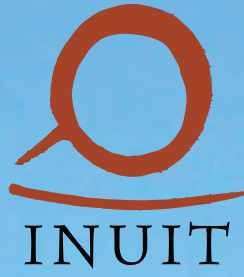


INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL CANADA



2021.2022

ANNUAL REPORT



The war in Ukraine added to our challenges,
and for most of the western world. Our Chukotkan
family are, as always, in our thoughts.

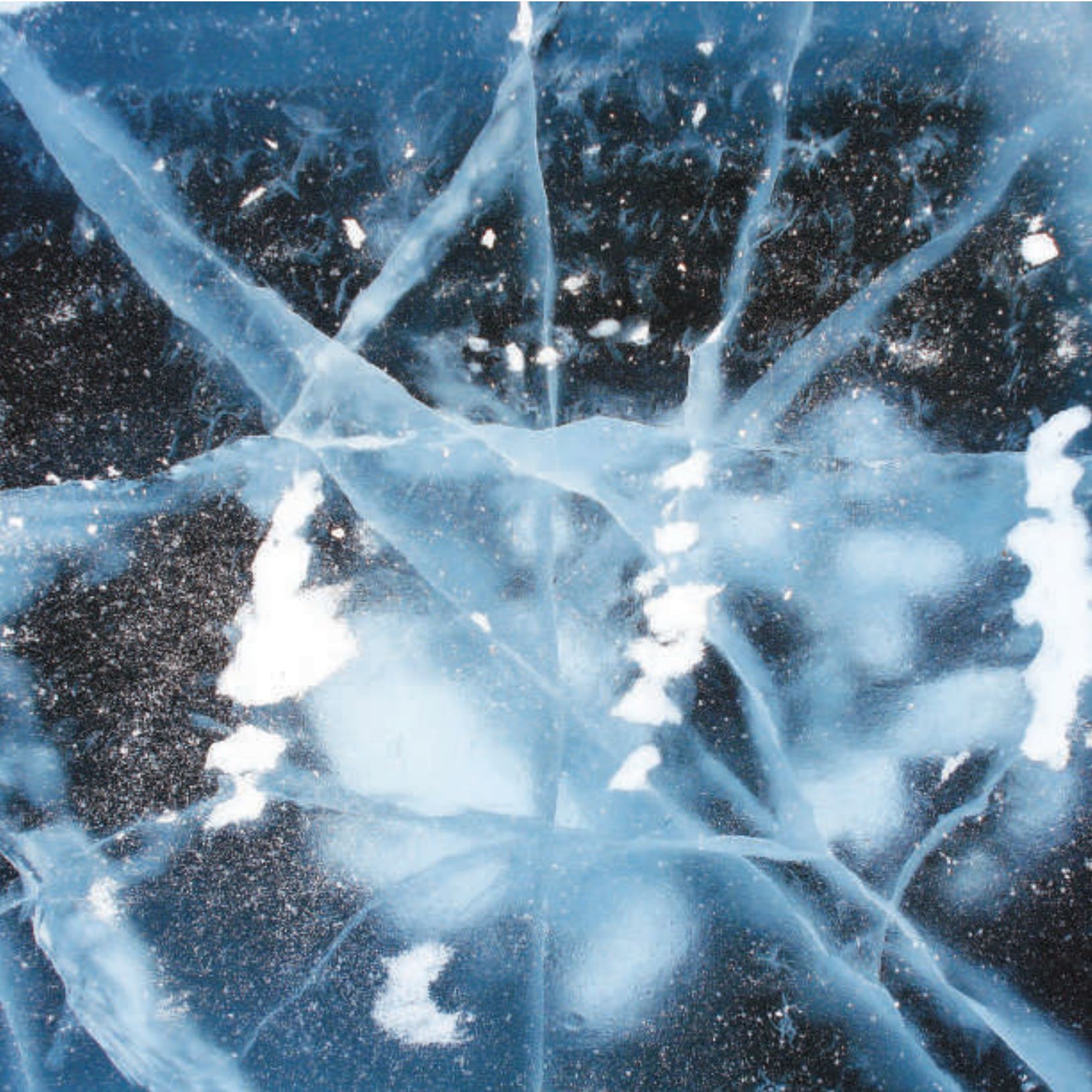


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As Inuit, we have been bringing our messages about the ravages of climate change on our homeland and the strength of our communities since the Rio Summit in 1992 – where the COP climate change process began.



This project celebrates the strength and resolve of Inuit leaders to take on global institutions and actors to protect our communities and our people.



critical infrastructure, and we will work to ensure it is affordable, safe and sustainable.

Followers of ICC will know that the pandemic forced the delay of the ICC Health Summit by over a year. It was held, virtually, over a series of weeks in September and October of 2021. I was very pleased in the care and sensitivity the organizers from our office took in creating a safe space for the mostly young Inuit participants. The topic focussed on mental wellness and suicide prevention. The sessions were closed, and provided a forum for deeply personal and authentic sharing that will benefit our youth across Inuit Nunaat. We were honoured that Her Excellency Governor General Mary Simon participated fully in the finale, held on October 26, 2021.

Indeed, we celebrated with all Inuit in July 2021, along with the entire country, when Mary May Simon was named as our new Governor General. We wrote at the time in a press release, “The appointment of former Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) Chair Mary Simon as Canada’s 30th Governor General is a major

step forward in relations between the Crown and Indigenous Peoples domestically, and globally. Ms. Simon is the first Inuk to be named to the position in Canada’s history, and Canada’s first Indigenous Governor General.”

Inuit delegates from all four countries — Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and Chukotka — gathered online in the fall of 2021 for a series of meetings to discuss, and develop what we refer to as “Triple-E”, or “EEE”. It means the Ethical and Equitable Engagement of Inuit communities in research, consultation, and all decision making affecting Inuit Nunaat. The meetings lead to the development of guidelines, contained in a final report, scheduled for release on June 3, 2022. These guidelines are fundamental to advancing our governance and our future engagement with international fora.

