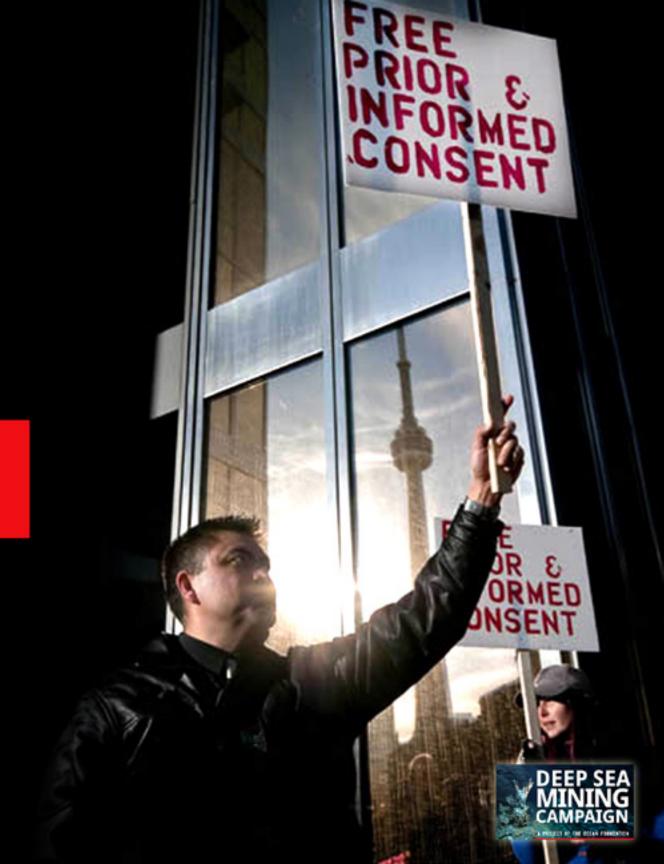
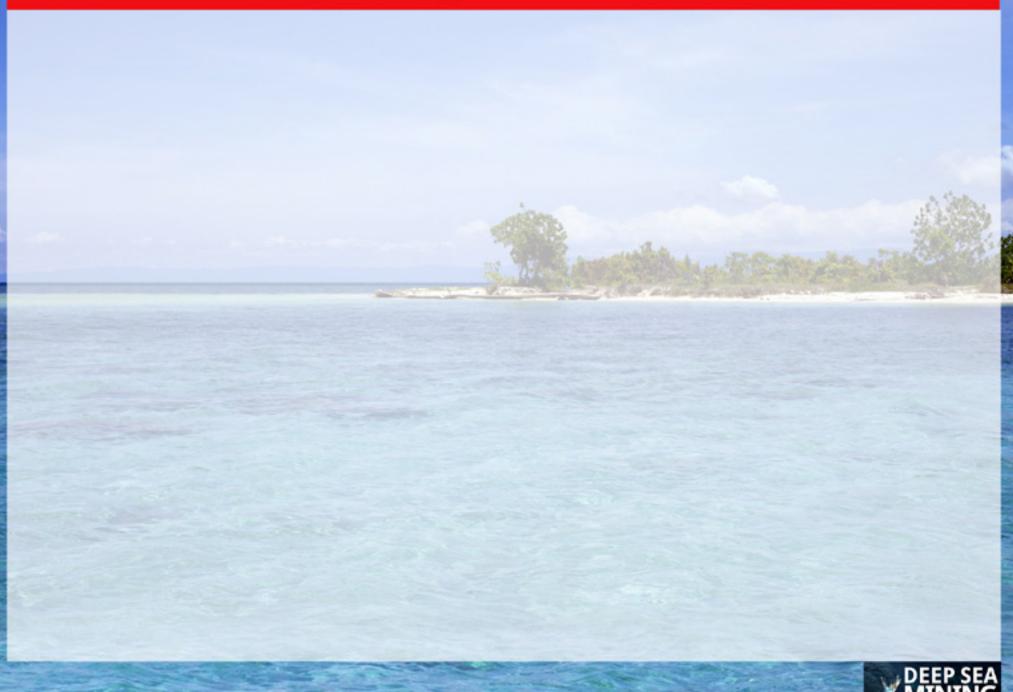
Making Free, Prior & Informed Consent a Reality







**Free, Prior, and Informed Consent** is based on principles of self-determination and is an exercise of the right of Indigenous Peoples to self determination; and the right to land, territories and resources.



