

出國報告（出國類別：其他）

赴美國西雅圖擔任「2023年亞太經濟合作(APEC)經濟委員會第二次會議(EC2)『促進經濟機會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究』政策對話」講者報告

服務機關：原住民族委員會

姓名職稱：羅玉君科長

派赴國家/地區：美國華盛頓州西雅圖市

會議時間：112年8月9日

報告日期：112年10月3日



## 摘要

2023 年美國以「為各方創造韌性暨永續的未來」(Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Future for All) 為辦理亞太經濟合作 (APEC) 會議主軸，聚焦韌性 (Resiliency)、永續 (Sustainability)、包容 (Inclusivity) 等三要素。本次加拿大全球事務部於 2023 年 8 月 9 日所主政辦理之經濟委員會第二次會議 (EC2)「促進經濟機會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究」政策對話 (APEC Economic Committee Policy Dialogue: Efforts to Promote Economic Opportunity and Inclusion a Case Study on Indigenous Peoples)，首度邀請我方於「分享各經濟體對於減少經濟排斥所訂定的政策及金融架構經驗」(Sharing experiences implementing policies and financial frameworks that have been developed and enacted to reduce economic exclusion) 場次中，以講者身分分享我國原住民族政策與經驗。我方由原住民族委員會 (下稱本會) 經濟發展處羅科長玉君於會中以激發原住民族產業的經濟潛能 (Stimulating the Economic Potential of Indigenous Industries) 為主題，分享我方原住民族經濟發展政策，及目前達成的階段性成果，供各經濟體交流及參考借鑑，並於會中就本會輔導企業經驗分享實務作法。該場次並有加拿大、智利、澳洲、紐西蘭等經濟體之講者共襄盛舉，交流各該經濟體減少原住民族人經濟排斥、促進包容性成長的政策及作為。

本對話確認前開各經濟體在減輕原住民族人在金融方面經濟排斥的努力，再次呼應《奧特亞羅瓦行動計畫》(Aotearoa Plan of Action) 推動包容性政策來支持經濟包容，以促進強韌、均衡、安全、永續與包容性成長。

2023 年亞太經濟合作(APEC)經濟委員會第二次會議(EC2)「促進經濟機  
會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究」政策對話  
擔任講者報告

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- 附錄一：2021 APEC EC Policy Dialogue (Unlocking Indigenous Peoples’ Economic Potential in the Asia- Pacific Region for a More Inclusive Recovery) 報告
- 附錄二：2023 APEC EC Policy Dialogue (Efforts to Promote Economic Opportunity and Inclusion - a Case Study on Indigenous Peoples) 議程
- 附錄三：2023 APEC EC Policy Dialogue-我方簡報
- 附錄四：2023 APEC EC Policy Dialogue-會議出席照片

## 壹、目的

本會為回應原住民族社會發展需求，自 2014 年起推動 2 期「原住民族經濟產業發展 4 年計畫」(103 年至 106 年、107 年至 110 年)，以點(輔導個人創立企業)、線(扶植產業)、面(建立產業生態系)的推動策略，逐步建構原住民族經濟產業發展面向。

為落實政府推動創新創業的施政方向，本會自 2015 年起，以百萬創業計畫為起點，投注輔導資源，陪同族人一同創業，一起完成夢想，並自 2016 年起，持續優化原住民族新創環境，精進創新創業機制，逐步為原住民族產業生態圈奠定堅實基礎。另一方面，本會為因應原住民族企業發展並為扶助族人所需，本會於 1993 年設立「原住民族綜合發展基金」(下稱本基金)，並陸續自 1999 年開始辦理「原住民經濟產業貸款」、「原住民青年創業貸款」(合稱事業型貸款)，滿足族人創業、發展事業資金需求；2008 年提供生產、消費與週轉小額資金用途之「原住民微型經濟活動貸款」(微笑貸)。不論創新創業輔導資源或融資輔導資源之挹注，皆有效促進原住民族經濟產業發展。

植基於過往推展原住民族經濟發展政策之經驗，我方於 2021 年，即應紐西蘭(2021 年 APEC 主辦國)之邀請，在 APEC EC 政策對話「發揮亞太地區原住民族經濟潛力以促進包容性復甦」(Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' Economic Potential in the Asia-Pacific Region for a More Inclusive Recovery)(以線上方式辦理)，以「蛻變中的原住民族產業」(The Changing Industry)為主題，分享我方原住民族經濟政策(詳附錄一 2021 APEC EC Policy Dialogue 報告第 12 頁至第 13 頁)，當時係由本會經濟發展處羅科長玉君以講者身分，代表我方於會中向與會經濟體說明我方在原住民族經濟發展政策投注的努力與成果。

本次由加拿大全球事務部主政辦理之「促進經濟機會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究」政策對話，旨在探索 APEC 經濟體內推動原住民融入的結構性改革，建立於紐西蘭於 2021 年在 APEC EC 所進行的工作基礎，藉由在開發原住民的經濟潛力，以實現更具包容性的恢復工作，亦邀請我方於會中分享。

## 貳、過程

- 經濟委員會第二次會議 (EC2) 「促進經濟機會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究」政策對話【112年8月9日】

### 一、計畫概要

- (一)2023年美國以「為各方創造韌性暨永續的未來」(Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Future for All)為辦會主軸，聚焦韌性 (Resiliency)、永續 (Sustainability)、包容 (Inclusivity) 等三要素；美國提出三大政策優先領域：相互連結 (Interconnected)、創新 (Innovative) 和包容 (Inclusive)。在「相互連結」方面，美方將重點關注於強化供應鏈韌性、促進數位貿易。在「創新」方面，美國將支持為永續未來打造有助創新的環境。在「包容」方面，美國將關注為各方建立公平且包容性的未來，其目標包括促進性別平等與強化中小企業等。
- (二)本計畫「促進經濟機會及包容性-對原住民族之案例研究」係由加拿大全球事務部主政，旨在探索 APEC 經濟體內推動原住民融入的結構性改革，建立於紐西蘭於2021年在 APEC EC 所進行的工作基礎，藉由在開發原住民的經濟潛力，以實現更具包容性的恢復工作。
- (三)此政策對話分兩場次專題討論：「分享各經濟體對於減少經濟排斥所訂定的政策及金融架構經驗」(Sharing Experiences Implementing Policies and Financial Frameworks that have been Developed and Enacted to Reduce Economic Exclusion) 及「透過各種政策架構所採行之工具經驗與原住民族群體協商和建立夥伴關係的最佳實踐經驗」(Discussing Experiences Accessing Tools and Support via Financial Frameworks and Best Practices in Consultation and Partnerships with Indigenous Economic Communities)。本次係加拿大首度邀請我方於「分享各經濟體對於減少經濟排斥所訂定的政策及金融架構經驗」場次中，以講者身分分享我國原住民族政策與經驗。

### 二、議程

詳附錄二

### 三、主要會員分享要點

「分享各經濟體對於減少經濟排斥所訂定的政策及金融架構經驗」場次：

#### (一)加拿大（分享人：Mr. Geordie Hungerford, Chief Executive Officer, First Nations Financial Management Board）

加拿大說明該國如何達成經濟共融（Economic Reconciliation），以及加拿大原住民族領導機構如何支持第一民族（First Nations）實現其社會經濟目標。包括將原住民聲音納入公司治理和領導力的具體效益，將原住民族因素納入新的 ESG 標準的必要性，以及為實現加拿大經濟和解仍需採取的措施，以及說明第一民族財務管理委員會（First Nations Financial Management Board, FMB）目前的解決方案。

#### (二)智利（分享人：Mr. Rodolfo Bustamante, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance）

智利設立原住民族發展基金，旨在改變原住民族人的條件，以實現理想的發展水平。為實現此目標，智利透過建立機制以允許公共政策的設計者與每項政策的制定者共同訂定達成不同發展水平的策略。

#### (三)澳洲（分享人：Mr. Avi Clarke, Acting Branch Manager, Business and Economic Policy, National Indigenous Australians Agency）

澳洲透過協調需求面與供應面政策以發展原住民族商業。原住民族企業往往比非原住民族企業僱用更高比例的澳洲原住民族人，而擁有原住民族經理人的公司也傾向僱用更多澳洲原住民族人。

總體策略包括增加各行業領域對原住民族企業的需求，如透過持續發展原住民族採購政策，促進原住民族中小企業與一般企業部門的合作。在供應面方面，透過改善供應方支持體系，包括創業技能與能力、領導力與管理培訓、融資管道、改善內部網絡與市場（國內和國際）的聯繫，以增加更多原住民族企業家數。

#### (四)紐西蘭（分享人：Ms. Karleen Everitt, Head of Te Ao Maori Strategy, ANZ Bank）

澳盛銀行紐西蘭有限公司（ANZ）於 2022 年 6 月推動第一個奧特亞羅瓦（Aotearoa）紐西蘭經濟（毛利人）戰略。該戰略是澳盛銀行的創新作為，著眼於 2040 年的長遠發展，並涵蓋三個關鍵領域：(1)加強和增進澳盛銀行對 Te Ao Māori（毛利世界）的理解；(2)深化與毛利人、毛利人（部落）、Hapū（亞部落）和社區的關係；(3)原住民族金融包容性和經濟增長。澳盛銀行與紐西蘭的原住民族經濟體合作，透過毛利人實現毛利人的經濟平等。

#### 四、我方發言內容

我方以激發原住民族產業的經濟潛能（Stimulating the Economic Potential of Indigenous Industries）為主題，分享我方原住民族經濟發展政策（簡報如附錄三、會議出席照片如附錄四）

##### (一)面臨困境與障礙

我方原住民族人口數(58 萬 6,538 人)僅占全國人口 2.51%<sup>1</sup>，由於在可持續發展方面，特別是財務融資供應不足等方面面臨挑戰，原住民族在我方相對屬弱勢族群之一。為縮小原住民族與普通民眾的社會經濟差距，我方政府，即本會推出多項原住民族經濟發展計畫。