Contaminants have been making their way to the Arctic for decades. Inuit have been fighting against these man-made chemicals coming into our pristine Arctic for just as long. In early 2022 we were pleased to take part in two important international meetings that rendered decisions on a group of contaminants in the Arctic, and plastic pollution

The first was the decision to review a sub-group of 4,700 “Forever Chemicals”, nominated by Canada, at the 17th Annual Review Committee meeting of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). The meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland during the last week of January. It was an important victory that this group of “Forever Chemicals” will be reviewed for addition to the Stockholm Convention on POPs, which may place them on the schedule for elimination. It will take years for the review, and if regulated, many more years for them to be eliminated, and replaced with less harmful substitutes, but this is an important start. These efforts seem so hard and take so long but they will ultimately protect future generations in our communities.

Later, in February and March, the Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) took place in Nairobi, Kenya and online. A resolution to end plastic pollution was one of 14 adopted by the UNEA at the meeting. The resolution will kick-start negotiations for a legally-binding agreement which should address the full lifecycle of plastics and hopefully reduce plastic and micro plastic pollution in our Arctic environment, our wildlife and yes in our own bodies.



ICC remains committed to peaceful cooperation in the Arctic and our work is continuing in other areas.



Maximizing Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council

In the months between the May 2021 Reykjavik Ministerial meeting and 24 February 2022, the peaceful world of Arctic cooperation changed dramatically. The Ministerial meeting came at the end of the successful two-year Icelandic Chairmanship and the gavel was passed with a flourish by that country's Foreign Minister, Gudlaugur Thór Thórdarson, to his Russian counterpart, Sergey Lavrov.

A Government of Iceland statement marked the occasion:

The Arctic States reaffirmed the Council's commitment to maintain a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable Arctic region during the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting — the first in-person meeting held by the Arctic Council since the onset of the pandemic.

It was also the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Arctic Council and recognition of its achievements and plans for the future were underscored by the approval of the organization's first Strategic Plan.

A few months later, the Russian invasion of Ukraine led to a "pause" in Arctic Council activities and has put the optimism on ice. At the time this was written, the council and all of its projects and activities were still suspended. There was no indication of when the council might resume, or under what conditions.

This is an unprecedented situation. Founded on the principle of peaceful cooperation and the rule of law, the council's architects — including ICC — could not have foreseen a time when one of its members would launch an invasion of a peaceful sovereign neighbour.

On 3 March 2022, Senior Arctic Officials from seven countries (Canada, US, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland) announced the pause. Several days later, following a meeting of ICC's Executive Council, the organization issued a statement supporting the halt in activities. Other Permanent Participants

supported the pause and during the early part of March it became clear that Russia's illegal invasion was affecting other forms of Arctic cooperation including everything from research to Arctic search and rescue.

ICC remains committed to peaceful cooperation in the Arctic and our work is continuing in other areas. This includes the International Maritime Organization, the Central Arctic Ocean fisheries treaty, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Stockholm POPs treaty and Minamata Convention on mercury, and in many other areas.

ICC has been in frequent touch with Global Affairs Canada and the office of the Senior Arctic Official. We have met with Canadian and US Senior Arctic Officials and staff, and North American Permanent Participant (PP) organizations, as well as



Once international travel is possible again, ICC and the Saami Council will host in-person study tours as part of L2G to continue facilitating the exchange of knowledge between Arctic suicide prevention workers.



participated in discussions with other Permanent Participants. Statements condemning the invasion and work stoppages have been issued by the Arctic Coast Guard Forum, Arctic Economic Council, the Barents Euro-Arctic Cooperation forum (which includes Russia), the Nordic Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic (SCPAR), among others.

ICC anticipates the work of the Arctic Council will resume again in some form — but how long this will take cannot be foreseen. Russia took over the Arctic Council Chairmanship in May 2021 and hosted its first Senior Arctic Officials meeting in Salekhard in early December. It is quite possible that the Russian Chairmanship is effectively over. Discussions have been taking place behind the scenes about the future shape and form of Arctic Council work, including an examination of what projects can continue without Russian participation. ICC and other Permanent Participants have been clear that any discussion about the future of this important body requires the participation and agreement of Arctic Indigenous Peoples. Norway is scheduled to take over as chair in May 2023, but it is unclear if this will happen as planned.



Arctic Council Working Groups Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, all meetings took place online this year. ICC Canada participated in several AMAP Heads of Delegation meetings, and in the AMAP Working Group meeting in November 2021.

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

ICC Canada has also been active in many of the AMAP expert groups (particularly on human health and mercury), and participated in their many teleconferences. AMAP is releasing several new assessments in 2021-2022, and ICC has been leading, co-leading, or contributing to several chapters:

- Human Health: ICC led a chapter on risk communication
- Mercury: ICC co-led a chapter on Indigenous activities and perceptions with regards to mercury research, and contributed to a chapter on human health
- Persistent Organic Pollutants and Climate Change interactions: ICC contributed to a chapter on involvement of Arctic Indigenous communities

The assessments were the base for summaries for policy-makers (SPMs), which were published to inform the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in May 2021. ICC helped to provide input and Inuit knowledge holder perspectives for the AMAP story-map Arctic Stakes, which provides an introduction to AMAP products. All the AMAP products are available on its website.

Other AMAP activities that ICC is involved in include a joint project with Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora (CAFF) on ecosystems, and work on AMAP communications. ICC plans to become more active in the Climate Change Expert Group, which may include co-leading a chapter in a new assessment.



Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)

Prior to the suspension of activities, and despite the pandemic difficulties, there was significant activity on the SDWG Local2Global (L2G) project that engages Arctic youth and frontline workers in circumpolar suicide prevention and mental wellbeing. ICC co-leads L2G alongside Canada, Finland, and Sweden, Kingdom of Denmark and Saami Council.

Once international travel is possible again, ICC and the Saami Council will host in-person study tours as part of L2G to continue facilitating the exchange of knowledge between Arctic suicide prevention workers.

