2018.19 (15) Dobie Of ANNUAL REPORT





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President's Message

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Inuit are one people and have a single homeland, Inuit Nunaat. We may live in four countries but there are no borders between us.

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This has been a year of renewal within ICC (Canada), both at the leadership level and our executive. I'm honoured to have been elected to this position by the ICC (Canada) Board of Directors and can convey the same sentiments from Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk, who was elected the same day in Utgiaġvik, Alaska on July 15, 2018.

The Arctic features in so many discussions and decisions today — from sovereignty and self-determination, to the health and wellness of our land and communities. The challenges we Inuit face, and our strong and united responses to them, convey an important message to the world.

That message is simple: Inuit are one people and have a single homeland, Inuit Nunaat. We may live in four countries but there are no borders between us.

ICC is your organization. We take the priorities brought to us from the regions and use international fora to advance Inuit interests and needs. Our role is to bring the regional voice of Inuit to the international community — this is an important path for Inuit self-determination in Canada and beyond.

We thank former President Nancy Karetak-Lindell, and Vice-President (International) Herb Nakimayak, who represented ICC (Canada) at international venues for many years.

Canada also hosted the international ICC Chair from 2014-2018 and we are also grateful to Okalik Eegeesiak for representing Inuit from our circumpolar nations over the past four years. Dalee Sambo Dorough, from Alaska, was elected at the General Assembly in Utqiaġvik as ICC Chair for the next term until 2022.

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Lob ΔΡ⁶-baላ^{5b}, ΔΔ^C ውፍ⁵ረላ⁵Γ b∩L²⁵ረላ⁵ቦ^c (baCΓ) Monica Ell-Kanayuk, ICC Canada President

At the executive level, we thank Corinne Grey who retired as Executive Director in January, 2019. Corinne dedicated her career to the development of ICC (Canada), giving over 30 years of service and care for the issues Inuit have been striving to bring to the international community.

We are pleased Joe Adla Kunuk joined us as our new Executive Director in late January, 2019. I know Joe well as we grew up in the same community, Apex, near Iqaluit. Joe brings his experience to us from working at Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. as CEO for many years, and he was a senior official tasked with the creation of the Nunavut Territory in the years leading up to 1999, among many other senior management positions he has held.

But before these changes took place ICC (Canada) was busy early in this fiscal year with preparations for the 13th ICC

General Assembly in Utqiaġvik. Hosting the international ICC Chair meant the Canadian office had additional responsibilities, including contributing to the meeting Agenda, developing the Utqiaġvik Declaration, and drafting the 2014-2018 ICC Activities Report. Greater detail is provided in the text below.

As an outcome document from the 13th General Assembly, the Utqiaġvik Declaration provides our office with a blueprint of the work we have ahead of us for the next four years leading up to the 2022 ICC General Assembly in Ilulissat, Greenland. The Utqiaġvik Declaration covers a lot of policy ground over its ten sections and 58 clauses. It guides our work at the United Nations, Arctic Council and other key international venues where we bring the Inuit voice. These



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policies were developed by Canadian delegates representing all four Inuit regions in Canada, along with representatives from Greenland, Alaska and Chukotka. It is important that ICC's efforts support the priorities of the regions internationally.

Within Canada we brought our international perspective to the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC) which made progress on a number of fronts during this fiscal year. The ICPC is a bilateral mechanism for Inuit and the federal government to work together on shared priorities. A full report is below, however I am pleased to highlight the Pikialasorsuaq Joint Leaders Statement, which was substantially developed in this fiscal year, and signed on April 3rd, 2019. As well, part of the \$34-million in enhanced Arctic engagement announced in the 2019 federal budget will go to support our participation in the work of the Arctic Council. ICC also worked with Global Affairs Canada to draft the international dimension of the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework and to make certain Inuit perspectives informed this process.

At the Arctic Council, this fiscal year coincided with the final year of the Finnish chairmanship. I attended two Senior Arctic Officials meetings in Rovaniemi in November 2018, and in Ruka in March 2019 – both in preparation for the Arctic Council Ministerial which took place in May 2019 and marked the transfer of the Chair to Iceland for the next two years. Although disappointed with the lack of a Declaration due to US politics, Inuit priorities on Arctic sovereignty, health and wellness, the suicide crisis and environmental change were heard in the room and outside as ICC continues our leadership within the Council. Ρσ⁶bcP2Π⁴Γ^c αΓαcbΓP^c υ&Lcλ⁴Γ⁶ Δ^c, ΔΔΔ^c ν²9^ccPΠ^c-DL^y⁴Γ^c PPP⁶C⁶DΓ ΔαⁱdΠ⁶b⁵σⁱJ^c</sub>, ά⁴σαⁱb⁴Γ^cDcλσⁱJ^c αⁱLΔ ⁱbΔΔ⁴Γ⁶σcλσⁱJ^c, Δ⁴ΓσⁱbⁱC⁵σⁱΓ^b Dαδⁱα²CPc⁶D^c αⁱLΔ ^dαΠ⁴Γ^c ανⁱν⁵⁶ν¹Lcⁱσ⁴Γ^c Dⁱ⁶S^bC^cC^bS^c bΠLδ⁴Γ^aσ ν_cCⁱσ₂, αΔν^j^bd^c ν²Pc^b⁶D^cb²Γ^aD^c ν²C^bC^bD^c</sub>

 ICC engages with Canada on Arctic Council issues through the Arctic Council Advisory Committee. This relationship with the Government of Canada strengthens our voice. One of the Arctic Council Working Groups we are substantially engaged in is the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). ICC was co-lead on the successful CREATeS project on mental health and suicide prevention, with a strong focus on youth. Overall, during fiscal year 2018-19, ICC (Canada) strengthened its partnerships with most Arctic Council working groups.