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Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is the collective right of Indigenous Peoples to negotiate the terms of externally imposed policies, programs, and projects that directly affect their livelihoods and well-being, and to decide whether or not these policies, programs, and projects are in fact wanted.

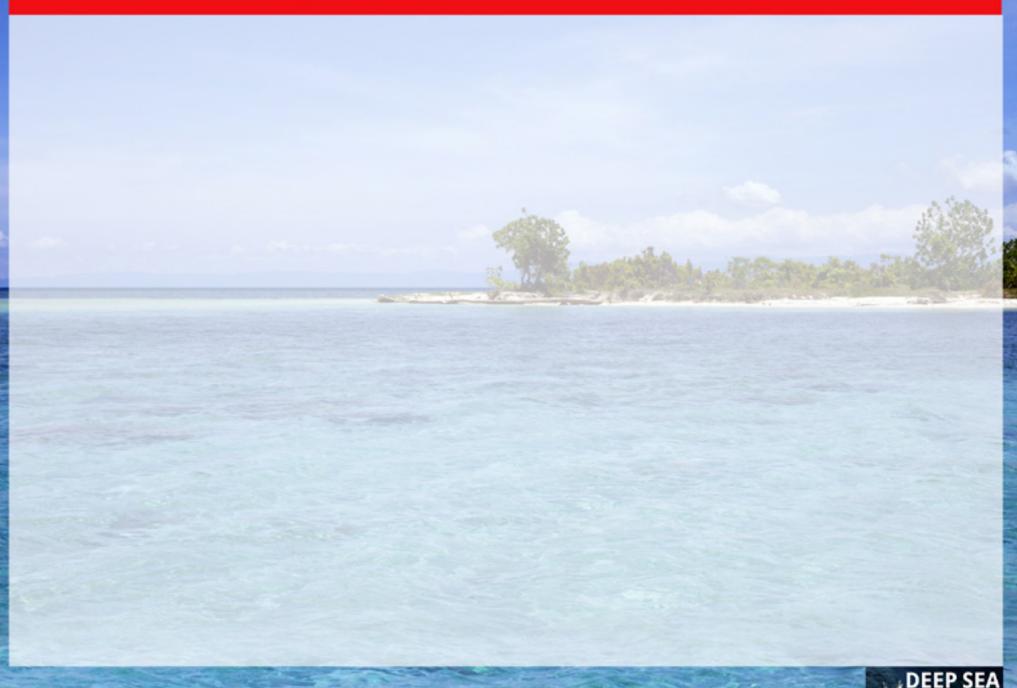


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Free, Prior, and Informed Consent serves as a mechanism for Indigenous Peoples to exercise their own decision making processes; and to set their terms and conditions for partnership with other entities







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**INFORMED** means the indigenous peoples must be given all relevant information relating to the project and that the information is objective, accurate and presented in a manner and form understandable to the community to be able to make its decision about whether to agree to the project or not.



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**CONSENT** requires that the people involved in the project must allow Indigenous communities:

- to say 'Yes' or 'No' to a project
- to withhold consent and establish the terms and conditions for consent if it is given
- to say 'Yes' or 'No' to a project in accordance with community decision-making processes



