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Our sympathies go out to families and friends who have lost loved ones in the pandemic. We will all be on guard until an effective vaccine and treatment are developed and distributed to everyone.



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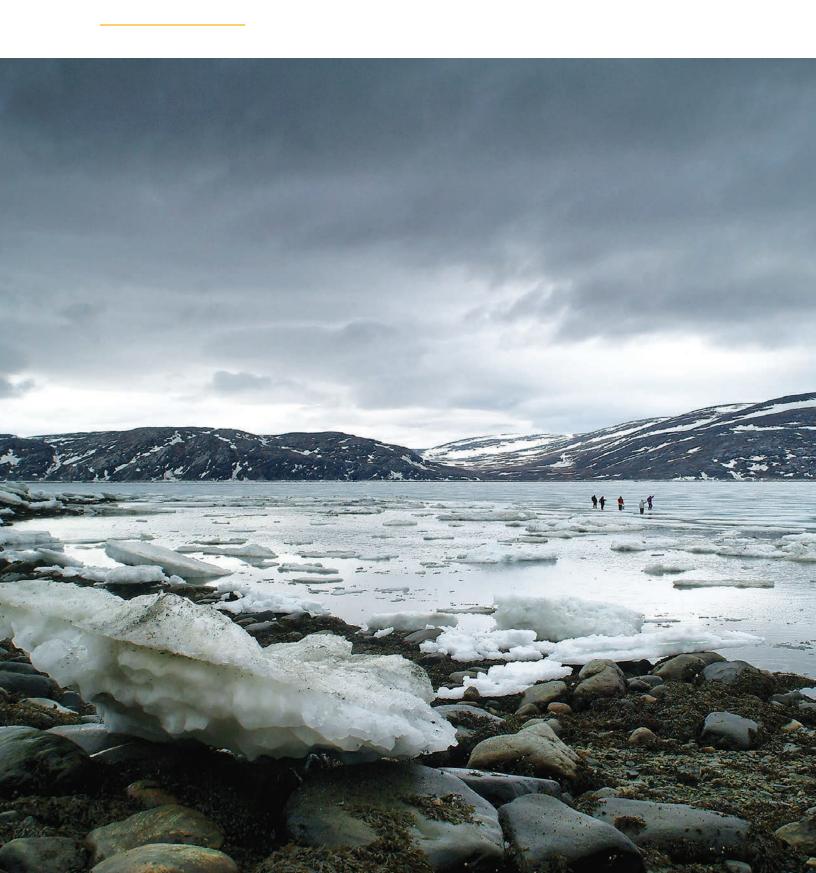
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55 Donor Acknowledgements

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For Inuit, it has been an adjustment and a challenge. A challenge because many of us live in crowded homes where it is difficult to physically isolate.



President's Message

Δρ°ρς, ΑγΥΡΟΡΟΝΟΙΘΙΎΤΕΚΗ ΦΥΡΡΩΣΥΡΟΣ. ΦΥΥΡΟΙΡΟΝΟΙΘΙΎΤΕΓΕ ΑΔΕΙΘΟΡΙΑΙΘΙΎΤΕ ΑΙΓΥΔΟΙΟ ΔΑΓΑΣΟΝ ΑΡΕΙΘΟΡΙΑΙΘΙΆ ΑΓΑΣΟΝ ΑΡΕΙΘΟΡΙΑ

This has been a remarkable year, for Inuit, the Arctic and the world. The global coronavirus epidemic has forced us to change the way we work and the way we socialize.

For Inuit, it has been an adjustment and a challenge. An adjustment from our usual practice of gathering together to share meals or just being together with family and friends. A challenge because many of us live in crowded homes where it is difficult to physically isolate.

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Monica Ell-Kanayuk, ICC Canada President

Nevertheless, the quick closure of communities all across Inuit Nunangat meant that COVID-19 did not wreak the havoc on our people as had been feared. However, it did expose the infrastructure gaps and the inequity Inuit face daily.

Our sympathies go out to families and friends who have lost loved ones in the pandemic. We will all be on guard until an effective vaccine and treatment are developed and distributed to everyone.

In the midst of the pandemic, the death of a black man at the hands of Minneapolis police in the USA led to an international movement in support of social justice, for the black community in the United States and around the world and all racialized

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 peoples including indigenous peoples. Ending systemic racism, in whatever form it takes, is long overdue.

I hope you will see that our work in bringing the Inuit voice to major international forums is contributing to changing the "norm". ICC's work continues to respond to community needs at the international level. Going forward we can and will incorporate messages in our advocacy that we envision a new normal that builds a more equitable world.

As Inuit I believe we need this as does the rest of humanity. The post-pandemic rethinking needs to include a new normal for Inuit and the Arctic considering climate change, the environment, our physical, mental, and spiritual health, the wildlife we depend on for food, our culture, language, education, economy, and our political development.

That's a lot to contemplate, but our guiding document — the Utqiagvik Declaration — is forward thinking, responsive, and comprehensive enough to capture the scope and nature of this work, as chronicled in this report.

When we could travel, I attended the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York City in April, 2019. We have always aspired to be there to ensure our voice is heard, as noted by our founder Eben Hopson. I was honoured to speak on behalf of the Arctic Caucus, which

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ICC Canada held regular staff meetings

using Zoom during the COVID-19 Pandemic.



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includes ICC and the Saami, on the critical importance of Indigenous Knowledge. In my speech I read the following definition of Indigenous Knowledge into the permanent record of the UNPFII:

"Indigenous knowledge is a systematic way of thinking applied to phenomena across biological, physical, cultural and spiritual systems. It includes insights based on evidence acquired through direct and long-term experiences and extensive and multigenerational observations, lessons and skills. It has developed over millennia and is still developing in a living process, including knowledge acquired today and in the future, and it is passed on from generation to generation."

I spoke about the Pikialasorsuaq Commission as a good example of how to include Indigenous Knowledge in its activities and its final report. I advocated for the Arctic Council and its working groups to do the same. It was a notable forum because of 2019 being the UN International Year of Indigenous Language.

At the 11th Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in May 2019, held in Rovaniemi, Finland, we were surprised when the otherwise successful Finnish Chairmanship concluded without a joint Ministerial statement. The USA did not support the inclusion of references to climate change in the final text. We issued a press release describing that as a "moral failure", which it continues to be.

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The youth brought an urgent message with them in the form of a new documentary video they created called 'Happening to Us' about the impact of coastal erosion in their community.

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Nevertheless, we persevere, and continue to be active at the Arctic Council Senior Officials meetings, and in the many Arctic Council Working Groups we participate in. Detailed reports follow on our engagement with the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), among others.

Domestically we work with Canadian officials, notably at Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC). We had been working for months on



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the international chapter of Canada's new Arctic and Northern Policy Framework. It was released just before the September 2019 federal election which yielded a renewed mandate for the federal Liberals, albeit with a minority government.

The new government maintained its momentum with the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC), which remains an important forum for us to voice our domestic concerns, openly and candidly, with key federal ministers and the Prime Minister. Within a few months of the election, and announcement of the new federal cabinet, we held an important ICPC working meeting to advance our issues with the Government of Canada.

As 2019 drew to a close, we brought our voice to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties 25 (COP25) meeting in Madrid, Spain. Originally envisioned for Santiago, Chile, the venue was moved to Madrid due to protests and political unrest.

In Madrid, our delegation included international Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough, who was nominated as the Arctic Indigenous member of the Facilitative Working Group for the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). She attended the first week of the conference, along with a delegation of Inuit youth from Tuktoyaktuk. National Inuit Youth Council President Crystal Martin-Lapenskie also attended.

The youth brought an urgent message with them in the form of a new documentary video they created called 'Happening to Us' about the impact of coastal erosion in their community.

ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk took part in the second week of COP25, participating in panel discussions hosted by the Arctic Council and the Intergovernmental Paned on Climate Change (IPCC). ICC contributed to the IPCC Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, issued in September 2019. Lisa also met with the newly appointed Canadian Minister of the Environment.

Subsequently in February 2020 Lisa attended the International Maritime Organization Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response (PPR) 7th Session held in London, UK. We were there to advocate for a ban on the use of Heavy Fuel Oils (HFOs) in the Arctic. These are already banned in the

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We continue our work to bring the Inuit voice to the international arena, currently using virtual technologies, until we can resume our in-person meetings and conferences. Stay safe everyone.



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COVID-19 Λ ናላበ▷በ'-ጋЈ Dየላ</br> $\Delta \Delta \Delta^{c}$ $b \Pi D \Pi^{a} a c D \forall L C \dot{b}^{a} \Gamma^{c} \sigma d c D^{c} \Gamma^{a} \Delta \Delta^{c} \Delta^{c} C \sigma^{c} L^{a} C \sigma^{c} \Delta^{c} \Gamma^{a}$ $\Delta \dot{D} \Pi^{a} a c D \forall L C \dot{d}^{c} \Gamma^{c} \Delta^{c} \Gamma^{c} \Delta^{c} \Gamma^{c} D \Gamma^{c} D$

Antarctic. The outcome of the IMO meeting in London was an HFO ban with a 10-year implementation timetable — too long for protecting the Arctic. ICC continues to advocate that this ban, necessary to protect the Arctic, must not increase costs for communities who rely on sea lift as a vital link for re-supply.

While in London, ICC submitted an application for Consultative Status at the IMO to ensure we have our own voice at this forum, and no longer have to rely on other states in order to speak. We also held a reception called "Imavut" to share our culture and the deep connection with have to the Arctic marine environment with the IMO community and delegates.

I am proud of the reports we have included to describe the breadth and scope of the work we have been engaged in on the research front, and protection of our wildlife and environment. We were engaged in key forums such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

ICC Canada has also worked closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans on the implementation of the Central Arctic Ocean fisheries agreement, the first international treaty to recognize the importance of Indigenous Knowledge.

