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**INDIGENOUS WOMEN VS THE CORPORATION**

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Canada's National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) Report (2019) offers a unique insight into the role of corporate projects in today's world. Like many Western states today, Canada demonstrates an enthusiastic willingness to accommodate the appetites of corporations and large-scale investors, particularly with regards to resource extraction and development projects. Through legal vehicles such as the Master Limited Partnership, corporations are encouraged to transcend some of the legal and political constructs (such as national borders) that constrain individual citizens.

The MMIWG report (2019: 36) builds a radical argument against existing corporate laws and governance practices in Canada by establishing a strong link between resource extraction projects and violence against Indigenous women and arguing that the Canadian state's continued approval of such projects (construed in conjunction with other factors) amounts to a genocide against Indigenous women. The report calls for "centering relationships to end violence", "emphasizing accountability through human rights tools" and "confronting colonial and gendered oppression through a nuanced understanding of rights to culture, health, security, and justice" (2019: 1).

Drawing from the work of Upendra Baxi and Anna Grear, this paper asks: can these principles be realized within the framework of existing corporate and investment laws? In the Canadian context, can the human rights of Indigenous women exist securely alongside corporate "ownership" of human rights (Grear, 2007)?