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ANNUAL REPORT



2021 year marks the 25th anniversary of the Arctic Council, and the 12th Arctic Council Ministerial meeting, held in May 2021 in Iceland, marked the transition of the Chair from Iceland to Russia.



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Our sympathies go out to families and friends
who have lost loved ones during the pandemic,
and suffered great hardship.



President’s Message

This fiscal year has been historic for all of us. The twelve months we are reporting on, from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 have been lived entirely during the global coronavirus pandemic. The year started in the first wave of lockdowns, and it ended in the third wave. In-between we lived through periods of hopes rising, and hopes being dashed as the virus came back with a vengeance more than once. Phrases we didn’t know at the beginning, such as “variants of concern”, have become commonplace. The names of vaccines, such as “Astra Zeneca”, “Pfizer”, “Moderna”, and “Johnson & Johnson” became household names.

Our sympathies go out to families and friends who have lost loved ones during the pandemic, and suffered great hardship. This reality was in our minds as we received our first “jab” and shared the news online. And while we began the year going into the great unknown — in terms of this pandemic — we emerge with a feeling of hope that we are beating the virus with vaccines and restrictions being slowly lifted.

We have seen governments across Inuit Nunaat react in different ways, observing the inequities in Inuit communities. While washing hands is a primary route of control — Inuit communities still face barriers to clean safe water. We hear once again the statistics of overcrowded housing, another vector of transmission. Limited access to health care in communities and having to seek services in the South increases risk for communities. We will see how long the efforts to protect Inuit across Inuit Nunaat last and the improvement in living conditions, other social determinants of health, and outcomes for Inuit and other Arctic Indigenous peoples.

Inuit are, and have always had to be pragmatic — so we adapted to get the job done. Working though this time has been challenging. We worked from home, using digital tools to connect virtually. Our ICC Canada Board and Annual General Meetings were held this way. The ongoing political processes we are involved in continued as well. Our guiding document — the Utqiaġvik Declaration — kept us on track in our key forums, such as the Arctic Council and various United Nations bodies.

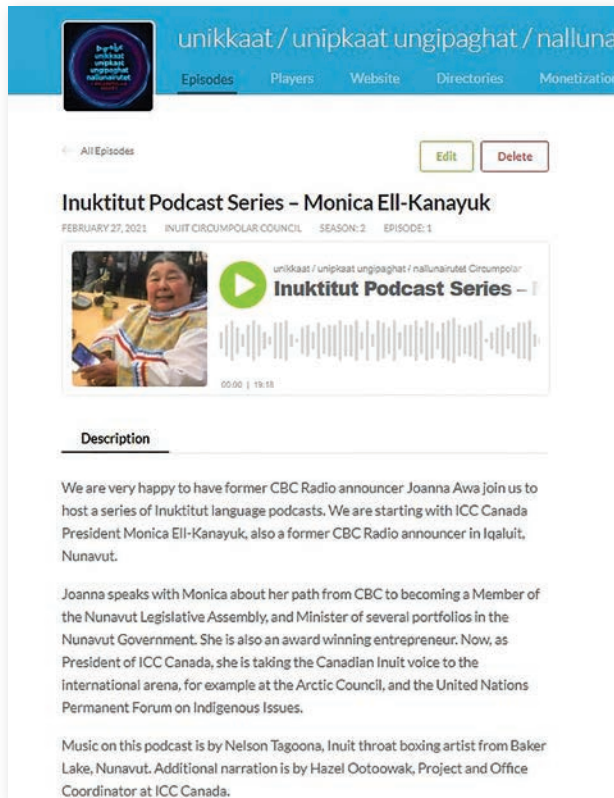


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Monica Eil-Kanayuk, ICC Canada President

New stable funding from Global Affairs Canada, announced in the fall of 2020, will help enhance our voice at the Arctic Council, as well as in other important international fora, such as the UN Convention on Climate Change, international Arctic research, discussions around wildlife harvesting and food security, and activities in the Central Arctic Ocean.

2021 year marks the 25th anniversary of the Arctic Council, and the 12th Arctic Council Ministerial meeting, held in May 2021 in Iceland, marked the transition of the Chair from Iceland to Russia. The event was scaled down from similar biannual gatherings in the past. ICC was represented in Reykjavik by Greenland ICC President Hjalmar Dahl while the rest of us

Limited access to health care in communities and having to seek services in the South increases risk for communities.



watched online. Remarkable during the session was the return to constructive discussions on climate change, robust language in the Ministerial Declaration to support action, and the overdue passage of a ten-year Arctic Council Strategic Plan.

Our engagement with and contribution to Arctic Council working groups is ongoing. We made strong progress within the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). Despite pandemic restrictions, we helped launch the new “Local 2 Global” (L2G) suicide prevention project, which continues the strong work Project CREATEs began. A successful Virtual Knowledge Exchange was held with frontline mental wellness workers from circumpolar countries in early 2021.

Canada will now host the permanent SDWG secretariat in partnership with Laval University and ArcticNet. ICC continues to be a leader at various working groups including the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme, the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, and Emergency Prevention,

Preparedness and Response. We bring knowledge to each discussion and build equitable relationships in research and decision making. ICC will continue to work to include Inuit knowledge into all international processes.

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) meeting in 2020 was postponed an entire year to be held virtually in April 2021. ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl, who celebrated his 40th anniversary at ICC, attended. During his statement, on behalf of the Arctic Forum, he addressed the gaping infrastructure gaps in the Arctic which the pandemic highlighted. Hjalmar called on governments to “close the infrastructure gaps throughout Inuit Nunaat by making major new investments in our communities, prioritizing basic infrastructures such as housing, water, and sewers.”

At the United Nations International Maritime Organization (IMO) we heralded the ban on Heavy Fuel Oils (HFOs) in the Arctic, but will work to reduce its ten-year implementation period. ICC continues to believe we must do whatever is necessary to protect the Arctic marine environment and support the critical shipping infrastructure that resupplies our communities. ICC supports solutions to complex problems developed in partnership with industry, governments and communities. Recognizing the increase in shipping and that Inuit need to be at decision tables, ICC submitted our application for Observer Status at the IMO during the year.

We chaired the Inuit Wildlife group and discussed critical issues of harvesting, polar bear management, and ivory bans among many other wildlife issues that are central to us. We have welcomed emerging Inuit youth leaders to ICC and will watch eagerly as they take on leadership positions. We will provide opportunities for engagement in international activities and meetings, and will commit to invest in these and more youth from Inuit Nunaat.