During this fiscal year we began planning a major ICC Summit on Health, scheduled for September 2020 in Kuujjuaq. Due to the travel and public health restrictions related to COVID-19, this event has been postponed.

ICC is also an active participant in domestic and international organizations in order to express the Inuit perspective on the issue of contaminants. These include Arctic Council working groups, the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) in Canada, and international forums such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), among others.

Just prior to the COVID-19 shutdown I was pleased that Inuit were able to gather together for the Northern Lights Business and Cultural Showcase in Ottawa, in early February 2020. Members of our Board spoke at the conference. Our Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk spoke on a panel called, "International Opportunities: Forging New Partnerships".

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The founding meeting of the International Inuit Business Association (IIBA) took place in Ottawa during this time, chaired by Jimmy Stotts of Alaska, on February 6th. The creation of the association stems from the Circumpolar Inuit Business Development Summit held in Alaska in 2017. The Utqiagʻvik Declaration called for the creation of the IIBA.

As well, we worked to foster greater engagement for Inuit youth this year. We assisted in sending youth to participate in events such as the Arctic Circle Assembly in Iceland, COP25 in Spain, the IMO in London, and our ICC Board of Directors meeting. These activities provided Inuit youth with much needed experience in the field of international political development.

A detailed financial report is included in this document, reflecting the 2019-2020 budget presented to the ICC (Canada) Board of Directors on April 2, 2019. At that time, the Board also approved our Operational plan for 2019-2020, including funding strategies for all activities. ICC (Canada) held its Annual General Meeting in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut in September 2019.

In closing, we are including a screenshot of our ICC Canada staff meetings held on Zoom as the pandemic changed our working lives in March, 2020. This remarkable technology allowed us to continue our work, each one of us from our respective homes. I enjoyed these meetings as it kept us connected, and we were able to share stories of how we were getting through the pandemic, "physically distanced" but still working together.

We continue our work to bring the Inuit voice to the international arena, currently using virtual technologies, until we can resume our in-person meetings and conferences. Stay safe everyone.

Mbrica El-Kanaguk

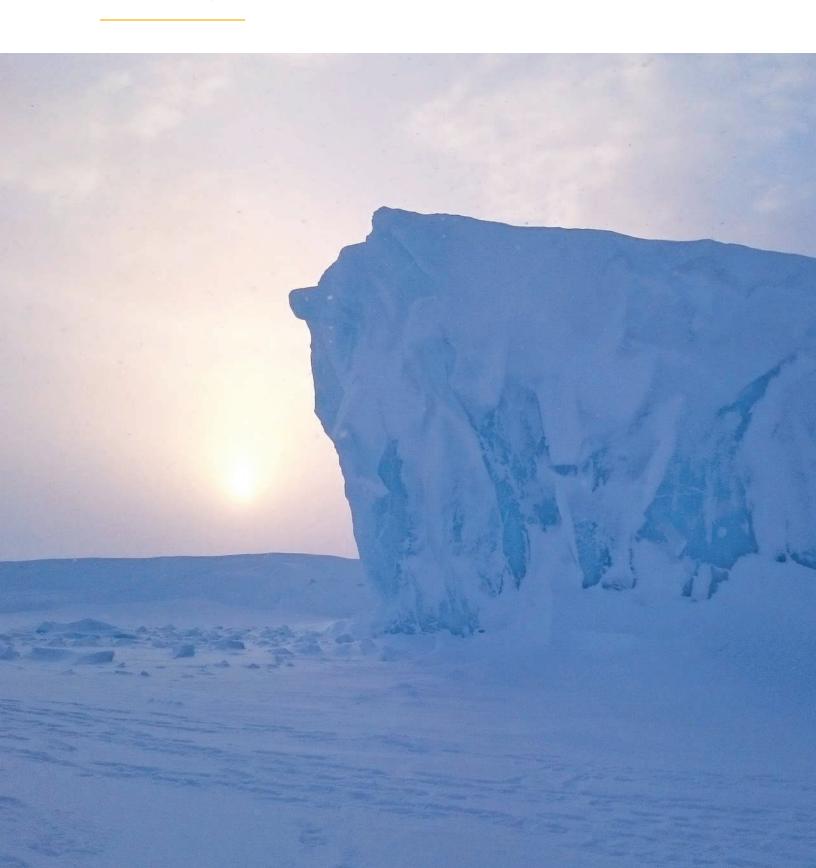
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Monica El-Kanayuk

President

Sea level rise is eroding shorelines around the world and the Arctic is not exempt, as we can see in Alaskan Inuit communities like Shishmaref, or Tuktoyaktuk in the Canadian Arctic.



Maximizing Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council

The Arctic Council is an important forum for bringing an international focus and action on issues related to the environment, northern people's health and wellness, Arctic economic and social development among other vital issues affecting Inuit Nunaat. ICC, along with five other Indigenous Peoples organizations, is a Permanent Participant and sits at the table with the eight Arctic states that make up the council.

▷ΡΟΥCOΓΟς 6ΠLΑΝΡ ΔΔCDC:ΥLΠ: ΔJσε 1996-Γ,∇/ἐ/ «ΥΡΘαΡΠ:6ΝΡα-α-Εἰκι βρος τος γLΠ: ΔJσε 1996-Γ,∇/ἐ/ «ΥΡΘαΡΠ:6ν-α-Εἰκι βρος για ΑΘΕΙΑΝΡΑ Α

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 Since the Arctic Council was created in 1996, ICC has fought to make sure that proper attention is paid to the Arctic's changing climate, the transport and fate of contaminants, Arctic shipping and search and rescue, wildlife health and food security as well as a variety of other issues that impact global health. This work is highly respected by communities, governments, academics and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and adds significantly to the dialogue and pathway for informed decision making.

ICC has particularly focussed on climate change. For ICC, climate change is a human rights issue. It threatens our right to exist in the Arctic, just as it threatens millions of others living in remote regions, on small tropical islands or in densely populated coastal cities in some of the world's poorest countries. Sea level rise is eroding shorelines around the world and the Arctic is not exempt, as we can see in Alaskan Inuit communities such as Shishmaref, or Tuktoyaktuk in the Canadian Arctic.

For that reason, ICC was surprised when the otherwise successful Finnish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council ended without a collective Ministerial statement in May 2019. ICC was engaged with other Permanent Participants and the eight Arctic states in negotiating a final text for the Ministerial statement. In the end, the United States refused to include references to climate change in the text, a move ICC called "a moral failure" in a press release.

While in Rovaniemi, the US Secretary of State gave a speech in which he rejected Canada's claim to sovereignty over the

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ICC is continuing to develop its relationship with the Arctic Council chair and the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) where we are co-leading an important project on suicide prevention and mental wellness called Local 2 Global.

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Northwest Passage. ICC Canada issued a press release quoting President Monica Ell-Kanayuk taking issue with the US position and emphasizing that Canada shares sovereignty with Inuit. ICC heard unofficially that the Canadian Government was pleased to receive support. President Ell-Kanayuk also wrote an opinion piece that linked a number of aspects of sovereignty under the headline, "Arctic sovereignty is contested, Inuit rights are not" which was published in the *Hill Times*, a well-read publication in Ottawa political circles.

Another area where Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) failed to reach consensus was on a strategic plan for the Arctic Council. At the end of the Rovaniemi meeting, Arctic Council Ministers issued a one-page statement which "welcomed ongoing strategic work" and instructed the SAOs to review the roles of Ministerial meetings, the Senior Arctic Officials and the Permanent Participants, and to report back in 2021. To accomplish this, the Icelandic Chairmanship organized an informal SAO Executive meeting with Heads of Delegations in January 2020 in Tromsø, Norway. The meeting examined different options and a report was drafted to be submitted to the Ministers. The next steps remain unclear, other than the participants agreed that the Arctic Council should have more informal, open discussions of this nature.

Iceland began its two-year term chairing the Arctic Council in May 2019, focused on sustainable development as an overall theme with four priorities: The Arctic Marine Environment, Climate and Green Energy Solutions, People and Communities of the Arctic, and a Stronger Arctic Council. While all of these priorities are important to Inuit, the focus on people and communities is at the heart of ICC's work.

ICC is continuing to develop its relationship with the Arctic Council chair and the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) where we are co-leading an important project on suicide prevention and mental wellness called Local 2 Global.

Despite the uncertain future as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, what is certain is that ICC Canada remains committed to working with Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples to ensure that our issues remain front and centre. We were pleased to learn that Global Affairs Canada will be given additional resources

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 Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials meeting in Hveragerði, Iceland in November, 2019.



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to assist Canadian Permanent Participants to increase their effectiveness at the Arctic Council and in other international fora.

Arctic Council Working Groups

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP)

ICC Canada participated in the AMAP Heads of Delegations (HoDs) meeting April 1-2, 2019 in Washington DC, and in the AMAP Working Group meeting October 29–31, 2019 in Tromsø, Norway. ICC reviewed and provided input into AMAP documents before and after the meetings and provided briefings about the meetings and AMAP activities to the NCP Regional Contaminant Committees (RCCs).

Further, ICC Canada continues to pursue better engagement of Arctic Indigenous Peoples in Arctic Council, and co-authored documents with other Permanent Participants active in AMAP to propose improved processes. ICC also maintains work on the development of a pilot project to advance Indigenous participation and the utilization of Indigenous knowledge in AMAP's work. This is also in alignment with objectives and goals

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ICC Executive Council (left-right): Lisa Koperqualuk, ICC Canada Vice-President (International); Jimmy Stotts, ICC Alaska President; Hjalmar Dahl, ICC Greenland President; Liubov Taian, ICC Chukotka President; Dalee Sambo Dorough, ICC Chair; Monica Ell-Kanayuk, ICC Canada President; Vera Metcalfe, ICC Alaska Executive Council Member.



