

**UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
International Workshop on Perspectives of
Relationships between Indigenous Peoples and
Industrial Companies**

Salekhard, Russian Federation

1-4 July 2007

Report of the Workshop

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INTRODUCTION

1. The International Workshop on Perspectives of Relationships between Indigenous Peoples and Industrial Companies was held in Salekhard, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Russian Federation on 2 and 3 July 2007.
2. The workshop was co-organized by the Administration of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON) and the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with support from the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation.
3. Since its inception, the Permanent Forum has called on all actors to assist in the implementation of its public policy recommendations, and in this sense, has seen the potential for the private sector to contribute to the improvement of the situation of indigenous peoples. This meeting was held in this spirit and benefited from the participation of Members of the Permanent Forum, indigenous experts from throughout the world, representatives from the Government of the Russian Federation and the Local Government of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, representatives from civil society organizations and Russian business leaders.
4. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the other participants of the International Workshop expressed their appreciation to the Government of the Autonomous Region of Yamal-Nenets, for sponsoring and hosting the meeting, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (RAIPON) and the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum for co-organizing it and to the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation for their generous support and cooperation.
5. The Permanent Forum and the other participants paid tribute to the Nenets, Khanti and Selkup indigenous peoples of the area and thanked them for the traditional welcome given to the participants.

I. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA, ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSONS AND RAPPORTEUR AND PARTICIPANTS

6. The agenda was adopted (see Annex 1) and Mr. Sergey Kharychi, President of RAIPON and Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, and Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga, Vice-President of RAIPON and Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, were elected as chairpersons. Mr. Michael Dodson, Member and Rapporteur of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was elected rapporteur for the workshop.

7. Some 80 persons participated at the workshop, including 13 Members of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, indigenous experts from the Pacific Region, Central and South America, Africa, the Arctic, North America, and the Russian Federation, representatives of 7 companies operating in the Russian Federation, representatives of the Government of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Government of the Russian Federation and the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, and representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations. The list of participants appears in Annex 2.
8. Welcome speeches were given by Mr. Sergey Kharychi, President of RAIPON and Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; Mr. Victor Kazarin, Vice-Governor of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; Ms. Lydia Dyachenko, Deputy Director of the interracial relations department of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation; Mr. Vyacheslav Nikonov, Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; Mr. Aqqaluk Lyngge, Vice-Chairperson of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou, Chief of the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

9. The workshop sought to address some of the fundamental questions regarding the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: How can the interests of states and the private sector be aligned with the interests of indigenous peoples? What are the norms, laws and mechanisms needed to protect and respect the human rights of indigenous peoples, while guaranteeing the rights of states to develop the natural resources within their borders and promote a favorable environment for a vibrant private sector? What are some of the good examples, promising practices, and lessons learned? Are current national and international legal frameworks and standards adequate? How are these laws and standards enforced? How can costs and benefits be shared? What is the role of international financial institutions in this context?
10. These questions were addressed through: an analysis of the international standards and policies on indigenous peoples' rights and corporate social responsibility; an exchange of experiences that illustrate the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the Pacific Region, Asia, Central and South America, the Arctic, North America and the Russian Federation; and an examination of good examples and promising practices of cooperation between indigenous peoples and industrial corporations.

11. The papers presented at the Workshop are posted on the website of the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/>.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12. The Workshop took note of the fact that a number of international instruments of the United Nations system, as well as recent UN and other initiatives outline standards and policies regarding indigenous peoples and industrial companies, including but not limited to the following:

- a) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- c) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- d) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- e) International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.
- f) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006.
- g) The Convention on Biological Diversity, especially articles 8(j) on access and benefit sharing, 10(c) on customary sustainable use and related provisions.
- h) The UN Global Compact and its ten principles¹
- i) The case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- j) The case law of the Human Rights Committee and of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- k) The report of the 2001 Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector Natural Resource, Energy and Mining Companies and Human Rights²
- l) The 2003 report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, focusing on the impact of large scale or major development projects on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous communities³
- m) The report of the 2005 UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues International Workshop on Methodologies regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Indigenous Peoples⁴, providing the elements of a common understanding of FPIC.
- n) The report of the 2006 UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues International Workshop on Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples⁵, providing the elements of good (effective and efficient) partnerships

¹ See paragraph 28

² E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3.