Domestically, while the pandemic was a preoccupation of the government of Canada, our officials continued to work virtually with federal officials in advancing the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC). With the support of our Board, we are advocating for the addition of an International Table



that will address issues related to the Arctic Northern Policy Framework (ANPF), which we contributed to. We welcomed newly elected Makivik President Pita Aatami to our Board, and to this important national forum in early 2021 when we all met with Prime Minister Trudeau, and key federal ministers, during a virtual meeting.

It was from our workstations that we maintained progress in a number of important international forums, such as the UNFCCC upcoming COP26 meeting in Glasgow, Scotland. Similarly, our staff gamely sat through many hours of Zoom meetings, based on time zones in Europe, or elsewhere, meaning early mornings at 5am, or late nights at midnight or beyond. In this fashion we advanced our positions in the areas of circumpolar health, marine conservation, wildlife management, and contaminants.

During the year we launched a new ICC Podcast called “Unikkaat/Circumpolar Waves” using the same Zoom technology. The podcast allows us to tell our own stories in our own words. I was pleased to be a guest in Inuktitut and in English during its inaugural year, as has ICC Canada Vice-President Lisa Koperqualuk. Our Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough was the first guest of the new podcast. It was launched on August 9, 2020 on the International Day of Indigenous Peoples.

The Audited Financial Statement Summary is included in this report, reflecting the 2020-2021 budget, Operational Plan and funding strategies presented to the ICC Canada Board of Directors, and approved by the Board on June 26, 2020, virtually. ICC Canada held its Annual General Meeting, on November 25, 2020, again by electronic means.

I extend my thanks to Joe Adla Kunuk, who has returned to the Qikitani Inuit Association to work on important issues that require his expertise. Joe, you will be missed at ICC and across Inuit Nunaat, but I know our paths will cross again.

In closing, despite the challenges of the pandemic, we continue our work to bring the Inuit voice to the international arena. We look forward to in-person meetings in the months ahead as the majority of the populations are vaccinated, and pandemic restrictions are gradually lifted across Canada and the global community. In the meantime, stay safe everyone.

Monica El-Kanayuk
President

The Senior Arctic Officials discussed a proposal to increase funding for the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat (IPS) which would have seen existing costs of running the secretariat divided more equitably between the Arctic Council member states.



Maximizing Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council

As the Arctic Council neared its 25th anniversary in 2021 the global COVID-19 pandemic continued to transform how this multilateral body and its working groups functioned. Over the last year, Iceland showed that it is possible to carry out complex international work in a virtual format. Nevertheless, while it is possible, it is not always ideal since participants are limited by on-screen discussions. Much of the Arctic Council's work relies on relationships — between ICC and other Permanent Participants, and with States and Observers.

What has been missing during the pandemic are the “off-line” meetings and discussions that take place around meetings of the Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) and other events. This is where relationships are built and open discussions take place leading to new understandings that are hard to develop during the more scripted and formal meeting settings.

We were pleased in the fall of 2020 when new funding from Global Affairs Canada - first identified in the 2019 federal budget — was approved by Treasury Board. These funds are to advance Canada's international leadership on Arctic issues and were the result of much lobbying at various levels of government, through House of Commons and Senate Standing Committee's. ICC has since been working with department officials on a proposal for a three-year contribution agreement that will provide more stability and allow the organization to develop capacity in areas related to Arctic Council work and other international fora where Inuit interests need to be represented.

Among other things, ICC is using the additional funding to increase participation and project engagement with the Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) working group. Canada will assume the Chairmanship of EPPR and this provides an opportunity for Inuit led projects related to priority emergency, pollution, Search and Rescue (SAR) and safety issues. ICC Canada increased participation in the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group is also possible now. We have presented to the PAME Heads of Delegations (HoDs), and

the Shipping Expert Group, on our advancing International Maritime Organization (IMO) observer application and related Arctic shipping issues.

The change in Administration in the United States led to the revival of the Arctic Council Strategic Plan, which did not pass the finish line in 2019. Instead, Ministers mandated a “strategic thinking” session on the roles of the Ministerial meetings, SAOs and Permanent Participants (PPs). This took place early in 2020 and a report was produced. But at the May 2021 hybrid Ministerial meeting in Reykjavik the Ministers approved a Strategic Plan for the next ten years of the Arctic Council. The plan covers five Chairmanship cycles and will be given a mid-term review in 2025, and a final review in 2030. Canada has lobbied to host the permanent Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) secretariat. A call for proposals from host organizations was held in April 2021.

The Senior Arctic Officials discussed a proposal to increase funding for the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat (IPS) which would have seen existing costs of running the secretariat divided more equitably between the Arctic Council member states. ICC's position, shared by a number of other Permanent Participants, was that any funding given by countries to the Secretariat should not be taken from existing allocations provided to PPs. In Canada, Global Affairs noted the increased support it is providing to ICC and other Permanent Participants, adding that once the new funding arrangements are in place,

ICC continues to pursue better engagement of Arctic Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Council, and submitted documents together with other Permanent Participants active in AMAP to propose improved processes.

there may be funds for additional support to the IPS. Four options were discussed, but no consensus could be found so the idea was discarded.

While Canada is providing additional funding for ICC and the Permanent Participants based in this country, the issue of support for PPs has been around for 25 years. Over this time the PPs have made suggestions and proposals (including one under the last Icelandic chairmanship in 2003-2005), but little progress has been made. The result is that the Indigenous Peoples Organizations whose presence and participation help make the Arctic Council unique among multilateral bodies continually have to make hard decisions about what issues to engage in. Despite this built-in inequity, ICC continues to advocate on

behalf of Inuit in Canada and throughout Inuit Nunaat. ICC expects the additional funding from Canada will increase its effectiveness and allow the hiring of at least one new staff member to help carry the Arctic Council workload, which increases every year.

Finally, the chair of the Arctic Council moves in 2021 to the Russian Federation, which has more than 70 meetings, conferences and events planned for the two years it will be at the helm. There has been much discussion about how the Russian chairmanship will work in an era of rising political tensions. The Arctic Council mandate prohibits discussion of security issues but it remains to be seen if they can be kept out given the current geopolitical situation.



Arctic Council Working Groups

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, all meetings took place online. ICC Canada participated in several AMAP HoDs meeting, and the AMAP Working Group meeting in October 2020. ICC reviewed and provided input into AMAP documents before and after meetings, and provided briefings about the meetings and AMAP activities.

