

Definitions of Sovereignty

The term “sovereignty” has been used in many different ways in Canada. The author suggests it be understood as “the right of self-government...which Aboriginal people neither surrendered nor lost by way of conquest.” He suggests this can be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution.

Justice Harry S. Laforme - Canadian Bar
Association Symposium, “Bridging the Constitutional Gap”, April
1991, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“As distinct and independent Nations, we possess inherent rights to self-determination. These inherent rights were not endowed by any other state or Nation, but are passed on through birthright, are collective, and flow from the connection to the Creator and our lands. They cannot be taken away. Self-determination means we freely and independently determine and exercise our own political, legal, economic, social and cultural systems without external interference. In other words, we have jurisdiction over all aspects of our livelihood.”

Chiefs of Ontario, representing the Anishinaabek, Mushkegowuk, Onkwehonwe, and Lenape Peoples

The Royal Proclamation of 1763

After the Seven Year War, Britain was now the primary European power throughout much North America and controlled all of the valuable commercial fur trade. While the British may have been the dominant European power in North America, they did not fully control the continent. The British realised that the success of Britain's American colonies depended upon stable and peaceful relations with First Nations people.

In 1763, a Royal Proclamation was issued to announce how the colonies would be administered and established of a firm western boundary for the colonies. By establishing this boundary, all the lands to the west became the "Indian Territories" where there could be no settlement or trade without the permission of the Indian Department and strictly control by the British Military.

The Proclamation also established very strict protocols for all dealings with First Nations people. The Indian Department was to be the primary point of contact between First Nations people and the colonies. Furthermore, only the Crown could purchase land from First Nations people by officially sanctioned representatives meeting with the interested First Nations people in a public meeting. The Royal Proclamation became the first public recognition of First Nations rights to lands and title.

References to Aboriginal Rights in the Constitution Act, 1982

PART I

SECTION 25 OF THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS:

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including

(a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and

(b) any rights or freedoms that may be acquired by the aboriginal peoples of Canada by way of land claims settlement.

PART II

RIGHTS OF THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES OF CANADA

35.(1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.

(2) In this Act, "aboriginal peoples of Canada" includes the Indian, Inuit, and Metis peoples of Canada.

(3) For greater certainty, in subsection (1) "treaty rights" includes rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the aboriginal and treaty rights referred to in subsection (1) are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

35.1 The government of Canada and the provincial governments are committed to the principal that, before any amendment is made to Class 24

Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements (CLCAs)

2013 marks the 40th anniversary of the Supreme Court of Canada's (SCC) landmark Aboriginal title case: *Calder v. Attorney-General of British Columbia*. The *Calder* case upheld the tenets of the Royal Proclamation of 1763: that Aboriginal title could only be surrendered to the Crown through explicit treaty or statute. An immediate impact of the *Calder* decision was the establishment of a comprehensive land claims processes to settle the outstanding claims of Aboriginal peoples in areas of Canada where their Aboriginal rights and title have not been addressed by treaty or through other legal means.

Source: Dr. Siomonn Pulla, Senior Research Associate, Centre for the North and Stefan Fournier, Research Associate, Centre for the North

Comprehensive Land Claims – Modern Treaties

The first of these modern-day treaties was the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, signed in 1975. To date, the federal government has settled 15 comprehensive claims with Aboriginal people in Canada.

Specific Claims

Specific claims deal with past grievances of First Nations related to Canada's obligations under historic treaties or the way it managed First Nations' funds or other assets. To honour its obligations, Canada negotiates settlements with the First Nation and (where applicable) provincial and/or territorial governments.

(Source – Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada)

Different Indigenous Nations & Interests across Canada

It is important to note that when it comes to Comprehensive Claims Policy Reform there are differing interests among Indigenous Nations across Canada.

In general terms, the following groupings are evident (although there is some overlap within each):

1) **Indigenous Nations Not Negotiating**: This grouping includes nations with Aboriginal Title who have never entered into any treaty agreements with the Crown and lie outside of treaty areas. It also includes some of those nations who fall into the categories of **Pre-Confederation Treaties** and **Non-Parties to Treaty** (described below.) They are not engaged in any substantive dialogue with other governments to address matters related to title and interests in land (other than the courts) and therefore have no forum in which to consider the implications of the *Delgamuukw*** ruling on their circumstances.