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described in AMAP's Strategic Framework 2019+. ICC will continue to work with its partners towards the implementation of these efforts.

Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)

ICC has continued its leadership within the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), particularly with respect to suicide prevention and mental wellness initiatives. ICC sits as a member of the Arctic Human Health Expert Group and Social, Economic and Cultural Expert Group and participated in a face-to-face meeting in October 2019, in Reykjavik, Iceland.

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We have also continued to co-lead the suicide prevention and mental health work with a four-year project called Local 2 Global (L2G).

Notably, as part of L2G, ICC has been designing and planning an inaugural study tour. It will bring a group of suicide prevention practitioners from other Arctic countries to Inuit Nunangat in 2021 to learn about suicide prevention strategies, programs, and initiatives. We will also focus on communications to ensure outreach of project activities. In addition, efforts towards preparing for the next iteration of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) have progressed.

Arctic Council Health Expert Groups

ICC Canada is active in health expert groups of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) and AMAP, the Arctic Human Health Expert Group (AHHEG) and the Human Health Assessment Group (HHAG), respectively.

HHAG is currently working on a new Human Health assessment. ICC Canada is again leading a chapter on risk communication, has contacted, and received input, from Inuit regions and NCP Regional Contaminants Committees. This work is funded by Health Canada.

ICC Canada participated in several teleconferences of the HHAG and attended the face-to-face meeting November 11–12, 2019 in St. Petersburg, Russia, reviewed associated documents, provided comments, and gave updates on the risk communication chapter. ICC Canada also attended the subsequent health conference in St. Petersburg on Health and Sanitary-Epidemiological Wellbeing in the Arctic, and gave a presentation about ICC's international work on contaminants, related to NCP, AMAP and UNEP.

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)

Expected new funding from Global Affairs will help ICC Canada increase its role at this important Arctic Council working group and support Canada's role in strengthening its Arctic leadership. ICC Alaska has the organizational lead in the PAME working group. ICC Canada is assisting on three projects. The first is Meaningful

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Inuit students from Nunavut Sivuniksavut protesting climate change on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on September 27, 2019.



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Engagement of Indigenous Peoples in Marine Activities (MEMA). MEMA has produced two reports to PAME on engagement with Indigenous Peoples.

As part of this effort, ICC Canada took part in a workshop in Iceland to discuss the creation of a handbook designed for Indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as proponents (governments, industry, and other actors) seeking to operate in the Arctic. The handbook will provide guidance to proponents regarding meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local Arctic communities.

ICC Canada is also assisting its Alaskan colleagues on a PAME project to develop fact sheets on marine protected areas and the effects of climate change on Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic. Finally, the Canadian office reviewed the first draft of PAME's Marine Litter Strategic Action Plan and attended a meeting in Oslo at the end of January 2020 where the draft was discussed.

ICC Canada is looking to the future as well and working with Canadian Coast Guard to be prepared when Canada assumes the lead on PAME in 2021 under the Russian Chairmanship.

Maximizing ICC's International NGO Status to Advance Inuit Interests



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Climate Change / UNFCCC COP25

As an internationally recognized and respected voice on climate change, ICC committed resources to enhance our participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

This year ICC International Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough, was nominated as the Arctic Indigenous member of the Facilitative Working Group for the UNFCCC's Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). This position has enhanced our participation and over the course of the past year ICC played an active role in the development and adoption of a two-year work plan for the Platform that best serves Indigenous Peoples and upholds Indigenous rights.

The LCIPP was established at COP21 in 2015 and creates a new space within the UNFCCC to highlight Indigenous priorities and concerns, share best practices, promote Indigenous Knowledge in relevant climate change programs and policies, and build capacity for Indigenous peoples to engage in the UNFCCC process.

We also took on the role of co-leading a training workshop on Indigenous Knowledge, one of the mandated activities in the work plan to take place in late 2020, and we contributed to the development of the Platform's web portal to ensure safeguarding of Indigenous Knowledge and appropriate communication and outreach.











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Increasing Inuit youth participation in our UNFCCC work was a key priority for ICC Canada this year. With support from ITK and the regions we were able to achieve this goal. Candice Pedersen of Cambridge Bay joined us for the UNFCCC intersessional meeting in Bonn, Germany in June 2019 and presented the SIKU app at the annual Research Dialogue. NIYC President, Crystal Martin-Lapenskie, along with four Inuit youth from Tuktoyaktuk joined the ICC delegation to UNFCCC's annual Conference of the Parties (COP25) in Madrid, Spain in December 2019.

They participated in numerous side events, media interviews, workshops, and other conference activities. Extensive Facebook coverage was provided by the NIYC President to provide daily updates on the ICC delegation's activities. The youth from Tuktoyaktuk screened their documentary 'Happening to Us' about the impact of coastal erosion in their community and received significant attention from international delegates and media.

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ICC Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough and ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk spoke at numerous events including panel discussions hosted by the Arctic Council and the IPCC. They met with various leaders during COP25, including Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change, to discuss Inuit-specific concerns and priorities related to climate change and the UNFCCC process.

In September 2019, ICC Canada joined the Canadian delegation to the IPCC meeting in which the Summary Report for Policy Makers of the Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate was reviewed and approved. ICC substantially contributed to this report and its approval as a contributing author and an expert reviewer. ICC also issued a press release in coordination with the publication of the report. Discussions regarding the utilization of Indigenous Knowledge in IPCC reports with IPCC authors and secretariat was ongoing over the course of the past year and continues. ICC has also applied for official Observer status to the IPCC and would be the first Indigenous organization to participate in this capacity.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

ICC Canada attended the 18th UNPFII Session held at the UN Headquarters in New York April 22-May 3, 2019. The theme of the session was "Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection".

Monica Ell-Kanayuk, President of ICC Canada, made a presentation on "Indigenous Knowledge in the Arctic" on behalf of the Arctic Caucus to the UNPFII. "Inuit use the term Indigenous Knowledge (IK), and we continue to argue that the Arctic Council, its working groups and other bodies adopt it," Ell-Kanayuk said. "Indigenous Knowledge has an important role to play in understanding the changes occurring in our region. When used effectively, our knowledge will add to the quality of research conducted under the auspices of the Arctic Council — and other bodies."

She spoke about the Pikialasorsuaq Commission as an example of including IK throughout the work of the commission.

On April 22nd the Arctic Caucus issued a joint-statement which focussed on the importance of language, and ensuring the education system has adequate resources to teach Inuktut.

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"Indigenous Knowledge anchored the report and guided the recommendations for an Inuit strategy on 'safeguarding, monitoring and managing the health of the Pikialasorsuaq for future generations."

ICC Greenland held a side event called "Indigenous Children's Rights — how to take action in Indigenous Communities". ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl spoke at the event.

Concurrently the UN also designated 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL). This initiative will raise awareness of the consequences of the threat to Indigenous languages across the world, with an aim to establish a link between language, development, peace, and reconciliation. While in New York for the UNPFII Inuit leaders attended events highlighting the IYIL.

On April 22nd the Arctic Caucus issued a joint-statement which focussed on the importance of language, and ensuring the education system has adequate resources to teach Inuktut. It read, in part, "Our languages are the foundation of our culture and identity. Legally protecting and revitalizing our languages is paramount. For our languages to remain strong, Inuit language schools and learning institutions need to be established and Inuktut must be the primary language of instruction in our schools." It was read into the record of the UNPFII by Aluki Kotierk, President of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and a member of the ICC Canada Board.

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

Within the United Nations system, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) replaces the former Working Group on Indigenous Populations. It is part of the UN Human Rights Council, the main human rights body of the UN. The Expert Mechanism provides expertise on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to the Human Rights Council.

The 12th EMRIP Session was held July 15-19, 2019 in Geneva. Highlights of the session included the tabling of a 19-page report titled, Efforts to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP):

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Recognition, Reparation and Reconciliation. The report made reference to Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission in its conclusions and recommendations (article 84). Efforts were also made to improve coordination between EMRIP, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples.

The 2018 Utqiagvik Declaration advocated that EMRIP expand its mandate allowing for country-specific situations, and to "seek, receive, gather and consider information from all sources, including specific cases and matters of concern for Inuit rights as affirmed in the UNDRIP."

International Fisheries

ICC brings the Inuit voice to forums engaging in international fisheries issues. Recognizing the oceans are connected, it is important to monitor international fisheries activities.

In Article 9 of the 2018 Utqiagvik declaration ICC was encouraged, "to enhance Inuit participation and capacity within the United Nations General Assembly, relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, including but not limited to: United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and to implement the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Inuit Nunaat."

ICC is monitoring the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Committee on Fisheries (COFI). COFI has also been used as a forum in which global agreements and non-binding instruments were negotiated and the inclusion of Inuit and Indigenous knowledge is a valuable contribution. The FAO recognizes the importance of fish and its many associated products for: food security and nutrition; economic growth through fish production and trade and, poverty alleviation and the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

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ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk presents carving by Peter Qaritaiuyuk of Puvirnituq to IMO Secretary General Mr. Kitack Lim (centre) in London, February, 2020.

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International Maritime Organization (IMO)

ICC has been working with other Inuit countries, Inuit regions in Canada, communities, industry and NGO's to engage constructively in IMO meetings since 2017, participating in IMO activities related to a heavy fuel oil ban in Arctic shipping, underwater noise, safe shipping corridors, ballast water and black carbon.