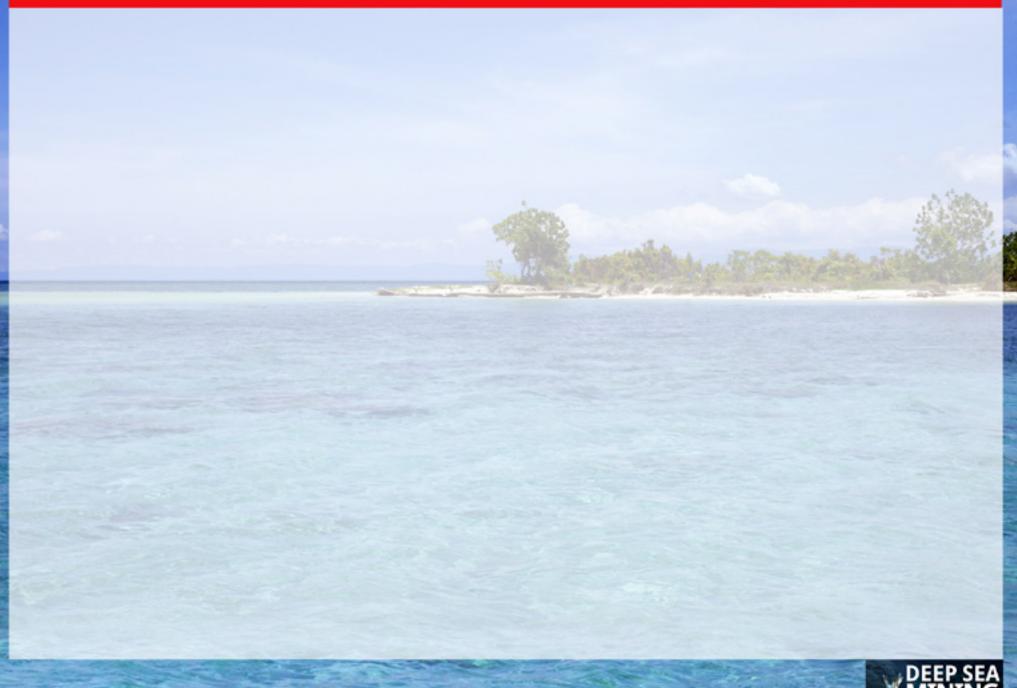
FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED CONSENT is about a process and an outcome

FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED ensures that the process is a fair one

CONSENT decision/outcome of the process



### What Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is NOT





#### What Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is NOT

What is the difference between Free, Prior, and Informed Consent and stakeholder consultation and negotiation?

Free, Prior and Informed Consent is not:

- participatory engagement
- consultations
- negotiations

These are just means and tools through which Free, Prior and Informed Consent can be achieved.





## **CONSULTATION** ≠



## **CONSENT**



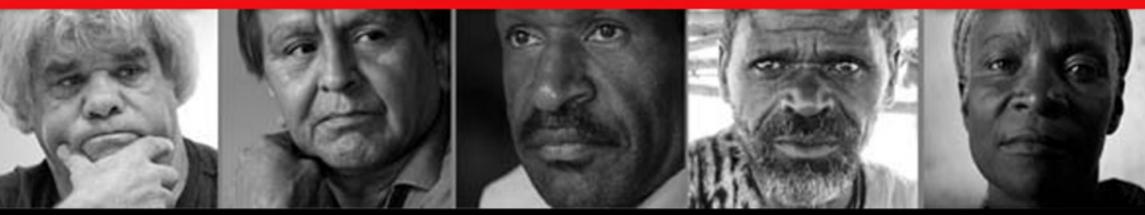
### THE RIGHT TO VETO

A self-determined right to give or withhold Free, Prior, and Informed Consent implies that where a community does not wish to enter into consultations with a third party, or the State, such an obligation should not be imposed on them.