##### (二)推動措施

###### 1.融資及貸款方案

###### (1)融資相關方案：

- a. 本會於 1993 年設立原住民族綜合發展基金，針對個人及事業推動貸款融資方案，截至 2022 年底累計貸款件數 3 萬 7,463 件、貸款金額 123 億 1,702 萬元。
- b. 為解決企業擔保不足問題，本會自 2018 年起推動企業貸款信用保證方案，截至 2022 年底累計保證件數 55 件，金額達 2 億 2,720 萬元。兩項措施皆有助族人取得營運融資。

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<sup>1</sup> 截至 2023 年 6 月數據



(2)因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎 (COVID-19)疫情推動金融紓困方案：包含延長繳款期限及本金寬緩等措施，有效降低族人貸款壓力，自2020年3月起至2023年6月30日止，受益件數達36,380件。

(3)金融輔導員計畫：

- a. 鑒於過往族人因不熟悉金融商品損及權益或受騙，或因經濟較為弱勢，苦無取得融資等情形，本會於2011年實施原住民族金融輔導員計畫，提供「主動服務」、「在地關懷」、「深度陪伴」的整合性與即時性金融服務。
- b. 金融輔導員作為族人與金融機構的溝通橋樑，以族人能了解的語言，向族人說明申請貸款流程及應備文件，協助族人完備所有申請文件及確認正確性後，再協助交由金融機構進行後續核貸授信作業，期縮短申貸流程、提高申貸效率。
- c. 我方獨有的金融輔導機制，減輕族人在金融方面的經濟排斥，再次呼應《奧特亞羅瓦行動計畫》(Aotearoa Plan of Action)推動包容性政策來支持經濟包容，以促進強韌 (Resilience)、均衡 (Balance)、安全 (Security)、永續 (Sustainable) 與包容性成長 (Inclusive Growth)。

(4)獎助儲蓄互助社計畫：為擴大融資管道，除原住民族綜合發展基金貸款方案係委由金融機構辦理外，本會自2010年起與素有部落銀行之稱之儲蓄互助社合作，以在地簡便的授信服務，推動原住民專案貸款，提供族人更多元的融資服務。

## 2.企業創新創業輔導計畫

本會為鼓勵創新創業及扶植原住民族企業發展，推動企業創新創業輔導計畫：

- (1)百萬創業計畫：自2015年起，本會鼓勵族人提出兼具原住民族傳統內涵、現代創新應用及發展潛力的創意創業計畫。截至目前為止，此計畫已輔導180名業主創業，創造超過3,000人次就業機會，長達6個月深度輔導機制，協助企業站穩營運初期腳步，企業存續率達89%。
- (2)輔導創新研發計畫：2018年起，為鼓勵原住民族公司投入研發、累積研發能力，提高技術水準，已補助90家原住民族公司從事技術/服務創新，創造至少100人就業機會。

本會於 2020 年進行本計畫年度盤點時，發現上述二項子計畫未能全面滿足企業經營所需。因此，自 2011 年開始，針對企業營運發展階段。陸續導入適切的輔導資源，為族人量身打造兼具文化特性的全方位企業輔導計畫，如以下(3)~(5)：

(3)創業先導計畫（即百合綻放新創學程計畫, IWE）：2021年起，本會與美國在台協會共同合作辦理創業培訓計畫，提升原住民族女性創業培力。

(4)企業診斷服務：2022年起推動客製化企業診斷服務，就原住民族企業營運各面向，全面協助企業改善經營體質。

(5)企業領袖班：協助原住民族企業負責人及高階經理人俱足能力以因應現今社經環境挑戰以達成具體營運實績。

### 3.數位轉型計畫

我方於輔導企業過程中，亦注入數位轉型策略，自 2021 年起辦理「雲世代產業數位轉型」計畫。藉由導入科技執行在地培能、數據分析、數位轉型、行銷通路等四大策略，逐步輔導企業達成數位升級目標。

### 4.小結

融資貸款方案、企業創新創業輔導計畫與數位轉型計畫三項計畫相輔相成，共同達成並強化原住民族政策銜接及產業鏈結，促成全方位原住民族產業生態圈，並促進原住民族地區持續、包容與永續的經濟成長。

## (三)辦理成效

自 2014 年迄今，推動上述計畫達成以下顯著成果：

### 1.就業人口

原住民族就業人口數成長 18.6%，相較於同期全國成長 3.2%，顯見原住民族就業狀況高度成長。

### 2.產業型態

從事服務業的就業人口成長 13.2%，相較於同期全國成長 2.3%，見證產業計畫推動後所帶來不同於傳統原住民族的就業選擇。

### 3.企業成長

資金的挹注亦有效助長多屬微型企業之原住民族企業，其成長數自2016年的8,078家至2023年2月已達1萬8,871家，由此可見我方原住民族產業政策之投入有所成效。

#### (四)未來精進作為

##### 1.全方位企業輔導計畫

為持續扶植原住民族企業，我方將因應數位時代趨勢及落實永續發展目標，為族人打造兼具族群文化及注入企業韌性與轉型調適策略之企業輔導計畫。

##### 2.金融投資創新方案

為促進原住民族產業永續發展，我方自2023年啟動金融投資創新方案，未來將建立投資評估管理制度，以投資代替補助方式，實質投資於原住民族企業，藉由挹注被投資事業資金，協助被投資公司經營管理並導入公司治理，以達永續經營目標。

未來我方將持續透過能力建構與結構性改革，減少障礙，創造更具有扶持性的環境與資源，激勵原住民族企業之經濟潛能，提升經濟包容性，並擴大經濟效益。

## 參、心得及建議

經由與會經濟體的分享，本對話確認前開經濟體在減輕原住民族人在金融方面經濟排斥的努力，再次呼應《奧特亞羅瓦行動計畫》（Aotearoa Plan of Action）推動包容性政策來支持經濟包容，以促進強韌、均衡、安全、永續與包容性成長。

而為減少經濟排斥，促進包容性成長，本會除了透過企業創新創業計畫，補助原住民族人開創事業外，為進一步扶植及推動原住民族新創事業之發展，本會目前推動金融投資創新方案，研議未來以投資代替補助方式，評估以原住民族綜合發展基金新增投資原住民族企業之可行性，期藉由挹注被投資事業投資資金，協助被投資公司經營管理並導入公司治理，以達原住民族企業的永續經營。

同時，針對加方於會中提出，加拿大原住民族領導機構如何支持第一民族（First Nations）實現其社會經濟目標的作法，包括將原住民聲音納入公司治理和領導力，將原住民族因素納入新的 ESG 標準的必要性。相關作法亦可作為未來本會滾動修正企業創新創業輔導計畫，以及推動金融投資創新方案之參考。

# 附錄一





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**Advancing** Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

# Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' Economic Potential in the Asia-Pacific Region for a More Inclusive Recovery

**APEC Economic Committee**

January 2022







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

# **Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' Economic Potential in the Asia- Pacific Region for a More Inclusive Recovery**

**New Zealand | 24 August 2021**

**APEC Economic Committee**

**January 2022**

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## Executive Summary

As part of the APEC Economic Committee Second Plenary Meeting (EC2) on 24 August 2021, New Zealand facilitated a one-hour virtual policy dialogue on *Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' economic potential in the Asia Pacific region for a more inclusive recovery*.

The objective of the dialogue was to canvas the existing challenges that have been exacerbated by COVID-19 and identify the obstacles and success factors in unlocking the potential of Indigenous Peoples. The topics of the dialogue align with the third pillar of the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR): 'ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being'.

Keynote speakers from New Zealand explored the obstacles and success factors in unlocking the economic potential of Māori people (New Zealand Indigenous), and Māori perspectives on achieving an inclusive recovery from COVID-19.

Limited access to finance was identified as one of the greatest obstacles for Māori, along with multiplicity of land holdings. These barriers prevent Māori from making the necessary initial investments in their land to make it productive and profitable. The importance of access to capital was illustrated by the benefits of government investments in regional economic development, which have enabled Māori to move from passive to active land use.

Another key theme explored by the speakers was the importance of young people in Māori economic development. Speakers emphasized the need for investment in education and support programmes to encourage young Māori entrepreneurship, particularly by fostering an innovation mindset and acknowledging Indigenous Peoples as the experts on their own solutions.

Panelists from Canada, Mexico and Chinese Taipei respectively provided case studies on:

- Access to finance for Indigenous Peoples through aboriginal financial institutions
- Preserving and commercializing indigenous knowledge by teaching young indigenous women to produce and promote Melipona bee honey
- Economic development programs for the Indigenous Peoples of Chinese Taipei, for which the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) has provided loans.

To supplement the policy dialogue, economies were encouraged to submit additional references and case studies for inclusion in this report about their COVID-19 response and recovery and general support measures that unlock their economic potential that support their Indigenous Peoples.

Based on the common experiences and opportunities identified in the policy dialogue and supplementary materials provided by economies, some

recommended areas for possible exploration and knowledge sharing within the Economic Committee could include:

- Access to finance through dedicated financial institutions, investments, and loans
- Training and education to harness indigenous knowledge and encourage innovation in indigenous populations, particularly for indigenous youth
- Engagement of indigenous populations in policy decision-making
- Improved measuring and monitoring of indigenous economic development

## Introduction

As part of the APEC Economic Committee Second Plenary Meeting (EC2) on 24 August 2021, New Zealand facilitated a one-hour virtual policy dialogue on *Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' economic potential in the Asia Pacific region for a more inclusive recovery*. The objective of the dialogue was to canvas the existing challenges that have been exacerbated by COVID-19 and identify the obstacles and success factors in unlocking the potential of Indigenous Peoples. The purpose of this report is to provide a record of the policy dialogue, to compile additional references and case studies from APEC economies, and to outline possible areas for future work by the APEC Economic Committee on unlocking the economic potential of Indigenous Peoples.