Domestically, in North America, and in other nations, it is disheartening to observe how climate change has been ignored for purely political reasons, as if it will somehow go



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 As Inuit we live a traditional lifestyle where hunting is still very much a part of our culture and for most the only source of food.

away. It won't. I wrote about this in a January 2019 Hill Times column, titled *"Let's Remember: Climate Change is not Ideological, It's Fact".* Attending the December 2018 UN Climate Change meeting in Poland was fresh in my mind when I wrote the column. ICC attended the climate change meeting in three capacities — under our ECOSOC official observer status, as part of the Canadian delegation and with the Saami Council as part of the Arctic Delegation. At these meetings, the main focus was on the negotiations around the establishment of a Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) designed to increase the voice and influence of Indigenous Peoples in climate negotiations. I'm pleased the National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC) President Ruth Kaviok was able to attend with me.

In April of 2018, ICC Chair Okalik Eegeesiak attended the 17th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York. The theme of the meeting was "Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Lands, Resources, and Territories". We work with Saami at the UNPFII to bring our voice to the UN floor as part of the Arctic Caucus. Our work continued at the UN General Assembly this spring with our regional partners we brought the Inuit voice to the launch of the International year of Indigenous Languages. Our language is central to our identity as Inuit.

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There are many different UN agencies we work within that are relevant to our communities. As shipping in the Arctic is increasing, we are engaging at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to work towards the Arctic shipping fleet using cleaner fuels, reducing emissions, underwater noise and the release of ballast water. These are all issues that can have impacts on our communities and wildlife.

ICC (Canada) Vice-President (International) Lisa Koperqualuk attended IMO meetings in October 2018 and February 2019. She articulated the Utqiaġvik Declaration reference in Article 18 to phasing out HFO's in Arctic waters. ICC (Canada) issued a press release following the February IMO meeting in London advocating a ban on HFOs in Arctic waters be implemented in a way that does not negatively affect Inuit communities culturally, socially, or economically.

During this year we were active in bringing the Inuit voice to many other international fora. ICC (Canada) attended the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt in November 2018. We were also active at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and participated in the initial meetings of the newly created Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) category, attending the first meetings in March and May 2018. Our goal is to strengthen Indigenous voices within the IUCN, which is holding its next World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France in June 2020.

These are wildlife fora where the fate of many Arctic species are discussed. As a people Inuit rely on our wildlife for our food security, having a voice at these fora is vitally important. As Inuit we live a traditional lifestyle where hunting is still very much a part of our culture and for most the only source of food. C/ሲዮ ኣ>°σላኘσኘ」 ለ እት ጋኘ ነኛው, b በ L σ ላዩ L ጋ ዾ የ ላላየ Γ b በ L የ ላላና σኘ L C D ୧ σ ዾ _ ∿ L σ L የ \ Δ ۲, 8 ና ° γ Γ ℓ 2020- Γ.

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We have supported the national Inuit Strategy on Research in global fora as the vision of Canadian Inuit and research in our Nunaat.

As I was writing this message the government of Canada announced a ban on single use plastics as of 2021. It's an important move, considering the majority of these plastics — which are all over the Arctic — take up to 1000 years to break down. Plastics are in our Arctic oceans, just as they are in all the world's oceans.

Related to the plastics issue are contaminants. We continue to be active through the successful Northern Contaminants Program and in formal international processes such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC), the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) and Sustaining Arctic Observing Network (SAON).

Our work on contaminants is informed by our participation in the broad Arctic research networks. Thus, our support of chemicals to be banned, such as perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) used in many consumer products such as pizza boxes and fast food containers, emerges from the research networks we are members of. For example, ICC Canada's influential position as a Permanent Participant to the Arctic Council, and through our participation in the Second Arctic Science Ministerial in Germany in 2018, provide opportunities to promote and communicate the strengths of Inuit partnership in Arctic research and the

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value of Indigenous knowledge. We have supported the national Inuit Strategy on Research in global fora as the vision of Canadian Inuit and research in our Nunaat.

A detailed financial report is included in this document, reflecting the 2018-2019 budget presented to the ICC (Canada) Board of Directors in May 2018. At that time, the Board also approved our Operational plan for 2018-2019, including funding strategies for all activities. ICC (Canada) held its Annual General Meeting in Utqiaġvik, Alaska in July 2018.

We have also been fortunate to welcome two new staff members to ICC (Canada). John Crump is returning to Canada as our Senior Policy Advisor, from an international position in Norway. Meanwhile, John Cheechoo, well known in the defence of our wildlife rights on the international stage, is working with us on a part-time basis on wildlife issues. We are very fortunate to have both on our team.

In closing, thank you to the ICC (Canada) Board for supporting me. I look forward to continuing to bring our issues to the international community on behalf of Inuit across our four regions in Canada in the years to come.

Monica El-Kanayuk

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Monica Ell-Kanayuk ICC Canada President

Hosting the ICC Chair 2014-2018

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The 13th ICC General Assembly held in Utgiaġvik in July 2018 marked the completion of Canada's hosting of the ICC Chair during the 2014-2018 term. We thank Okalik Eegeesiak for representing all Inuit at the international level over the four years.

During this fiscal year, the Chair was involved in the final planning of the 13th ICC General Assembly in the months from April to July, and in the transition period to the new ICC Chair Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough from ICC Alaska.

As the International Commissioner of the Pikialasorsuag Commission Okalik Eegeesiak was also heavily involved in the workshop held in May 2018 in Nuuk, Greenland. The workshop marked the conclusion of the work of the Commission and charted the road ahead in terms of implementing the key recommendations contained in the commissions final report. More details in the report on the work of the Pikialasorsuag Commission below.