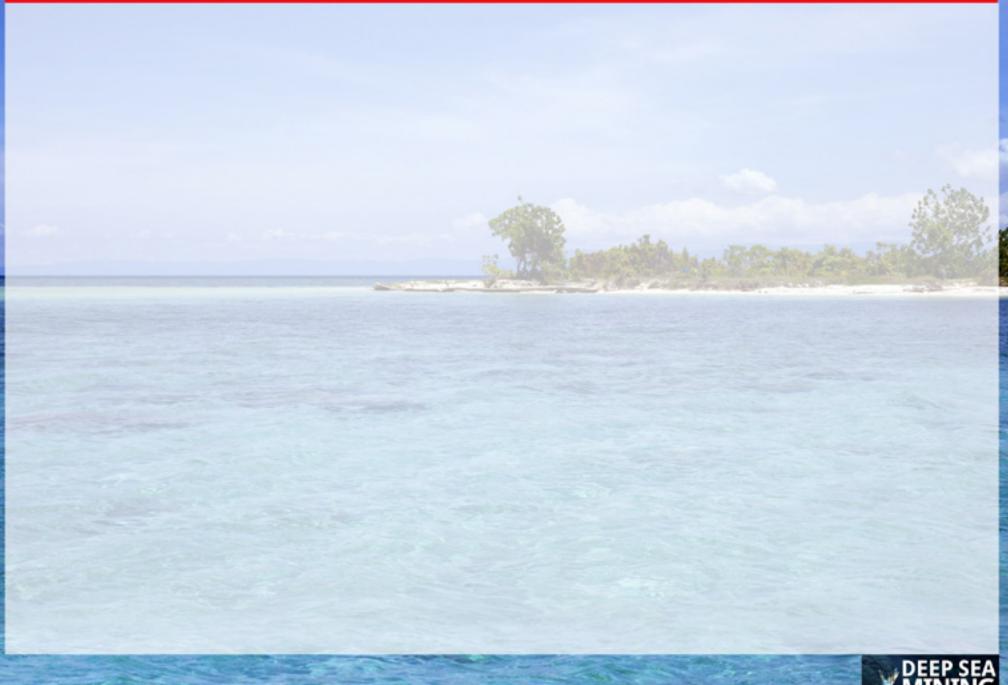
## **CONSULTATION** ≠



## CONSENT



### **Legal Basis in International Law**





### **Legal Basis in International Law**

#### **International Standards**

- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is derived from the rights of Indigenous Peoples which are recognised under international and regional human rights treaties and declaration
- This rights framework give rise to a duty on States to obtain Free,
  Prior, and Informed Consent to the issuance of concessions, and
  before commencement of a project on or near Indigenous territories



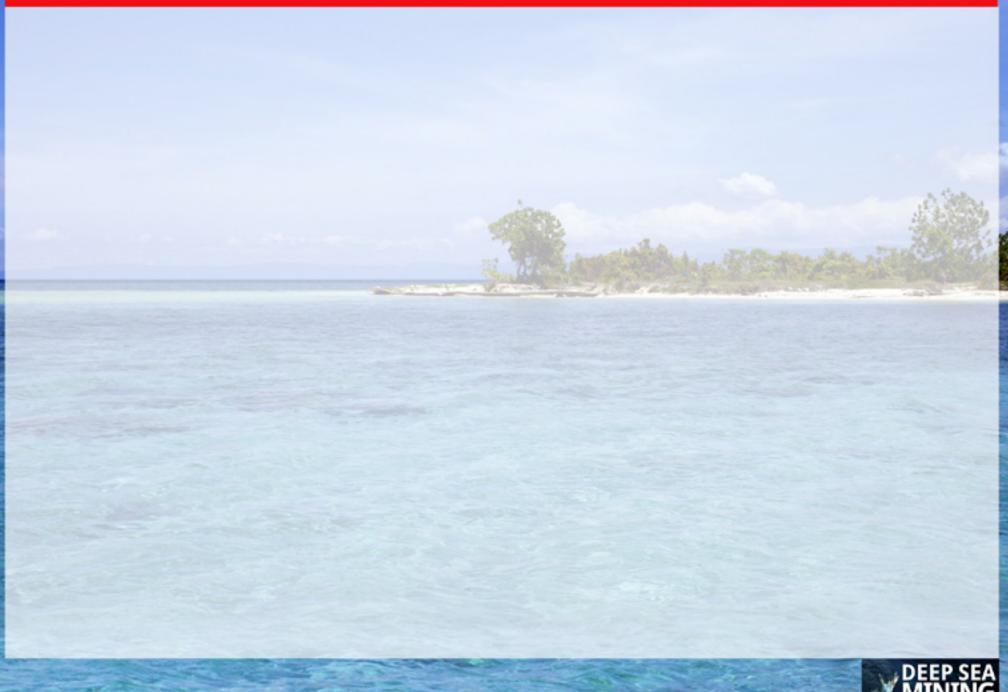
### **Legal Basis in International Law**

#### Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is recognised in:

- United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 (UNDRIP)
- The International Labour Organisation: Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
- The United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development states that communities must be able to participate in projects that affect them and is consistent with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent principles
- Other international standards, eg Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are consistent with the right Free, Prior, and Informed Consent



## **Duty of States**





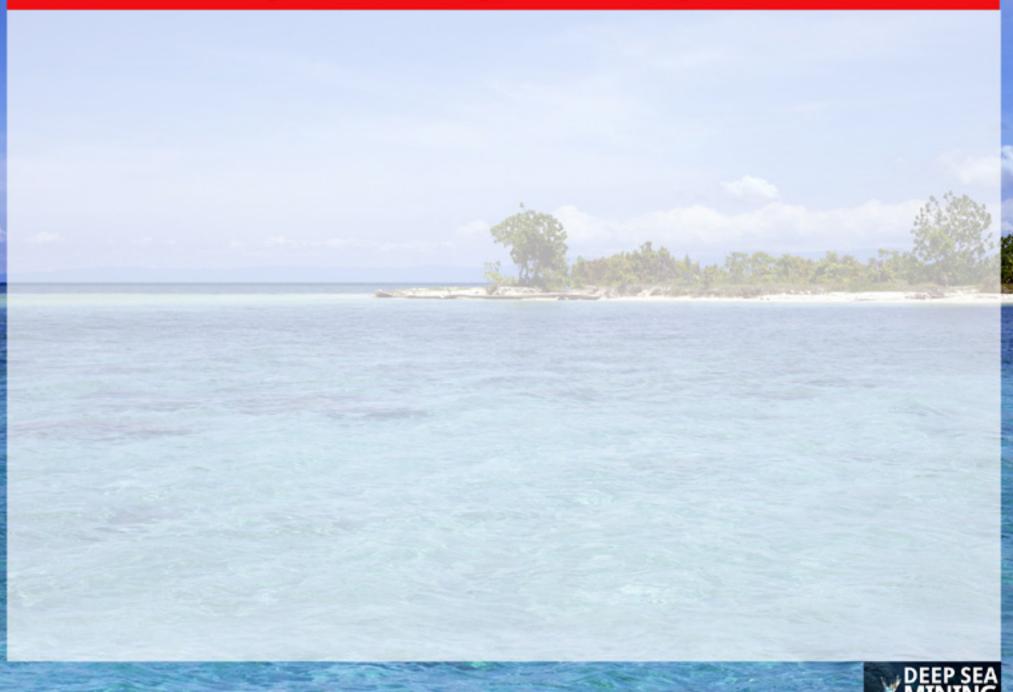
### **Duty of States**

Article 32 (2) mining and other large projects

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilisation or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.



## **Responsibility of Companies**





### Responsibility of Companies

... 'In order to achieve a climate of confidence and mutual respect for the consultations, the consultation procedure itself should be the product of consensus', and that 'mining companies should ... defer to indigenous decision-making processes without attempting to influence or manipulate the consultation process.'

- Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples





#### CASE STUDY: Jabiluka - Rio Tinto / ERA and the Mirrar People

Project name: Jabiluka

Company: Rio Tinto (majority shareholder in local operator Energy

Resources of Australia (ERA))

Location: Northern Territory, Australia

Indigenous People: Mirrar

Minerals: Uranium

Current Status: ERA maintains Jabiluka lease. No mining operations being conducted there and a contractual agreement in place requiring Mirrar consent for their conduct.









The growing acceptance of the requirement for Indigenous Peoples Free, Prior and Informed Consent by the extractive industries and other international institutions should encourage the Governments and the Deep Sea Mining industry to strengthen their commitment to the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous peoples rights to give or deny Free, Prior and Informed Consent for mining projects in or near their land and seas.



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#### Further

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- This legislation must clearly define obligations upon governments and companies regarding the application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, Precautionary Principle and best environmental practices throughout the mining cycle



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- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent is retrospectively applied to all existing exploration and operation licences – this along with application of the precautionary approach will help address gaps in the environmental and social risk assessments of existing projects