2) **Actively Negotiating Nations**: This grouping includes those Nations who are currently negotiating under the prevailing federal Comprehensive Claims policy, in B.C., the Yukon, NWT, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and PEI. These nations share a common experience in that they have accepted to negotiate under the prevailing policy and are actively engaged in discussions with federal and provincial governments related to extinguishment (modification) of Aboriginal Title among other federal/provincial negotiation objectives/mandates.

3) **Pre-Confederation Treaties**: There are numerous Pre-Confederation Treaties which dealt with military, economic or political issues, but which did not surrender land. This is particularly true in central & southern Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic. Title in these territories remains unceded. However, there are now active Comprehensive Claims

negotiation tables for the Mikmaq and Maliseet Nations in Nova Scotia, PEI, New Brunswick and Quebec making them part of the **Actively Negotiating Nations** category.

4) **Non-Parties to Treaty**: There are a number of individual First Nations in the area between Ontario and B.C. whose territory lies within the purported boundaries of a 'land cession' treaty, but who did not participate in the treaty and therefore retain Aboriginal Title. For instance, the Cree of Lubicon Lake, Alberta (Treaty #8); the Dakota of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; the Ojibway communities of Pic River, Pic Mobert, Long Lac #58, Pays Plat and Sand Point (Robinson Superior Treaty, Ontario) and Wikiemikong Unceded Reserve.

There are no doubt other communities in this situation as well. In some cases, these First Nations have submitted claims of Aboriginal Title which were rejected. There are also some cases where the geographical scope of the Treaties did not address all matters related to Aboriginal Title such as the beds of lakes and rivers.

5) **Modern Day Land Claims Agreement Coalition**: These are nations who have signed agreements since 1973, when the policy on Comprehensive Land Claims was introduced. They are linked together by similarities in the terms and structure of their agreements, and in the various extinguishment (modification) clauses contained in them. They are also actively engaged with governments on matters related to implementation and non-implementation of their Modern Treaties.

Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements affect more than 40 percent of Canada's lands, waters and resources. Coalition membership includes the following modern treaty governments and organizations in Canada.



Public Service Alliance of Canada
Alliance de la Fonction publique du Canada

Understanding Sovereignty

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- Council of Yukon First Nations (representing 9 land claim organizations in the Yukon)
- Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)
- Gwich'in Tribal Council
- Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
- Kwanlin Dun First Nation
- Maa-nulth First Nations
- Makivik Corporation
- Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
- Nisga'a Nation
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- Nunatsiavut Government
- Sahtu Secretariat Inc.
- Tlicho Government
- Tsawwassen First Nation
- Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation

6) **Numbered Treaties:** Although there are clear differences between each of the numbered treaties, there are significant similarities (for example: effect of oral history, spirit & intent versus extinguishment clauses, Aboriginal rights north of 60, etc.) As well, in many numbered treaty areas, there are existing processes intended to address treaty issues (such as the Saskatchewan Treaty Commissioner's office) which legitimately would appear to include matters such as the implications of *Delgamuukw***.

** The *Delgamuukw* case is widely seen as a turning point for negotiations. In 1997, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in the *Delgamuukw* case that aboriginal title is a right to the land itself - not just the right to hunt, fish and gather. Crown title refers to the provincial or the federal government's interest in land. Almost all Crown land in BC is held by the province.

Delgamuukw confirmed that aboriginal title was never extinguished in BC and therefore still exists; it is a burden on Crown title and, when dealing



Understanding Sovereignty

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with Crown land, the government must consult with and may have to accommodate First Nations whose rights are affected.

(This material was prepared with the assistance of Russ Diabo, Kahnawake Mohawk, Policy Analyst and Editor and Publisher of the First Nations Strategic Bulletin.)

Federal Assessment of Negotiation Tables Take It or Leave It Offers

The federal government is currently assessing 183 Bands/Non-Status-Métis Groups negotiating Comprehensive Claims from the **Actively Negotiating Nations**. They are looking to see which tables will reach Final Agreements based upon the following core negotiation objectives, which in part are:

- Accept the extinguishment (modification) of Aboriginal Title;
- Accept the legal release of Crown liability for past violations of Aboriginal Title and Rights;
- Accept elimination of Indian Reserves by accepting lands in fee simple;
- Accept removing on-reserve tax exemptions;
- Respect existing Third Party Interests (and therefore alienation of Aboriginal Title territory without compensation);
- Accept (to be assimilated into) existing federal and provincial orders of government;
- Accept the application of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms over governance and institutions in all matters;
- Accept funding on a formula basis being linked to own-source revenue

Negotiation Tables

* These tables are categorized as comprehensive land claim negotiations because they have the dual focus of bringing clarity to Aboriginal rights and implementing the historic Peace and Friendship Treaties of 1760–1761. The negotiated agreements will honour historic treaty rights. For more information on these tables, please visit the [negotiations table update](#).