Harnessing structural reforms to promote inclusive growth is an important work stream in the APEC Economic Committee. This work reflects the APEC-wide objective, outlined in the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, to pursue strong, balanced, secure, sustainable, and inclusive growth that brings benefits to all, including those with untapped economic potential. In line with this vision, the Enhanced APEC Agenda for Structural Reform (EAASR) sets out a new direction for growth-focused structural reform that is designed to be inclusive, sustainable and innovation-friendly. The third pillar of the EAASR focuses on 'ensuring that all groups in society have equal access to opportunities for more inclusive, sustainable growth, and greater well-being'. The EAASR was endorsed in June 2021 by Ministers at the 3<sup>rd</sup> APEC Structural Reform Ministerial Meeting, where they also placed emphasis on initiatives that support inclusion and noted those that unlock the economic potential of Indigenous Peoples.

The renewed emphasis on inclusion in the Economic Committee takes into account the economic shock of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately affected already disadvantaged groups. Indigenous Peoples represent one of these groups. A report by the United Nations (May 2020) [1] notes the significant impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples and that it has exacerbated existing divisions and challenges. It is important that economic recovery measures apply an inclusive lens to support a stronger recovery for all. In this context, economic inclusion of Indigenous Peoples is an important objective for New Zealand in its APEC 2021 host year.

This report, and the policy dialogue it discusses, builds on the previous Economic Committee policy dialogue on inclusion, led by New Zealand in 2019, which covered general issues related to gender, bridging the digital divide, Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Indigenous Peoples.

It also complements work streams in other APEC fora that are focusing on supporting indigenous inclusion in trade, investment, participation, and measurement of indigenous economies. For example, the APEC SOM Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation held two related projects in 2021: one on Understanding and Valuing Indigenous Economies within APEC [2], and another on Understanding the Economic Impact of COVID-19

on Indigenous Communities [3]. The recently published Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) reports, “Understanding and Valuing Indigenous Economies within APEC” [2] and “Understanding the Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Indigenous Communities” [3] provide a good starting point for measuring indigenous contribution within economies, which could be continued and extended to more economies.

The SCE projects found that indigenous communities have proven resilient through the pandemic, including for example by collecting their own data, pivoting to e-commerce platforms, and reverting to traditional practices to protect their communities. Through the pandemic, indigenous entrepreneurs have innovated to thrive.

However, data availability remains an issue. Data gaps make it difficult for policymakers and Indigenous Peoples alike to respond in an informed and targeted manner to the pandemic. Improved data collection – in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples - would ultimately lead to better policy decisions, economic sustainability, and economic recovery for all.

## Policy Dialogue

The Economic Committee Second Plenary Session 2021 policy dialogue on *Unlocking Indigenous Peoples' economic potential in the Asia Pacific region for a more inclusive recovery* included presentations by three New Zealand speakers, followed by presentations of case studies by panelists from Canada, Mexico, and Chinese Taipei. Jessica Smith, Regional Director at the Ministry of Māori Development, New Zealand, facilitated the dialogue.

### New Zealand speakers

The New Zealand speakers covered obstacles and success factors in unlocking the economic potential of Māori (New Zealand Indigenous), and Māori perspectives on achieving an inclusive recovery from COVID-19, illustrated by case studies of Māori economic development projects.

#### Speaker 1: Ben Dalton

Ben Dalton (Chief Operating Officer, Kānoa – Regional Economic Development and Investment Unit at the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, New Zealand) spoke about the characteristics of the Māori economy. The Māori asset base is valued at NZD 68.7 billion. Important components of the Māori economy include:

- the young, growing population, 75 per cent of which is under 35,
- growing commercial asset base from Treaty of Waitangi<sup>1</sup> Settlements, collectives and Māori enterprises,
- a burgeoning SME economy.

A major institutional barrier to Māori economic development is that by the 20th Century Māori owned only 5.5 per cent of New Zealand's land mass. Tribes are buying back land, but the multiplicity of land holdings makes it hard to reach consensus on its use. Another barrier is the inability to raise finance to bring land into production, forcing Māori to lease their land at a low price.

In the last three years, the government established a regional economic development fund (the Provincial Growth Fund), which removed some of these barriers, particularly access to finance. The government has been working on a holistic investment approach (Figure 1). To maintain social license to operate, they demonstrate how the benefits of a development for local regional population and environment will outweigh the negatives. For example, an investment in water storage in rural areas was able to bring Māori marginalised land into production.

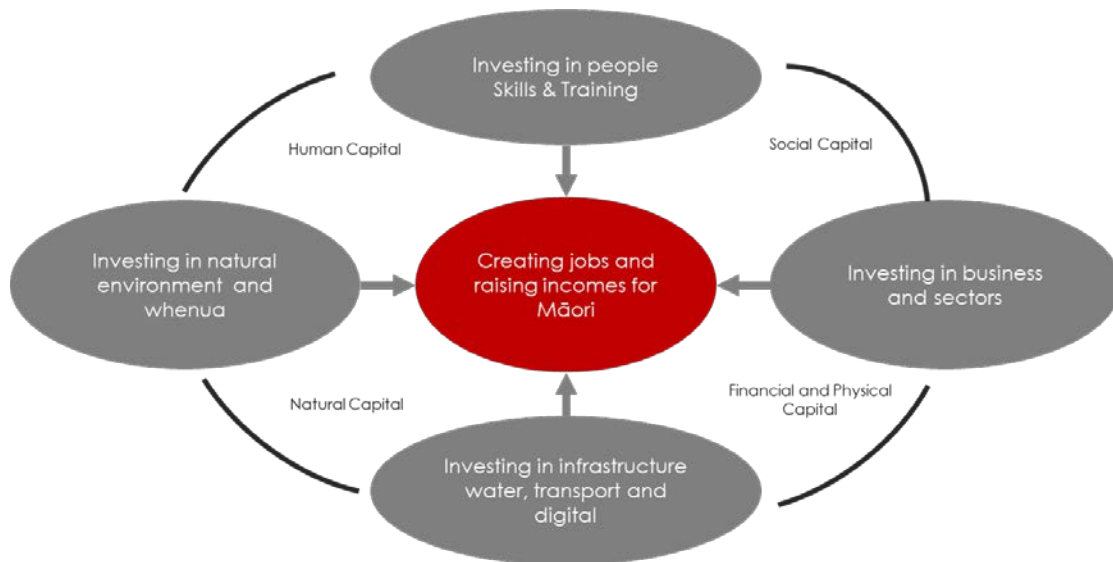
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<sup>1</sup> The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) is an important agreement signed by representatives of the British Crown and Māori in 1840. The purpose of the Treaty was to enable the British settlers and the Māori people to live together in New Zealand under a common set of laws or agreements.



People and land are most important to Māori. To support their ongoing economic development, Māori need further investment in:

- skills and training for the next generation, and
- the environment – Most Māori land is native forest, which is a de-facto sustainability asset for New Zealand government. Maori need some compensation for foregone development to reflect the value of this asset.



**Figure 1** Framework for a holistic investment approach.

**Speaker 2: Lee Arna Nepia**

Lee Arna Nepia (Regional Analyst, Ministry of Māori Development, New Zealand) spoke on how young Indigenous Peoples’ economic potential may be unlocked through an initiative called Te Reo o Te Rangatahi – The Voice of Young People.

The initiative was commissioned by Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development) and led by Te Oranganui – Healthy Families – a tribal Māori health organisation. The purpose is to gather the ideas and perspectives of young people and assess their priorities for better investment. The project used design thinking and a unique methodology of partnering with stakeholders. Recognising the different needs and environments people live in, agencies used different formats of engagement. The approach fostered an innovation mindset and treated Indigenous Peoples as the experts on their own solutions.

Key insights from the project were that young Māori:

- felt Te Reo (Māori language) should be more important in New Zealand

- want New Zealand government to reflect their needs and contribute to solutions to solve issues in today's world
- aspire for their future but are concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on their opportunities and the health of their family.

Further local initiatives include:

- Rangatahi Innovation - This looks at how indigenous practices create better health and welfare outcomes. Through this initiative, which is currently in prototype phase, young people get to participate in training, with a focus around connection to land, environment and genealogy.
- Rangatahi Entrepreneurs' Network – There is little to no support for young entrepreneurs in the 'seed phase', which is when concepts are tested for their viability, commercial capabilities are proven, and financial support is sought for their concept or product. This initiative addresses a need for young people to connect to understand what is available.

### Speaker 3: Willie Te Aho

Willie Te Aho (Chief Executive of Indigenous Corporate Solutions Limited, New Zealand) noted that Māori experience diverse realities, but they have a common understanding that they want to develop in a way, consistent with their customs.

Māori are rich in human resources and land but cash poor due to historic government policies. Investment in Māori land, people and industries allow Māori to move from passive to active land use, as demonstrated by government investments in rural areas. By providing capital, the government has done their part. Māori are bringing landowners together on their side, to form a consistent pathway. When the government puts their hand up to invest other industry leaders will come.

For example, in his own area, government investments in water supply have led to Māori working on an irrigation scheme and employment and kiwifruit orchards. This development increased the profitability of the land and attracted investment by SEEKA Kiwifruit.





**Figure 2** Outcomes of government investments in Māori communities: Sweetwater Storage (top left), irrigation and kiwifruit (top right), state funded housing (bottom left) and skills development (bottom right, an orchard worker paying for his own home).

## Panelist case studies

The case studies covered a variety of policies, programmes, and initiatives that are unlocking potential for Indigenous Peoples in the Asia Pacific region.

### Canada: Dawn Madahbee Leach

Dawn Madahbee Leach (Chair of the National Indigenous Economic Development Board, Canada) emphasised that to unlock Indigenous Peoples' economic potential, government agencies need to provide access to capital. Over the past three decades, in Canada, a network of aboriginal financial institutions (AFI) has provided an estimated 46,000 loans worth over CAD 3 billion to indigenous-run businesses. Each year over CAD 100 million in new loans are made to indigenous businesses and 500 start-ups are financed by AFIs (NACCA, 2019). With the initial capital injection, coming from the Government of Canada, the AFIs are indigenous community-owned and controlled, and provide business advisory services in a trusted environment.