In this new era of Arctic accessibility, the importance of implementing appropriate regulations is foremost for policy-makers and for Inuit. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (POLAR Code) in 2014 to protect the ships, seafarers, environment, and surrounding waters of both poles. As stated in the IMO publication Shipping in Polar Waters, the Polar Code "is intended to cover the full range of shipping-related matters relevant to navigation in waters surrounding the two poles — the design, construction and equipment; operational and training; search and rescue; and, equally important, the protection of the unique environment and ecosystems of the polar regions."



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ICC supports the full integration and enforcement of the Polar Code in Arctic waterways to ensure the safety of the Arctic marine and coastal environment. This position is consistent with the Utqiagvik Declaration Articles 9 and 18 directing ICC to, "advocate for the enforcement of the IMO Polar Code, other international and national regulations, advance emergency response, and phase out heavy fuel oil (HFO) in order to minimize impacts on marine mammals and fish and to prevent disruption of seasonal hunting, and for safety and environmental protection."

At the IMO Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response (PPR) 7th Session held February 17-21, 2020 in London, UK, ICC acknowledged the benefits of a ban on the use and carriage of HFO in Arctic shipping. The outcome of a ban with a ten-year timeline between the proposed MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) amendments and the prohibition must be reconsidered for those benefits to be achieved. ICC also recognizes that any potential adverse impacts of any HFO ban not be borne by Inuit communities and economies. ICC is working with partners to increase spill response capabilities in the event of an unintentional discharge of fuel in Arctic waters as shipping increases.

ICC is currently pursuing Consultative Status to the IMO to ensure Inuit have their own voice at this important international forum. ICC has drafted and submitted the application for decision this summer at the IMO Council. ICC Canada Vice-President Lisa Koperqualuk attended the PPR 7 meeting, and made this statement: "These are difficult waters to navigate, on one hand we need protection for our Arctic waters and animals, and on the other hand we are told this protection will result in inflated prices of the already expensive goods we depend on. By working together, we will find a way forward to support the shipping industry, protect the environment and foster responsible community development."

ICC organized an Arctic reception called "Imavut" on February 17th 2020 at the IMO PPR 7 meeting in London. The "Imavut" reception, which means our water in Inuktitut, was

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perform at the Imavut Reception at the IMO in London, February 2020.



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an opportunity to share Inuit culture and the deep connection Inuit have to the Arctic marine environment with the IMO community and delegates. ICC Canada Vice-President Lisa Koperqualuk hosted the event, and demonstrated her throat singing for the delegates and guests.

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Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC)

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The Inuit Crown Partnership Committee, established in 2017 by the Prime Minister and President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, is designed to transform the relationship between Inuit and the federal Crown. ICC Canada continued to be engaged in the ICPC process and took part in the leaders' meetings in Ottawa in April and June 2019, and March 2020. ICC was also involved in other ICPC meetings as participants discussed the implementation of various aspects of the work plan, and took part in two senior officials meetings and Inuit working group meetings and discussions.

The March 2020 meeting was the first since the federal election and it brought to the table a number of new ministers. The discussion centred around revised work plans and priorities, including in the areas of infrastructure, education, language and other matters.

ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk, and the ICC Canada Board of Directors with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and key members of his Cabinet at an ICPC Meeting in Ottawa, March 7, 2020.



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ICC Canada was central to the development of the international chapter as well as supporting the regions and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) on the national chapters.



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Arctic and Northern Policy Framework

ICC Canada took part in all discussions and drafting sessions that led to the development and release of Canada's new Arctic and Northern Policy Framework. ICC Canada was central to the development of the international chapter as well as supporting the regions and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) on the national chapters. The framework was released just before the September 2019 election due to last minute negotiations on whether or not the Inuit Nunangat chapter would be released as part of it.

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Several discussions between the regions, ITK and ICC took place with the office of the Minister of Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and department officials before agreement was reached on just how the Inuit chapter, which had always been understood to be part of the framework, was presented. Wording in the Minister's foreword reflects the understanding and emphasizes the co-development of the chapter. The post-election focus was to be on implementation and governance as well as investment strategy for the new policy. CIRNAC committed to the co-development of the next stages in the process.

Global Affairs organized a three-day workshop in March 2020 in Ottawa including representatives of federal government departments, Permanent Participants, and provinces and territories to discuss the new policy and Canada's strategic approach to the Arctic Council. The participants worked in groups and made suggestions on how to set priorities in light of the launch of Canada's Arctic and Northern Foreign Policy International Chapter. The advent of COVID-19 slowed down the implementation work and at the time of writing ICC was waiting to hear about next steps. ICC continues to push for some engagement from the federal government on this next step.

ICC also works to disseminate and coordinate international research activity while using and promoting the partnership in ArcticNet as a current best practice in carrying out research and findings in the Arctic.



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Advancing and Promoting Inuit Knowledge in Environment and Health Through Research

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ICC Canada's activities in Arctic research are wide ranging. We have an influential position as a Permanent Participant to the Arctic Council, and through our engagement in the Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM) process. We are involved through various working groups within the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), partnerships with various science based federal departments, and through a loose affiliation with Polar Canada, and our engagement in the national Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) Inuit Qaujisarvingat National Committee (IQNC).



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ICC also works to disseminate and coordinate international research activity while using and promoting the partnership in ArcticNet as a current best practice in carrying out research and findings in the Arctic. Furthermore, the following Arctic Council working groups, which ICC is active in, have overlapping interests in ArcticNet research: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR), and Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME).

In addition, ICC participates in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Accord meeting and intersessional meetings, and contaminants work carried out through the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP). We are equally active at the Arctic Council, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Protocol's, and Stockholm Convention work into the UN Permanent Forum, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), European Union, and other fora.

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(At left) Simon Coady from Ottawa speaks about youth suicide alongside fellow Project CREATES participant Byron Nicolai, from Alaska; (right) Bringing Inuit culture to the Arctic Circle in Iceland.



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Circumpolar Health

Over the past year significant time has also gone into planning the 2020 Inuit Health Summit. Fundraising, concept and agenda development, and logistical planning were all initiated and advanced in collaboration with appropriate partners. A planning and scoping trip to Kuujjuaq took place in March 2020. The Summit was to take place in Kuujjuaq in early September 2020 but has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ICC also participated in the launch of the Lancet Commission on Arctic Health at the first of three commission meetings held in February 2020. Inuit are well represented on the commission and executive committee by two ICC Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee members, ICC International Chair, and ICC Canada Health Coordinator. The report developed through this commission will focus on health for Arctic inhabitants with an emphasis on Indigenous Peoples and on suicide prevention and mental wellness. The commission will finish its work in the summer of 2021.

Circumpolar Marine Conservation

ICC has been working with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), the governments of Canada and Greenland to advance the Pikialasorsuaq Commission recommendations. The Pikialasorsuaq region is of critical importance to Inuit, encompassing a unique area of significant cultural, economic and ecological value, connecting the Qikiqtani Region with northern Greenland and supporting the largest polynya in the Arctic comprising of

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nutrient-rich waters that maintain abundant wildlife populations and sustain Inuit communities.

Article 43 of the 2018 Utqiagʻvik Declaration directed ICC to, "advocate for Inuit-led environmental monitoring and management of Inuit Nunaat (marine and terrestrial) and adopt in principle, the report, People of the Ice Bridge: The Future of the Pikialasorsuaq, and establish a committee to advance the implementation of the recommendations... These initiatives should be undertaken with an objective of improving the self-sufficiency of Inuit over time with the overall objective of aligning economic development and cultural way of life."

ICC has made great strides in advancing Inuit interests in the Pikialasorsuaq region and supporting the important work of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission. ICC will work under the direction of QIA and with the Inuit Working Group on advancing these recommendations.



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ICC joined the Canadian delegation at the Ispra meeting of the Provisional Scientific Coordinating Group (PSCG) and helped ensure that Indigenous Knowledge was included in the rules that will guide the treaty science programme.

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Central Arctic Ocean (CAO) Agreement

ICC co-hosted an Indigenous Knowledge workshop in Yellowknife with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) for signatories of the Central Arctic Ocean fisheries agreement in November 2019. The agreement provides a framework for all signatories to better understand the area's ecosystems and to prohibit commercial fishing until adequate scientific information is available to guide management measures. The agreement sets a precedent as its Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring (JPSRM) includes Indigenous and local knowledge.

The goal of the Yellowknife meeting was to discuss the importance of Indigenous knowledge and prospective mechanisms to ensure co-production of Indigenous and science knowledge in the Joint Program of Scientific Research and Monitoring (JPSRM).

ICC raised funds from DFO and Oceans North to bring representatives from Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Fisheries Joint Management Committee, and Hunters and Trappers Association from the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Country representatives came from Canada, the United States, Norway, Greenland/Denmark, Russia, the EU, Japan and Korea. Iceland and China did not attend. The meeting produced potential models to be discussed at a meeting of the body that would discuss the rules of procedure for the JPSRM held in Ispra, Italy, in February 2020.

ICC joined the Canadian delegation at the Ispra meeting of the Provisional Scientific Coordinating Group (PSCG) and helped ensure that Indigenous Knowledge was included in the rules that will guide the treaty science programme.

Convention on Biological Diversity

The 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is one of a number of international multilateral environmental treaties between 196 member states that is coordinated and administered through the United Nations. The key objective through the CBD is to address the issue of global biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. ICC and other Indigenous organizations have participated as Indigenous Peoples and Local Community



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While there are many issues covered under the CBD, IPLCs have focused on: increasing the role and participation of Indigenous peoples within the CBD; the importance of using and protecting Indigenous Knowledge, and; the development of mechanisms to support access and benefit-sharing arrangements in the use of genetic resources that are tied to the knowledge, innovations, practices, and interests of IPLCs.

Currently, CBD Parties are developing a comprehensive long-term plan called the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF, 2020 – 2050) to replace the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan. A GBF Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) was created in 2018 to conduct global consultations and gather input, data, and other information over a two-year period with the goal of presenting a draft GBF in October 2020 during the scheduled CBD COP15 in Kunming, China.