ICC continues to pursue better engagement of Arctic Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Council, and submitted documents together with other Permanent Participants active in AMAP to propose improved processes. This includes to have PPs in leadership positions within AMAP. While the goal was to have a PP co-chair for the AMAP working group, PPs were told that this would require Senior Arctic Official approval for a change of the rules of procedures. Since this would take some time, AMAP is creating a “Friend of the Board” position as an intermediate step. ICC is working with the other PPs to fill this new position as soon as possible.

ICC further maintains work on the development of a pilot project to advance Indigenous participation and the utilization of Indigenous knowledge in AMAP’s work. ICC will continue to work with its partners (including Canadian and US governments, AMAP HoDs, Saami Council, and the Arctic Athabaskan Council) towards the implementation of these efforts.

ICC Canada has also been active in many of the AMAP expert groups (particularly on human health and mercury). AMAP will be releasing several new assessments in 2021, and ICC has been leading, co-leading, or contributing to several chapters. Notable among these are chapters on “Human Health”, “Mercury”, and “Persistent Organic Pollutants and Climate Change Interactions”.

Other AMAP activities include a joint project with the Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF) Working Group on ecosystems, and work on AMAP communications. ICC is further planning to become more active in the Climate Change Expert Group — composed of government delegates and experts from developed and developing countries — which may



Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)

ICC Canada President Monica Eil-Kanayuk is Head of Delegation for the SDWG which promotes self sufficient, resilient, and healthy Arctic communities. ICC spends a lot of time on this working group which has a wide range of thematic areas: from human health and socioeconomic issues, adaptation, climate change and management of natural resources, and Arctic cultures and languages.

One of the most challenging SDWG activities this year was the production of a lengthy briefing document for the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials on the circumpolar effects of the pandemic. ICC Canada drafted a section on social and cultural impacts and took part in the coordinating meetings. As part of this process, ICC recommended a Task Force be established to guide any future Arctic Council work on COVID-19 effects and implications for the Arctic. However, SAOs decided to give the task to the SDWG Secretariat.

ICC is the co-lead on an important mental health and well-being project called Local2Global (L2G). This project was modified due to pandemic travel restrictions but nevertheless ICC coordinated a five-session Virtual Knowledge Exchange which ended in March 2021. The session was an opportunity to share wise practices among frontline workers in different communities that illustrated their approach to mental health and well-being issues.

New funding from Global Affairs has helped ICC Canada increase its role at this important Arctic Council working group and support Canada's role in strengthening its Arctic leadership.



All Permanent Participants were represented. The next steps are for the participants to maintain the connections they've made with other Indigenous frontline workers in suicide prevention and mental well-being. Eventually an in-person study tour will take place as originally planned. The project runs until 2023 and has received tremendous support from the members of the SDWG.

ICC is also co-leading the development of the Second Survey of Living Conditions of the Arctic (SLICA-2) with partners from Alaska, Canada, Russia, Greenland, Sweden, Norway, and the Saami Council. ICC Canada coordinated the drafting of a section of the fourth *Economy of the North* report (ECONOR IV), on the "Inuit conservation economy". We also contributed a section on "Inuit Food Security, Food Sovereignty and the Blue Bioeconomy" as part of a flagship report on that subject for the Icelandic Chairmanship.

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)

New funding from Global Affairs has helped ICC Canada increase its role at this important Arctic Council working group and support Canada's role in strengthening its Arctic leadership. For ICC and Inuit, the PAME workplan covers issues that are prioritized in the Utqiagvik declaration. ICC Alaska has the organizational lead, and ICC Canada has been able to support this role.

In early February 2021, PAME met virtually in plenary format, following the meetings of five expert groups over the preceding two weeks. From an ICC perspective, the meeting was a success — ICC was able to attend with a broadened level of engagement in all five PAME Expert groups along with the Plenary, facilitated by the virtual format. ICC has an ongoing participation in the Shipping Expert group and has been able to present to this group directly on its IMO application.

As the final PAME meeting under Iceland's Chairmanship of the Arctic Council before leadership passes to Russia, the two priorities for the February 2021 meeting were to reach agreement on deliverables to the Ministerial meeting in May 2021, and on the new PAME 2021-2023 work plan. This was the first time PAME has approved its products in a virtual format, which resulted in many items that were approved "in principle", but for which we have had to continue working on text and remaining issues on an intersessional basis for them to be finalized for the Ministerial.

The key PAME deliverables co-led by Canada, which ICC has either co-lead, participated in and or is monitoring included:

- Final updates to the 2009 Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) Report Recommendations;
- Two Information Briefs on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under change:
 - Information Brief on *Marine Protected Areas in a Changing Arctic*
 - Information Brief on *Indigenous Food Security in the Arctic — Implications of a Changing Ocean*
- *Meaningful Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Marine Activities (MEMA) Reference Guide*

Maximizing ICC's International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Status

Climate Change — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Meetings and events of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) all continued virtually during the fiscal year. ICC has been working to develop a COP26 Strategy leading up to and including the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland, scheduled for November 1-12 2021.

The strategy was informed by an initial environmental scan that includes the climate-related priorities established by the Utqiagvik declaration. It is also informed by several interviews with ICC staff, meetings with International Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough and ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk, and by questions on ICC priorities distributed to ICC leadership and senior staff. The strategy for COP26 is to move ICC's framing of climate change from climate mitigation measures to climate adaptation measures. For many years, ICC has been an effective organization in bringing messages of climate change to the world. Inuit have helped people to understand that climate change is real, that it is happening now, and that Inuit are bearing the brunt of that change.

ICC submitted two COP26 side event proposals to the UNFCCC. The first is "Inuit Knowledge in Action" - three stories of Inuit marine management as a key to climate adaptation. The theme of Inuit marine management and governance was chosen due to its linkages not just to adaptation, but also to various streams of ICC work in a variety of different international venues. They include the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and advancing Inuit led marine conservation in the Pikialasorsuaq/Safforjuaq.

The second project is "Inuit Knowledge, Innovation and Infrastructure" - Inuit youth present their perspectives on infrastructure for adaptation and resilience. This project is based on direction from the Utqiagvik Declaration.

During 2020, ICC has also been an expert reviewer on various federal climate-related reports including Health Canada's science assessment report titled "*Health of Canadians in a*

Changing Climate: Advancing our Knowledge for Action". It is being developed by the Climate Change and Innovation Bureau as well as the Northern Canada chapter of the Regional Perspectives Report called '*Canada in a Changing Climate: Advancing our Knowledge for Action*' led by the Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Division.

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

The coronavirus pandemic drastically affected the 19th UNPFII Session. It was scheduled to take place in April 2020, however it was postponed to 2021. The theme for the meeting was "Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16".