Dawn has managed one of these AFI services, which has invested over CAD 100 million and helped set up 3,600 businesses with a 94% business success rate. The businesses they support stay in business longer than five years, which is higher than the Canadian average. The majority of the staff are indigenous and have been able to build their capacity in finance. They are now investing in 3rd generation businesses. Loan repayment is good because clients know the fund will assist them in the future. A similar success story is shared by AFIs across Canada.

AFIs also provided emergency loan funds to support Indigenous Peoples during COVID. Many businesses expanded their product lines to include health supplies. In Dawn's area, no indigenous business closed down during the pandemic, demonstrating the AFI contribution to resilience. AFIs also support indigenous women and youth entrepreneurship. The whole region benefits as employment, number of businesses and buying power increases. All APEC economies can assist in including Indigenous Peoples in their economy.

### Mexico: Paulina Maycotte

Paulina Maycotte (young entrepreneur, Mexico) spoke about her project helping to preserve Melipona beekeeping (Meliponiculture) in Campeche, Mexico. The Melipona bees are a species of bee without a stinger, native to the Yucatan Peninsula, which are very important to the indigenous Mayan people. There are 34 indigenous families that produce Melipona honey, 25 of which are bilingual and 9 that speak only the Mayan language.



**Figure 3** Indigenous Meliponiculturist, Melipona beehive, and indigenous Mayan women (left to right).

The beekeeping culture is in danger of disappearing due to increased natural disasters, expansion of agriculture and livestock, spread of conventional bees and the use of pesticides. In a 10-year lapse 70 per cent of the original Meliponan colonies have been lost and more than 50 per cent of the production of honey.

Her rescue plan is not just to sell honey but educate future generations about the bee. She wants to open a workshop course on how to produce the honey and to promote the medicinal use of the honey. Promotion of the honey throughout the region will facilitate its export with a better sale price. The goals of the project are to preserve the Meliponiculture, save bees, create opportunities and generate income for families to reactivate the community's economy in a sustainable way.

### Chinese Taipei: Jennifer Lo

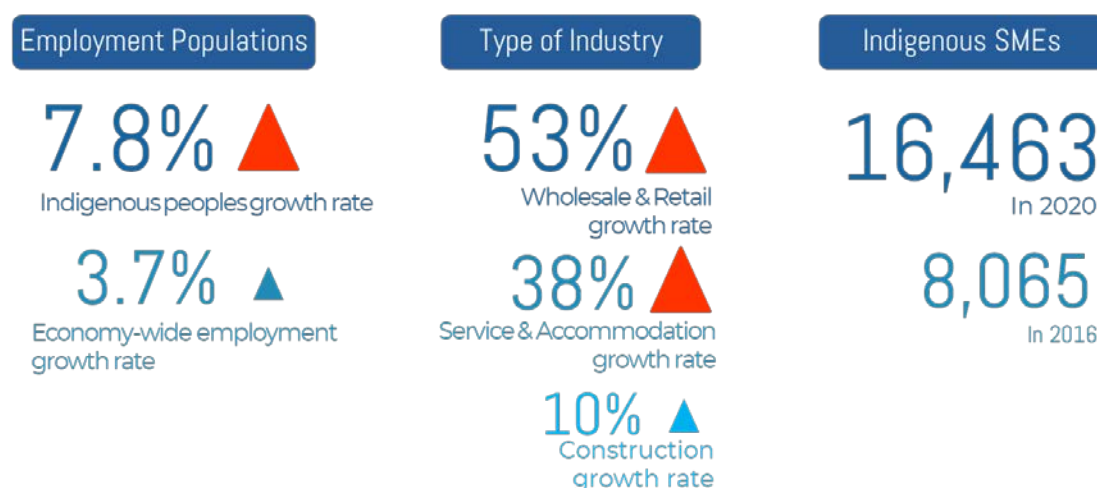
Jennifer Lo (Financial Service Section Chief of Department of Economic Development in the Council of Indigenous Peoples, Chinese Taipei) spoke about economic development programs for the Indigenous Peoples of Chinese Taipei, for which the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) has provided loans. Barriers and challenges for Indigenous Peoples in Chinese Taipei include geographic remoteness, high vulnerability to disasters, poor access to finance, and insufficient educational and job opportunities.



The measures undertaken under the CIP Indigenous Comprehensive Development Fund include loans for indigenous entrepreneurs, a co-guarantee program, and COVID-19 financial relief. These measures have improved opportunities for Indigenous Peoples, supported projects that diversify indigenous economies, and eased the burden for loan borrowers affected by pandemic. The CIP has also created a startup program, providing mentorship for indigenous entrepreneurs, and an innovation program to subsidize indigenous companies in engaging in research.

Following the implementation of these programs, the employment growth rate for Indigenous Peoples was higher than the economy-wide average. The retail and service sectors have grown faster than labour intensive industries.

Future actions will include addressing sustainability, inclusiveness, and adaptability. These measures will include a digital transformation program and an inspiring women program.



**Figure 4** Achievements of Chinese Taipei's Indigenous Economic Development Programs.

## Other initiatives unlocking the potential of Indigenous Peoples

To complement the policy dialogue, we invited APEC economies to share information about key initiatives that are unlocking the economic potential of their Indigenous Peoples for inclusion in this report. The tables below summarises the responses received. Further information is also provided in an annex to this report.

### COVID-19 response actions to assist in recovery for Indigenous Peoples

Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation of information related to health security measures into indigenous languages</li> <li>• Postponement of the election of National Councillors of the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)</li> <li>• Economic reactivation funds</li> <li>• Indigenous languages online classes</li> <li>• Provision of first-need supplies, such as food, bottled water and sanitary supplies to support vulnerable indigenous population</li> </ul>
The Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The initiatives (<a href="#">RA 11469</a> [4] and <a href="#">RA 11494</a> [5]) that The Philippines implemented to help individuals manage and recover from COVID-19 may benefit Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>• The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is a member of the Recovery Cluster - Task Group on Governance. Indigenous Peoples may also benefit from initiatives under the <a href="#">National Action Plan</a> [6] against COVID-19.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Russia</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">National Plan for Economic Recovery</a> [7], endorsed by the Government of the Russian Federation on 23 September 2020, takes into account socio-economic peculiarities of those societies that suffered most during the pandemic.</li> </ul>
United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">American Rescue Plan</a> [8], signed into law by President Biden on March 11, 2021, invests USD 1.75 billion in American Indian and Alaska Native government programs administered under the oversight of the Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs (AS-IA). It includes emergency supplemental funding to respond to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</li> </ul>

## Programmes addressing preexisting challenges for Indigenous Peoples

<a href="#">Chile</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program for the Promotion of the Indigenous Economy</li> <li>• “Küme Mognen Pu Zomo” Program – designed to increase the levels of economic autonomy of Mapuche women living in rural areas of the Araucanía region.</li> <li>• Tourism and Indigenous Peoples Program</li> </ul>
The Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">NCIP spearheads a list of initiatives</a> [9] that promote the rights and build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>• A variety of education and skills development initiatives, for Indigenous Peoples and the wider population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Indigenous Peoples Education (IPEd)</a> [10], the primary program for providing Indigenous Peoples access to quality basic education,</li> <li>- <a href="#">Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Memorandum Order 2, series 2019</a> [11] on the Integration of Indigenous Studies in the Higher Education Curricula,</li> <li>- <a href="#">Tertiary Education Subsidy (TES)</a> [12], for which Indigenous Peoples, among others, can apply,</li> <li>- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), which implements <a href="#">projects to build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples</a> [13, 14], and also the <a href="#">Skills Training for Employment Program (STEP)</a> [15] which benefits Indigenous Peoples, among others.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<a href="#">Russia</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Program of state support for traditional economic activities of Indigenous Peoples of the North</a> (April 15, 2021 №978-p) [16].</li> <li>• <a href="#">The Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)</a> [17] provides data, monitoring, assessments and recommendations regarding empowerment of Indigenous Peoples of the North.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Federal Agency on Nationalities' Affairs</a> [18] deals with protection of rights of the Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>• Russian corporations have launched programs to enhance economic activities of Indigenous Peoples, e.g. <a href="#">Nornickel</a> [19], <a href="#">Sakhalin Energy</a> [20], <a href="#">Gazprom Neft</a> [21], <a href="#">Alrosa</a> [22].</li> </ul>
United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The American Rescue Plan is the largest investment of resources into Indian and tribal communities in United States' history and makes changes to laws.</li> </ul>

## Recommendations

In general, the policy dialogue and additional initiatives covered in this report demonstrate that existing challenges for Indigenous People have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. There are common obstacles and success factors in unlocking the potential of Indigenous Peoples in the APEC region. By unlocking this potential, it may contribute to further economic growth and a more inclusive recovery.

Based on the common experiences and opportunities identified in the policy dialogue and supplementary materials provided by economies, some recommended areas for possible exploration and knowledge sharing within the Economic Committee could include, among others:

- **Access to capital/finance for Indigenous Peoples** can involve more than government funds, private sector banks and private investment funds, but also skills and enabling digital technologies. This topic could be of interest to other fora, for example, SME Working Group, Finance Ministers' Process, and Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy.
- **Training and education** to harness indigenous knowledge and encourage innovation in indigenous populations, particularly for indigenous youth
- **Engagement of indigenous populations in policy decision-making** by considering best practice consultation methods where ideas, opinions and values of Indigenous Peoples are considered thereby achieving buy-in and ensuring benefits are inclusive.
- **Improved measuring and monitoring of indigenous economic development** to improve data availability. Data gaps make it difficult for policymakers and Indigenous Peoples alike to respond in an informed and targeted manner to the pandemic. Improved data collection in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples would ultimately lead to better policy decisions, economic sustainability, and economic recovery for all.



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## Annex: Further reading

### Chilean initiatives

1. **Crisis response actions related to COVID-19 for the protection of the Indigenous Population:** Program designed to implement and reformulate strategies and actions to support Indigenous Peoples during the health contingency that the economy is experiencing due to the COVID-19 crisis.