Another major SDWG initiative during the Russian Chairmanship was to be a COVID-19 in the Arctic Assessment Report. The project would synthesize relevant research with the aim of providing information and analyses to inform future policies for health emergencies. Since this project requires cooperation with, and was led by, Russia, ICC Canada is simply gathering relevant information from Canada, Alaska and Greenland that can be used in a future report. There is no decision about whether this project will be moved out of the SDWG or not.

Another delayed initiative involves the creation of a permanent secretariat for the working group. The University of Laval in Quebec City won a competition to host the secretariat but the process of finding a new Executive Secretary, hiring a small staff and setting up an office at the university is delayed. ICC and other Canadian Permanent Participants wrote a joint letter to the university administration on important considerations for the new headquarters, including the development of a plan to move it to the Arctic within a few years.

Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)

The activities of this working group have also been affected by the Arctic Council pause. ICC's Head of Delegation on PAME is Nicole Kanayurak from the North Slope Borough in Alaska and is supported by ICC Canada staff. A new PAME work plan was approved at the 2021 Reykjavik Ministerial meeting. It includes several projects for which Canada is providing a leadership role and in which Inuit have an active interest. These include:

- Synthesis Report on Ecosystem Status, Human Impact and Management Measures in the Central Arctic Ocean (CAO)
- Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) in the Arctic
- Arctic Invasive Species Project
- The Arctic Shipping Best Practice Information Forum
- Different ways of knowing: Applying Indigenous Local and Scientific Knowledge to Arctic Conservation Planning
- Underwater Noise in the Arctic: Understanding Impacts and Defining Management Solutions - Phase II
- Existing Waste Management Practices and Pollution Control for Marine and Coastal Mining

PAME has an Arctic Marine Strategic Plan (2015-2025), however due to the recent events affecting the Arctic Council, and the new Arctic Council Strategy (2021-2030) approved in Reykjavik, a review of the AMSP is warranted. Canada is leading a targeted update. ICC also participates in the PAME Arctic Shipping Expert Group (SEG) which provides a valuable forum for Inuit shipping issues. Regional engagement would be welcome in all PAME forums.



Throughout 2021-2022, we continued our tradition as an active Observer in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and we made history as the first Indigenous Peoples Observer to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).



Maximising ICC's International NGO Status

Climate Change — United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

ICC is a well-known and influential entity in the international climate space. This advocacy responds to change in Inuit communities across Inuit Nunaat by bringing Inuit voices to international decision makers to effect change and promote programs that support adaptation to climate change. Throughout 2021-2022, we continued our tradition as an active Observer in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and we made history as the first Indigenous Peoples Observer to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

In November 2021, ICC attended the annual UNFCCC conference (COP26) held in-person in Glasgow, Scotland where our participation was very well received. Below are some of our achievements:

- Large and diverse Inuit delegation including ICC leaders, youth from Canada, Alaska, and Greenland, Elders, community leaders, regional government representatives, and Inuit living in Scotland.
- Strong Inuit presence in over 20 events and hosted 8 events focusing on youth, infrastructure, and marine governance. We also hosted Inuit Day on November 7th.
- Widespread coverage of Inuit messages with over 20 interviews for radio, newspaper, podcasts, documentaries, and very active social media accounts.
- Significant connections with partners and over 10 meetings with high-level officials.

ICC is also part of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change, a significant space under the UNFCCC through which we engage is the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). This was the last year of the three-year term that ICC International Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough, and ICC Canada VP of International Affairs, Lisa Koperqualuk, held the Arctic Indigenous representation on this body.

ICC co-led various activities under the first LCIPP work plan that focused on promoting understanding and respect for



Indigenous Knowledge in international climate discussions and in the fields of education and research. A new LCIPP work plan was developed this year with in-depth input from Inuit and Saami. Our UNFCCC work continues to be applauded and supported by many partners and colleagues.

It was a notable year for Inuit at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) with the approval and release of several influential reports. The August 2021 report on the *Physical Science Basis* led to the UN Secretary General, António Guterres, declaring a “code red for humanity”. ICC responded with a press release that generated media coverage of what this means to Inuit and the Arctic.

The IPCC report on *Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability* followed in February 2022. ICC was a contributing author to the Polar Region Cross Chapter in this report. This contribution emphasized Inuit leadership in transformative adaptation and climate resilience. ICC was also an expert reviewer and advised on content relevant to the Arctic and Inuit. Most notably, at the IPCC approval session for this report, and supported by Canada, ICC was the first-ever Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) to participate as an official Observer. We remain the first and only formal IPO Observer.

ICC's work within the IPCC process has also led us to co-author related commentary pieces — for example in the journal *“One Earth”* — and book chapters on Indigenous knowledge and recognition in the IPCC space specifically, and the research community broadly. A notable example was a chapter in *“A Critical Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on*



ICC spoke to the fact that the Arctic and its people are faced with disproportionate effects of climate change, especially due the emission of black carbon from shipping.

Climate Change”, published by Cambridge University Press.

Communication and collaboration continued with ITK and the four regional Inuit organizations regarding the UNFCCC, IPCC and other international climate change activities and opportunities via the National Inuit Climate Change Committee. ICC also took part in various national discussions to make connections to international climate issues and opportunities throughout the year.

United Nations Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

The 20th Session of the UNPFII took place April 19-30, 2021. The theme was “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”.

ICC made three virtual interventions. The first focused on the significance of the Pikialasorsuaq Implementation Committee and its potential for establishing strong Inuit-led governance institutions to manage this biologically rich region of importance to Inuit in both Canada and Kalaallit Nunaat.

The second was a joint statement with the Saami Council on the impacts of the pandemic and cross-border issues. In its conclusion it was stated, “We would like to reiterate the importance of respecting existing socio-cultural regions and the cooperation in the Arctic between the Sámi and the Inuit, and we strongly suggest avoiding any modifications to this constructive regional coordination.”

The third intervention emphasized the infrastructure deficit that we face in the context of the pandemic. ICC International Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorrough stated, “The gaps in basic infrastructure continue to contribute to severe health risks. Among other issues, the lack of housing and overcrowding, lack of potable water, food insecurity, lower life expectancy, suicide, lack of health care clinics, and a high prevalence of tuberculosis are among the inequities experienced by our people that are directly linked to poor infrastructure.”