The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) held a virtual meeting in December 2020. The theme of the meeting was "The Impact of COVID-19 on the rights of Indigenous Peoples under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".

ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl delivered a statement on behalf of ICC. He noted, "COVID-19 is very challenging in remote and rural areas of Inuit Nunaat. Gaps in basic infrastructure continue to contribute to severe health risks. Overcrowding, food insecurity, lower life expectancy, suicide, and a high prevalence of tuberculosis are among the inequities experienced by our people that are linked to poor infrastructure. Many homes lack running water and a flush toilet. ICC calls on governments to close the infrastructure gaps throughout Inuit Nunaat by making major new investments in our communities, prioritizing basic infrastructures such as housing, water and sewer."

ICC also urged EMRIP members to review the work of the ICC within the Arctic Council, specifically the briefing on COVID-19 in the Arctic.

In this new era of Arctic accessibility, the importance of implementing appropriate regulations is foremost for policymakers and for Inuit.



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. ICC Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough has led on this issue with support from ICC Canada as needed.

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. 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.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

ICC has been working with other Inuit states, Inuit regions in Canada, communities, industry and NGO's to engage constructively in IMO meetings since 2017. We have participated in IMO activities related to a Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) ban in Arctic shipping, underwater noise, safe shipping corridors, ballast water and black carbon. The IMO is also an Observer at the Arctic Council, thus coordination of Inuit shipping positions between these organizations is important to ensure Inuit have a rightful say in Arctic marine governance.

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 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."

At the IMO Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response (PPR) 7th and 8th Sessions, ICC acknowledged and supported 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 has been supporting stronger requirements and shorter timelines to affect this ban.

ICC also recognizes that any potential adverse impacts of an 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 both through the PAME Shipping Expert Group, and EPPR.



ICC has completed the requirements on our application for Consultative Status at the IMO to ensure Inuit have our own voice at this important international forum. We presented in February 2021 to an intersessional IMO committee. ICC has and will continue to contribute the unique knowledge Inuit hold of the Arctic marine environment and the importance of this region to our food security and as major transportation route for our communities.

ICC has also been working towards reducing Black Carbon in the Arctic. The 2017 Arctic Council Framework for Action on Enhanced Black Carbon and Methane Emissions Reductions, and its target of reducing black carbon emissions between 25 - 33% by 2025 (based on 2013 levels), are prime examples. Taking action to curb black carbon emissions at the IMO can slow down the melting of Arctic snow and ice — critical to the global climate system, and for Inuit. This would be done by shifting Arctic shipping from HFO use to distillate fuels. Reductions of up to 80% can be achieved by mandating this change.

This International Table would assist in a broad discussion and engagement on international issues of importance to Inuit Nunangat.



Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC)

The Inuit Crown Partnership Committee was established in 2017 with a mandate to transform the relationship between Inuit and the federal Crown. Its agenda covers the Arctic Northern Policy Framework, land claims implementation, development of a unified approach to policy making in Inuit Nunangat, legislative priorities, reconciliation measures, education, and Inuktitut revitalization, among other things. Work plans are co-developed between Inuit and government departments for discussion and approval by the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and Inuit Leaders.

The last in-person gathering of this body took place just before the pandemic closure in March 2020. Since that time, all work has been carried out online. Materials were prepared for a leaders meeting that took place in April 2021.

In early 2021, ICC Canada's Board of Directors passed a resolution to explore setting up an international table under the ICPC. The board wanted to see discussion of international activities relevant to Inuit or the implementation of the Arctic Northern Policy Framework (ANPF) international commitments.

This International Table would assist in a broad discussion and engagement on international issues of importance to Inuit Nunangat. At the time of writing ICC Canada was consulting regional representatives and ITK about potential topics to bring to the table. Once Inuit agree on the proposal, discussions will be conducted with the federal government in order to agree on a work plan to be presented at the next Leaders meeting in 2022.

ICC has been clear that it expects the implementation of the governance and financing aspects of the ANPF International chapter to be co-developed with Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples.



Arctic and Northern Policy Framework (ANPF)

ICC Canada played an important role in drafting the International chapter of Canada's Arctic and Northern Policy Framework which was released in October 2019. ICC's objective is to use funding from Global Affairs Canada to help implement the new policy framework.

The goals outlined in the International chapter reflect ICC priorities outlined in the Utqiagvik Declaration. These include ensuring Inuit communities are resilient and healthy, supporting a sustainable, diversified and inclusive economy, using sound knowledge to guide decision making, and making sure Arctic ecosystems are healthy and resilient, among others.

An important part of the ANPF is support for Inuit and other Arctic Council Permanent Participants to engage at the international level. Additional funding will help ICC Canada build capacity to more effectively link international issues with regional priorities.

At the same time, ICC continues to engage with Global Affairs through the Arctic Cooperation Advisory Committee (ACAC). ICC has been clear that it expects the implementation of the governance and financing aspects of the ANPF International

chapter to be co-developed with Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples. To date there has been little progress in this area, although various aspects of the framework are being worked on by the government.

The ANPF has also been discussed at a table of the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee. This discussion focusses on domestic implementation within Inuit Nunangat, including the establishment of a new Canada Coast Guard Arctic Region. ICC continues to be a part of these discussions.

On a global level, ICC participates and brings forward Inuit priorities, including promoting Inuit self-determination and Inuit Knowledge in research activities, in many international bodies.



Advancing and Promoting Inuit Knowledge in Environment and Health Through Research

ICC Canada's activities in Arctic research are wide ranging. We have an influential position as a Permanent Participant to the Arctic Council, within the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON), and through our engagement in the Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM) process. ICC contributes to work to increase Indigenous involvement at the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), in partnerships with various science based federal departments, and through our affiliation with Polar Knowledge Canada (POLAR). Using our connection with the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) Inuit Qaujisarvingat National Committee (IQNC), ICC supports and promotes the national Inuit Strategy on Research in all international engagements related to research.

ICC also works to disseminate and coordinate international research activity while using and promoting our partnership in the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) and ArcticNet as a current best practice in carrying out research and findings in the Arctic. The following Arctic Council working groups, which ICC is active in, have overlapping interests in ArcticNet and/or NCP 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).

On a global level, ICC participates and brings forward Inuit priorities, including promoting Inuit self-determination and Inuit Knowledge in research activities, in many international bodies. These include the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Minamata Convention on Mercury, the UN Permanent Forum, European Union, and other fora.