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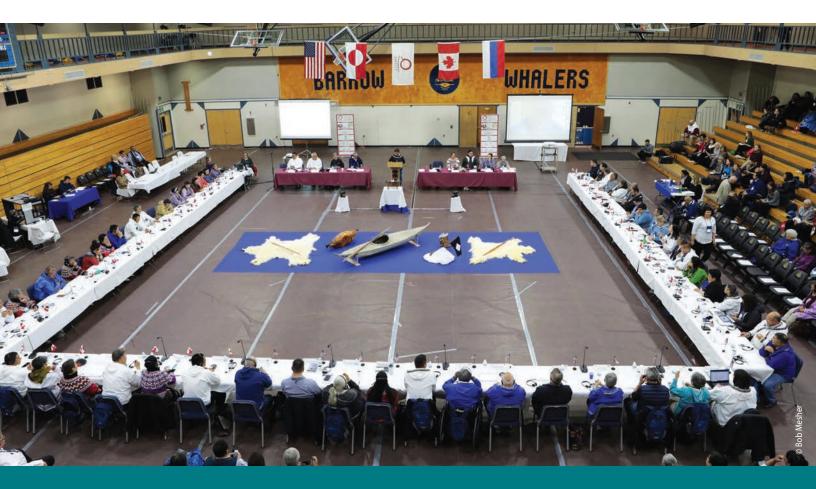
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Inuit delegates from Alaska (USA), Greenland, Canada, and Chukotka (Russia) held a successful 13th Inuit Circumpolar Council General Assembly with the theme of *"Inuit — The Arctic We Want"* in Utgiaġvik, Alaska from July 16–19, 2018.

Over the course of four days the 64 Inuit delegates heard presentations from Inuit experts on a range of topics. Reports were delivered on three major summits held by ICC on Economic Development, Wildlife Management, and Language. A detailed report on the outcomes of the Pikialasorsuaq Commission on the North Water Polynya between Canada and Greenland was presented.

The head of the Canadian delegation was Natan Obed, President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and Vice-President of ICC (Canada). The outgoing President of ICC (Canada) Nancy Karetak-Lindell chaired the Assembly on the morning of Tuesday July 17th. Following the ICC tradition, the Chair of the international organization rotated to Alaska. Dr. Dalee



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The delegates also adopted the Utqiaġvik Declaration which is both an outcome document from the General Assembly and a roadmap to the work ICC will engage in until 2022. The Utqiaġvik Declaration contains 10 sections and 58 clauses, drafted with the theme of the General Assembly in mind *"Inuit – The Arctic We Want"*.

Following the conclusion of the General Assembly the ICC Executive Council met with its newly elected members from respective countries as well as the international Chair. The Executive Council is composed of the following members:

Chair:

Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough

Alaska: President: Jimmy Stotts; Vice-President: Vera Metcalf

Canada:

President: Monica Ell-Kanayuk; Vice-President: Lisa Koperqualuk

Chukotka:

President: Lubov Taian; Vice-President: Elena Kaminskaya

Greenland:

President Hjalmar Dahl; Vice-President: Nuka Kleeman

The Bill Edmunds Award established by ICC to honour those individuals who have made a selfless contribution to the promotion of Inuit rights and interests, with a particular focus on international endeavors, was awarded to outgoing ICC Chukotka President Tatiana Achirgina.

The next ICC General Assembly will be held in Ilulissat, Greenland in 2022.

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In 2017, the Prime Minister and President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami announced the creation of the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee (ICPC). The ICPC is in place to bring transformational change in the Inuit-Crown relationship and the way in which the federal government and Inuit set shared priorities. Along with endorsement of a new draft of the Inuit Nunangat Housing Strategy and a bilateral mechanism between the Government of Canada and Inuit leaders to address food security issues, leaders have also undertaken the ongoing co-development of the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework.

An objective of the ICPC is to advance specific initiatives that improve environmental protection and governance in Inuit Nunangat such as the conservation and management of the Pikialasorsuaq region. Accompanied by the



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The ICPC is in place to bring transformational change in the Inuit-Crown relationship and the way in which the federal government and Inuit set shared priorities.

Tallurutiup Imanga and Tuvaijuittuq strategic plans in support of the national marine conservation areas in the high Arctic, these three marine and coastal protection measures contribute to Canada's role in obtaining international biodiversity goals (2011-2020) under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

ICC (Canada) worked with Canadian and Inuit leaders to draft the Pikialasorsuaq Joint Leaders Statement which was endorsed by the Prime Minister April 3rd, 2019. The signing of the Pikialasorsuaq Joint Leaders Statement renews the federal-Inuit relationship and acknowledges the value of Inuit input in environmental management initiatives. More significantly, the Pikialasorsuaq Inuit-led Management Plan will act as a model for future environmental stewardship activities and will help to provide Inuit with protection for their environment, culture, subsistence lifestyle and ways of knowing. The Pikialasorsuaq Joint Leaders Statement officially launched the negotiations between Canada through DFO and Greenland/Kingdom of Denmark.

ICC's Pikialasorsuaq Implementation Committee (PIC) will continue to work with local and regional bodies and communities in Canada and Greenland to develop an implementation strategy and create an Inuit-led manage $\Delta^{+}+\Delta^{-}$ (bact) $\Delta^{+}+\delta^{-}+\Delta^{-}+$

The ICC (Canada) President also noted that ICC represents over 160,000 Inuit voices from four countries and is a strong voice for Inuit rights at the Arctic Council.

ment plan. ICC (Canada) will continue to work with Global Affairs Canada to ease mobility issues for Inuit across the region and in Inuit Nunangat where Inuit wish freer mobility.