The final statements addressed the lack of implementation of Indigenous human rights and the need for enhanced participation within the UN Human Rights Council and the



General Assembly as well as a statement welcoming the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022 – 2032.

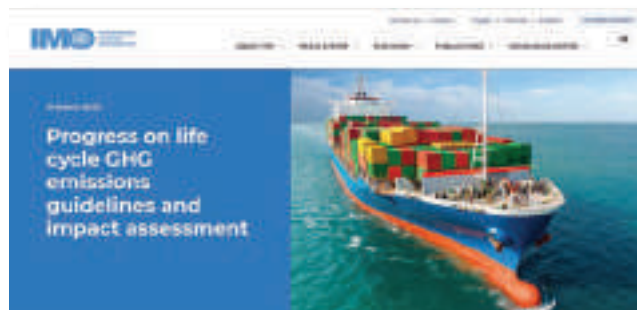
ICC also gave a presentation at a side event organized by the Government of Denmark focused on Indigenous Peoples' key role in climate action and the importance of incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into policy development and implementation.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

On November 9th 2021, ICC became the first Indigenous Organization to receive Provisional Consultative Status at the world's global shipping regulatory agency — the United Nations' International Maritime Organization (IMO). This important opportunity will allow ICC to bring Inuit voices, values, and Indigenous Knowledge to decision making at the IMO to advance Inuit goals of ensuring increased vessel traffic in the Arctic is managed in a way to lower risks and increase benefits to the economy, environment, and culture in Inuit Nunaat.

ICC used its new consultative status for the first time in January 2022 at the IMO's sub-committee discussing underwater-radiated noise from shipping. Through multiple ICC interventions, the terms of reference for the working group discussing mitigation measures to reduce noise agreed to engage Inuit and Indigenous communities, and to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge. This was a victory for Inuit and ICC's presence and participation has now resulted in the global shipping community taking into account Inuit voices and Indigenous views. Global rules on underwater noise pollution reduction will now reflect local Inuit concerns and community input.

A Correspondence Group (CG) has now been set up by this sub-committee to update the 2014 voluntary underwater noise guidelines and report back in early 2023. ICC is engaged in this CG, and through the National Marine Inuit Committee with ITK, is incorporating views, Inuit Knowledge, and community perspectives from all of Inuit Nunangat in ICC's comments back to the sub-committee on the updating of guidelines. ICC will be advocating for Inuit Nunaat to be considered a special case within the new guidelines, with specific measures to reduce



harm from underwater noise to Inuit waters and livelihoods.

The UNFCCC's Paris Agreement has tasked the IMO with developing a framework and regulations to reduce climate emissions from international shipping. As part of the IMO framework, initial reduction targets have been agreed, with efficiency and intensity indicators, alongside an agreement to consider market based measures such as a carbon price. To set the foundation for this ongoing work an intersessional working group (ISWG) has been established to make recommendations to the IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee on how to assess the lifecycle climate impact of marine fuels and assess positive and negative impacts of potential mitigation measures on states and the shipping industry.

At the IMO's ISWG and Pollution Prevention and Response (PPR) committee meetings ICC advocated that assessing impacts to the Arctic, and people who live in the Arctic, shouldn't be overlooked. ICC spoke to the fact that the Arctic and its people are faced with disproportionate effects of climate change, especially due the emission of black carbon from shipping. Black carbon, a short-lived climate forcer, is 20% of shipping's CO₂ equivalent emissions, which clearly has a disproportionately high impact in the Arctic. Soot, particulate matter and black carbon absorb heat and melt ice and snow which have severe consequences for wildlife and people in the Arctic.

The Inuit Crown Partnership Committee was established in 2017 with a mandate to transform the relationship between Inuit and the federal Crown.



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 development of a unified approach to policy making in Inuit Nunangat, legislative priorities, reconciliation measures, education, Inuktut revitalization, the Arctic Northern Policy Framework, and land claims implementation. Work plans are co-developed between Inuit and government departments for discussion and approval by the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and Inuit Leaders.

Following a 2021 resolution by ICC Canada's Board of Directors, ICC developed an International Inuit Priorities Table — International Shipping and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in consultation with ITK and various government departments. The proposal was presented to an ICPC leaders meeting in April 2022 for approval.

As part of the ANPF implementation, ICC engages with Global Affairs, other Indigenous Peoples Organizations, territories and provinces through the Arctic Cooperation Advisory Committee (ACAC).



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. The goals outlined in the International chapter reflect ICC priorities outlined in the Utqiagvik Declaration, including 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 other things. Most of the discussions in the last year around the ANPF took place in the ICPC. The inclusion of an International table in that forum focussed on the IMO is an important part of the implementation of this policy.

As part of the ANPF implementation, ICC engages with Global Affairs, other Indigenous Peoples Organizations, territories and provinces through the Arctic Cooperation Advisory Committee (ACAC).

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.



Advancing and Promoting Inuit Knowledge in Environment and Health Through Research

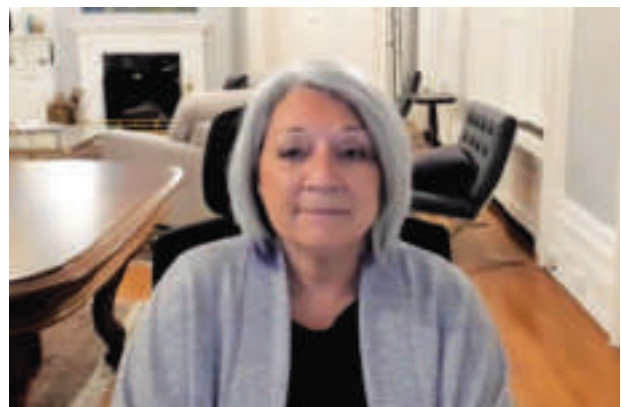
ICC Canada's activities in Arctic research are wide ranging. We have an influential position as a Permanent Participant to the Arctic Council, within the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON), and through our engagement in the Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM) process. ICC contributes to work to 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).