Circumpolar Health

Leadership on suicide prevention and mental wellness continued in 2019-2020 within the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). ICC hosted a Virtual Knowledge Exchange series for Indigenous front line workers in suicide prevention. This was an interim activity until an in-person study tour on suicide

prevention is possible. The hope is to hold an in-person tour in Inuit Nunangat in the spring of 2022.

ICC sits as a member of the Arctic Human Health Expert Group and participated in two virtual meetings of the expert group in May and December of 2020.

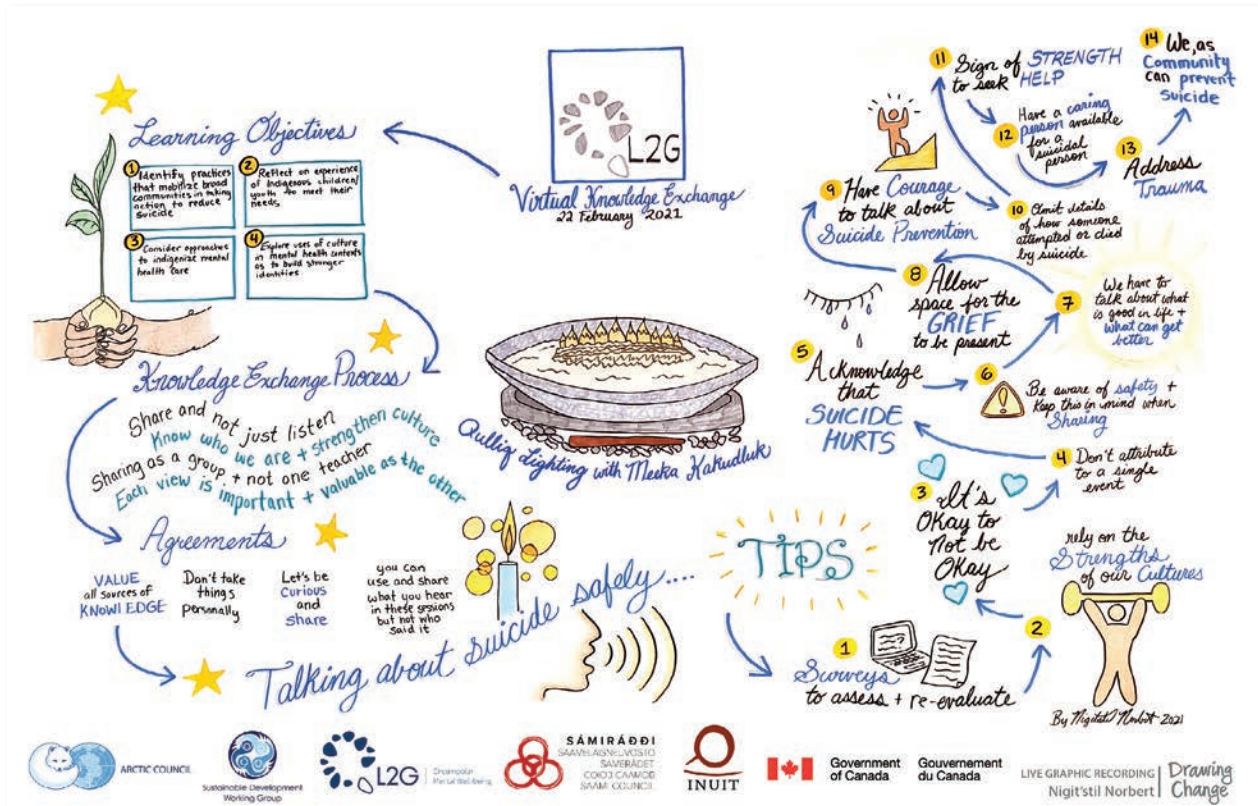
Focus on communications to ensure outreach of project activities also continued throughout 2020 with a number of ICC Podcasts developed. In addition, efforts towards preparing for the next iteration of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA-2) are still in progress.

The Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee held quarterly zoom meetings throughout this fiscal year and recommended that the Health Summit which was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic now become a virtual event. This is due to the continued uncertainty about when international travel will resume. The committee recommends the virtual event be an interim activity until in-person events are possible.

The work of the Lancet Commission on Arctic Health has stalled due to the pandemic. Inuit are still well represented on the commission and the Lancet Commission Executive Committee is working to resume the work of the commission.

In September 2020, the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee (CIHSC) met via zoom with Francisco Cali Tzay, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the impacts of COVID-19 on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Committee

Holding virtual sessions is not the same as in-person meetings and there are many downsides to doing this, including not having much time for statements, variances of time zones, connectivity issues, and communication limitations between Parties and Observers, just to name a few.



members highlighted issues such as infrastructure gaps, notably housing, and lack of running water, impacts on mental well-being, socio-economic inequities as well as impacts on Indigenous culture.

Circumpolar Marine Conservation

ICC continues to support the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), the governments of Canada and Greenland to advance the Pikialasorsuaq Commission recommendations. The Safforjuaq/Pikialasorsuaq region is of critical importance to Inuit. It encompasses a unique area of significant cultural, economic and ecological value. It connects the Qikiqtani Region with northern Greenland and supports the largest polynya in the Arctic comprising of nutrient-rich waters that maintain abundant wildlife populations and which sustain Inuit communities.

Article 43 of the 2018 Utqiagvik 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.

Central Arctic Ocean Agreement

The International Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean (CAO Agreement) provides for inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge in the science programme to be developed under the treaty. ICC led three virtual workshops in 2020-2021 with representatives of all the regions of Inuit Nunangat, ICC Alaska, and participants from a number of the signatory countries.

The goal of these sessions was to develop recommendations on the process to include Indigenous Knowledge in the agreement and scientific process. As well, developing the process to ensure Indigenous engagement in the CAO process, for consideration by the CAO Agreement Signatories. These recommendations will outline ways forward toward incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into the science programme of the CAO Agreement, as well as recommendations on how Indigenous peoples will participate in the process as a whole.

There is overarching support to take a holistic and eco-systems-based approach for a broader and better understanding of the CAO and its long-term and sustainable management. This approach signifies a bringing together of Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science systems and perspectives, with a view that knowledge co-development and application should not take a narrow and species-specific approach. There are plans to hold a delayed first meeting of the treaty signatories in Korea in late 2021, subject to pandemic restrictions.

Convention on Biological Diversity

The 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is one of a number of international Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that is coordinated and administered through the United Nations. The overarching purpose of the CBD is to address the increasing trends and impacts of global biodiversity loss. ICC participates as an Observer under the grouping of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). ICC also coordinates with a number of IPLCs under the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), as well as with Saami representatives, during COP and intersessional meetings and processes.