³ E/CN.4/2003/90.

⁴ E/C.19/2005/3, available at <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii>

⁵ E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2, , available at <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii>

- o) The 2007 report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises⁶
 - p) The International Finance Corporation Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability and Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability
 - q) The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regards to human rights⁷
13. The Workshop also heard presentations regarding regional experiences on the subject in Africa, the Arctic, Asia, Central and South America, North America and the Pacific, as well as in the Russian Federation outlining the situation, including some positive experiences, and the many challenges faced by indigenous peoples in connection with industrial companies.
14. The Workshop concluded that despite some modest progress made in terms of awareness among states and industrial companies of the complex and serious problems faced by indigenous peoples as a result of their interface with these companies, there is still a long way to go to strengthen primary responsibility and accountability of states as well as to establish corporate social responsibility and state responsibility and accountability, genuine partnerships dealing with problems and the sharing of benefits, as well as to build capacities among all actors to work together for positive results. In this context it would be highly desirable to develop meaningful dialogue among all concerned to prevent conflict situations and to establish conflict resolution mechanisms when and where necessary.
15. Of particular concern are the violations of human rights faced by indigenous peoples, especially as a result of mega projects, including, mining, oil, gas and timber extraction and other extractive industries, monoculture plantations and dams and their impact, including environmental damage on their traditional lands, territories and resources, their subsistence, traditional knowledge and livelihoods, often resulting in conflict and forced displacement, further discrimination and marginalization, increased poverty and decline in health status and an overall negative impact on their well-being. Other negative impacts include toxic dumping and its detrimental health effects.
16. Positive impacts of relations between indigenous peoples and industrial companies, as presented by participants, included in some cases the creation of employment opportunities among indigenous people, the provision of health facilities, residential buildings, means of transportation and other communication for remote communities and support for cultural activities of those communities.

⁶ A/HRC/4/35. See also the interim report I E/CN.4/2006/97. See also a Submission to the Special Representative by the Forest Peoples' Programme and Tebtebba Foundation, 29 December 2006.

⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/12/Rev.2

Positive practices presented included agreements between companies, national and regional governments and indigenous peoples, provision of an adequate framework for the conclusion of agreements, extensive heritage surveys, negotiated outcomes for traditional land owners, the creation of professional centres for capacity building and training, compensation, reforestation, royalty payments to indigenous peoples, the issuance by indigenous communities themselves of policies that are intended to regulate their relationships with industrial companies, and the establishment of project management structures, some of which support the prominent role of traditional ecological knowledge by creating board positions and business opportunities for indigenous environmental monitors, of company structures for ensuring environmental protection, with the participation of indigenous peoples. The use of ethical standards for companies by indigenous advocates has also proven successful in some cases due to the impact on a company's public image.

17. Gaps identified by the Workshop include:

- a) Lack of comprehensive international standards covering the relations between indigenous peoples and industrial companies. Standards are fragmented amongst written or customary international law and practice and require a systematic approach so that they can serve in the form of a practical guide to companies, states, indigenous communities and civil society at large.
- b) Lack of proper regulations and policies designed by states and other authorities
- c) The establishment of appropriate independent conflict resolution mechanisms nationally and internationally, to mediate and resolve differences between indigenous peoples and companies.
- d) Lack of adequate awareness of the responsibility of industrial companies in their relations with indigenous peoples, by the companies themselves and by states; lack of capacity within companies to deal with indigenous issues.
- e) Lack of environmental and risk management plans and rehabilitation of land and environment after mining and other extractive activities
- f) Lack of specific policies by companies to deal with indigenous peoples.
- g) Experience clearly demonstrates that indigenous peoples are afforded little opportunity to participate fully and effectively in the planning, decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of projects that affect their lives.
- h) The sharing of benefits is a major challenge in the relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies.
- i) Regulatory role of states
- j) Inconsistencies between laws at the national level regulating access to natural resources, and laws regarding indigenous peoples and their rights to land
- k) There is a lack of or inadequate implementation by states of national and international laws and standards