Aboriginal Group	Participating Aboriginal Communities	Population	Date claim was accepted	Type of Process	Current Stage of Negotiations	Provincial / Territorial Participation
Prince Edward Island						
1	Mi'kmaq of Prince Edward Island*	Lennox Island, Abegweit	1,100	2003	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Exploratory Discussions No
Nova Scotia						
2	Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia*	Acadia, Annapolis Valley, Bear River, Potlotek First Nation, Eskasoni, Glooscap First Nation, Indian Brook I.R. No. 14, Membertou, Millbrook, Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation, Pictou Landing, Wagmatcook, Waycobah First Nation	15,000	2000	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle Yes
Newfoundland and Labrador						
3	Labrador Innu Nation Claim	Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation, Mashuau Innu First Nation	2,400	1987	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement Yes
4	Miawpukek First Nation of Conne River		2,800	2004	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle Yes
New Brunswick						
5	Mi'kmaq & Maliseet of	Buctouche, Burnt Church No. 14, Eel	14,000	2000	Comprehensive	Framework Yes



	New Brunswick*	Ground, Eel River Bar First Nation , Elsipogtog First Nation, Fort Folly, Indian Island, Kingsclear, Madawaska Maliseet First Nation, Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation, Oromocto, Pabineau, Tobique, Woodstock			Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement	
Quebec							
6	Atikamekw Nation Council	Les Atikamekw de Manawan, Obedjiwan Indian Reserve No. 28, Wemotaci	6,321	1979	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in- Principle	Yes
7	Maliseet of Viger First Nation*		800	2003	Comprehensive Land Claim with Self-Government	Exploratory Discussions	No
8	Mi'gmaq of Quebec*	Micmacs of Gesgapegiag, Listuguj, La Nation Micmac de Gespeg	5,100	2003	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in- Principle	Yes
9	Cree Nation Governance	Cree Nation of Chisasibi, Eastmain, Cree Nation of Mistissini, Cree Nation of Nemaska, Oujé-Bougoumou, The Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation, Waswanipi, Cree Nation of Wemindji, Première Nation de Whapmagoostui, Cree of Eeyou Istchee	16,000	2008	Governance Agreement	Agreement-in- Principle	Yes
10	Quebec Innu - Regroupement Petapan Inc.	Montagnais du Lac St-Jean, Innue Essipit, Montagnais de Natashquan	6,234	1979	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
11	La Nation Micmac de Gespeg		700	1999	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in- Principle	Yes
Ontario							



HANDOUT # 5

12	Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians) - Governance	Aamjiwnaang, Alderville, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, Atikameksheng Anishnawbek, Beausoleil, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, Chippewas of Georgina Island, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, Curve Lake, Dokis, Fort William, Henvey Inlet First Nation, Long Lake No.58 First Nation, Magnetewan, M'Chigeeng First Nation, Michipicoten, Mississauga, Mississauga's of Scugog Island First Nation, Moose Deer Point, Munsee-Delaware Nation, Nipissing First Nation, Garden River First Nation, Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Pays Plat, Pic Mobert, Red Rock, Sagamok Anishnawbek, Serpent River, Sheguiandah, Sheshegwaning, Thessalon, Wahnapiatae, Wasauksing First Nation, Whitefish River, Wikwemikong Unceded Reserve, Zhiibaahaasing First Nation	52,000	1997	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	No
13	Anishinabek Nation (Union of Ontario Indians) - Education	Aamjiwnaang, Alderville, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, Atikameksheng Anishnawbek, Beausoleil, Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek, Chippewas of Georgina Island, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, Curve Lake, Dokis, Fort William, Henvey Inlet First Nation, Long Lake No.58 First Nation, Magnetewan, M'Chigeeng First Nation, Michipicoten, Mississauga,	52,000	1993	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	No