The GBF OEWG has met twice. The first meeting was in August 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya, and the second meeting was in February 2020 in Rome, Italy. The OEWG is inviting all Parties and interests, including IPLCs, to participate and provide input into the GBF. ICC attended a meeting of CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in November 2019, in Montreal, Quebec.

ICC worked with other IPLCs and provided input for the OEWG's consideration. ICC and other IPLCs continue to stress the importance of equity in the participation of IPLC's in the GBF, as well as the full recognition of Indigenous Knowledge, and how IPLC's can provide important perspectives, advice, and knowledge to protect the future of global biodiversity. The OEWG has developed a preliminary draft of the GBF.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Representatives from Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), Makivik Corporation, and the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) attended CITES COP18, in August 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. Despite concerns,

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Paul Irngaut, Director of Wildlife & Environment, Nunavut Tunngavik
Incorporated on the Canadian Delegation presenting on Polar Bear at the Cites COP in Geneva, Switzerland, August 2019.



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no proposal came forward to include an international trade ban on polar bears under the agreement's Appendix I at COP18. The main focus of interest for the last two COPs has been on advocating inclusion and engagement of Indigenous peoples and rural and local communities (IPRLCs) within CITES processes (note: the term "IPRLC" is being used here informally because CITES has not yet adopted official terminology).

IPRLCs continue to raise concerns about how they are being affected negatively by CITES decisions and should have a recognized place in CITES processes at all levels. ICC Canada continues to support these efforts within CITES as it has in other United Nations and multilateral forums where Indigenous rights, interests, and livelihoods are of important concern.



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The process to address engagement of IPRLCs within CITES will continue during the intersessional period between 2019-2022 during which a number of activities have been mandated by the Parties to take place. This includes the collection of data, information, and experiences on current levels of engagement of IPRLCs; and, the formation of two Working Groups to find ways forward on IPRLC engagement that will get the best chance for majority or consensus support from the Parties at COP19 in 2022.

It will be very important to achieve a positive decision and outcome at COP19. ICC will continue to work with Canada, Inuit regional organizations, other member states, and IPRCL organizations to work toward solutions that will advance the place of Indigenous Peoples within the formal processes of CITES.

ICC is an active participant in domestic and international organizations in order to express the Inuit perspective on the issue of contaminants.

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International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The IUCN is one of the largest wildlife and environmental forums in the world that includes governmental, non-governmental, academic, scientific, civil society, and Indigenous representatives, totalling over 1300 members. Unlike other similar forums, the IUCN provides membership rights for voting, putting forward motions, intervening, and electing officials for various key posts within the IUCN structure to government, non-government, and Indigenous people's organizations.

The IUCN also provides species reviews and assessments on a global level, including species that are specific to the Arctic such as polar bears, walrus, narwhal, beluga, bowhead whale, etc. It provides advice to various other forums where assessments are needed to advance decisions such as with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). The IUCN is also an influential forum in the creation and promotion of the world's marine and land protected areas, including Indigenous-based protected areas.

The IUCN holds World Conservation Congresses (WCC) every four years. The last one was in 2016, in Hawaii, USA. At that WCC, an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) voting and membership category was adopted. ICC and other Indigenous member organizations advocated for this category to be created in order to provide formal recognition and role of Indigenous peoples within the Union. Since then, the IPO members have met as a group in 2018 in Halifax, Canada, and in 2019 in Tecpan, Guatemala. ICC attended both meetings.

The Tecpan meeting took place in May, 2019 and served as a gathering for IPO and IUCN members to discuss moving forward on a number of strategic matters. A key discussion point was IPO planning for the scheduled IUCN WCC to be held in June 2020 in Marseilles, France. The IPOs proposed to hold a two-day Indigenous Summit prior at the start of the WCC and to celebrate and mark the occasion as the first ever WCC to officially welcome IPO's into the Union.

Another especially important IPO planning meeting was scheduled to take place in Italy at the end of February 2020 to

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Δυα-ς-Ε΄•ΟΓ* ΟΡΟΝΈΟΟΓ α-ΣΥΟΥΘΙΕ ΛΟΥ-ΚΙΦΟΓΡΟΝΒΟΕΊ-ΛΑΡΟΚΑΤΟ ΔΑΔΟΡΑΙ-ΚΉ ΡΟΡΟΕΌΟΓ ΒΟΙΑΝΠΑ ΕΝΕΚΑΓΡΟΘΙΘΟΠΡΟΕΊ
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discuss the IPO strategy, motions, coordination, and to firm up plans for the Indigenous Summit. As participants were beginning their travels to Italy, including ICC's international Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough, Italy had officially begun its COVID-19 lockdown. As a result, the IPO meeting had to be cancelled until further notice. The IUCN WCC for June in Marseille, France, was also cancelled, as have all other IUCN meetings until further notice. The IUCN WCC has been tentatively rescheduled for January 2021. ICC will continue its involvement with other IPOs in the planning process during 2020.

Contaminants

ICC is an active participant in domestic and international organizations in order to express the Inuit perspective on the issue of contaminants. These include Arctic Council working groups, domestically the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP), and international forums such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), among others. This report provides summaries of the work and activities we engaged in during the past fiscal year.

ICC works to ensure that Indigenous knowledge, community-based monitoring and ethical research remain at the center of SAON's activities.



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Sustaining Arctic Observing Network (SAON)

A joint initiative of the Arctic Council and the International Arctic Science Committee, the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) aims to strengthen multinational engagement in pan-Arctic observing. ICC is represented on the SAON Board, the SAON Executive Committee, and is a member of the organizing committee of the Arctic Observing Summit (AOS), which is a SAON activity. ICC participated in teleconferences of the SAON Executive Committee, SAON Board, task forces, and attended the Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW) in Arkhangelsk, Russia May 22–29, 2019, as well as the SAON Board meeting that took place May 26th. Further, ICC participated in teleconferences of the AOS organizing committee and helped organize the AOS, originally planned to take place in Akureyri, Iceland in late March 2020. It was instead held online due to travel restrictions because of COVID-19. ICC also assisted in one of the working groups (on Indigenous food security). ICC works to ensure that Indigenous knowledge, community-based monitoring and ethical research remain at the center of SAON's activities.

ICC was invited to be part of the Scientific Advisory Board of the third Arctic Science Ministerial meeting (ASM-3), which is being organized by Iceland and Japan, and scheduled to take place in November 2020 in Tokyo, Japan. Several teleconferences of the group already took place in 2019 and the spring of 2020, and ICC provided input into preparatory documents.

POPs Expert Group

ICC Canada reviewed a section on Indigenous perspectives for the Climate Change and POPs assessment and provided comments. Unfortunately, ICC Canada did not have the capacity to fully participate in the work of the POPs Expert Group, and in particular the development of the assessment.

Mercury Expert Group

ICC Canada attended the Mercury Expert Group's meeting, which took place October 21-23, 2019 in Copenhagen, Denmark. ICC Canada is co-leading a chapter on Indigenous activities in

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collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada. We provided an update about the chapter at the meeting, as well as updates on activities within the Minamata Convention, notably on effectiveness evaluation.

Northern Contaminants Program (NCP)

ICC Canada has been very active in the NCP, reviewed NCP proposals and participated in teleconferences/meetings of the Environmental Monitoring, Human Health, and Community Based Monitoring (CBM) technical review teams, and provided comments for the NCP blueprints. ICC Canada was part of the organizing team and participated in the NCP Results Workshop Oct 8–10 in Whitehorse, Yukon, and gave two presentations on ICC's work and AMAP activities. ICC Canada also attended the Beluga Working Group meeting, which followed the NCP Results Workshop on October 10th. ICC further participated in Management Committee meetings in Montreal Nov 19–21, 2019, and in April 2020 online.

Working with officials from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), and Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), ICC Canada developed an NCP-contaminant/community-based monitoring session at the December 2019 ArcticNet Annual Science Meeting in Halifax.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

ICC Canada attended the ninth Conference of the Parties (COP-9) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as an observer, gave an intervention during plenary, and gave a presentation at an AMAP side event, outlining why POPs are problematic in the Arctic, how Inuit are affected, and introducing AMAP's work on the topic.

ICC also participated in activities of the Stockholm Convention's POP Review Committee (POPRC) in 2019. ICC Canada worked in contact groups and intersessionally to provide input on risk profiles of several POP candidates. ICC Canada attended the 15th POPRC meeting, which took place October 1-4, 2019 in Rome, Italy. We intervened to highlight Inuit concerns about

The mission of the IIBA is to encourage sustainable and equitable expansion of the economy throughout Inuit society to promote greater self-sufficiency in Inuit Nunaat.



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 contaminants under review and pointing out monitoring/ research results from AMAP and NCP. ICC Canada further actively participated in contact groups and had discussions at the meeting with government and other representatives to emphasize contaminant levels in the Arctic which are of concern for Inuit.

Minamata Convention on Mercury

ICC Canada was an invited observer at the ad-hoc Expert Group on Effectiveness Evaluation of the Minamata Convention meeting April 8–12, 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. We provided input on NCP/AMAP activities and species that need to be monitored in the Arctic. ICC further participated in the drafting of a report to develop a framework for the effectiveness evaluation. This report was presented to COP-3 of the Minamata Convention 25–29 November, 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. ICC Canada gave an intervention on how Inuit are affected by mercury in the Arctic, and how monitoring activities (NCP, AMAP work, CBM and Indigenous Knowledge) are important for the effectiveness evaluation.

ICC also participated in teleconferences held by the Government of Canada with regards to the Minamata Convention, and participated in an additional teleconference with the Canadian government on outcomes of COP-3 with regards to the effectiveness evaluation and considerations for COP-4.