ICC (Canada) supported ICPC goals to:

- Launch the First Child initiative: ensures Inuit children have access to essential government-funded health, social and educational products, services and supports when needed.
- Create an Inuit-Crown Food security working group: reforms the Nutrition North Canada Food program to work towards a sustainable food system throughout Inuit Nunangat that is culturally relevant addresses the needs of Inuit communities.
- Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Framework: provides all Indigenous children with high-quality, culturally rooted early learning programming.
- Endorse the Inuit Tuberculosis Elimination Framework: to eradicate tuberculosis among Inuit by 2030.
- Begin work to establish new areas of focus including addressing infrastructure gaps in Inuit Nunangat.



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ICC (Canada) President, Monica Ell-Kanayuk addressed the Prime Minister and Ministers at the ICPC Meeting in April 2019, applauding the Government's commitment to provide approximately \$34 million for enhanced Arctic foreign engagement. The funding will strengthen Canada's engagement in the Arctic Council and build capacity in international learning opportunities for Inuit youth. The ICC (Canada) President also noted that ICC represents over 160,000 Inuit voices from four countries and is a strong voice for Inuit rights at the Arctic Council, holding wellrespected Permanent Participant status. ICC also actively uses its Consultative Status within the United Nations.

ICC (Canada) has advocated for increased funds to support Arctic leadership in submissions to both the House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Special Committee on the Arctic.



Maximizing Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council

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"I suggest in a world of increasing tension and protectionism — the Arctic Council is a model of peaceful negotiation, of engaged knowledge production — it is still evolving, and we have been working to ensure the respectful and rightful engagement of the Permanent Participants and the value and use of Indigenous knowledge". — Mary Simon

The Arctic Council is a platform for Inuit voices to be heard in the Arctic and globally. ICC (Canada) participation is supported by a multi-year Global Affairs Canada agreement which allows the organization to secure other government funding. It also allows ICC (Canada) to leverage support from non-government funders.

The Arctic Council is made up of eight countries (Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States) and six Indigenous Peoples Organizations with "permanent participant" status (ICC, Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwitch'in Council International, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North and Saami Council).

In 2018-19, as in past years, ICC helped to advance Canada's leadership in Arctic affairs by bringing Canadian Inuit issues

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to the table at the Arctic Council. As the Finnish Chairmanship entered its final year, this engagement included Senior Arctic Officials meetings in Rovaniemi in November 2018 and Ruka in March 2019, as well as at other working group sessions throughout the year.

ICC's engagement in working groups is determined by a number of factors, including funding. This year, ICC (Canada) focused on the Sustainable Development Working Group and was co-lead on the successful CREATeS project on mental health and suicide prevention. The project received a lot of positive response and ICC helped coordinate Digital Storytelling Workshops in Ottawa in September 2018 and in Inari, Finland in February 2019 bringing together many youth from Canada, Alaska and Greenland. A second phase of Project CREATeS is under development.



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Overall, during fiscal year 2018-19, ICC (Canada) strengthened its partnerships with most Arctic Council working groups. The organization continues to be active on the Arctic Council Advisory Committee. ICC also gave strong support to others from other ICC offices in Alaska and Greenland in the Conservation of Arctic Flora & Fauna (CAFF) working group and in preparation for the CAFF Biodiversity Congress. In addition, ICC (Canada) played an active role in various sub-groups, expert groups and conferences associated with each of these working groups (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), CAFF, Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON), Arctic Observing Summit (AOS), and Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC)).

Preparation for these meetings always involves consultation with Canadian Inuit organizations and communities to determine how the profile of the Arctic Council, as well as Inuit participation within it, could be enhanced. ICC had periodic meetings with Canada's SAOs and senior Global

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Affairs staff to discuss ways of developing activities to support the final months of the Finnish Chairmanship and the incoming Iceland Chairmanship. This included attending the Icelandic Chairmanship's prospective priorities meeting in May 2018 and delivering a paper on ICC priorities.

Finally, the ICC General Assembly in July 2018 provided a significant opportunity to strengthen the role of Canadian Inuit within the Arctic Council through discussions and development of the Utqiaġvik Declaration. The assembly profiled the work of ICC and the Arctic Council. The main communications vehicle for this was a 40th Anniversary video highlighting the history of ICC and the organization's engagement in the Arctic Council.

Mary Simon, who was instrumental in the creation of the Arctic Council in the mid 1990s, gave a keynote speech at the GA via Skype, in which she said: "I suggest in a world of increasing tension and protectionism — the Arctic Council is a model of peaceful negotiation, of engaged knowledge production — it is still evolving, and we have been working to ensure the respectful and rightful engagement of the Permanent Participants and the value and use of Indigenous knowledge".

The Utqiaġvik Declaration also highlights the importance of the Arctic Council in no fewer than nine specific Articles. Article 6 states "Acknowledge that the Arctic Council is an important forum for achieving the aims of *'Inuit-The Arctic We Want'* and that there is a need to improve capacity to fully engage in the work of the Arctic Council at the Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) and Working Group levels, including our insistence on equitable engagement in all activities and a meaningful leadership and decision making role".

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Maximising ICC's International NGO Status to Advance Inuit Interests



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ICC Canada has continued to engage at the United Nations level on a number of issues, notably with regards to mercury, persistent organic pollutants, and climate change. The Utqiaġvik Declaration states, "Our role within the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as a central United Nations coordinating body for Indigenous Peoples, remains a vital priority of the ICC." Further, Article 9 of the Declaration seeks enhanced Inuit participation and capacity within the United Nations General Assembly and relevant UN agencies and organizations.

Climate Change

The Inuit Circumpolar Council's (ICC) strong commitment to prioritizing our international work and leadership on climate change was reaffirmed in the Utqiaġvik Declaration that came out of ICC's 2018 General Assembly. In particular, the Declaration notes ICC's commitment to work within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, specifically on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change process.

For decades, ICC has been a strong and steady voice speaking out and putting a human face on climate change and engaging in international forums and mechanisms, holding reasoned discussions and debates with governments. This is a permanent process to ensure the Inuit voice is heard, not only for our homeland, but for the entire world, as we must tackle these issues together, for future generations. Global challenges require global solutions.