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

ICC's leadership on suicide prevention and mental wellness continued in 2021-2022. Most notably, ICC hosted an Inuit Health Summit in the fall of 2021 that focused on the connection of Inuit youth to culture for mental wellness and suicide prevention. Over six weeks, nearly 50 participants were split into three



groups and met once a week culminating in a finale that brought all groups together to celebrate culture and hear from youth as well as guest speakers, including Her Excellency the Right Honourable Mary May Simon, Governor General of Canada. Graphic recordings of the proceedings can be found on the ICC website.

In planning for the Inuit Health Summit and other activities, ICC recognized the need for Inuit facilitators. As such, ICC held an Inuit Facilitation Lab Series with labs taking place in July 2021 and March 2022. The goal of the Inuit Facilitation Lab Series was to increase the number of Inuit who feel confident in their abilities to facilitate sessions on topics related to mental health and wellness. We are also proud that Olivia Ikey, a youth from Nunavik, was trained in graphic recording and worked for the lab series.

Important breeding, feeding grounds and migration routes span the Central Arctic Ocean (CAO) and Inuit are investing their knowledge and expertise to help in the preservation and management of the area.



ICC's Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee, which is composed of Inuit health experts from all ICC countries, held quarterly zoom meetings throughout this fiscal year. Members provided guidance on ICC's health activities and contributed to the development and delivery of the Inuit Health Summit. Due to the pandemic, a face-to-face meeting was not possible this year.

Finally, the Lancet Commission on Arctic Health intends to survey the economic, social, cultural, and political determinants of health and their impacts on the distinctive approach to individual good health and collective well-being, working collectively to identify solutions that are consistent with an understanding of the environment and human rights. ICC remains engaged in this work which has been delayed due to the pandemic. However, work on a draft report was completed and progress will continue over the next fiscal year. The commission met virtually in March 2022 and set a new deadline of February 2023 for the completion of the final report.

Marine Conservation

There is growing international and national interest in Indigenous-led conservation and the potential role it can play in reconciliation, self-determination, conservation economies and the protection of biodiversity. ICC is continuing work on implementing the recommendations of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission. Advances to date include approval of a Joint Canada — Government of Greenland Letter of Intent (LOI) on cooperation. This understanding of the binational nature of Inuit Nunaat and the value of reconnecting Inuit families and sharing knowledge is a foundation for this work.

The Government of Canada has made national and international commitments in the post-2020 global biodiversity

framework of working towards the domestic goal of conserving 25% of Canada's land and waters by 2025, and towards 30% by 2030. Given the national and international focus of these ambitious goals, transformative Inuit-led conservation has been and will continue to play a role in helping meet these targets, while also advancing the socio-economic goals of local communities. The Pikialasorsuaq is a prime example of this.

The approaches to marine conservation are varied and fall within a concept the International Union for the Conservation of nature (IUCN) calls Other Effective Conservation Measure (OECMs). Since many of the criteria do not necessarily meet Inuit visions, nor align well with Inuit worldviews, ICC is developing a chapter on circumpolar Inuit issues and visions for marine conservation drawing on case studies across Inuit Nunaat for a PAME report "Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) in the Arctic".

Finally, ICC has been bringing Inuit visions of marine conservation to the International Marine Protected Areas Conference (IMPAC 5). IMPAC 5 is an opportunity to bring together Indigenous Peoples and cultures from around the world to embrace a collaborative approach and learn from Indigenous Peoples leadership in ocean conservation. ICC is on the planning committee and helped develop the themes. The conference is scheduled for February 2023 in Vancouver, Canada.

Central Arctic Ocean Agreement (CAO)

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.

The CAO has historically been covered with multi-year sea ice. The warming global climate is accelerated in the Arctic due to albedo and other factors which are causing ice-free summer conditions and increasing access to the region. With accessibility comes the threat of marine resource exploitation and increased shipping/marine use, all in an area that is vastly understudied and rapidly being altered by climate change.

The sea ice of the high Arctic is important regulator of the global climate, and a critical ecological habitat for animals, fish and birds crucial to the food security of Inuit communities. Important breeding, feeding grounds and migration routes span the CAO and Inuit are investing their knowledge and expertise to help in the preservation and management of the area.

ICC is engaged in the work of the Provisional Scientific Coordinating Group (PSCG) which will be approved at the First Conference of the Parties to be hosted in Korea in the winter of 2023, COVID dependent. ICC is also working with the PAME working group on a chapter in the *“Synthesis Report on Ecosystem Status, Human Impact and Management Measures*

in the Central Arctic Ocean (CAO)”. ICC is drafting chapter 4: on Indigenous Interests, Indigenous Knowledge, and local knowledge, to make certain Inuit worldviews inform the Central Arctic Ocean treaty evolution.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

At the CBD, ICC Canada participates as an Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities observer and worked with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) to develop and provide interventions during the sessions on key issues.

The COVID19 pandemic affected a lot of the work of this important convention. ICC took part virtually in the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), and the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020-3) took place in Geneva in March 2022.

The next step in this virtual process was to hold the Third Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post 2020 GBF during August 23 – September 3, 2021, hosted by Columbia.



The EEE protocols will also help guide, advise, and inform scientific and academic research, policy development, and other initiatives dealing with wildlife conservation and management, education, use of Indigenous knowledge, health, and community engagement.

ICC Canada and other Indigenous organizations met on a regular basis between the sessions in order to strategize on various sections of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), including other aspects of the CBD, including issues on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, Health, Implementation, Financing and Resource Mobilization, Reporting and Review, and Digital Sequencing Information. The informal sessions held in the previous quarter provided relatively good opportunities for Indigenous and Observer input and interventions.

The CBD held its planned Conference of the Parties (COP) in October but only on a partial and hybrid basis due to pandemic concerns. The COP was split into two parts, the first part of which was held in October in Kunming, China, and the second part to be held in late 2022.

Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Prior to the pandemic, CITES was scheduled to hold its next COP in March 2022 in Costa Rica. However, due to the on-going risks of travel, the CITES Standing Committee postponed it to Summer 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland, or to a later date in late 2022. During this process of decision-making, Panama put forward its bid to host the 19th CITES COP in November 2022 in Panama City. The proposal has been accepted.