PROGRAM ACTION POINTS	OBJECTIVE	CHALLENGES ADDRESSED	DETAIL
Translation of information related to health security measures into indigenous languages.	To raise awareness on health security measures (use of masks, hand washing, detection of symptoms) and avoid the organization of massive activities.	Language Barriers.	Messages and radio campaigns, disseminated through social networks and printed documentation in various indigenous languages (Aymara, Mapudungun, and Rapa Nui) to decrease the contagion among indigenous communities.
Postponement of the election of National Councillors of the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI). Extended validity of communities, associations, and indigenous representatives before the National Council of CONADI.	Prevention of contagion risks.	COVID-19 health contingency.	The election was scheduled for March 29, 2020. If it had been carried out, it would have put thousands of indigenous peoples at risk from the pandemic, especially in the Araucanía region. The election was suspended, and a timetable is being worked on that will guarantee its completion once the effects of the pandemic have concluded.
Economic reactivation funds. Funds from the Development Fund of the South National Sub directorate of CONADI.	To support the indigenous local economy.	Economic Recovery.	\$2,500 million pesos to reactivate Mapuche enterprises in the Araucanía due to Coronavirus. The resources are intended to finance equipment, tourism and entrepreneurship initiatives, with special support for female entrepreneurs.
Indigenous languages online classes.	Prevention of contagion risks.	COVID-19 health contingency	Classes are being rescheduled to be taught online, in order to avoid meetings or crowds that can lead to infections.

Measures to Support Vulnerable Indigenous Population.	Prevention of contagion risks.	COVID-19 health contingency	Provision of first-need supplies such as food, bottled water, and sanitary supplies.
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**2. Program for the Promotion of the Indigenous Economy:** Program designed to increase the sustainability of the ventures of Indigenous Peoples with cultural identity.

<b>PROGRAM ACTION POINTS</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>CHALLENGES ADDRESSED</b>	<b>DETAIL</b>
Subsidy for Urban and Rural Indigenous Entrepreneurship	Finance economic and / or productive initiatives to promote and support the sustainability of indigenous enterprises.	Scarce opportunities to access financing.	Public tender evaluated by an "Admissibility and Evaluation Committee". Three different categories: a)"Emerging": Business idea or ventures that have been in operation for less than 1 year; b)"Expansion": ventures with over a 1 year, and; c)"Consolidation": formalized ventures and / or with export potential.
Capacity-building for Economic Development related with Indigenous Cultural Identity.	Strengthen the capacities for the management and administration of businesses oriented to development with identity.	Educational and skills gaps. Lack of business experience.	Beneficiaries will be gradually trained in Business Administration topics, according to the categories "Emerging", "Expansion" and "Consolidation", incorporating training in areas that strengthen ancestral knowledge, in addition to gradually incorporating digital literacy and the use of ICTs.
Diffusion, Promotion and Marketing	Position the goods and services that reveal the knowledge and culture of Indigenous Peoples in Chilean and international markets and generate networks that promote the commercialization of enterprises with cultural identity.	Devaluation of products with cultural identity.	Initiatives executed through Direct Assignment Agreements that have specific execution objectives. cooperation with Chilean export promotion agency "ProChile" to encourage the export of indigenous products in the international market.

### 3. “Küme Mognen Pu Zomo” Program:

Program designed to increase the levels of economic autonomy of Mapuche women living in rural areas of the Araucanía region.

PROGRAM ACTION POINTS	OBJECTIVE	CHALLENGES ADDRESSED	DETAIL
Training in jobs or skills with Mapuche cultural Relevance	Capacity-building for Mapuche women from the rural territories of the La Araucanía region, in jobs or skills associated with their cultural tradition, providing them with training tools to develop their ventures.	Educational and skills gaps.	Training that incorporates: a) Cultural strengthening and added value of a product and / or service in the various ancestral jobs or skills of Mapuche culture, b) Business formulation and business administration, c) Community strengthening and soft skills for entrepreneurship. All training within the framework of the worldview of the Mapuche people.
Technical Support	To support the elaboration of business plans aiming at their formalization.	Educational and skills gaps. Lack of formalization.	Technical support for the formalization, constitution of a micro-enterprise or cooperative, in addition to support for the acquisition of infrastructure, equipment, basic supplies
Business Equipment	Enable the production of enterprises generated by Mapuche women, through the delivery of productive assets, as infrastructure, equipment, raw materials, and others.	Insufficient capital.	The acquisition of these goods will be carried through an external supplier, who will invoice on behalf of the beneficiary who will send the information required to make the payment to the suppliers selected.

#### 4. Tourism and Indigenous Peoples Program

Program designed to increase the competitiveness and sustainability of tourism ventures with cultural identity developed by Indigenous Peoples.

PROGRAM ACTION POINTS	OBJECTIVE	CHALLENGES ADDRESSED	DETAIL
Indigenous Tourism Sustainability	Provide technical advice on the formulation of designs and management models for tourist destinations of indigenous administration.	Low indigenous tourism sustainability.	Technical advice for the design of instruments / documents that allow investment planning and management models for the administration of tourist routes and destinations.
Strengthening of Indigenous Tourism	To strengthen the indigenous tourism offer of the services provided	Low indigenous tourism sustainability.	Public tender
Diffusion, Promotion and Marketing	Position the sites of cultural significance and nature conservation spaces that reveal the knowledge and culture of Indigenous Peoples in Chilean and international markets.	Devaluation of indigenous culture in heritage sites and protected wild areas of the region.	Initiatives executed through direct assignment agreements with the Chilean tourism promotion agency "SERNATUR" to promote an indigenous tourist route commercialisation and / or positioning in the Chilean and international market.
Sites of Cultural Significance and Protected Wild Areas	To link the tourist activity of Indigenous Peoples with sites of cultural significance and nature conservation spaces.	Devaluation of indigenous culture in heritage sites and protected wild areas of the region.	Public tender

#### New Zealand initiatives

- Living standards framework related to the Māori economy [Te Ōhanga Māori 2018, BERL. Reserve Bank of New Zealand;](#)
- Data initiatives on Maori businesses. [Tatauranga umanga Māori – Statistics on Māori businesses: 2019 \(English\) | Stats NZ](#)

#### Russian initiatives

1. **The National Plan for Economic Recovery**, endorsed by the Government of the Russian Federation September 23, 2020, is aimed at

restoring employment and incomes of the population, boosting economic growth and long-term structural changes in the economy. It provides comprehensive measures until December 2021, taking into account socio-economic peculiarities of those societies that suffered most during the pandemic.

2. **The Program of state support for traditional economic activities of Indigenous Peoples of the North** (April 15, 2021 №978-p) envisages support measures in the following directions:

- Development of industrial and technological infrastructure (subsidies to cover expenditures of businesses and agricultural producers on particular equipment, provision of mobile network and Internet);
- Promotion of traditional products and services on the Russian and foreign markets (support in preparation of market materials, conducting exhibitions, educational support in terms of licensing, logistics);
- Popularization of Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (consultations on starting a business, implementing investment projects);
- Development of tourism (subsidies on development of new tourist locations, improvement of tourist services);
- Human resources development (including measures aimed at the youth to preserve interest to the North territories);
- Modernization of local generation sites, expansion of the use of renewables, liquefied natural gas and local fuels.

3. The **Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)** is aimed at protecting Indigenous Peoples' human rights; defending their legal interests; assisting in solving environmental, social, economic, cultural and educational issues; and promoting their right to self-governance. RAIPON works with the State Duma and the Government of the Russian Federation regarding legislation related to Indigenous Peoples' issues. In addition to its status as a Permanent Participant in the Arctic Council, RAIPON participates in international structures such as the United Nations Economic and Social Council with a special consultative status and the Governing Council, and the Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Program as an observer.

RAIPON represents 40 Indigenous Peoples totaling over 250,000 people. The peoples represented in RAIPON live in 60 percent of the whole Russian Federation territory, including the North, Siberia and the Far East.



Among other activities, RAIPON provides data, monitoring, assessments and recommendations regarding empowerment of Indigenous Peoples of the North.

4. All in all, Russia's Federal bodies strive to work comprehensively on ensuring the well-being of Russia's population (regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin and other circumstances – according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation). In addition, there is the **Federal Agency on Nationalities' Affairs** that deals with protection of rights of the Indigenous Peoples (primarily of the North, Siberia and Far East) and is responsible for preparation of draft National Reports in this regard.

The Federal Agency builds its activities, among others, on the Federal Law "On guaranteeing rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation", 30.04.1999 №82-FZ, the law that is periodically undergoing amending procedures. The law provides a number of additional socio-economic rights to the Indigenous Peoples, including the right to protect the indigenous environment and traditional lifestyles, priority access to particular natural resources, privileged pension and taxation coverage.

It is remarkable that the Federal Agency on Nationalities' Affairs launches joint initiatives with large Russian Corporations to foster economic and cultural development of the Indigenous Peoples. For instance, the Agency reached an agreement with Russia's leading metals and mining company Nornickel so that the latter will intensify its (already provided) support to the Indigenous Peoples of the North (including by financing ecological preservation, development of tourism, and construction of social facilities).

5. It is noteworthy that the Russian Corporations demonstrate social responsibility themselves launching programs to enhance economic activities of the Indigenous Peoples. Apart from the mentioned above Nornickel, there is Sakhalin Energy that since 2006 implements and periodically updates its Sakhalin Indigenous Peoples Development Plan – a tripartite program that was developed by the company had in hand with the regional administration, and the regional council of authorized representative of the indigenous communities of the North. The Program has been repeatedly recognized as the best practice of public-private partnership.

Similar positive experience of engaging with the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Far East is possessed by Gazprom Neft, diamond miner Alrosa (North, Siberia and the Far East).

# 附錄二



# Agenda

## APEC Economic Committee Policy Dialogue: Efforts to Promote Economic Opportunity and Inclusion - a Case Study on Indigenous Peoples

Seattle Convention Center Summit Building, Room 343-344, August 9, 2023,  
1:30 – 5:30 p.m. | Seattle, Washington

Objective: Explore economies' approaches and experiences developing and implementing structural reforms that promote economic opportunity and inclusion for Indigenous Peoples.

Virtual link: Only registered participants will be admitted into the virtual event.  
MS Teams registration link [here](#).