Throughout the 2018-2019 fiscal year, ICC continued to be an active and important participant in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP). In May 2018, ICC participated at the UNFCCC intersessional meetings in Bonn, Germany. In December 2018, ICC sent three representatives to attend COP24 in Katowice, Poland (ICC (Canada) President — Monica Ell Kanayuk, National Inuit Youth Council (NIYC) President — Ruth Kaviok, and ICC Climate Change and Health Officer — Joanna MacDonald).

voice speaking out and putting a human face on climate change.

ICC attended these meetings in three capacities: in our own ICC Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) official observer capacity; as part of the Canadian Delegation; and with the Saami Council as part of the Arctic Delegation to the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change. At these meetings, the main focus was on the negotiations around the operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP). The LCIPP was established at COP21 in Paris and creates a new space within the UNFCCC to highlight Indigenous priorities and concerns, share best practices, integrate Indigenous Knowledge in relevant climate change programs and policies, $2^{\circ} + 2^{\circ} + 2^{\circ$

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and build capacity for Indigenous peoples to engage in the UNFCCC process.

ICC's involvement has ensured that the platform continues to develop in a way that best serves Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples most impacted by climate change and that upholds Indigenous rights. Furthermore, ICC representatives had the opportunity to meet with a number of leaders during COP24 including the President of the United Nations General Assembly, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change, and Canada's Climate Change Ambassador. During these meetings, ICC (Canada) President and the NIYC President were able to discuss Inuit-specific concerns and priorities related to climate change and the UNFCCC process. Additionally, ongoing engagement with governments and the Arctic Council complement our UNFCCC activity by providing ICC several entry points to continue lobbying efforts on climate mitigation and adaptation.

ICC has also been actively engaged with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) process through which global climate change assessment reports are produced. Our 2018-2019 IPCC activities focused predominantly on the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 degrees and the Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere. ICC participated in the review process providing in-depth comments at several stages before the Special Report was released in October, 2018.

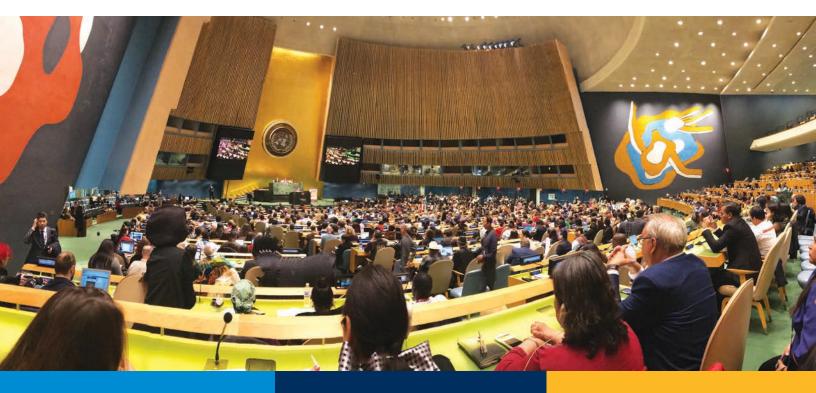
The report sparked a significant reaction from government and the Canadian public, including an emergency debate in the House of Commons. ICC (Canada) responded to this with a press release that was picked up by several media outlets.

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ICC's involvement has ensured that the platform continues to develop in a way that best serves Inuit and other Indigenous Peoples most impacted by climate change and that upholds Indigenous rights.

The IPCC Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere has been in stages of writing and review to which ICC has substantially contributed. ICC (Canada) President Monica EII-Kanayuk, contributed a paragraph to the Cross-Chapter Box on Indigenous Knowledge and we have provided extensive comments in the review process.



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United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

ICC Canada was active at the 17th Session of the UNPFII at the United Nations headquarters in New York from April 16-27, 2018. The theme of the meeting was "Indigenous Peoples' Collective Rights to Lands, Resources, and Territories". ICC Greenland held a side event on April 16th.

The President of the UN General Assembly, Miroslav Lajčák, also held an informal discussion on enhanced participation by Indigenous Peoples at the United Nations on April 17th.

In addition to engaging at the UNPFII, ICC (Canada) participated in the following UN related meetings:

- SDG High Level Political Forum, New York, USA — July 9-18, 2018
- POPROC-14, Rome, Italy September 17-21, 2018
- International Maritime Organization (IMO), London, UK

 October 22-26, 2018

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Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

ICC (Canada) attended the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt in November 2018. ICC (Canada) attended as an accredited Observer under the designation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC).

During the COP, ICC interacted with the Canadian Government Delegation, with Indigenous delegates from Canada, with other Indigenous delegates who are a part of the broader IPLC group, as well as other government representatives and CBD officials. ICC attended Plenary, Committee, contact groups, and side-event sessions during the COP.

Among a number of issues, an important one centred on the renewal of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, which is coming to an end at the next CBD COP in Beijing, China in October 2020. The Strategic Plan is an overarching and guiding road map for Parties to collectively meet the 20 biodiversity targets (Aichi Targets) by 2020 in order to help reduce the loss of biodiversity on a global scale.

The current evaluation results and projections done by the CBD in terms of Parties meeting these targets by 2020 are not encouraging. Most of the targets, by a majority of the Parties, will not be met. This means that the goal of reducing global biodiversity loss will not be addressed in any effective way. In this regard, the discussion on the renewal of the Strategic Plan turned to the development of a Post 2020 CBD Global Biodiversity Framework that would seek to address biodiversity loss more effectively.