An intersessional Working Group met virtually over several months regarding the issue of the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, Rural and Local Communities within CITES processes. This working group was struck at the CITES COP in August 2019 and will report at the next COP planned for November 2022.

Indications from Environment Canada and other sources involved in this working group have said that there is no consensus on what to move forward with in terms of agreed-to proposals and ideas. If the lack of consensus continues and nothing is brought forward at the next COP, it will likely result in two possible outcomes — either the matter and discussion no longer continues and is closed, or the matter and discussion is continued into the next intersessional period after the COP in November 2022.

ICC Canada briefly discussed with Environment Canada that the issue is too important and that the Parties and Observers must find a way in the next intersessional to reach a consensus. Environment Canada concurred with this point.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

After more than a year of delays due to the pandemic, the IUCN finally held its World Conservation Congress (WCC), September 3-11, 2021.

The IUCN hosted a hybrid congress this time with virtual/online participation arranged for those who could not travel to Marseille, France. ICC Canada participated virtually as an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) member of the IUCN. The Congress event in Marseille represents the official and inaugural inclusion of IPOs into the Union as a distinct membership and voting category. The IPO category was formally adopted at the previous Congress in 2016 after a decade of efforts by Indigenous members to create the category.

The inclusion of IPOs into the formal structure of the IUCN gave Indigenous Peoples representatives an important opportunity to take part in and host an Indigenous Summit during the first two days of the Congress. It also enabled the IPOs to promote Indigenous rights and governance issues, as well to present and have a broad Global Indigenous Agenda adopted by the IUCN.

A motion was also adopted that will create an Indigenous seat at the IUCN Council table and will be filled by election. This position will be finalized and implemented at the next IUCN Congress in four years' time.

There were a number of side events in which IPO representatives participated who were on site. Some of these IPO members also acted as proxies to cast votes on motions for IPOs who were participating virtually. Since ICC Canada did not attend, a proxy IPO from Hawaii assisted in enabling ICC to cast votes on motions that were tabled at the Congress.

A major focus for IPOs during this Congress was advocating for the recognition of their rights to traditional lands and territories,

and the importance of Indigenous Knowledge in combating the climate and biodiversity crises globally. Given the pandemic and restrictions on travel, ICC was unable to participate more directly in the on-site events. But for the next Congress, ICC will ensure that Inuit be on hand to provide fuller participation.

Equitable and Ethical Engagement of Inuit Communities and Indigenous Knowledge

ICC launched its Equitable and Ethical Engagement (EEE) Workshops in August and September of 2021 to implement one of the actions in the 2018 Utqiagvik Declaration. The EEE Workshops brought together around 30 Inuit delegates from Greenland, Canada, Alaska, and Chukotka, as well as ICC support staff to discuss protocols that will be a crucial tool in advancing Inuit sovereignty, directions, and priorities at national levels and within institutions and international fora, such as the Arctic Council and United Nations.

The EEE protocols will also help guide, advise, and inform scientific and academic research, policy development, and other initiatives dealing with wildlife conservation and management,



education, use of Indigenous knowledge, health, and community engagement.

The protocols were developed using information from all of Inuit Nunaat and guidance from Inuit delegates. The draft protocols were then synthesized by ICC staff, reviewed by the delegates and Inuit from all of Inuit Nunaat, and revised according to the feedback.



Contaminants



Northern Contaminants Program (NCP)

ICC Canada has been very active in the NCP. We have reviewed proposals and participated in teleconferences/meetings of the Management Committee and in technical review teams on Environmental Monitoring, Human Health, and Community Based Monitoring (CBM), as well as provided comments for the NCP blueprints.

The NCP Results Workshop took place virtually from October 19 – 21, 2021. It included sessions on experiences during COVID, a thematic session on beluga monitoring, community-based monitoring, contaminants and health research, regional and Indigenous priorities, mercury (local to international

ICC remained involved in the effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and participated in several webinars which took place in 2020 and early 2021, and provided input into documents.

initiatives), persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and chemicals of emerging concern, as well as plastics. ICC was part of the regional/Indigenous panel discussions, presented on the AMAP mercury assessment Indigenous chapter, and gave a presentation on new POPs under discussion internationally.

Representatives of the Peruvian Amazon Indigenous group *Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Tributaries* (FENAMAD) had approached ICC. They are very much affected by artisanal and small-scale gold mining and mercury impacts and are very interested to have a dialogue with Arctic Indigenous Peoples and to learn from activities of the NCP. ICC established the connection, resulting in two FENAMAD representatives participating in the Results Workshop, and presenting on their experiences and concerns with mercury in the Amazon.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The Conference of the Parties COP-10 meeting of the Stockholm Convention was postponed several times and had a brief online segment from 26 – 30 July 2021. A face-to-face segment is scheduled for June 2022 in Geneva, Switzerland.

ICC continued to be actively engaged in intersessional work of the Stockholm Convention's technical review committee (known as POPRC) reviewed documents on nominated chemicals, and provided Arctic data and information as possible. The 17th POPRC meeting took place virtually and physically in Geneva, Switzerland, in January, 2022.



ICC participated virtually in the meeting where several contaminants currently under review for inclusion into the Stockholm Convention were considered. One of the new POPs under review by POPRC includes the perfluorinated compounds (PFCAs) proposed by Canada. These are of high concern in Nunavik, since studies there found elevated levels of some PFCAs in Inuit from Nunavik. A support group for the PFCA nomination was formed, consisting of ICC, representatives from Nunavik, including Lucy Grey, Makivik; and Kitty Gordon, Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, and researchers Mélanie Lemire and Amira Aker from Laval University.

ICC assisted the members of the group with the application and registration as separate organizations. ICC also worked with the POPRC secretariat, the scientists, and the Nunavik representatives to hold a virtual side event on PFCAs on 25 January 2022, with introductions and moderation given by ICC, and presentations from Lucy Grey, Amira Aker, and Melanie Lemire.