- 1) The over reliance, in some cases, by some states, on industrial companies to provide community infrastructure, basic services and citizenship entitlements in substitution for states' responsibility.
18. It is important to encourage, as previously recommended⁸, implementation and compliance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006. All three parties, companies, states, and indigenous peoples, should consider as a framework for partnerships in dignity Articles 19, 20, 29 and 32 of the Declaration, which are devoted to the right to self-determination and, where relevant, to treaties and agreements.
 19. Before exploiting lands and resources which affect the living conditions of indigenous peoples, companies must obtain the free, prior and informed consent⁹ from the indigenous peoples concerned. Indigenous peoples have the right to equally participate in negotiations through their representative institutions in order to share benefits. Where necessary, they should have access to legal representation to prevent their rights from being infringed upon by illegal conduct of companies.
 20. The human rights of indigenous peoples, communities and individuals must be considered of the utmost priority when development projects are undertaken in indigenous areas. Governments should consider the human rights of indigenous peoples as a crucial factor when considering the objectives, costs and benefits of any development project in such areas, particularly when major private and/or public investments are intended. To the extent that major development projects impinge upon traditional indigenous territories or ancestral domains, indigenous land and property rights must be considered as human rights to be protected at all times, whether they are recognized legally or not. In addition, any development projects or long-term strategy affecting indigenous areas must involve the indigenous communities as stakeholders, beneficiaries and full participants in the design, execution and evaluation stages.
 21. Potential long-term economic, social and cultural effects of major development projects on the livelihood, identity, social organization and well-being of indigenous communities must be included in the assessment of their expected outcomes, and must be closely monitored on an ongoing basis. Such effects would include health and nutrition status, migration and resettlement, changes in economic activities, standards of living, as well as cultural transformations and socio-psychological conditions, with special attention given to women and children.

⁸ Workshop on indigenous peoples, private sector natural resource, energy and mining companies, and human rights, UN Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3.

⁹ For the elements of a common understanding of free, prior and informed consent, see outcome of the 2005 International Workshop of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on this subject, document E/C.19/2005/3.

22. All potential investors must be made aware that the human rights of indigenous peoples should be a prime objective when investment decisions in development projects are made that are expected to affect indigenous peoples directly or indirectly.
23. In the process of resources exploitation and production, companies should respect local indigenous cultures, traditions and customs, respect and learn from the successful experience of indigenous peoples in environmental protection, sustainable development and co-management. At the same time they should respect and protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples in cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and skill, literature, arts and other areas, and refrain from using them illegally.
24. When employing indigenous workers, companies have to ensure that these workers enjoy the relevant rights enshrined in international and domestic labour laws, including reasonable salaries and treatment, labour protection and equal opportunities, ensure that they are not discriminated against because of their indigenous status, and make efforts to promote their right to participate in corporate management. Indigenous workers should get timely and reasonable remedy and compensation when their rights are violated. Special attention should be paid to the rights of indigenous women workers.
25. As the main body dealing with indigenous issues in the UN system, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) is mandated to assist indigenous peoples in realizing the above-mentioned goals. The UNPFII may pursue its mandate in the following ways:
 - First*, by reminding states that they bear the primary responsibility to supervise and regulate the activities of industrial companies within their territories. In this regard, the Forum should strengthen its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies, and call upon states to fulfill their obligations under international human rights treaties, to improve domestic legislation, establish effective administrative and judicial procedures, supervise domestic and international companies in obeying relevant laws, bring human rights violators to justice and offer assistance and remedies to victims.
 - Second*, through enhancing the corporate social responsibility awareness of industrial companies. This can be achieved by conducting seminars, training programmes and field visits. Such activities can enhance the companies' awareness of indigenous issues, and encourage them to promote policies conducive to the enjoyment of and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples.
 - Third*, by promoting capacity-building of indigenous peoples and their communities, the UNPFII should provide expert advisory and technical assistance, to strengthen their capacity to monitor corporate behaviour and thereby assist indigenous employees to safeguard their legal rights and interests.

Such an approach would enable indigenous peoples in situations where industrial companies have violated their rights to seek redress

Fourth, by promoting good examples, promising practices and monitoring.

It is recommended that the Permanent Forum appoints a Special Rapporteur on private sector projects affecting indigenous peoples in all regions of the world:

- a) Reviewing existing frameworks and practices of consultation, benefit sharing and dispute resolution between indigenous peoples and industrial companies
- b) Reviewing indigenous policy papers and elements of good agreements with industrial companies
- c) Distilling best examples and promising practices and solutions into a practical guideline for good neighbour and other such agreements between industrial companies and indigenous peoples.