During the CBD COP, Parties established an Open-Ended Working Group, co-chaired by Canada and Uganda, that would gather input from all sectors of society in different parts of the globe over the 2019-2020 period. This process

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is expected to contribute toward the drafting of a new post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be tabled at the next CBD COP in 2020. ICC will be engaging in this process to provide input, including at upcoming CBD meetings taking place In Montreal in November 2019 as well as at the CBD COP in 2020.

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

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



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 Peoples to the Human Rights Council. Annual EMRIP sessions are held in Geneva, usually in July.

The 11th EMRIP Session was held July 9-13, 2018 in Geneva. Highlights of the session included the tabling of a 24-page draft EMRIP study on "Free, Prior and Informed Consent: A human rights-based approach". A discussion paper on "The Interaction between National Human Rights Institutions and the Expert Mechanism on the Right of Indigenous Peoples" was also tabled.

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Overall a holistic approach, both in education and environmental stewardship practices will form the basis of the agreement and ICC's participation.

International Fisheries

In October 2018, Canada signed an international agreement to prevent unregulated commercial fishing activities in the central Arctic Ocean. The framework of this agreement ensures the engagement of Arctic Indigenous Peoples including Indigenous and local knowledge integration into policies and the appropriate management measures supporting the conservation of the Arctic Ocean. ICC (Canada) was an integral part of the negotiation process and remains a key partner in the creation of an enhanced knowledge system for the sustainability of future commercial fishing activities. Along with the international signatories

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of this agreement, Canada is committed to joint scientific research and monitoring programs that prevent commercial fishing until adequate scientific information is obtained to inform management plans.

The International Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean has been signed by Canada, China, Japan, Russia, Iceland Norway, South Korea, the European Union, United States of America and Denmark (in respect of Greenland and the Faroe Islands). All parties have agreed to meet at least every two years to review the scientific developments and the implementation processes.

ICC (Canada)'s prominent role in this proactive approach is to bring forward the interests of the Arctic Indigenous peoples and to ensure Indigenous knowledge is factored into decision making and that Inuit are part of the Joint program of Scientific Research and Monitoring. Conservation efforts to protect subsistence living, food security and the cultural practices of Canada's Inuit is an ICC mandate, is set out in the Utqiaġvik Declaration, and will be used to inform further negotiations within the agreement.

Canada's Inuit youth will be mentored and trained in both science and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) methodologies within the scientific and monitoring programs required to support the agreement. IK will be recognized as a valid method to assess national and international environmental policies. Overall a holistic approach, both in education and environmental stewardship practices will form the basis of the agreement and ICC's participation.

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Advancing and Promoting Inuit Knowledge in Environment and Health Through Research

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During 2018-2019 ICC (Canada) continued to engage in a number of policy issues and forums to advance Inuit interests in circumpolar health, environment, and scientific research. ICC (Canada)'s influential position as a Permanent Participant to the Arctic Council and its participation in the Second Arctic Science Ministerial in Germany in 2018 provided opportunities to promote and communicate the strengths of Inuit partnership in Arctic research.

ICC is well-situated to disseminate and coordinate international research activities by promoting its partnership in ArcticNet as an example of a best practice in carrying out research in the Arctic. The Arctic Council's AMAP, CAFF, SDWG, EPPR and PAME working groups have overlapping interests in ArcticNet research.

Further to this, ICC participates in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), climate change and contaminants work carried out through the NCP, Arctic Council, UNECE LRTAP Protocol's and Stockholm Convention work into the UN Permanent Forum, UNEP, European Union and other fora.

As stated earlier, ICC (Canada) has been directly involved in activities related to the North Water Polynya through the Pikialasorsuag Commission. This Inuit led initiative has overΥ>σ

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lapping interests with research programs such as the Baffin Bay Observing System (BBOS), Sentinel Nord, as well as future Canadian and international Arctic research programs included in the renewal of ArcticNet.

ICC (Canada) supported the successful renewal of ArcticNet and staff and leaders have regularly participated in ArcticNet meetings such as the Research Management Committee and working groups, and the Inuit Advisory Committee (IAC).

ICC's collaborative activities as partners in the program have been focused toward ensuring optimal outcomes for Inuit. ICC has participated at the Board, RMC, IAC, and IRIS meetings.

ICC (Canada) Vice-Presidents Natan Obed and Lisa Koperqualuk (Vice-President International) are members of the ArcticNet Board of Directors and Ms. Koperqualuk participated in the 2018 ArcticNet Annual Arctic Change Conference where she moderated a Plenary Panel session on the future of the Pikialasorsuaq and sessions on how Indigenous Knowledge informs international policy.

Inuit are also represented on the Board of Polar Knowledge Canada by former ICC (Canada) President Nancy Karetak-Lindell and Makivik Vice-President of the Department of Environment, Wildlife and Research (DEWR) Adamie Delisle-Alaku.

Over a decade in the making, the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS) in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, was completed in 2018. It houses international scientists conducting Arctic and Antarctic research and provides a hub for science and technology in the North. ICC (Canada) was involved in its development as a Board member of Polar Knowledge Canada which has its headquarters at CHARS.



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ICC's Activities on Contaminants

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Northern Contaminants Program (NCP)

ICC (Canada) participated in Canada's Northern Contaminants Program (NCP), notably providing international and circumpolar perspectives from Inuit, and informing the NCP about international activities within the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The NCP funds ICC's work on contaminants and is an important forum for Inuit research objectives and progress on reducing and possibly eliminating contaminants and mercury in the Arctic through efforts within the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The NCP continues to be recognized as a model for Inuit engagement in Arctic research and is being promoted and highlighted as such by ICC.

Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)

The Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) is an Arctic Council Working Group. Assessments on the state of the Arctic environment and human health prepared by AMAP inform international policy development, for example for climate change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change — IPCC, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change — UNFCCC), and contaminants (Stockholm Convention on POPs, Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Convention on long-range Transboundary Air Pollution — LRTAP).