In 2018, the CBD began a two-year process of developing a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that would replace the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. After a number of global consultations through the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and key intersessional meetings within 2019 – 2020, it was intended that a new GBF would be finalized and adopted at CBD COP15 in October 2020. Due to COVID-19, this did not happen, and the schedule has been delayed by a year.

During 2020-2021, the majority of CBD meetings were informal and without any decisions and formal negotiations between the Parties. The GBF process had gone through two meetings of the OEWG and developed a very initial draft of the GBF prior to COVID-19. As such, many of the informal meetings this year were used for learning, providing updates and briefings, promoting the GBF, promoting dialogue between Parties as well as among Observer organizations and participants. The informal meetings were a way to maintain momentum and to prepare for the use of virtual platforms should the formal process require this.

Throughout January – March 2021, the CBD held a number of virtual informal sessions of two of its main subsidiary bodies, one on technical advice (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice — SBSSTA) and the other on implementation (Subsidiary Body on Implementation — SBI). The meetings of these two bodies are instrumental in preparing advice, information, and draft decisions on the GBF for the third and final meeting of the OEWG, where it will provide the next draft of the GBF before it gets finalized for COP15.

Holding virtual sessions is not the same as in-person meetings and there are many downsides to doing this, including not having much time for statements, variances of time zones, connectivity issues, and communication limitations between Parties and Observers, just to name a few.

Following the completion of the informal sessions in March, it was decided by the CBD Parties to go ahead with formal meetings of SBSSTA and SBI by virtual platform for May – June 2021, and to go forward with the third and final meeting of the OEWG in July-August 2021, with the view to finalizing a draft

ICC continues to work with the Inuit regions in Canada to address this issue with UK officials and will be planning to have discussions with the UK on their consideration of non-elephant ivory in 2021.

for the GBF in time for the CBD COP15, Kunming, China in October 2021. ICC intends on continuing its participation in the CBD process in 2021.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

The last in-person CITES meeting attended by ICC and the Inuit regions in Canada prior to COVID-19 was at CITES COP18, in August 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. Since the lockdown, no other in-person meetings were held during 2020-2021. The location of the next CITES COP was anticipated for Costa Rica in early 2022. However, due to the depletion of financial resources in responding to the pandemic, Cost Rica announced that it will not be able to host the next CITES COP.

Despite the lockdowns, the CITES Standing Committee (SC), and other committees, are conducting their meetings through virtual means. The SC has decided to go through a process of determining the host and location of the next COP — which will either be: a location selected based on a Party/Country that will volunteer to host the COP sometime in August 2021; or, if a Party/Country does not come forward by a given deadline, it will be held in Geneva, Switzerland in June 2021.

ICC is keeping apprised of two intersessional Working Groups that have yet to meet — which are: the Working Group on Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in CITES processes; and the Working Group on COVID-19 and International Wildlife Trade. Other CITES related issues that have been of concern during this year is the United Kingdom’s new national legislation on banning Elephant Ivory trade imports and exports.

This is of special concern in regard to the proposed extension of this legislation later in 2021 to include other ivory from non-elephant species such as walrus and narwhal. ICC continues to work with the Inuit regions in Canada to address this issue with UK officials and will be planning to have discussions with the UK on their consideration of non-elephant ivory in 2021.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

ICC is an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) member of the IUCN. Like other international forums, plans for holding key international meetings and conferences of the IUCN had been delayed in 2020-2021 due to COVID-19. The IUCN’s main conference, the World Conservation Congress (WCC), held every four years, was delayed in June 2020, and further in January 2021. The current anticipated date for the WCC is for September 2021 in Marseille, France.

The IUCN has indicated that the WCC will be held as a hybrid conference. However, voting on motions and other processes will need to be done by proxy because the rules of the IUCN do not allow for remote voting during the sitting of the WCC.

ICC has discussed planning for the IUCN WCC with other IPO members since early 2020 in regard to holding a special Indigenous Peoples Summit at the opening of the WCC, as well as other issues of discussion important to the official entry of IPOs within the formal membership and voting category of the IUCN.

The IPO members have expressed the concern, including ICC, on the continued inability for IPO representatives to travel and attend in-person meetings given the vulnerabilities and high risks that Indigenous communities and regions face with the pandemic in different parts of the world. Holding the WCC in September 2021 was felt by IPOs as an event that should be all-virtual, rather than expecting members to attend in person.

It will remain to be seen whether the WCC will be all virtual or a hybrid. ICC looks forward to its continued communications, discussions, and planning with other IPOs and IUCN Commissions and officials on how Indigenous issues can be voiced and represented within the IUCN, despite the challenges experienced across the world.

Contaminants



Northern Contaminants Program (NCP)

ICC Canada has been very active in the NCP, reviewed NCP proposals and participated in teleconferences and meetings of the Management Committee, and in technical review teams on Environmental Monitoring, Human Health, and CBM, and provided comments for the NCP blueprints.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

COP-10 of the Stockholm Convention has been postponed several times and currently planned as an online meeting in July 2021 (dealing mostly with budget-related items), and a

face-to-face meeting tentatively scheduled for June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland.

ICC continued to be actively engaged in the intersessional work of the Stockholm Convention's technical review committee — known as the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC). We reviewed documents on nominated chemicals, and provided Arctic data and information as possible. The 16th POPRC meeting, originally planned for October 2020, was delayed due to COVID-19 and took place virtually in January 2021. ICC participated in the meeting, where several contaminants currently under review for inclusion into the Stockholm Convention were considered.

The pandemic has slowed down activities, not only for the IIBA, but Inuit businesses across the Arctic.

One new contaminant, UV-328, which is added to plastics as an ultraviolet (UV) stabilizer, was very controversially discussed. There is limited data on this contaminant, but it was found in one sample of an Arctic bird so far. ICC is in contact with NCP and AMAP scientists on the need to get more data about this contaminant in Arctic biota. ICC continues to be actively involved in intersessional work to provide input on Arctic data with regards to the chemicals under review.

Minamata Convention on Mercury

ICC remains involved in the effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and is represented in an expert group that contributed to guidance documents for the effectiveness evaluation framework. ICC participated in several webinars which took place 2020 and early 2021, and provided input into documents. A draft *“Guidance on monitoring of mercury and mercury compounds to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention”* was prepared and is currently being available online for review and commenting.

The work on effectiveness evaluation will be presented at the fourth Conference of the Parties of the Minamata Convention

(COP-4). COP-4 was originally planned to take place as a physical meeting in Bali, Indonesia. Due to the pandemic, COP-4 is now divided in two parts. Part 1 will be an online segment in November 2021, mostly on budget items, and one physical meeting in March 2022, on all other matters.