26. Despite the existing initiatives of corporate social responsibility, major challenges remain, notably on substantive policies, which fall short of meeting international human rights standards. Further, implementation and enforcement mechanisms are either absent or fail to offer sufficient guarantees and remedies. Indigenous peoples must not only be considered as stakeholders, but as rights holders. In this regard, States, financial institutions and development agencies have a leading role to play in ensuring corporate accountability and respect for the promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples.

27. The access provided to industrial companies for conducting mining operations on indigenous peoples' lands, when granted as a result of negotiation processes that respect and strictly adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent, is a privilege to conduct extremely risky industrial practices in some of the last remaining and ecologically sensitive environments.

28. Regarding the UN Global Compact, which seeks to advance responsible corporate citizenship, the Workshop emphasized the need for companies to implement the ten principles of the Global Compact in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption¹⁰ as well as for these principles to be analyzed and detailed in terms of their meaning for indigenous peoples. Accordingly, the Workshop recommends:

¹⁰ The ten principles of the UN Global Compact are the following: **Human Rights Principle 1:** Business should support and respect the protection of international human rights within their sphere of influence; and **Principle 2:** make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses. **Labour Principle 3:** Business should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; **Principle 4:** the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; **Principle 5:** the effective abolition of child labour; and **Principle 6:** the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. **Environment Principle 7:** Business should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; **Principle 8:** undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and **Principle 9:** encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. **Anti-Corruption Principle 10:** Business should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery. For more information on the UN Global Compact visit www.unglobalcompact.org.

- a) that companies and civil society organizations that are currently participating in the Global Compact initiative implement, promote and monitor the ten principles in terms of the realities faced by indigenous peoples;
- b) that companies and civil society actors, active in the area of indigenous issues, including indigenous peoples organizations, consider joining the Global Compact and promoting and implementing its ten principles;
- c) that the UNPFII consider discussing the issues of the Global Compact under the agenda item “economic and social development”;
- d) that the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in cooperation with the Global Compact Office and other relevant UN offices, prepare an analysis of the ten principles of the Global Compact as they apply to indigenous peoples;
- e) that the Permanent Forum and its Secretariat take initiatives to join the Global Compact network as part of the seven UN offices already involved;
- f) that the Office of the Global Compact establish a task force in collaboration with the UNPFII to explore ways and means to sensitize the corporate world on the rights, specific concerns and needs of indigenous peoples in negotiating and establishing agreements with corporate businesses, including mining and extractive industries.

29. The Workshop urges international financial institutions to:

- a) Adopt a rights-based approach¹¹ in all project financing that impacts on indigenous peoples
- b) Adopt the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all project financing.
- c) Require independent monitoring of participatory processes, negotiations and verification of successful outcomes of such processes in all IFI-financed projects for all impacts on indigenous peoples
- d) Require indigenous peoples’ active participation in the development and implementation of social and environmental assessment for all IFI financed projects.
- e) Where there is free, prior and informed consent, require contractual agreements for equitable benefit sharing with active participation of indigenous peoples in all IFI-financed projects on indigenous peoples’ lands and territories.

30. The Workshop welcomes the 2007 report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and notes its high degree of relevance for indigenous

¹¹ See *The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation: Towards a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies*, available at http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/HR_Guides_CommonUnderstanding.pdf