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Economic Development

Progress was made during this fiscal year to advance the creation of the International Inuit Business Association (IIBA). The creation of this organization was one of the recommendations of the Circumpolar Inuit Business Development Summit held in Anchorage, Alaska in March 2017. Subsequently the Utqiagʻvik Declaration from the 2018 ICC General Assembly acknowledged the draft Terms of Reference for the IIBA, and urged its creation.

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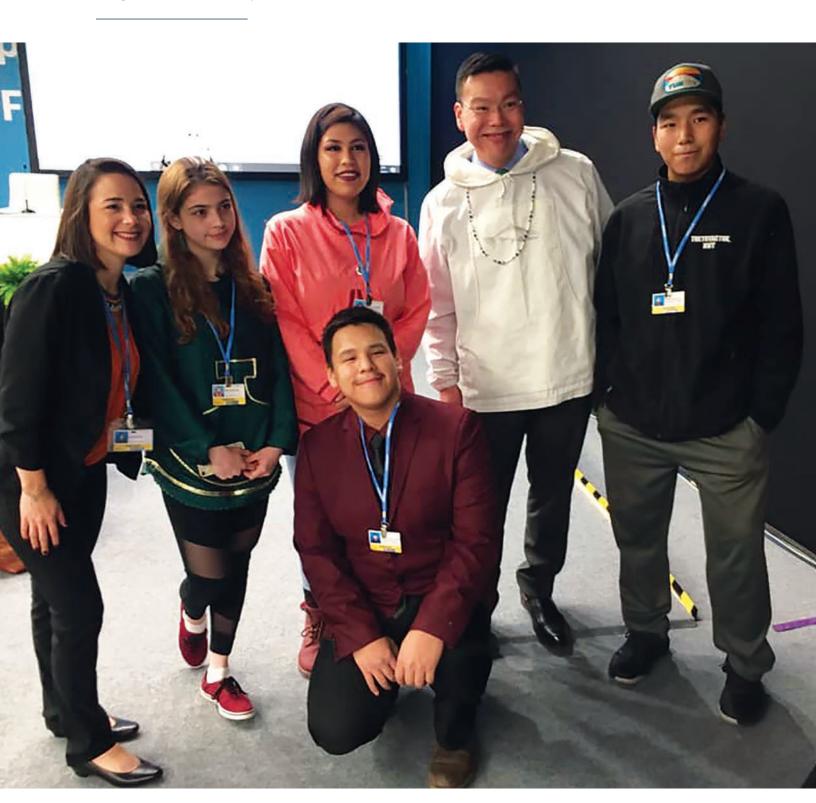
On February 6, 2020 the founding meeting of the association was held in Ottawa at the ICC Canada office. It was convened by ICC Alaska, and the meeting was chaired by ICC Alaska President Jimmy Stotts. The mission of the IIBA is to encourage sustainable and equitable expansion of the economy throughout Inuit society to promote greater self-sufficiency in Inuit

The day-long meeting included discussions on the vision of the IIBA, finalizing the draft Terms of Reference, establish the executive committee, short-term objectives, determine the budget, membership recruitment methods, and next meeting date.

The provisional executive committee chair is Liz Qaulluq Cravalho, Vice-President of lands at Nana Corporation, owned by the Iñupiat of northwest Alaska; Vice-Chair Jens K. Lyberth, director of corporate relations and Royal Greenland; Secretary Maggie Emudluk, Vice-President of Economic Development at Makivik Corporation in Nunavik.

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Inuit youth delegates attending the COP25 Climate Change conference in Madrid, Spain, December 2019.



Δርኦበና/σኈ Δሷ/ናጋσና ሷርናላላ የነቴርስ ነቴርስ ለመፈናውር ሲማውና Engaging Youth in International Affairs

This past year ICC worked to enhance international youth engagement by providing support for youth participation at numerous meetings and events including the Arctic Circle Assembly, the UN Climate Change Conference, an ICC Canada Board of Directors meeting and to the International Maritime Organization. These activities provided opportunities for youth to learn about ICC and international affairs, participate as panelists or presenters to share their knowledge and experiences with international audiences, and connect with other youth and Indigenous Peoples across the Arctic.

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An entire section of the 2018 Utqiagʻvik declaration was committed for families and youth it states, "Healthy Inuit families are central to the sustainability of our communities. Our families are changing, and we recognize that the future lies with our youth to achieve "Inuit — The Arctic We Want", the theme of the 2018 ICC General Assembly.

ICC is also supporting Global Affairs as it embarks on new engagements with circumpolar youth. We are working with GAC staff as well as through groups such as the Arctic Youth Network.

Communications

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The year was notable for the use of social media campaigns to communicate key issues, including the coronavirus pandemic as the year came to a close. During the summer of 2019 we developed a social media campaign to highlight the digital stories as part of the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) initiative on suicide prevention. Project CREATES launched a new website in the Spring of 2019 containing over three dozen digital stories produced by Indigenous youth across Arctic nations. For three months we profiled Inuit videos produced in Canada, Alaska, and Greenland on the ICC Canada Facebook and Twitter platforms, reaching thousands of viewers.

As this campaign ended we embarked on a new one to profile issues during the 2019 federal election. We asked six questions — one each Monday — during the short election campaign. Issues addressed included Arctic sovereignty, shipping, climate change, health, contaminants, and reconciliation.

As 2019 came to a close we worked with the National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC) providing access to the ICC Canada Facebook page at the COP25 Climate Change conference in Madrid, Spain. For a week Inuit youth provided a unique perspective from a major United Nations summit. We continued coverage during the conclusion of COP25 highlighting the participation of ICC Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough, and ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk.

During the year the ICC Canada social media platforms sent out over 100 Tweets, and made over 115 posts on our Facebook page, reaching thousands of viewers around the globe.

We were pleased to receive communications assistance from Environment Funders Canada, which allowed production of a 2020 ICC calendar featuring images of the Pikialasorsuaq. We also worked on the creation of a special publication to focus on the Inuit language during the UN International Year of Indigenous Languages. As well we began work on a new ICC video profiling the current work we do.

During the year we issued 18 press releases, and assisted in the publication of two op-eds published in *The Hill Times* by ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk on the issues of the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting related to Arctic Sovereignty, and the 2019 federal election.

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ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk with media following
Inuit Crown Partnership Committee meeting, March 6, 2020.



In early 2020 we assisted in the development of three communications funding proposals for the Heritage Canada Indigenous Languages and Cultures Program (ILCP). These included a project to create an Inuktitut version of the ICC Canada website, health communications related to the 2020 Health Summit, and communicating Canada's new Arctic Policy Framework in Inuktitut across Inuit Nunangat.

Report of the Independent Auditor on the Summary Financial Statements

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To the Directors of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc.

Opinion

The summary financial statements, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and the summary statement of operations for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. (hereafter "the Council") for the year ended March 31, 2020.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary financial statements are a fair summary of the audited financial statements, in accordance with the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Summary Financial Statements

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. Reading the summary financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the Council's audited financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

The summary financial statements and the audited financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on the audited financial statements.

The Audited Financial Statement and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements in our report dated July 14, 2020.

Other matter — Comparative information audited by a predecessor auditor

The summary financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were prepared by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on July 15, 2019.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the summary financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the summary financial statements in accordance with the Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary financial statements are a fair summary of the audited financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Canadian Audited Standard (CAS) 810, Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Raymond Cholot Brant Thornton LLF

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Publis Accountants Ottawa, Canada July 14, 2020

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Financial Statements

L약 31, 2020 March 31, 2020

		2020	2019
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ŰQ.D	Current:		
ᡠᢐ᠘ᢗᡧ᠋ᡚ	Cash	\$ 799,205	\$ 348,113
כסיזסטביזי פאייניה פהינסטטסנפי	Trade and other receivables	419,623	336,417
<u> </u>	Prepaid expenses	6,544	33,802
		1,225,372	718,332
₫₫ĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠĠ	Long-term:		
Υ"Ρὸ'Ͻʹ Ρ΄ΔΡΑΊΠΙΙΑ΄ ———————————————————————————————————	Tangible capital assets	20,917	6,728
		\$ 1,246,289	\$ 725,060
⋖ ₽ ८ °५%⊳ѝ°	Liabilities and		
V.9U⊳4,¬	Net Assets		
ŰQD√ч°:	Current:		
<u> </u>	Accounts payable and	\$ 338,187	\$ 225,971
₫₽८ ₢₭₲₽₼₠	other operating liabilities		
የΡ6ኅበፈና ∇Ρ4.১/১৮៤45Ų.	Deferred contributions	858,883	453,233
Γ_σ ውንሩ» ላርላቃላ ላየርጉላማንስና	Current portion of obligation	2,392	2,232
᠕᠄ᠳ᠐᠘ᡕᠸᠳᠳ᠂ᡧᢗᠫᡕᠦ᠘ᡕ	under a capital lease		
		1,199,462	681,436
۵d& ⁻ ر۵d%	Long-term:		
ሳዖርጎርÞባሳር፦ ሳናርጋናσ」ና ሳ _ኖ ቦና/LÞበሳሪና	Obligation under a capital lease	2,565	4,957
ለ d በ \dot{c} ሊ/L b $^{\circ}$ ር:	Net assets:		
Δ CP 1 P 1 P 1 P 1 P 1 P 2 P 2 P 3 P 4 P 4 P 5 P $^{$	Invested in tangible capital assets	15,960	(461)
<u>Δ</u> δ ⁶ δυν Δ΄ εν	Unrestricted	28,302	39,128
		44,262	38,667
		\$ 1,246,289	\$ 725,060

Cdברי ביש פישטאינייי שיכחיזעלשי פֿעפאי אינשריש.

