



Métis Nation–Saskatchewan Métis Nation Legislative Assembly Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Métis Nation Legislative Assembly?

The **Métis Nation Legislative Assembly** (MNLA) is the governing authority of Métis Nation-Saskatchewan. It is made up of the Presidents of Métis Locals, the Provincial Métis Council, representatives of the Métis Women of Saskatchewan and representatives from the Provincial Métis Youth Council. The MNLA has the authority to enact legislation, regulations, rules and resolutions governing the affairs and conduct of the Métis in Saskatchewan.

What is the difference between the Métis Nation Legislative Assembly and an Annual General Assembly?

The **Métis Nation Legislative Assembly** is the governing authority of the MN–S and serves as a gathering and decision-making body of elected leaders. The **Annual General Assembly** is a general assembly of Métis citizens to provide guidance to the MNLA, raise issues with leadership and ratify amendments to the Constitution.

Do all resolutions come into effect at a Métis Nation Legislative Assembly?

Constitutional amendments do not come into effect until the General Assembly ratifies them. The ratification process applies only to Constitutional amendments and not to other legislative amendments.

What happens if constitutional amendments are passed at the February 2021 Métis Nation Legislative Assembly?

Any Constitutional amendments passed will be tabled until the next **Annual General Assembly** is held.

Why is there no Annual General Assembly scheduled directly after this Métis Nation Legislative Assembly?

In the past, we have held a citizens' forum at the close of the **Métis Nation Legislative Assembly** or the **Annual General Assembly** has been set at a different time. Currently, public health orders aimed at limiting the spread of COVID-19 restrict public gatherings. To keep our citizens, families, communities, and staff safe during the pandemic, we will be holding the **Annual General Assembly** at a later date. This will allow us to engage with our citizens without the threat of the pandemic or barriers of an online meeting and the limits of



participation this results in. We will monitor the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and determine when it is safe to proceed with an **Annual General Assembly** with the advice of public health officials.

The last MNLA and AGA were in November 2019. Doesn't the MN–S Constitution state we need to have at least two MNLA and one AGA a year?

The Constitution does state that; however, the global COVID-19 pandemic and provincial health orders have restricted public gatherings. MN-S has adhered to these measures to protect the health and safety of everyone and, like governments around, the world has had to make exceptions during this unprecedented global health crisis.

What does a recognized delegate mean?

Our MN–S Constitution states that the **Métis Nation Legislative Assembly** shall be comprised of the Local Presidents, the Provincial Métis Council, four representatives of the Métis Women of Saskatchewan and four representatives from the Provincial Métis Youth Council. Some elected have not met either regional reporting requirements or the requirements for elected to have applied for Métis citizenship. Both of these situations make a delegate ineligible to participate in the 2021 February MNLA.

For more on the requirement for citizenship to sit at upcoming MNLA go here <https://metisnationssk.com/2021/02/04/statement-on-requirement-for-citizenship-to-sit-at-upcoming-mnla/>

Are delegates required to be registered citizens to sit at the Métis Nation Legislative Assembly?

The requirement that elected officials and local presidents be verified citizens was debated and passed by the **Métis Nation Legislative Assembly** in November 2019. In the past four years, MN-S has implemented a Métis Citizen registry system that is secure, efficient, standardized and objectivity verifiable. This citizenship registry system is an official and standardized process based on Article 10 of the Constitution that establishes the constitutional definition of Métis and identifies who is eligible to register.