- peoples' human rights¹². It reiterates in particular the following conclusions and recommendations of the Special Representative:
- a) reminds States of their duty to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples, especially with regard to preventing and punishing abuses by non-State actors, including industrial companies;
 - b) reiterates the need for standards and accountability mechanisms, including human rights impact assessments, against which to evaluate the impact of private sector initiatives on indigenous communities.
 - c) recognizes that the challenge of aligning the interests of indigenous peoples, states and the private sector requires concerted measures and actions from all parties.
31. Noting the recommendation of the Workshop on indigenous peoples private sector natural resource, energy and mining companies and human rights¹³ calling for a second workshop, which was supported by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people¹⁴ and the UNPFII Workshop on good practices of partnerships¹⁵, this UNPFII Workshop adopts and reiterates this recommendation that a second workshop be held to elaborate a draft framework for dialogue and implementation on consultation, benefit sharing and dispute resolution in private sector projects affecting indigenous peoples and invites the collaboration of OHCHR.
32. The Workshop recommends that the Batani Fund consider rendering assistance in establishing cooperation between indigenous communities and industrial companies towards respecting and promoting the enjoyment of human rights by indigenous peoples by conducting seminars and roundtables in order to discuss and create effective forms of mutually profitable collaborations in the Russian Federation.
33. The Workshop notes the example of the Assembly of First Nations (Canada) in developing an economic blueprint to set standards for collaboration between indigenous peoples and the corporate world from an indigenous perspective and recommends that the information be included in the documents of this workshop for dissemination.¹⁶
34. The Workshop notes the launching of the GEF/UNEP indigenous environmental co-management project called NPA/Arctic and recommends that information about the project be widely disseminated in order to promote this positive experience.

¹² Document A/HRC/4/35 of 19 February 2007.

¹³ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/3, paragraph 7b

¹⁴ See E/CN.4/2003/90, paragraph 79

¹⁵ See E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2

¹⁶ See paragraph 11 for web address

35. The Workshop reiterates the recommendations of the 2001 Workshop on indigenous peoples, private sector natural resources, energy and mining companies and human rights, in particular, paragraphs 7(b), 7(c), 7(d) and 10. Further, it calls on indigenous peoples' organizations to increase efforts in seeking, producing and providing information, including at grassroots level, aimed at raising awareness on global problems and trends among indigenous people, and thereby strengthening the effectiveness of the principle of free, prior and informed consent.
36. The Workshop also reiterates the call for the establishment of data banks and networking on a global scale of agreements and negotiation processes between indigenous peoples and industrial companies over time.

Annex 1 – Organization of Work

Monday 2 July

Morning

- 9:30-10:00 Registration
- 10:00-10:45 **Item 1:** Opening ceremony and welcome speeches
- Sergey Kharychi, President of RAIPON, Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug;
 - Victor Kazarin, Vice-Governor of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
 - Lidia Dyachenko, Deputy Director of the interracial relations department of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation
 - Vyacheslav Nikonov, Member of RF Public Chamber
 - Aqqaluk Lynge, UNPFII Vice-Chair
 - Elsa Stamatopoulou, Chief, Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- 10:45-11:00 **Item 2:** International standards and policies on indigenous peoples' rights relevant to the meeting's topic:
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as adopted by the UN Human Rights Council on 29 June 2006
- 11:00-11:20 Coffee break
- 11.20:13:00 **Item 2:** continued
- Report of Expert Workshop on Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Natural resource, energy, mining companies and human rights – Wilton Littlechild
 - Interim Report from the Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (E/CN.4/2006/97) – Summary presented by SPFII
 - United Nations Global Compact – Statement on behalf of the Global Compact Office
 - 2003 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (E/CN.4/2003/90) – Rodolfo Stavenhagen

- Multilateral Development Banks and Indigenous Peoples in Russia: Policies, Procedures and Compliance – George Holliday and Sonia Zilberman

13:00-15:00

Lunch

15:00-16:20

Item 3: Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: international experiences (situation, achievements, challenges)

- Pacific Region: Brian Wyatt and Mick Dodson
- Asia: Parshuram Tamang, Qin Xiaomei
- Latin America: Carlos Chex

16:20-16:40

Coffee break

16:40-18:00

Item 3: continued

- Africa: Vital Bambanze, Liliane Muzangi Mbela, William Langeveldt
- Arctic: Gunn-Britt Retter and Aqqaluk Lyngé
- North America: Logan Hennesy and Meerim Kylychbekova
- Russian Federation: Sergey Kharychi. Indigenous peoples' rights in legislation of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
- Co-operation of the Yamal Company with indigenous peoples: Oleg Andreev

Tuesday 3 July

Morning

09:30-11:00

Item 4: Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: Russian experience (situation, achievements, challenges)

- Review of Russian legislation related to indigenous peoples – Olga Murashko
- Relationship between indigenous peoples and industrial companies: the view of the Russian Federation Government – Lidia Dyachenko
- Co-operation of Sakhalin Energy Investment Company with indigenous people of Sakhalin – Yuliya Zavyalova