		Mississauga's of Scugog Island First Nation, Moose Deer Point, Munsee-Delaware Nation, Nipissing First Nation, Garden River First Nation, Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Pays Plat, Pic Mobert, Red Rock, Sagamok Anishnawbek, Serpent River, Sheguiandah, Sheshegwaning, Thessalon, Wahnapiatae, Wasauksing First Nation, Whitefish River, Wikwemikong Unceded Reserve, Zhiibaahaasing First Nation					
14	Fort Frances Chiefs Secretariat	Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing, Couchiching First Nation, Lac La Croix, Naicatchewenin, Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation, Rainy River First Nations, Seine River First Nation, Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	5,800	1995	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	No
15	Algonquins of Ontario	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan, Mattawa, Snimikobi, Bancroft, Bonnechere, Golden Lake, North Bay, Ottawa, Shabat Obaadjiwan, Whitney	7,000	1992	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
16	Mohawks of Akwesasne		9,800	1999	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	No
17	Nishnawbe Aski Nation	Albany, Aroland, Attawapiskat, Bearskin Lake, Beaver House, Brunswick House, Cat Lake, Chapleau Cree First Nation, Chapleau Ojibway, Constance Lake, Deer Lake, Eabametoong First Nation, Flying Post, Fort Severn, Ginoogaming First Nation, Hornepayne, Kasabonika Lake, Kee-Way-Win, Kingfisher, Martin Falls, Matachewan, Mattagami, McDowell Lake, Mishkeegogamang, Missanabie Cree,	50,000	1999	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	No



		Mocreebec, Moose Cree First Nation, Muskrat Dam Lake, Neskantaga First Nation, Nibinamik First Nation, North Caribou Lake, North Spirit Lake, Pikangikum, Poplar Hill, Sachigo Lake, Sandy Lake, Slate Falls Nation, Taykwa Tagamou Nation, Wahgoshig, Wapekeka, Wawakapewin, Webequie, Weenusk, Whitewater, Wunnumin, Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug, Kashechewan, Long Lake No.58 First Nation					
Manitoba							
18	Sioux Valley Dakota Nation		2,300	1991	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	Yes
19	Inuit Transboundary Negotiations in Northern Manitoba		4,500	2010	Transboundary into northern Manitoba	Final Agreement	Yes
20	Manitoba Denesuline Negotiations North of 60°	Northlands, Sayisi Dene First Nation	4,500	1999	Transboundary into NU & NWT	Final Agreement	Yes
Saskatchewan							
21	Meadow Lake	Birch Narrows First Nation, Buffalo River Dene Nation, Canoe Lake Cree Nation, Clearwater River Dene, English River First Nation, Flying Dust First Nation, Big Island Lake Cree Nation, Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation, Waterhen Lake	12,450	1991	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	Yes
22	Athabasca Denesuline Negotiations North of 60°	Black Lake, Fond du Lac, Hatchet Lake	4,500	2000	Transboundary negotiations into NU & NWT	Final Agreement	Yes

23	Whitecap Dakota First Nation		500	2010	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	No
Alberta							
24	Blood Tribe		10,000	1996	Self-Government Agreement	Failed final agreement ratification vote	Yes
British Columbia							
25	Allied tribes of Lax Kw'alaams		3,447	2007	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Framework Agreement	Yes
26	Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council	Burns Lake, Nak'azdli, Nadleh Whuten, Saik'uz First Nation, Stelat'en First Nation, Takla Lake First Nation, Tl'azt'en Nation	6,249	1997	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
27	Cheslatta Carrier Nation		337	1997	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Framework Agreement	Yes
28	Da'naxda'xw First Nation		198	1998	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
29	Ditidaht/Pacheedaht		1,021	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
30	Esk'etemc First Nation		841	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes

					Agreement with Self-Government		
31	Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs		789	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
32	Gitxsan Treaty Society	Gitanmaax, Gitsegukla, Gitwangak, Kispiox, Glen Vowell	6,378	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
33	Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw		906	1998	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
34	Council of the Haida	Old Massett Village Council, Skidegate	4,368	2009	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
35	Haisla Nation		1,716	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
36	Heiltsuk		2,308	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
37	Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group	Cowichan, Lake Cowichan First Nation, Stz'uminus First Nation, Penelakut Tribe, Lyackson, Halalt	6,959	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
38	Hupacasath First Nation		272	2006	Comprehensive	Agreement-in-	Yes

					Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Principle	
39	In-SHUCK-ch	Samahquam, Skatin Nations	873	2002	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
40	Kaska Dena Council	Dease River, Kwadacha, and Daylu Dena Council	643	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
41	Katzie		505	1999	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
42	Kitasoo/Xaisxais First Nation		513	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
43	Kitselas		574	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
44	Kitsumkalum		694	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
45	Klahoose First Nation		336	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes

46	K'ómoks First Nation		280	2007	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
47	Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Treaty Council	Lower Kootenay, St. Mary's, ?Akisq'nuk First Nation, Tobacco Plains	1,249	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
48	Laich-kwil-tach Treaty Society	Cape Mudge, Campbell River, Kwiakah	1,800	1997	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
49	Lake Babine Nation		2,356	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
50	Lheidli T'enneh		349	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
51	McLeod Lake		496	2004	Self-Government Agreement	Framework Agreement	Yes
52	Metlakatla		845	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
53	Musqueam Indian Band		1,291	1994	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
54	Musqueam Indian Band		1,291	2005	Self-Government	Framework	Yes



HANDOUT # 5

					Agreement	Agreement	
55	Namgis First Nation		1,734	1998	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
56	Nazko First Nation		634	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
57	Northern Secwepemc te Qelmuw	Canim Lake, Soda Creek, Stswecem'c Xgat'tem First Nation, Williams Lake	2,403	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
58	Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council	Ahousat, Ehattesaht, Hesquiaht, Mowachaht/Muchalaht, nuchatlaht, Tseshaht	4,921	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
59	Quatsino		482	1998	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
60	Sechelt		1,296	1994	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
61	Sliammon		1,002	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
62	Squamish		3,921	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement	Framework Agreement	Yes



						Agreement with Self-Government		
63	Snuneymuxw First Nation			1,650	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
64	Sto:lo Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association	Tzeachten, Leq'a:mel, Yakweakwioose, Popkum, Skawahlook First Nation	Skowkale, Aitchelitz,	1,278	1997	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
65	Taku River Tlingit			388	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
66	Te'mexw Treaty Association	Beecher Bay, Malahat First Nation, Nanoose First Nation, Songhees First Nation, T'Sou-ke First Nation		1,450	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
67	Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations			1,015	2008	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
68	Tlatlasikwala			64	1998	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
69	Tlowitsis Tribe			390	2005	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
70	Tsay Keh Dene			436	1995	Comprehensive	Agreement-in-	Yes

					Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Principle	
71	Tsleil-Waututh Nation		506	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
72	Westbank First Nation		746	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
73	Wet'suwet'en First Nation		2,669	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
74	Oweekeno/Wuikinuxv Nation		281	1996	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
75	Xwémalhkwu		463	1997	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
76	Yale First Nation		157	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes
77	Yekooche		216	1995	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Final Agreement	Yes

Northwest Territories							
78	Acho Dene Koe		623	1976	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
79	Akaiicho Treaty 8 Dene	Deninu K'ue First Nation, Detah, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Ndilo	1,500	1976	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
80	Colville Lake		137	2010	Self-Government Agreement	Framework Agreement	Yes
81	Dehcho First Nations	Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council, Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation, K'atlodeeche First Nation, Liidlii Kue First Nation, Nahanni Butte, Pehdzeh Ki First Nation, Samba K'e (Trout Lake) Dene, West Point First Nation, Jean Marie River First Nation, Fort Liard Métis Nation, Fort Providence Métis Nation, Fort Simpson Métis Nation	3,767	1976	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
82	Deline - Sahtu Dene and Metis		650	1996	Self-Government Agreement	Final Agreement	Yes
83	Fort Good Hope		520	2010	Self-Government Agreement	Framework Agreement	Yes
84	Gwich'in	Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik, Tsiigehtchic	2,000	1996	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
85	Inuvialuit	Aklavik, Ulukhaktok, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk	3,500	1996	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
86	K'atlodeeche First Nation		525	1976	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with	Exploratory discussions	Yes

					Self-Government		
87	Norman Wells		263	2007	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
88	Northwest Territory Métis Nation	Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Hay River	2,000	1977	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
89	Tulita - Dene and Métis		510	2005	Self-Government Agreement	Agreement-in-Principle	Yes
Yukon							
90	Kaska – Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council	Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council	1,633	1994	Transboundary into BC	Framework Agreement	Yes
91	Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council and White River	Liard First Nation, Ross River Dena Council, White River	1,810	1990	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement with Self-Government	Framework Agreement	Yes
92	First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun		510	1991	Transboundary into NWT	Framework Agreement	Yes
93	Northern Region Negotiations - Carcross/Tagish, Teslin Tlingit, Champagne & Aishihik	Carcross/Tagish First Nations, Teslin Tlingit Council, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	1,497	1995	Transboundary into BC	Framework Agreement	Yes