any other agreements between the MNO and Canada or Ontario (section 12.2)
- The TOR does not limit the MNO or any Métis communities from engaging in reconciliation-related processes or discussions (section 12.4)
- The TOR is not confidential and MNO may develop communication tools about the TOR (section 12.5)
- The TOR will be implemented in a manner that support the Métis inherent rights of self-government (section 12.6)
- The TOR will be reviewed one year after it is approved to identify if revisions are needed and account for lessons learned (section 12.8)
Implementing the MNO MGRSA

• Regional Implementation Agreements and Workplans
What are Regional Implementation Agreements (RIA’s)?

• Regional Implementation Agreements are a way for the MNO to implement the MGRSA commitments, including to:
  • Consult with the Métis Citizens and Métis communities represented by the MNO on the MNO Constitution development and core laws;
  • Discuss the relationship and responsibilities between the Provincial, Regional, and Local levels (e.g. community councils) of the future Métis Government;
  • Provide funding to support building self-government capacity in the Regions

• Similar to the Regional Consultation Protocols, key consistent principles are included that align with the Self-Government Agreement (e.g. consulting with Métis citizens), while providing flexibility for customization to the unique needs and concerns of each Region.
What do the Regional Implementation Agreements do?

- The Regional Implementation Agreements:
  - Protect the unique rights, claims, and interests of the distinct rights-bearing Métis communities represented by the MNO;
  - Strengthen the current regional and community council governance structures throughout the MNO;
  - Apply the general commitments found in the MGRSA to each specific MNO Region; and
  - Provide a process to develop a workplan for the implementation of each specific Regional Implementation Agreement, along with funding for each Region to complete the work in the workplan.

- RIA’s do not affect, give up, limit, surrender, or define Métis rights in any way, nor do they limit or predetermine what the future MNO Métis Government might look like.
In a nutshell...

- Regional Implementation Agreements support Métis Citizens and MNO Regions having their voices heard in key decisions about shaping the future Métis Government
RIA Workplans

- RIA Workplans set out the specific activities that each Region and MNO agree to undertake as part implementing the MGRSA and RIA.

- The RIA’s Workplans:
  - Create an Implementation Committee, to help oversee and advance the activities;
  - Provide a process for discussing the consultation plan for developing the Métis Government Constitution and core laws (including any Region specific supplemental consultation processes);
  - Outlines two options to incrementally build core governance capacity within the MNO Region by either:
    1. Setting up a temporary Regional Corporation using the MNO Act (MNO Region would be able to receive funding directly, employ staff, implement enhanced agreed-to core governance activities)
    2. Continuing to work with MNO Secretariat to strengthen core governance in the MNO Region (MNO would administer funding and assist, as required, in agreed-to core governance initiatives)
Regional Corporations using MNO Act

• One option that MNO Regions can consider as part of implementing the MGRSA commitments is to incorporate using the MNO Act as a Regional Corporation

• Steps for moving forward and creating Regional Corporations using the MNO Act include:

1. Regional Implementation Agreement (RIA) is signed
2. RIA Workplan and funding/capacity support agreed upon
3. Regional Corporation Bylaws are developed
4. Regional Corporation and MNO develop and sign a Regional Government Agreement (setting out roles and responsibilities of the Regional Corporation and how it will work with the MNO, similar to the Charter Agreements on Consultation)
5. Letters patent filed and the Ontario Minister responsible for the MNO Act is notified (the Minister must add the Regional Corporation to a regulation under the MNO Act)
6. MNO can then transfer funds to the Regional Corporation, that can hold assets, employ staff, etc.
How does my Region decide if a Regional Corporation is how we want to move forward?

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<th>Regional Corporations would...</th>
<th>Regional Corporations would NOT...</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ allow the Regional Corporation to receive funds and hold assets, employ staff, etc.</td>
<td>✗ NOT be a vehicle for economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Allow the Regional Corporation to still be connected to the MNO Secretariat but take on additional governance responsibilities</td>
<td>✗ NOT exist outside of the <em>MNO Act</em> structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Facilitate the Region building core self-governance capacity</td>
<td>✗ NOT (at least initially) be used to develop program or services outside of the core MGRSA commitments (e.g. NOT about programs for health, education, etc.)</td>
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<td>✓ Be a transitional measure</td>
<td>✗ NOT be a long-term or permanent option</td>
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<td>✓ Increase the Regions ability to implement MNO MGRSA commitments in a way that works for them through enhancements and increased customization</td>
<td>✗ NOT be a way for Regions to develop independent policies or programs</td>
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What if my Region doesn’t want to become a Regional Corporation?

- MNO will still work to implement its commitments in the MGRSA, including consulting on the Métis Constitution development, etc. even if a Region does not want to establish a Regional Corporation under the MNO Act.
MNO MGRSA Implementation Overview

MNO MGRSA (June 27, 2019)

Sign Regional Implementation Agreement (RIA)

Finalize and Sign RIA Workplan

MNO and Region appoint Regional Implementation Committee members

MNO and Region discuss process for receiving initial funding & capacity

MNO and Region Implement RIA Workplan:

| Regional Manager/Capacity Support | Regional Corporation (If Region wants) | Consultation Plan | Initial Core Gov Activities |

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What happens next?

• MNO and each of the Regions who wish to do so negotiate Regional Implementation Agreements and begin to develop individual workplans, including funding/capacity for designing process for community education and consultation on the Self-Government Agreement and the Métis Government Constitution
• MNO develops Métis Government Laws on citizenship, leadership selection, and internal operations, taking into account the consultations
• MNO and Canada continue to negotiate required agreements (Fiscal Financing Agreement, Intergovernmental Relations Agreement, and Transition Plan)
• Canada develops Federal Implementation Legislation with MNO
• When MNO is ready, ratification vote on the Constitution and Self-Government will be held. If successful, MNO will become the “Métis Government” on a agree-upon date.
Questions and Discussion