Sustaining the Arctic Observing Network (SAON)

Eva Kruemmel represents ICC 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, and task forces on specific activities. Further, ICC participated in teleconferences of the AOS organizing committee and helped organize the AOS originally planned for Iceland, but then was converted to an online-meeting. ICC Canada and ICC Alaska also assisted in one of the working groups on Indigenous food security. ICC Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough, provided a keynote presentation.

ICC was invited to be part of the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) of the third Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM-3), which is being organized by Iceland and Japan. It was originally scheduled to take place in November 2020, but was delayed, and is now taking place in May 2021 in Tokyo, Japan, and virtually. To prepare for the event, ICC participated in a number of teleconferences of the SAB, provided project updates, and assisted in the preparation of several documents. This includes the Ministerial Joint Statement, a Science Summary, and recommended actions.

For additional input into the ASM process, ICC helped to organize an Indigenous focus-webinar, where all PPs participated and provided feedback on their priorities. ICC (Victoria Buschman) was part of a panel discussion, and ICC Canada President Monika Eil-Kanayuk gave a keynote presentation. ICC’s Health Coordinator Selma Ford further gave a presentation in another thematic webinar for the topic: “Respond”.

All PPs have been invited to participate in the Ministerial meeting, and the ICC Chair will give an intervention and participate virtually in the meeting.



Economic Development



Following the formation of the International Inuit Business Association (IIBA) in February 2020 in Ottawa there have been follow-up meetings, virtually, during this time.

The pandemic has slowed down activities, not only for the IIBA, but Inuit businesses across the Arctic. Nevertheless, the IIBA provisional executive committee has been engaged with a number of activities for the new association. These include a legal review of the bylaws; selecting a country for the association to reside in, potentially the USA; developing recommendations for a membership fee structure, and a recruitment plan; and

the holding of the first annual meeting of representatives. The IIBA also wants to develop a directory of Inuit businesses, and identify barriers to trade between Inuit regions located in different countries.

The provisional executive committee chair is Liz Qualluq 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.

ICC Canada strongly supports the need for youth engagement to be designed and driven by Inuit youth themselves.



Engaging Youth in International Affairs

Throughout the last quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, ICC developed a youth work plan with the goal of advancing and supporting Inuit youth engagement and leadership within and across our international activities. The work plan specifically responds to articles 14, 20, and 25 in the Utqiagvik Declaration that directly focus on Inuit youth. By continuing to work with Inuit youth organizations, such as the National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC), and interested individuals, ICC aims to build Inuit capacity in international work and ensure youth have an active, sustained voice in ICC's activities.

ICC Canada strongly supports the need for youth engagement to be designed and driven by Inuit youth themselves. As such, to further expand and begin implementing this work plan, the ICC Canada office has prioritized the hiring of early career Inuit staff and contractors on Arctic Council, climate change, environment and wildlife.

As additional funds are secured further opportunities will be created. Early career and emerging leaders will also be looking at identifying previous and existing best practices for youth

engagement and creating a resource list of Inuit youth individuals and organizations that have expressed interest in taking part in future ICC meetings and initiatives.

A youth-specific project proposal for the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) is also being designed as part of this work plan. ICC has been working on collecting feedback from youth who participate in Arctic Council-related opportunities through ICC, such as Project CREATEs, Local2Global, and a youth engagement proposal.

ICC Canada strongly supports the need for youth engagement to be designed and driven by Inuit youth themselves.



Communications

As noted in the texts above, this pandemic year was extremely challenging. We had to adapt to working at home for most of the year, through repeated lockdowns across the Arctic and other parts of Canada. We communicated about the COVID-19 pandemic from an international perspective at the outset, and then deferred to local and regional public health officials, as well as regional Inuit organizations, to communicate vital information related to the pandemic to Inuit across the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik, and Nunatsiavut.

One of our main working tools – Zoom – turned out to be just what we needed to launch a new podcast. On August 9 2020 we posted the first episode of Unikkaat / Circumpolar Waves. It coincided with the United Nations International Day of Indigenous Peoples. Our first podcasts featured interviews with key ICC leaders: Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough, ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk, and ICC Canada Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk.

The project originated in the ICC Canada health section. We soon had a podcast with the chair of the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee (CIHSC) Minnie Grey about the COVID-19 pandemic. Hosting our first podcasts was ICC Canada Health Coordinator Selma Ford. Our Project and Office Coordinator Hazel Ootoowak contributed narration. We commissioned music from Baker Lake throat boxing artist Nelson Tagoona.

The funding submission we made to the Heritage Canada Indigenous Languages Component in January 2020 was successful. This included the production of Inuktitut language podcasts, most completed by the end of the fiscal year. Former CBC Radio announcer Joanna Awa was our host for a series of podcasts dedicated to Inuktitut speakers. By the end of the fiscal year over 1000 people from around the world had downloaded Unikkaat. They are available from our host Buzzsprout, Apple, Spotify, and Google.

The Heritage Canada funding allowed us to translate our ICC Canada website, which contains over 100,000 words. The



During the year the ICC Canada social media platforms were active on the pandemic issue as well as supporting the activities detailed in the reports above. We also started an Instagram account in late 2020.



majority of the translations were completed by the end of the fiscal year. Other projects included communicating Canada's new Northern Policy. We created a poster to illustrate the ICC political universe, specific backgrounders on the international chapter of the northern policy, the Arctic Council, and one on the many United Nations bodies ICC works with. All of these are in Inuktitut syllabics and Roman Orthography.