More than 100 people attend the event online. Lucy Grey and ICC also intervened during the plenary of POPRC and explained how Inuit are affected by PFCAs and other contaminants in the Arctic. All of the contaminants under review were moved forward in the process. The next POPRC meeting is scheduled for 26 - 30 September 2022 in Rome, Italy.

Minamata Convention on Mercury

ICC remained involved in the effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and participated in several webinars which took place in 2020 and early 2021, and provided

The EU has funded the “Arctic Passion” proposal, which has collaborators in the US and Canada, strives for improved Indigenous participation in its framework and research activities, includes ICC in an advisory position, and will also assist the SAON ROADS process.



input into documents. A draft “Guidance on monitoring of mercury and mercury compounds to support the effectiveness evaluation of the Minamata Convention” was prepared to inform discussions at the fourth Conference of the Parties of the Minamata Convention (COP-4).

COP-4 was originally planned to take place in November in Bali, Indonesia. Due to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions, it was divided in two parts: Part 1 was an online segment November 1-5, 2021, mostly on budget items. Part 2 was a physical meeting March 21 – 25, 2022 in Bali, Indonesia on all other matters.

Side-events were held during the virtual segment of COP-4, open to anybody who registered. ICC partnered with the Government of Canada and AMAP and organized a side event to showcase the NCP as a best practice example of a partnership approach to mercury research.

The event included a panel consisting of moderator ICC Canada President Monica Ell-Kanayuk and four panelists representing the Canadian Government (Sarah Kalkok, Director of NCP), one of the regions (Allan Torng, NWT Health), a scientist



(Lisa Loseto, beluga monitoring), and an Inuit Research Advisor (Carla Pamak, Nunatsiavut Government). All panelists provided a five-minute presentation on their respective roles and priorities within the NCP and mercury monitoring.

Due to concerns related to COVID, and the war in Ukraine, ICC did not travel to COP-4.2 in Bali, but attended the meeting virtually. We submitted written comments and statements.

Plastics

ICC observed a ministerial meeting on Plastics, which took place online and in person in Geneva at the beginning of September. During the ministerial meeting there was widespread support to start the process with an Intergovernmental Negotiations Committee (INC) which will work towards developing a treaty. Several resolutions on this topic were drafted by countries and discussed during UNEA 5.2, which took place virtually at the beginning of March in Nairobi, Kenya.

ICC participated and submitted video statements from ICC International Chair Dalee Sambo Dorough, supporting the development of a legally-binding instrument on plastics, and highlighting the need to follow a human rights approach and ensure equitable Indigenous participation in all UN fora. UNEA 5.2 adopted a total of 14 resolutions, including two resolutions on starting negotiations later in 2022 on a global, legally-binding agreement on plastics and to develop a science-policy panel. Specific dates and venues still have to be determined.

Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON)

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, and task forces on specific activities as well as teleconferences of the AOS organizing committee and helped organize the AOS that took place virtually in Tromsø, Norway, at the end of March. ICC Canada participated virtually and also assisted in a working group on Indigenous Food Security.

During the AOS, several Indigenous Peoples provided input



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on Arctic observing activities, including Liz Pijogge (Nunatsiavut) and Max Liboiron (Memorial University), who participated virtually in a panel on community-based monitoring. A working group on Capacity Sharing was co-led by representatives of the Inuit organization Ikaarvik.

The third Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM-3) took place virtually, and in Tokyo in May 2021. The ICC Chair, Dalee Sambo Dorough, participated virtually, made an intervention, and participated in a discussion session. ICC's intervention was prepared with feedback from ITK. ITK's President Natan Obed was part of the Canadian delegation at the ASM-3, led by Canada's Minister of Northern Affairs, Daniel Vandal.

Overall, the ASM-3 process resulted in several products, including a final report, recommendations, a Joint Ministerial

Statement, and a database, all of which are available on the internet. ICC contributions and comments had a considerable impact on the outcomes of this process.

SAON continues work on its governance structure to develop its "Roadmap for Arctic Observing and Data Systems" (ROADS). New bodies to support this process, such as an advisory board and expert panels, will need to be established, and the role of Arctic Council and Permanent Participants will need to be clarified.

Additionally, the EU has funded the "Arctic Passion" proposal, which has collaborators in the US and Canada, strives for improved Indigenous participation in its framework and research activities, includes ICC in an advisory position, and will also assist the SAON ROADS process.



ICC had many Inuit youth engaged with the EEE workshops from all across Inuit Nunaat.



Engaging Youth in International Affairs

Inuit Youth were a focus of some of our main files during this fiscal year, notably the UNFCCC COP26 climate change conference in Glasgow, Scotland, and the ICC Health Summit on Mental Wellness and Suicide Prevention. These are covered in the reports above.

ICC Inuk youth consultant Crystal Martin-Lapenskie was key in developing and executing a youth side event at COP26 which coincided with Inuit Day on November 7th, 2021, and working with Climate Change and Health Officer, Joanna MacDonald in planning and coordinating ICC Delegates, and side events.

ICC Canada Inuk youth Jeremy Etuangat Ellsworth supported the youth focused health Summit on Mental Wellness/Suicide Prevention. Jeremy assisted ICC's Health Coordinator Selma Ford with the organization of the Summit as well as co-facilitated the sessions which took place weekly from September 20th until October 26th. It was a huge moment for youth across Inuit Nunaat with over 50 youth attending from each region and country. The presence of Governor General Mary Simon at the finale was an historic moment in which she shared the importance of mental wellness.

ICC also continued involvement with the Emerging Leaders Program through ICC Alaska. The program brings together Inuit youth from across the circumpolar region to identify shared priorities in hopes of creating a strategy for enhanced engagement with Inuit youth. Based on the engagement sessions held virtually across the four circumpolar regions from April through May 2021, the Emerging Leaders identified key themes in addressing gaps and barriers facing Inuit youth.

ICC had many Inuit youth engaged with the EEE workshops from all across Inuit Nunaat. From Canada we had Jeremy from ICC along with Justin Milton and Michael Milton (both Inuit



youth originally from Pond Inlet, Nunavut). Workshops ran from August to November 2021.