- Examples of co-operation of Exxon Neftegas Ltd. with indigenous peoples of Khabarovsk and Sakhalin regions – Natalya Ivanova
- Co-operation of indigenous peoples and industrial companies in Sakha Republic (Yakutiya) – Andrey Krivoschapkin

11:00-11:20 Coffee break

11:20-13:00 **Item 5:** Good examples of cooperation between indigenous peoples and industrial companies

- Co-operation of “Yamburggasdobycha” Company with indigenous peoples in Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug – Oleg Andreyev
- Co-operation between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in Purovsk area of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug – Mariya Klimova
- Environmental co-management of indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the framework of UNEP/GEF Project “NPA Arctic” – Ivan Senchenya
- Lukoil Company – Konstantin Belyaev
- Presentation of the International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East “BATANI” – Yana Dordina

13:00-15:00 Lunch

13:45-14:45 Drafting group (as necessary)

15:00-16:00 **Item 5:** continued

16:00-16:20 Coffee break

16:20-18:00 **Item 6:** Conclusions and recommendations

Annex 2 – List of Participants

| Name | Position, organization |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Eduardo Aguiar De Almeida | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Oleg Andreyev | General director of “Yamburggasdobicha” Company |
| Hassan Id Balkassm | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Vital Bambanze | Vice-President, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee |
| Konstantin Belyaev | Chief mineral surveyor, LUKOIL Company |
| Yuri Boychenko | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Carlos Chex | Vice-President, Asociación Sotz’il, Guatemala; Member of the Indigenous Council of Central America |
| Michael Dodson | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Yana Dordina | Director, International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, “Batani” |
| Lidiya Dyachenko | Deputy head of the Department of Inter-ethnic Relations, Ministry of Regional development of the Russian Federation |
| Elia Gutierrez de Stavenhagen | Assistant to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people |
| Logan Hennessy | Consultant, Pacific Environment; Assistant Professor, San Francisco State University |
| Charles Henri Hirsch | Chairman of the Board, Closed joint stock company “Eurotek” |
| George Holliday | Programme Manager, Europe and Central Asia, Bank Information Center |
| Natalya Ivanova | Head of the group on socio-economic issues, «Exxon Neftegas Ltd.» |
| Nikolay Kalashnikov | Second secretary of the Department for humanitarian co-operation and human rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation |
| Sergey Kharyuchi | Chairman of the State Duma of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug; President of RAIPON |
| Mariya Klimova | Chairman of Purovsky branch of the Association “Yamal – to future generations!”, vice-president of RAIPON |
| Merike Kokajev | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Lara Korablinova | Consultant, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| Andrey Krivoshapkin | President, Association of Indigenous Peoples of Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Deputy of the Parliament of Sakha Republic (Yakutia) |
| Meerim Kylychbekova | Russia Program Associate, Pacific Environment |
| William Langeveldt | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Wilton Littlechild | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Aqqaluk Lynge | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Olga Murashko | Representative of the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) |
| Liliane Muzangi Mbela | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Li Nan | Deputy Director of Human Rights Division, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China |
| Ida Nicolaisen | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Vyacheslav Nikonov | Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, President of |

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| | “Polity” Foundation |
| Juan Fernando Núñez | Associate Social Affairs Officer, Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Gunn-Britt Retter | Head of the Arctic and Environmental Unit, Saami Council |
| Ivan Senchenya | Manager of UNEP/GEF project “NPA ARCTIC” |
| Alexander Shapel | Head of the Division on regional co-operation, Second European Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation |
| Vladimir Sherbakov | General director of “Terneyles” Company |
| Elsa Stamatopoulou | Chief, Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Rodolfo Stavenhagen | UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people |
| Pavel Sulyandziga | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; First Vice-President of RAIPON |
| Parshuram Tamang | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Alexander Vorotnikov | Head of the division on regional affairs and informational support, Department on territorial development, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation |
| Brian Wyatt | Director, Goldfields Land and Sea Council, Australia |
| Qin Xiaomei | Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues |
| Sonia Zilberman | Programme Coordinator, Europe and Central Asia, Bank Information Center |
| Yuliya Zavyalova | Coordinator on Indigenous peoples’ issues, Sakhalin Energy Investment Company |