1:00 – 1:30 pm	<b>Registration and Arrival</b>
1:30 – 1:45 pm	<b>Welcome Ceremony</b> United States, Suquamish Tribe
1:45- 1:50 pm	<b>Opening Remarks &amp; Introductions</b>
<b>Session I</b> 1:50 – 3:20 pm	<p><b>Panel: Sharing experiences implementing policies and financial frameworks that have been developed and enacted to reduce economic exclusion.</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <u>Christina Clarke, Executive Director, Indigenous Prosperity Centre</u></p> <p><b>Panelist I:</b> <u>Canada, Geordie Hungerford, Chief Executive Officer, First Nations Financial Management Board (FMB)</u></p> <p>Topic: Economic reconciliation and the Indigenous-led institutions in Canada that support First Nations in achieving their socio-economic goals. Including the tangible benefits of incorporating Indigenous voices in corporate governance and leadership, and the need to embed Indigenous factors in new ESG standards, as well as what still needs to be done to achieve economic reconciliation in Canada, and solutions the FMB is pursuing.</p>

**Panelist 2: Chile, Rodolfo Bustamante, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance**

Topic: Chile's Indigenous Development Fund, which is focused on changing the conditions of the Indigenous population to achieve the desired levels of development. To accomplish this, it has been proposed to create mechanisms that allow these levels of development to be defined by both those who design public policy and those who are the recipients of such policy.

**Panelist 3: Australia, Avi Clarke, Acting Branch Manager, Business and Economic Policy, National Indigenous Australians Agency**

Topic: Growing the Indigenous business sector through coordinated demand and supply-side policy initiatives. Indigenous businesses tend to employ Indigenous Australians at a higher rate than non-Indigenous businesses, and companies with Indigenous managers also tend to employ more Indigenous Australians. The overarching strategy involves, on the one hand, increasing demand for Indigenous businesses across a broad range of industry sectors, including through continued growth of the Indigenous Procurement Policy, and facilitating the development of Indigenous SME engagement with the corporate sector. And on the supply side increasing the number of Indigenous businesses through improved supply side support including entrepreneurial skills and capabilities, leadership and management training, access to finance, and improved networks and connections to markets (both domestic and international).

**Panelist 4: New Zealand, Ms. Karleen Everitt, Head of Te Ao Maori Strategy, ANZ Bank**

Topic: ANZ New Zealand Limited (ANZ) launched its first Aotearoa New Zealand indigenous economies (Māori) strategy *Tākiriri Ā Rangiri*; ANZ's *Te Ao Māori Strategy* in June 2022. This strategy is an innovative approach for ANZ and takes a long-term view to 2040. The strategy covers three key areas.

- strengthening & growing ANZ's own understanding of Te Ao Māori (Maori world),
- deepening its relationship with Māori, Iwi (tribes) Hapū (sub-tribes) and communities,
- indigenous financial inclusion and economic growth.

ANZ is resolute in working with indigenous economies in Aotearoa New Zealand through economic equality achieved by Māori as Māori.

**Panelist 5: Chinese Taipei, Ms. Jennifer Lo, Financial Service Section Chief of Department of Economic Development in the Council of Indigenous Peoples**

Topic: Stimulating economic potential of indigenous industries - Chinese Taipei has established Indigenous Comprehensive Development Fund to provide loan program with financial counseling mechanism aiming at reducing economic exclusion for indigenous peoples. Additionally, we have developed comprehensive and culturally distinctive corporate counseling programs by introducing appropriate counseling resources to support indigenous communities

	<p>in starting and operating businesses, further facilitating inclusive and sustainable economic growth.</p> <p><i>Discussion: Questions and Answers</i></p>
<p>3:20 – 3:45 pm</p>	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>
<p><b>Session 2</b> 3:45 – 5:15 pm</p>	<p><b>Panel: Discussing experiences accessing tools and support via financial frameworks such as those discussed in Session 1, and best practices in consultation and partnerships with Indigenous economic communities.</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <u>Christina Clarke, Executive Director, Indigenous Prosperity Centre</u></p> <p><b>Panelist 1:</b> <u>Canada, Dennis Meeches, President of the Tribal Council Investment Group (TCIG)</u></p> <p>Topic: Long Plain First Nation: experiences leveraging the legal and financial tools over 20 years in order to build economic stability and create the conditions for sustainable economic growth.</p> <p><b>Panelist 2:</b> <u>Australia, Darren Godwell, Chief Executive Officer, i2i Global</u></p> <p>Topic: “Lifting Economic Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples for Developments On-Country. Continued flow of investment capital into Indigenous lands for infrastructure, critical minerals, renewable energy, carbon markets and Indigenous botanicals. However, the inclusion of Indigenous interests in those investments remains novel. Indigenous Peoples participation in capital raisings at the asset-level de-risks the development and boosts the ESG outcomes for investors. So what levers are available to Indigenous Peoples to support greater inclusions?”</p> <p><b>Panelist 3:</b> <u>New Zealand, Carrie Stoddart-Smith, Founding Director &amp; Principal Consultant, Opinio Native Aotearoa Ltd.</u></p> <p>Topic: Leveraging Indigenous MSMEs: Restoring community at the heart of APECs economies - The APEC region is contending with a significant demographic transition characterised by an aging population. This transformation sharply contrasts with the relatively youthful demographic profile observed among the region's Indigenous Peoples. Amidst the complexities of rapid urbanisation and climate change, this unique circumstance affords a distinctive opportunity. The potential latent within this demographic interplay could be leveraged through the strategic development of Indigenous Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the cultural, creative, and care sectors. By doing so, we can confront these multifaceted challenges and reconfigure the region's economic structures to elevate community engagement and empathetic understanding as central tenets. This approach could instigate a transformation that encourages sustainable and inclusive growth, ensuring resilience in the face of future adversities.</p>



	<p><b><u>Panelist 4: Papua New Guinea, Lahui Ako, Consultant, Business Council of PNG</u></b></p> <p>Topic: Social enterprise as a way to embrace the government’s structural reform agenda and participate as equal partners in the capital city, with the rest of PNG’s 1000 tribes and clans. The Motu-Koitabu (MK) people are the most affected of PNG’s indigenous communities by the onset of economic development, upon whose land the capital city Port Moresby is built. The traditional livelihood of the MK has also been affected by the London Missionary Society. MK participation in economic activity in the city now works around the dynamics of the religion they have embraced for over a century, as against new economic development initiatives brought on by the onset of globalization.</p> <p><b><u>Panelist 5: United States, Rion Ramirez, Chief Executive Officer, Port Madison Enterprises</u></b></p> <p>Topic: Case study of the Suquamish Tribe: economic development through creation of a government agency to conduct business, and creative use of existing financial systems to finance those developments. Overview of how those revenues have fostered tribal government nation-building, including protection of Tribal treaty rights, founding of social programs and educational programs.</p> <p><i>Discussion: Questions and Answers</i></p>
<p>5:15 – 5:20 pm</p>	<p><b>Closing Remarks &amp; Survey Completion</b></p>

# 附錄三







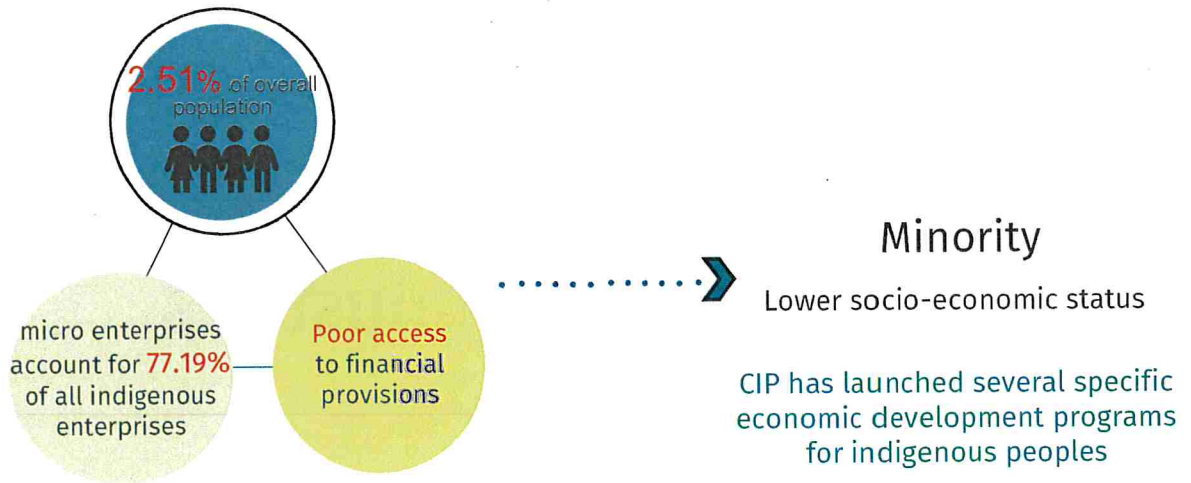
# Stimulating Economic Potential of Indigenous Industries

Chinese Taipei- Jennifer Lo  
Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP)

1

<b>01</b>	Barriers & Challenges
<b>02</b>	Measures
<b>03</b>	Achievement
<b>04</b>	Future Actions