ICC Canada has been working to build a network with our Inuit youth contacts. We have started a live document contact list of all our past Inuit youth participants. We are also looking at developing a contact list of possible Inuit elders that we could link up to Inuit youth as mentors/advisors. We will be increasing Inuit youth engagement in our ICC active files.

In February 2022, ICC conducted virtual Inuit Youth Climate Change Consultations. The purpose of the engagements was to identify priority areas of Inuit youth in Canada as it relates to climate change and how ICC can best engage with Inuit youth in future activities such as the UNFCCC COP. A report on the consultations has been completed.

Ten podcasts were uploaded during the past year in this series, hosted by Joanna Awa, and Madeleine Allakariallak in Canada, and Inga Hansen in Greenland.



Communications

During yet another pandemic year, we continued to provide communications support for the activities of ICC Canada. Fortunately, lockdowns ceased, or at least opened up enough for some travel to resume, and in-person meetings to take place.

We are proud of the communications support we were able to provide to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP26 meeting in Glasgow in November. A special web page was created, and plenty of social media was posted to support the ICC delegation on the ground in Glasgow. Several media requests were handled in many languages, and we followed up the conference with podcasts in Inuktitut and English in early December, 2021.

As part of the ICC Podcast “Unikkaat / Circumpolar Waves”, we created an Inuktitut language series with funding support from Heritage Canada’s Indigenous Language Component. Ten podcasts were uploaded during the past year in this series, hosted by Joanna Awa, and Madeleine Allakariallak in Canada, and Inga Hansen in Greenland.

Podcast guests included former ICC Canada Chair Mary Simon — now Governor General — who spoke about the formation of the Arctic Council and development of northern policy. The President of the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee, Minnie Grey, discussed the experience of dealing with COVID-19 across Inuit Nunangat. We spoke with Robert Watt, one of the Directors of the new Office of the Commissioner of Indigenous Languages. Paul Inngaut provided a snapshot of defending Inuit hunting rights at international wildlife forums. ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl described his years supporting Inuit rights at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Finally, Aluki Kotierk spoke with passion about defending and



promoting the Inuit language as the UN Decade of Indigenous Languages begins.

The revised ICC Canada website went live in February 2022 in Inuktitut Roman Orthography, Inuktitut Syllabics, and English. Over 175 distinct pages were translated representing over 79,000 words in both syllabics and Roman Orthography. We continue to add to the website on a weekly basis.

A special 2022 ICC Calendar was produced with photos from Inuit across the four Inuit regions. The theme was wildlife harvesting and food security. We thank the Inuit photographers who contributed photos for this project.

During the year we produced two posters. One illustrated the ICC political universe, listing the dozen issues we are engaged in at the key forums we bring the Inuit voice to. The second was to commemorate the United Nations International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

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, 2022 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, 2022.

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 5, 2022.

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.



Chartered Professional Accountants,

Licensed Public Accountants

Ottawa, Canada

July 5, 2022

Financial Statements

Summary Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Assets		
Current:		
Cash	\$ 1,996,121	\$ 1,760,277
Trade and other receivables	184,398	373,338
Prepaid expenses	10,346	6,433
	2,190,201	2,140,048
Long-term:		
Tangible capital assets	10,336	17,141
	2,201,201	2,157,189
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current:		
Accounts payable and other operating liabilities	\$ 354,031	\$ 548,253
Deferred contributions	1,788,259	1,548,956
Current portion of obligation under a capital lease	-	2,565
	2,142,290	2,099,774
Net assets:		
Invested in tangible capital assets	10,336	14,576
Unrestricted	48,575	42,839
	58,911	57,415
	\$ 2,201,201	\$ 2,157,189

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Summary Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Contribution revenue:		
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 207,822	\$ 410,112
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	411,895	308,665
Global Affairs Canada	286,220	238,505
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	191,000	159,000
I.C.C. Foundation	113,684	174,950
Government of Nunavut	100,000	75,000
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	100,000	125,000
Nunatsiavut Government	75,000	75,000
Laval University	60,000	60,000
Environment & Climate Change Canada	33,444	82,327
Indigenous Services Canada (FNIHB)	112,550	7,450
Fisheries & Oceans Canada	12,055	91,395
Miscellaneous	232,997	48,445
ICC Alaska	52,681	1,782
Health Canada	–	3,000
Canadian Heritage	240,323	181,605
Nunavik Regional Board	10,000	–
Polar Knowledge Canada	–	50,000
Makivik Corporation	100,000	10,000
	2,339,671	2,102,236
Expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,067,935	988,306
Travel	61,899	–
Professional fees	934,425	765,660
Administration fees on projects	132,740	162,996
Communications	123,836	203,345
Rent, equipment and facilities	76,485	73,394
Operating costs	66,790	52,285
Recovery of administrative fees on projects	(132,740)	(163,709)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	6,805	6,806
	2,338,175	2,089,083
Excess of revenue over expenses	1,496	13,153

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2022

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, 2022.

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

Gerri Sharpe

President
Pauktuutit

Brian Pottle

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

Lisa Smith, Executive Director

Jocelyne Durocher, Financial and Human Resources Director

Carole Simon, Executive Assistant

John Crump, Senior Policy Officer

Joanna MacDonald, Policy Advisor, Climate Change

Selma Ford, Health Officer

Hazel Ootoowak, Office and Project Coordinator

Jeremy Ellsworth, Environment & Research Coordinat

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 2021-2022

Makivik Corporation
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Nunatsiavut Government
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Government of Nunavut
Nunavik Regional Board
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
Indigenous Services Canada
Global Affairs Canada
Canadian Heritage

Health Canada (via ITK)
Laval University
Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
The Gordon Foundation
Oceans North Conservation Society
Climate Justice Resilience Fund
World Wildlife Fund Canada

Sall Family Foundation
Scottish Government Office
Royal Scottish Geographical Society
ConocoPhillips (via ICC Alaska)
Trust for Mutual Understanding (via ICC Alaska)





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