ICC is co-authoring, reviewing, and/or leading work on AMAP assessments (e.g. on Biological Effects of Contaminants on Arctic Wildlife and Fish (2018), Chemicals of Emerging Arctic Concern (2016), Mercury in the Arctic (2021), Human health in the Arctic (2021-2023)). ICC also actively promotes the utilization of Inuit knowledge in AMAP's work. $\lambda = 0^{10} - 0^{10}$

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Minamata Convention on Mercury

The Minamata Convention on Mercury came into force in August 2017, after several years of difficult negotiations in which ICC actively participated. It is a global treaty ratified by over 100 countries, with the objective to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury. ICC continues to be active in the Minamata Convention process, participates in Conferences of the Parties, provides information on how Inuit are impacted by mercury, and actively participates as an observer in the ad-hoc expert group on the effectiveness evaluation.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The Stockholm Convention on POPs is a global treaty with the objective to protect human health and the environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants. It came into force in May 2004 and over 180 Parties have ratified the convention. ICC played a crucial role in the negotiations of the Stockholm Convention and continues to be active in its implementation. For example, ICC participates in the technical review committee (POPRC) of the Stockholm Convention which meets annually and reviews chemicals that are nominated for listing in the Convention's annexes, effectively banning them. ICC highlights how Inuit are impacted by these chemicals and brings forward scientific information generated by the NCP and AMAP. ICC also participates in the Conferences of the Parties (COP) of the Stockholm Convention and promotes the listing of chemicals that threaten environmental and Inuit health in the Arctic.

ρήτυγς δύρ_φοφ, (SYON) γሩυγόμημο (SYON)

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Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON)

SAON was initiated based on a request from the Arctic Council in 2006 to respond to a need for *"comprehensive, sustained and interdisciplinary Arctic observations and data management"* that could provide insights into Arctic changes and *"address the social and human dimension in Arctic observation."* The vision is to provide access to free, open and high-quality data that will enable pan-Arctic value-added services and "societal benefits".

SAON wants to achieve this vision by enhancing Arcticwide observing activities through coordination and integration, sharing and synthesis of data and related information. SAON is chaired by the Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), the vicechair is from the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC).

ICC has been active in SAON from the very beginning and is a member of the its Board and Executive Committee. ICC also engages in the Arctic Observing Summit (AOS) which has been established to provide input into SAON and meets every two years. ICC's activities are geared towards greater support and acknowledgement of communitybased monitoring (CBM) activities in the Arctic, to promote the utilization of Inuit knowledge, and a partnership approach with Inuit in Arctic observing and monitoring activities.

Circumpolar Health

Promoting and advancing Inuit health and wellness across Inuit Nunaat, particularly with a focus on suicide prevention and mental wellness, is a priority for the Inuit Circumpolar Council and is mandated in the Utqiaġvik Declaration. ICC ⁶ΓΔ^C. <a> <a>

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The vision is to provide access to free, open and high-quality data that will enable pan-Arctic value-added services and "societal benefits".

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(Canada) holds the lead on health files for ICC at large and is engaged internationally in significant projects to ensure that the Inuit voice on health is present at international forums and events.

ICC has continued its leadership on suicide prevention and mental wellness initiatives within the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). ICC sits as a member of the Arctic Human Health Expert Group and participated in the face-to-face meeting in August 2018, in Copenhagen, Denmark and another in February 2019 in Oulu, Finland.



Sarah Jancke — ICC started out as "young punks"!



"ለলሊላኒህው የጦው CREATeS-ው ኦዖኦኤርኬጋኈረላትና ላው ሀብት የውናውና ነና, ልድ የኦኦምና ነና ላጊ ን የኮወል ርኮን በኮና የጋንዮለው ኦም የኮናውና የኮ ልሮ ምላኈጋና ላጋ ዋር, ለበለሲ 2018-Γ." Project CREATeS workshop in Ottawa, September 2018.

Most significantly, ICC was a co-leader of Project CREATeS (*Circumpolar Resilience, Engagement, and Action Through Story*), a project that brought together Indigenous youth to develop digital stories on suicide prevention and mental wellness in three regional digital storytelling workshops and one circumpolar workshop on the implementation of suicide prevention strategies. Canadian Inuit from all four regions were involved and continue to be engaged. This work was presented at the International Congress on Circumpolar Health in Copenhagen, Denmark in August 2018 and will continue to be showcased at international events.

ICC is currently developing a proposal for the continuation of suicide prevention and mental wellness work into the next four years. ICC (Canada) also continues to coordinate the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee. The committee holds regular teleconferences and meets in-person annually and an in-person meeting was held in July 2018 in Utqiaġvik, Alaska.

Pikialasorsuaq Commission

In 2018, ICC's Pikialasorsuaq Commission workshop concluded with the dismantling of the commission and the creation of the Pikialasorsuaq Implementation Committee (PIC) which will have broad representation from Inuit governance and communities and will support implementation of the commission's recommendations.

In the three-year project, the Commission undertook consultations with Inuit communities in the Pikialasorsuaq region, Nunavut and Northern Greenland, to collect community input, incorporate Indigenous Knowledge and facilitate an Inuit strategy for the sustainable management of Pikialasorsuag. The Commission handed over their $P^{P}ac^{+}d^{-}$. CL^bdd $Acad^{c}$ 5PACPCPCP*DC Dafdof bAL&* PPP*C*DcLT d* d*Dcad*Dcad*L*F, A4Lbr, A4Lbr, CLo dul 2018-UACDJ, 5PACP&*c4%CA*a*od*l*A'D Dafdof bADCP&Dot.

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In the three-year project, the Commission undertook consultations with Inuit communities in the Pikialasorsuaq region, Nunavut and Northern Greenland, to collect community input, incorporate Indigenous Knowledge and facilitate an Inuit strategy for the sustainable management of Pikialasorsuaq.

recommendations to the Implementation Committee which will guide a multi-year project to build local capacity, develop regulations, and continue research and monitoring in the region.