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

$\Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta^{\circ}$ PPPCD-LL PULY- $^{\circ}$ (PPC) UL $^{\circ}$ UL

Summary Statement of Operations

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Δοκιγορη Δητος: Δομος Ε ^Δ	Contribution revenue: Crown-Indigenous Relations		
۸۵۲،۵۵۸ که ۲۵۸ کام	Crown-Indigenous Relations		
A and Chachact	and Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 563,520	\$ 655,363
ΔDΔ- C///Γ- 00Cl	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	416,577	337,400
$\nabla P4^2 + \Delta D = PU = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = P = $	Contribution – General Assembly Charter	_	257,100
a σΓΡϽ Δ^a a σ b Λ J^c ትσ b b a CΓ	Global Affairs Canada	175,000	215,418
00.9° 2%U&b	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	163,828	150,000
Ι.C.C. Ραργσι ασιγλριγη οσλία	I.C.C. Foundation	246,950	150,000
.00.9° b&L%L	Government of Nunavut	75,000	100,000
Δ-ρ64]	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	105,000	100,000
Da 4486 PG PG	Nunatsiavut Government	80,000	100,000
14C. 4.F <u 74="" jp.p.p.p.<="" td=""><td>Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation</td><td>-</td><td>61,350</td></u>	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	-	61,350
	Laval University	60,000	60,913
4%/CU 76. 0 4%, 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Environment & Climate Change Canada	45,265	60,000
οσερειρία μες η αντικής στο στο οπες	Indigenous Services Canada (FNIHB)	49,500	45,800
WWF-baC	WWF-Canada	53,820	42,940
ΔL ² Λσηλ ⁶ d ^c bαCΓ	Fisheries & Oceans Canada	144,589	35.000
ICC 4¢ , p	Miscellaneous	•	,
4077pgc 95,PL	ICC Alaska	29,791	25,210
	1 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	10.000	24,535
Δ⊃/C√2ρqc ρσCL	Health Canada	10,000	24,000
Δα ⁵ 6566/Lζ ⁶ 5 βΔΔ ⁸ 80/ΥΔΛΔ ⁵ 65σ ⁸ 0 ² Δ ⁶ Λα ² 88 ⁶	Institute of Indigenous Peoples' Health		40.000
(AC-addstds 7,9chda)	(University of Saskatchewan)	-	10,000
ρσCL ∇⊃לבירם, γογγίγος	Canadian Institutes of Health Research	-	10,000
⟨₽С√сло% baC	Transport Canada	-	6,497
₽₽₽ ⁵ C⊃Γ ⁶ ⁶ D24Cσ ⁶ bαC	Polar Knowledge Canada	-	4,966
Δc°σላልᠻᠯላ∿L LaĎ<	University of Manitoba	8,350	-
<u></u>	Pacific Environment	31,967	_
		2,259,157	2,617,488
ዸ፞፞፞፞ዻዾኯ፞ጜ፞ጏ፞፞ኯ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞	Expenses:		
ᠹᡆ᠌᠌ᢧᠻᡪᡃᡕ᠂᠕ᡆ᠘ᡃᡕᠿ᠋ᠴ᠕ᢡ᠆ᠸ ^ᡕ ᡆ᠍᠋᠕ᡥᡳ	Salaries and employee benefits	971,055	803,177
۵۶co ^r J ^c	Travel	480,139	916,870
᠕ᢞᡆ᠌ᡅᠬᠬᠣᡑ᠂ᡏ᠙ᡤ᠋᠕ᡤ	Professional fees	527,701	492,917
שאביאסישי שף÷וווֹי אבייכאבאיטשי	Administration fees on projects	152,110	126,233
2 \2\C\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Communications	95.026	124,848
ላ°C)>ሰ', ለኦ৬ሰ'-ے	Rent, equipment and facilities	73,039	79,877
4DCDD< 4P%PC	Operating costs	53,687	66,185
) \[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \] \[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \] \[\frac{1}{2}	Recovery of administrative	(104,789)	-
711110 4210 2 4100110 7,621 67 67 532	fees on projects	(101),05)	
«	Amortization of tangible capital assets	5,594	2,243
		2,253,562	2,612,350
	Excess of revenue over expenses	5,595	5,138

כלשף בכיש שישלינייף שיכחיצבלשי פֿעשלי ליבכשבשחיים.

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

שיבחיזעלי וּסדאני וףשקבייף בייבער ארכ ארכיר ארכילר אויני

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

גרוי בכיכסר לבי החבלים מילחיים

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Δυδίθοι Είμγικτροπασί Ράρλι Φρασασίρω Δυθώσος Δυβάθου Αυβάριο Αυβάρ

1. Governing statues and purpose of the council

The Council is a not-for-profit organization incorporated with Letters Patent under the provisions of Part 2 of the Canada Corporations Act on November 5, 1984, which started its operations on April 1, 1985. Effective November 1, 2013, the Corporation continued its articles of incorporation from the Canada Corporations Act to the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act. The Council is exempt from income tax.

The object of the Council is to promote Inuit culture in Canada and the circumpolar region and increase knowledge of its members in the areas of social, economic and cultural studies about and for Inuit.

2. Summary financial statements

The summary financial statements are derived from the complete audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The preparation of these summary financial statements requires management to determine the information that needs to be reflected in the summary financial statements so that they are consistent, in all material respects, with or represent a fair summary of the audited financial statements.

These summarized financial statements have been prepared by management using the following criteria:

- (a) whether information in the summarized financial statements is in agreement with the related information in the complete audited financial statements; and
- (b) whether, in all material respects, the summarized financial statements contain the information necessary to avoid distorting or obscuring matters disclosed in the related complete audited financial statements, including the notes thereto.

Management determined that the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows do not provide additional useful information and as such has not included them as part of the summary financial statements.

The complete audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. are available upon request by contacting the Council.

ΔΔΥΖΙΘΟ ΒΦΕΓ ΛΡΗΡΙΡΟ ΔΙΤΟ ΟΘΡΑΡΟ ΙCC Canada Aims and Objectives

ለchdolf ገናትሁሎንና Lda% ጋናሁሊትንተና ላትLa Λ ታሌጭርንተርታላጭጋልና:

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- የ・ሁቴጋ∆ውቴ bac۲ÞCՃና Δዾልና ል/ደቦሃቄቦቄ ርልዕቃኒ ላቅርናበትና ቴበኒትቄቦቄውና Δውልና የኦፆቴሮቴጋቴረ/ተቪՐ ቴበኒትናላላቄቦቄውና ላ!Lጋ ላጋሮቴበርኦናժቴጋዮና, ቴac୮, ለቦላቴበርኦርኦቴጋና ቴለበርኦቴጋቦ ርልቴው ቴበኒናላላቄ የቦቄው Δውልና የኦፆቴሮቴጋቴረ/ኦውናና ቴበኒትናላላቄቦቄውና;
- የ・ሁና፥ጋላትዖሩጋስ፥ ልረውጳልቦትሊላናቴ፥ሮኖቦቴው baርቦኦርልና ልዾልና ላና፥dn-ቦትኦጋስ፥ baር፫፫ በՐናፅበኖሁና, ልዾልና ርለሲ፥ቴኃ baርቦ, ላ!Lጋ ርል፥dበJa ዾa፫ናልኦ/Lσኖቦቴውና በՐናፅበቦትኦላታ ለትላበናቴና፥ጋው፥ ውልናተላናቦ የኮውልሮኦንፖርኦዊናሮላተው፥;
- \cdot Λαι το γρασι το δα \cdot Λαι το δα \cdot Λαι το δα \cdot Λαι το γρασι το δα \cdot Λαι το
- ለትናበናል'bC'ጏበት ልσ'ቴ'ክበበት>σ'1', ለ⊏ሊ'ቴ)በቦペיጏቦ ልዾልና ርለሲና ቴዉርΓ, ላጋሮ'ክበናበ'ፅትσ'ት ለ⊏ሊ'ቴ)በ'ህ''ዉ'ናσ'ነቦ"σ'ት ቴዉርΓኦርልና ልዾልና, Δዾል'-ኃ ኦና/ላቦ", ላċ'ነቴቦ ላෑLጏ ላዕየ፡ጋ'Γኦርσ;
- · Λϲπλργρουμο σαίκας Ε αθημοκασίας CLΔασι βας Γροσι Δαδας σλιβών Πορστρας Δλίω Οκλας σαίκας Πετάν Πρόγονος, σαίκας βυμικατικός αντιστοκού συν Εκτάν Ετι σαίκος σαίκας υκτοριστοκού συν Επικατικός αντιστοκού συν Αργον Αρ

The activities of ICC Canada are directed towards the following general aims and objectives:

- To preserve and promote the unity of Inuit as a single people within the circumpolar Arctic and to assist Canadian Inuit in speaking collectively with Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland on international matters;
- To represent Canadian Inuit views on the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Council and to implement, in Canada, the resolutions emanating from the General Assemblies of the Inuit Circumpolar Council;
- To represent the interests of Canadian Inuit through our national organization, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and through our settlement claims organizations on matters of an international nature;
- To cooperate with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in presenting the position of Canadian Inuit on international matters;
- To coordinate and facilitate cooperation among the Inuit settlement claim organizations on international matters;
- To serve as a facilitator, in coordination with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, for promoting cooperation between Canadian Inuit and Inuit from Russia, Alaska and Greenland;
- To take measures to further enable Canadian Inuit to fully exercise our international rights and interests as indigenous peoples within Canada and globally;
- To act as the international vehicle through which all Canadian Inuit can voice concerns to world bodies, international conventions, intergovernmental forums, international nongovernmental organizations and global indigenous movements; and to take measures at the international level to protect the Arctic environment and its renewable resources so that present and future generations of Canadian Inuit can fully benefit from the land and marine environment and its flora and fauna;
- To take measures at the international level to protect and promote Inuit rights related to health, culture, language, values, human rights and any other matters that impact on the ability of Inuit to shape the future of our society within the circumpolar Arctic and the world at large;