# 1. BARRIERS & CHALLENGES



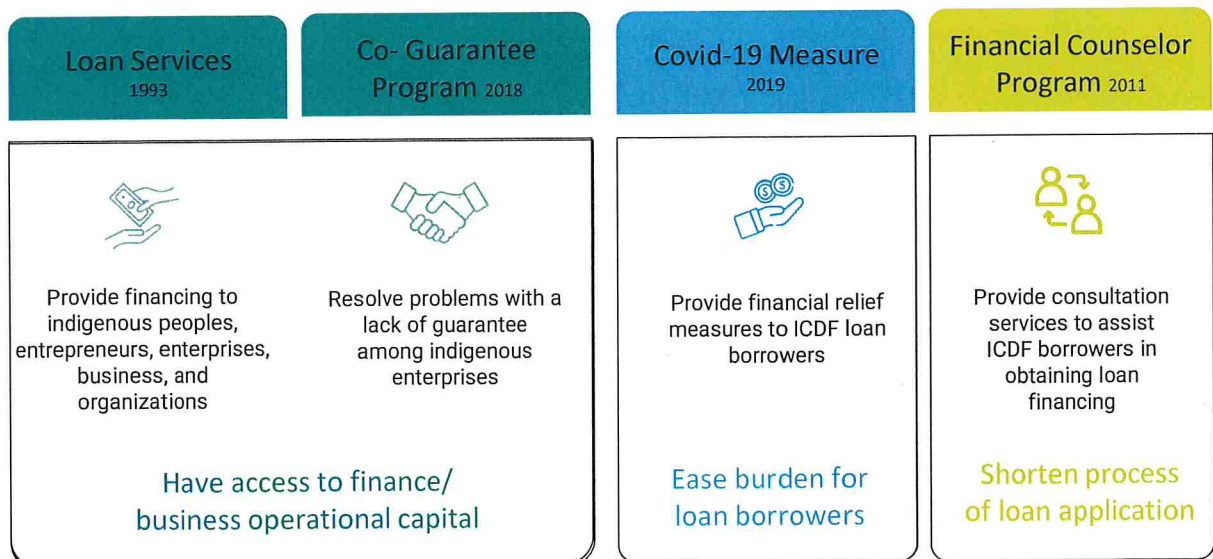
\*Source: Ministry of the Interior

\*\*Population: 23.37 million (2023/6)

## 2. MEASURES (1/7)

### Loan and Financing Programs

Indigenous Comprehensive Development Fund ,ICDF



## 2. MEASURES (2/7)

### Financial Counselor Program

A bridge between indigenous borrowers and financial institutions

#### WHY

01

Unfamiliarity with financial products

02

Struggles to obtain loan financing due to economical disadvantages



#### WHAT

01

Using languages that indigenous peoples understand

02

Assisting in completing and reviewing application with accuracy and help deliver application to financial institutions for credit assessment

**Reduce economic exclusion**  
It aligns with Aotearoa Plan of Action

5

## 2. MEASURES (3/7)

### Rewarding Credit Union Program

Financial Institution	Credit Union
Banks, farms & fisherman's associations	Known as Tribal Bank
Urban area	Rural area
Indigenous Comprehensive Development Fund, ICDF	Credit Union's own fund
Required credit assessment	Simple, local and convenient
115 financial institutions under ICDF programs	119 credit unions under Rewarding Credit Union Program

**More loan service providers**  
**Higher access to capital**

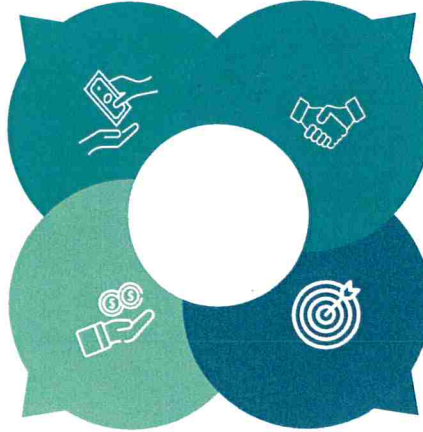
6

## 2. MEASURES (4/7)

### Loan and Financing Programs Performance

**37,463** loans  
 US\$**400** million  
**Loan Services** (since 1993)

**Covid-19 Relief Measure**  
 (since 2019)  
**36,380** loans  
 US\$**3.10** million



**55** loans  
 US\$**7.39** million  
**Co-Guarantee Program**  
 (since 2018)

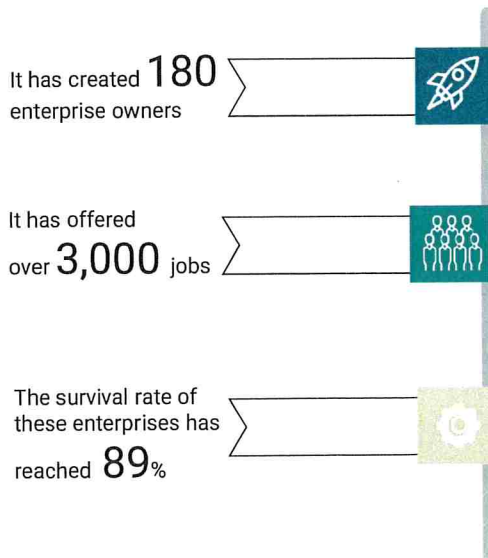
**Rewarding Credit Union Program**  
 (since 2010)

**19,989** loans  
 US\$**41.50** million

\* 1 USD : 30.76 TWD (as of 12/30/2022)

## 2. MEASURES (5/7)

### Enterprise Counseling Programs



### Startup Program

**1**

Since 2015

- Encourage our indigenous peoples to propose creative entrepreneurial plans
- Provide tailor-made mentorship to help them turn their business ideas into reality and set up business successfully



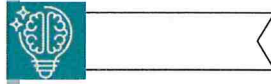
## 2. MEASURES (6/7) Enterprise Counseling Programs

2

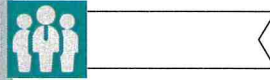
### Innovation R&D Program

Since 2018

This program is to subsidize indigenous companies in engaging an active technology research and innovation in product development and service model improvement



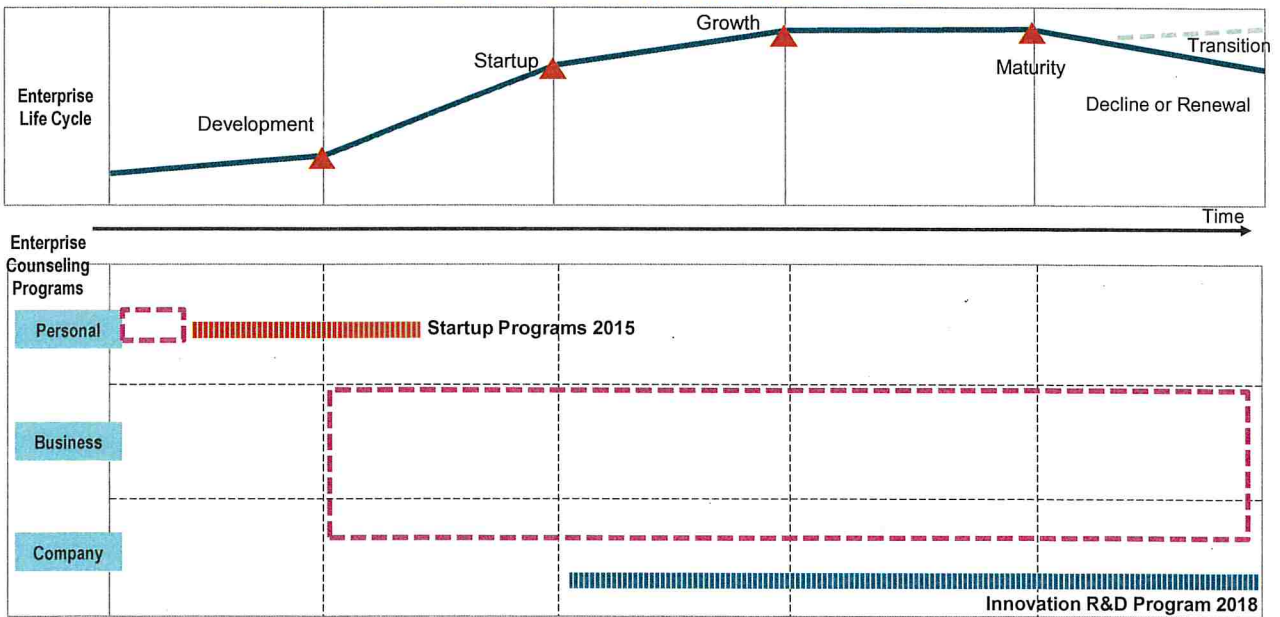
**90** indigenous companies in technical/service innovation activities



It helps boost additional **100** job opportunities

9

Figure : CIP Economic Development Program Resource (1)



10

## 2. MEASURES (7/7)

### Enterprise Counseling Programs- New Programs

**3**



**Entrepreneurship Pilot**

Since 2021

Inspiring Women Entrepreneurship Program (IWE)

**4**



**Enterprise Diagnosis**

Since 2022

Assist enterprises in improving overall operational performance

**5**



**Enterprise Leadership**

Since 2022

Help leaders be equipped with capabilities needed for new economic environment

**Digital Transformation**



Since 2021

The strategies of local capacity building, data analysis, digital transformation, and marketing channels