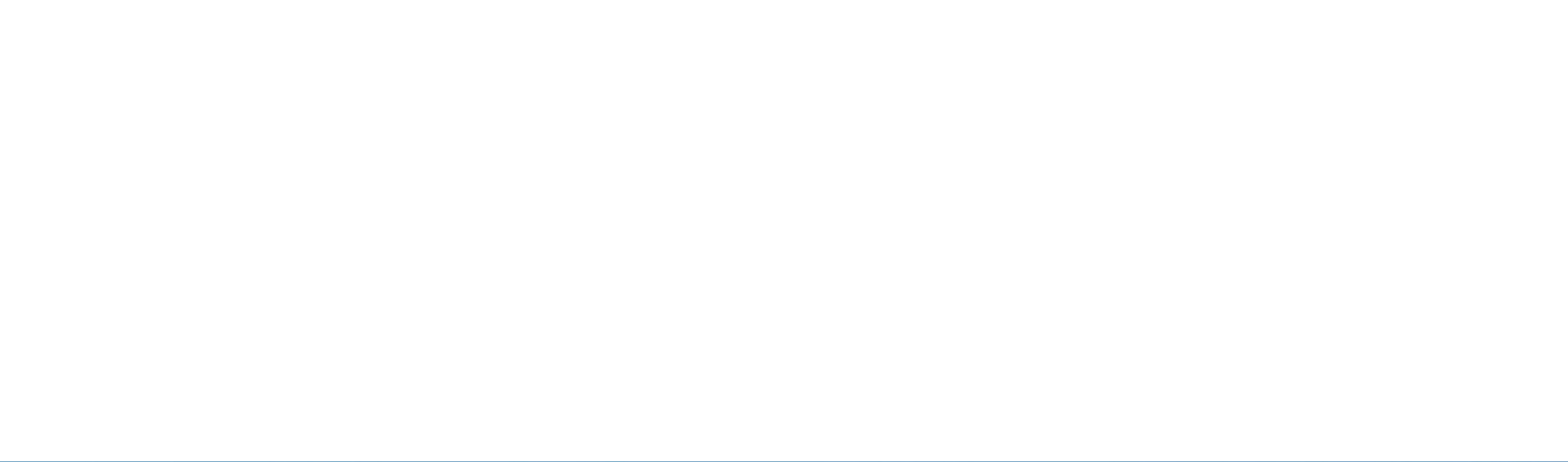
We also produced two ICC videos during the year to communicate our activities. The first video, "ICC Now" picks up the story following the 40th anniversary ICC video produced for the 2018 General Assembly in Utqiaġvik. As we obtained funding from Environmental Funders Canada, we used an ocean preservation theme to start and end the video, on the Pikialasorsuaq. The ten-minute "ICC Now" video covers the contemporary issues ICC is actively engaged in. It was uploaded to the ICC Canada website in December 2020.

Working with our ICC Canada health colleagues, Joanna MacDonald and Selma Ford, we also produced a video which chronicles the specific health issues ICC is engaged in at the

international level. Highlights include the work we are doing at the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). Project CREATEs, and its successor Local2Global (L2G) were covered, as was the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee (CIHSC). We are proud that in the case of both videos they were produced by a multimedia company in Kuujuaq, in the Nunavik region.

During the year the ICC Canada social media platforms were active on the pandemic issue as well as supporting the activities detailed in the reports above. We also started an Instagram account in late 2020.

Finally, we made a two-year funding submission to the Heritage Canada Indigenous Language Component in February 2021 covering the period April 1 2021 – March 30, 2023. Six projects were included in the proposal including stable funding for ICC Canada communications, three videos, a Plain Language Project, archiving, a poster to mark the upcoming United Nations International Decade of Indigenous Languages, and ICC calendars for 2022 and 2023.



Report of the Independent Auditor on the Summary Financial Statements

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, 2021 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, 2021.

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 June 30, 2021.

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 Chabot Grant Thornton LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants,

Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada

June 30, 2021

Financial Statements

Summary Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current:		
Cash	\$ 1,760,277	\$ 799,205
Trade and other receivables	373,338	419,623
Prepaid expenses	6,433	6,544
	2,140,048	1,225,372
Long-term:		
Tangible capital assets	17,141	20,917
	2,157,189	246,289
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current:		
Accounts payable and other operating liabilities	\$ 548,253	\$ 338,187
Deferred contributions	1,548,956	858,883
Current portion of obligation under a capital lease	2,565	2,392
	2,099,774	681,436
Long-term:		
Obligation under a capital lease	-	2,565
Net assets:		
Invested in tangible capital assets	14,576	15,960
Unrestricted	42,839	28,302
	57,415	44,262
	\$2,157,189	\$246,289

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Summary Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Contribution revenue:		
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 410,112	\$ 563,520
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	308,665	416,577
Global Affairs Canada	238,505	175,000
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	159,000	163,828
I.C.C. Foundation	174,950	246,950
Government of Nunavut	75,000	75,000
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	125,000	105,000
Nunatsiavut Government	75,000	80,000
Laval University	60,000	60,000
Environment & Climate Change Canada	82,327	45,265
Indigenous Services Canada (FNIHB)	7,450	49,500
WWF-Canada	–	53,820
Fisheries & Oceans Canada	91,395	144,589
Miscellaneous	48,445	29,791
ICC Alaska	1,782	–
Health Canada	3,000	10,000
University of Manitoba	–	8,350
Pacific Environment	–	31,967
Polar Knowledge Canada	50,000	–
Canadian Heritage	181,605	–
Makivik Corporation	10,000	–
	2,102,236	2,259,157
Expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	988,306	971,055
Travel	–	480,139
Professional fees	765,660	527,701
Administration fees on projects	162,996	152,110
Communications	203,345	95,026
Rent, equipment and facilities	73,394	73,039
Operating costs	52,285	53,687
Recovery of administrative fees on projects	(163,709)	(104,789)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	6,806	5,594
	2,089,083	2,253,562
Excess of revenue over expenses	13,153	5,595

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2021

1. Governing statutes 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.

Inuit are, and have always had to be pragmatic — so we adapted to get the job done. Working though this time has been challenging.



ICC Canada Aims and Objectives

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

- To represent the interests of Canadian Inuit through their national organization (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami), and through their settlement claim organizations, on matters of an international nature;
- 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 cooperate with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in presenting the position of Canadian Inuit on international matters;
- To represent Canadian Inuit views on the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (International) and to implement, in Canada, the resolutions emanating from the general assemblies of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference;
- 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 their 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 non-governmental organizations, and global indigenous movements;
- 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 their health, culture, language, values, human rights, or any other matters that impact on the ability of Inuit to shape the future of their society within the circumpolar Arctic and the world at large;
- 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 endeavors 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 on-going dialogue with ministries of the Canadian Government on issues of international importance to Canadian Inuit;
- To maintain an on-going dialogue with the ministries of the Canadian Government on issues of importance to Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to promote their 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

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.

Pita Aatami

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

ICC Executive Council

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

ICC Canada Staff

Joe Adla Kunuk, Executive Director

Jocelyne Durocher, Financial and Human Resources Director

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

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 2020-2021:

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
Canadian Heritage
Polar Knowledge Canada
Health Canada
Laval University
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Oceans North Conservation Society
Climate Justice Resilience Fund
World Wildlife Fund Canada
Canadian Environmental Grantmakers Network
The Pew Charitable Trusts







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