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ላΔΥ[†]νος ρσርL Γ⊂ቦ_&ሀገ_C ∇⊂СՄ[†]⊳ΓΦ_&LC ለተΓ⊃

ΘαΓΓΡΟΔ΄ ΔΕΓΥΡΝΉ «ΔΑΥΑΘΘΕ ΛΟΝΠΟΡΕΡΟΝΟ ΔΕ (ΛΑΡΑΙΕ΄) ΠΕΘΕΡΕΡΟΛΟ ΔΕ (ΛΑΡΑΙΕ΄) ΠΕΘΕΡΕΡΟΝΟ ΔΕ (ΛΑΡΑΙΕ΄) ΠΕΘΕΡΕΡΟΝΟ ΘΑ (Ε ΘΑΡΑΙΑΡΑΣΕ ΕΕΘΕΡΕΡΟΝΟ ΘΑ (Ε ΘΑΡΑΙΑΡΑΣΕ ΕΕΘΕΡΕΡΟΝΟ ΘΑ (Ε ΘΑΡΑΙΑΡΑΣΕ ΕΕΘΕΡΟΝΟ ΘΑ (Ε ΘΑΡΑΙΑΡΑΣΕ ΕΕΘΕΡΟΝΟ ΕΘΕΡΟΝΟ ΕΘ

- To take measures at the international level to foster trade and economic development for Canadian Inuit and to assist in the development of successful business endeavours abroad;
- To bring to the attention of Canadian Inuit the ongoing issues and concerns of Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to solicit Canadian Inuit assistance when required;
- To maintain an ongoing dialogue with ministries of the Canadian government on issues of importance to Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to promote rights and interests within Canada.

ICC Canada Legal Status and Board Membership

The Canadian branch of ICC was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the Canada Corporations Act in 1984. The Board of Directors is comprised of the ICC Canada President, a Vice-President responsible for International Affairs/Council Member, a Vice-President for National Affairs, and the elected heads of the four land claims settlement regions in Canada. The National Inuit Youth Council and Pauktuutit each hold ex-officio seats on the Board. On January 7, 2007, Inuit Circumpolar Conference (Canada) underwent a legal name change and is now registered as *Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)*.

ICC Canada Board of Directors

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Monica Ell-Kanayuk

President

Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

Lisa Koperqualuk

Vice-President, International Affairs Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

Natan Obed

Vice-President, National Affairs Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada President, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

Aluki Kotierk

President

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Charlie Watt Sr.

President

Makivik Corporation

Johannes Lampe

President

Nunatsiavut Government

Duane Smith

Chair & Chief Executive Officer Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Rebecca Kudloo

President

Pauktuutit

Crystal Martin-Lapenskie

President

National Inuit Youth Council

ΔΔϽΔ°¬° ÞPÞ°CϽϲͺͺLΓ bΛLϟ°, P°C >٬Ͻσίζ°, P°C ICC Executive Council

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Δċα bΓαίββ

Chair

Dalee Sambo Dorough (Alaska)

Canada

Vice-Chair

Monica Ell-Kanayuk

Executive Council Member

Lisa Koperqualuk

Alaska

Vice-Chair

James Stotts

Executive Council Member

Vera Metcalf

Greenland

Vice-Chair

Hjalmar Dahl

Executive Council Member

Nuka Kleeman

Russia

Vice-Chair

Liubov Taian

Executive Council Member

Elena Kaminskaya

ΔΔΟΔ°σς ΡΡΡςΟΟΕΊΓ ΡΟΓΑΨΡίς ΡΦΟΓ ΛΦΑίθης

ICC Canada Staff

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/Cኖσ Γ⊲Ρ⁰, /dΔ4σናJና ΔĹ∿ባና∩

Joe Adla Kunuk, Executive Director

Jocelyne Durocher, Financial Manager

Carole Simon, Executive Assistant

John Crump, Senior Policy Officer

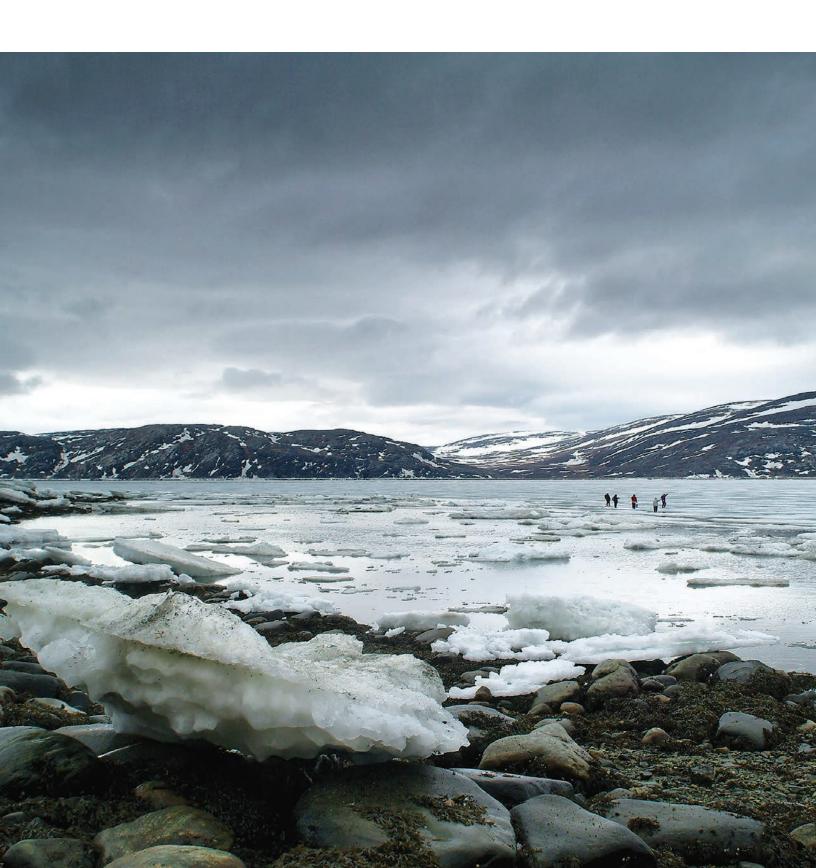
Selma Ford, Health Coordinator

Joanna MacDonald, Climate Change and Health Officer

Hazel Ootoowak, Office and Project Coordinator

John Cheechoo, Policy Advisor, Wildlife and Environment

Stephanie Meakin, Science Advisor



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Donor Acknowledgements

ICC Canada is very grateful for the ongoing support of our donors and is pleased to acknowledge the following contributors for fiscal year 2019-2020.

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שבכס< שפחרתפיזה ירדה שיגאה. על אפררשה ערניפטריר

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שפנסי שביטייטֹרנליש אבליםחוֹישלש שבכסיש ספסיכשרתמינו

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Makivik Corporation (Air Inuit)

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Nunatsiavut Government

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Government of Nunavut

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

Indigenous Services Canada

Global Affairs Canada

Health Canada

Laval University

Oak Foundation

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

Oceans North Conservation Society

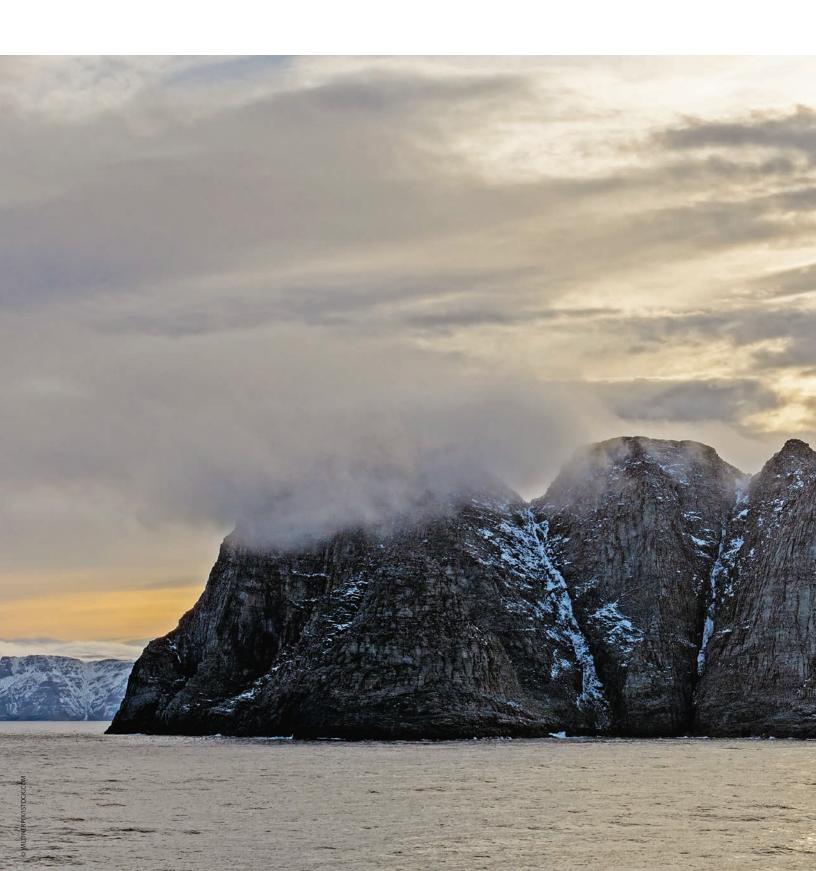
Climate Justice Resilience Fund

Pacific Environment

World Wildlife Fund Canada

University of Manitoba

Environment Funders Canada





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