**Provide more comprehensive counseling resources**

**Figure : CIP Economic Development Program Resource (2)**

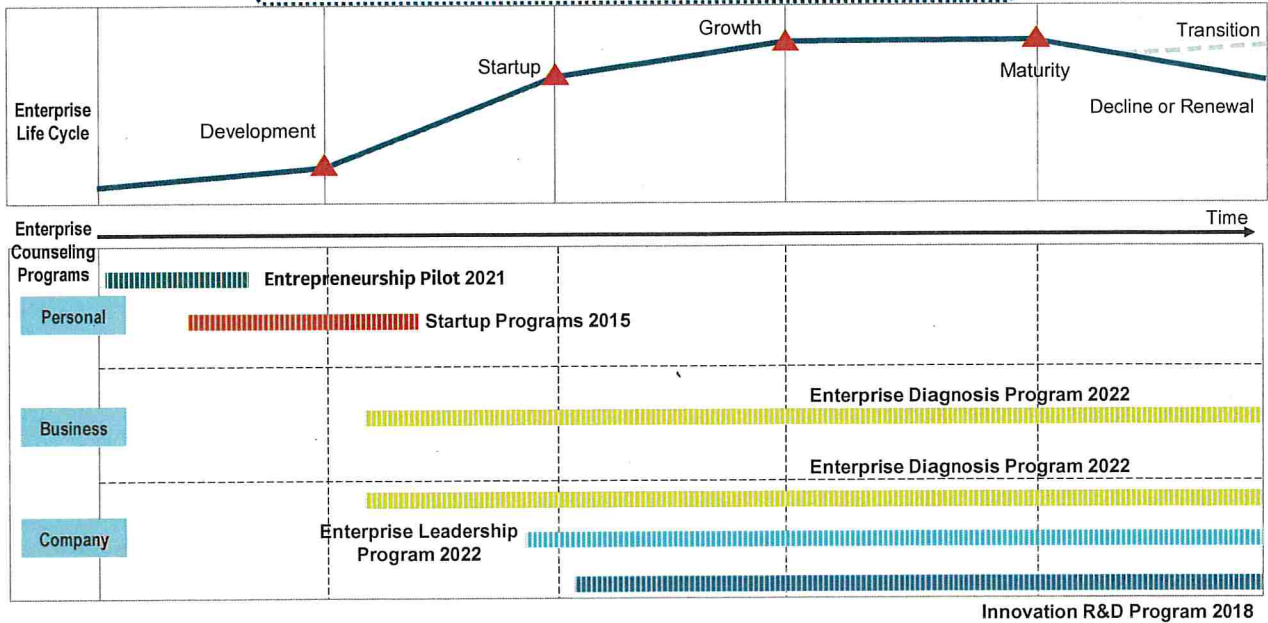
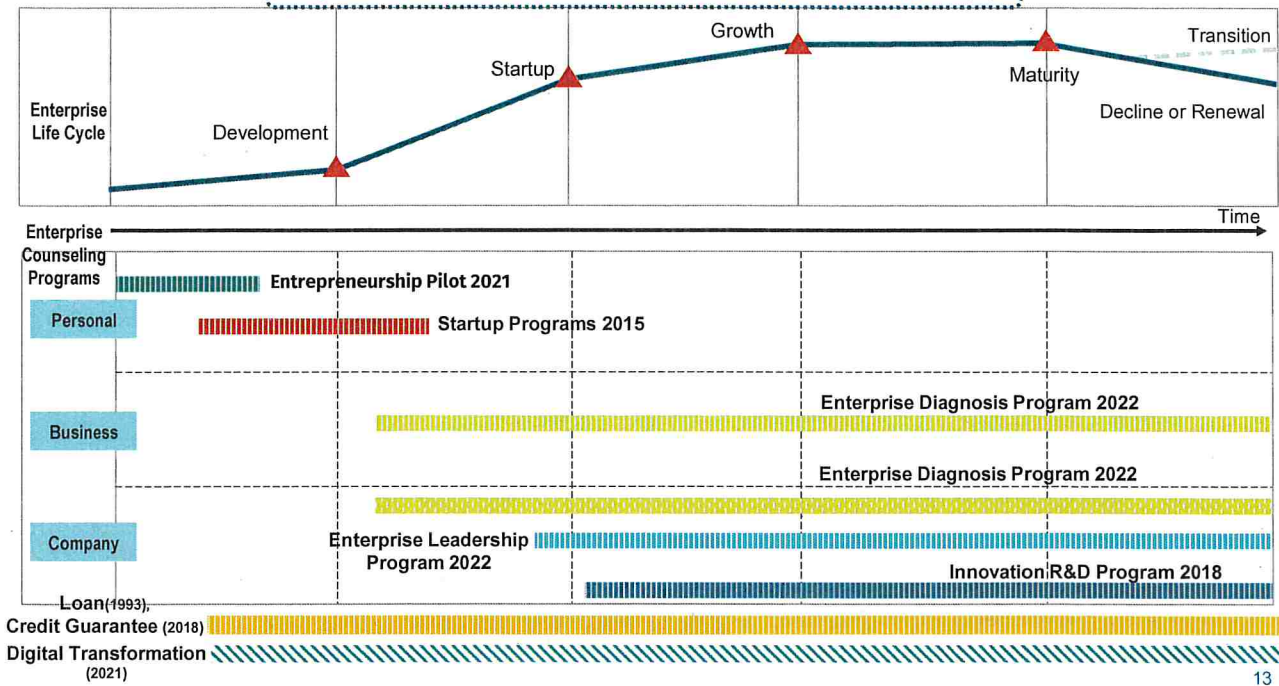


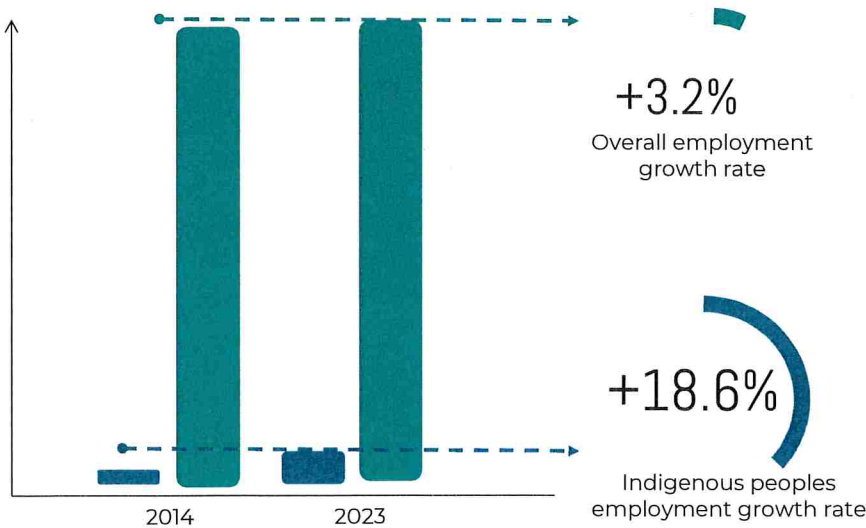
Figure : CIP Economic Development Program Resource (3)



### 3. ACHIEVEMENT (1/3)

Overall employment  
Indigenous Peoples employment

#### Employment Populations

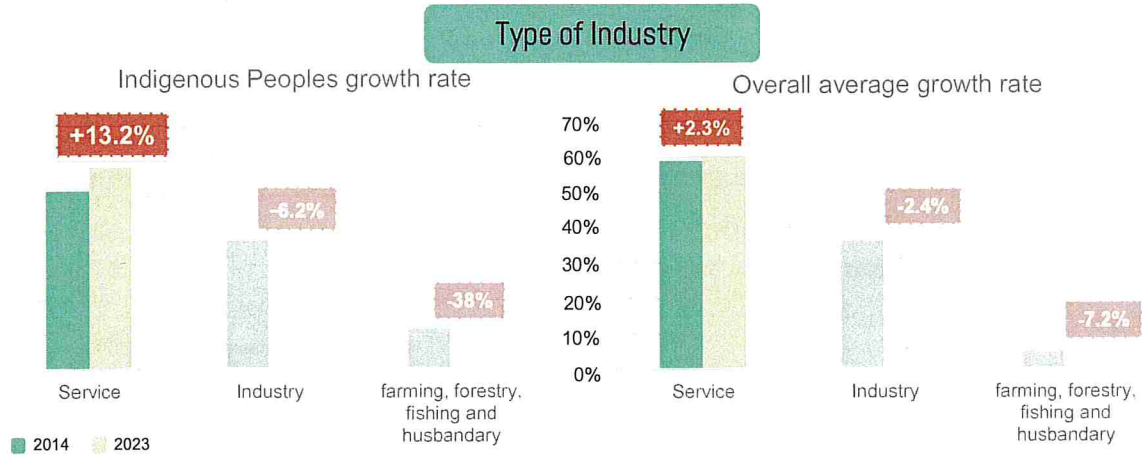


The employment rate among indigenous peoples has also increased by **18.6%** compared to the overall growth rate of **3.2%**

\*Source: Ministry of Labor, Council of Indigenous Peoples



### 3. ACHIEVEMENT (2/3)

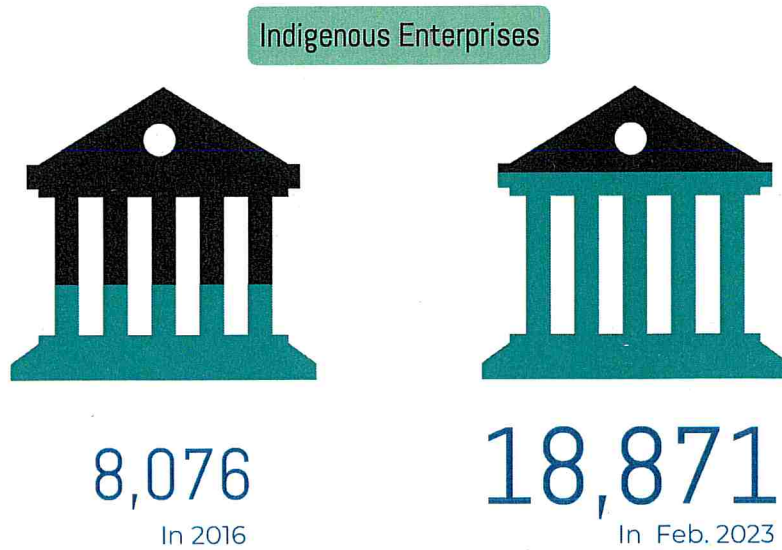


The employment rate in the service industry of indigenous peoples has grown by **13.2%**, surpassing the overall average growth rate of **2.3%**

Notable improvement in the employment. **Diverse job opportunities** brought forth by the initiatives.

\*Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 15

### 3. ACHIEVEMENT (3/3)



\*Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs

## 4. FUTURE ACTIONS



### Enterprise Counseling Program

- Innovativeness
- Cultural distinctiveness
- **Corporate resilience**
- **Strategies for transitions** in response to the trends of the digital era and SDGs



### ICDF Investment Program

- An investment assessment since 2023
- Direct **capital investments instead of subsidies**
- Introduce Corporate governance practices



### An environment of Sustainability Inclusiveness Adaptability

17

The rich indigenous culture is the gift that Chinese Taipei presents to the world.





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

Creating a Resilient and Sustainable Future for All

APEC 2023

# 附錄四





# EC: Efforts to Promote Economic Opportunity and Inclusion: A Case Study on Indigenous Peoples

Seattle, The United States | 09 - 10 August 2023



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