The PIC needs to take into consideration knowledge gaps, threats and impacts of human activities, potential economic interests in the area, management and monitoring objectives and the roles and functions of a joint Canada-Greenland Inuit-led Management Authority. It will also define the boundary of the Pikialasorsuaq management area.

The PIC will incorporate all these considerations into a management plan that supports the needs and rights of Canada's Inuit, and also of the Government of Canada's national and international obligations to protect coastal and marine ecosystems. As arguably the most biologically diverse ecosystem in the Canadian Arctic, the Pikialasorsuaq region represents one of Canada's most valuable natural resources and is facing threats of increased shipping and vessel use as climate change drastically affects sea ice extent and accessibility into the region.

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International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The IUCN is one of the largest environmental policy and advocacy forums in the world, numbering over 1,200 members that include governments, non-government organizations, as well as Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs).

The creation of the IPO category in 2016 required amending the Statutes of the IUCN, which marked the first time the statutes were changed in the 70-year history of the IUCN. The effort and process to get the IPO category created was a joint effort between ICC, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the IUCN Commission on Environment, Education, and Social Policy (CEESP), supportive NGOs, as well as other Indigenous member organizations from Latin/South America and Africa over a 12-year period.

The IPO membership and voting category was formalized within the IUCN structure in February 2017. The IPO members had their first meeting in March 2018 and held a follow up meeting in May 2018 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which coincided with the 70th anniversary of the IUCN. ICC attended both of these early meetings to discuss development of priorities and strategies on how IPOs wish to go forward within the IUCN structure and process.

Through the IUCN and IPO process and development, ICC continues to support broader Indigenous efforts to enhance, highlight, and give effect to the rights and selfdetermination of Indigenous peoples on environment, wildlife, conservation, and sustainable and wise use of the planet's living resources. $\Delta \subset \subset P \cap / L^{<}$ IPO-d[®] o^C $\sigma P < Q P^{<} a$ '66'5' $\sigma^{+} \cap D = D C P^{<} C P C P^{<} D^{<} D$

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The main purposes of CITES is to ensure that legal and illegal trade do not negatively affect the sustainability, conservation, and survival of any wildlife species (flora and fauna) that enters into international trade.

The IUCN will hold its next World Conservation Congress in June 2020, hosted by the city of Marseille, France. ICC will continue to work with IPOs and other IUCN partners and allies in advancing the role and place of IPOs within the Union with the objectives of encouraging more IPO participation, and strengthening Indigenous voices and influence within formal processes and decision-making. The 2020 WCC will mark the first engagement of the IPO category, and there will no doubt be plans on celebrating this occasion within the congress program.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

CITES is an international agreement involving over 190 member states, including Canada. A Conference of the Parties (COP) for CITES is held every three years and the next one will be held later in 2019. The previous CITES COP was held in 2016. The main purposes of CITES is to ensure that legal and illegal trade do not negatively affect the sustainability, conservation, and survival of any wildlife species (flora and fauna) that enters into international trade. «ΚJΔ^C QUECL^{SB}, «ΚUL^S PULCACUS^S PACUATES OF PACUATES OF PACUATES OF PACUATES OF PULSES OF PULSE

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For the past three CITES COPs since 2010, Inuit in Canada have been defending against proposals to have polar bear banned from international trade due to the importance of the species to support Inuit livelihoods. After successfully defending against a polar bear trade ban over three successive CITES COPs, Inuit, through ICC, will continue to monitor and be present at CITES COPs to ensure that proposals and decisions at this level will not threaten Inuit rights and interests in the sustainable harvesting, use, and trade of Arctic wildlife. In 2018-2019, ICC began preparations and planning to attend the CITES COP that will take place later in 2019.

ICC is engaging Inuit regional representatives to be active members of the Canadian delegation as well as observers. A key issue that will be of focus is a proposal to create a mechanism within CITES that will support and recognize the role and importance of Indigenous, rural, and local communities in the CITES decision-making process where potential decisions may negatively affect communities linked to trade activities (i.e. local livelihoods). Such a mechanism may also help to recognize the opportunities to improve Indigenous, rural, and local community engagement and participation in wildlife harvesting, use, and conservation that will benefit their respective people and communities. ICC will continue to support such initiatives and developments at the international level that benefits Inuit and other Indigenous peoples globally.



Engaging Youth in International Affairs

 As chronicled above in the section on Circumpolar Health, Project CREATeS had a strong focus on Indigenous youth. Twelve digital stories were produced during the project and were shown at venues such as the International Congress of Circumpolar Health in Copenhagen, Denmark in August 2018, and at the Arctic Resilience Forum in Rovaniemi, Finland in September of 2018.

As the fiscal year came to a close, activities focussed on developing new proposals to further the work of Project CREATES 2.0 during the next four years under the Arctic Council chairmanships of Iceland and Russia.

In 2018-2019, ICC (Canada) supported youth to attend the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York.



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Ongoing as well is the Arctic Council "EALLU" project, known as the "Arctic Indigenous Youth: Traditional Knowledge and Food Culture — Navigation Towards Sustainability through New Approaches for Addressing Arctic Climate Change and Globalization". The project provides a voice for Indigenous Knowledge for the food culture of Arctic peoples, carried by elders and disseminated by youth, bridging the gap between generations for the preservation of unique Arctic knowledge. A final report was produced by the Arctic Council's SDWG for the period 2015-2019. Canada is a lead country in the project, along with Denmark/Greenland, Norway, Russia, USA, and the Saami Council.



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Communications

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During the fiscal year ICC (Canada) was busily preparing for the 13th General Assembly held in Utqiaġvik, Alaska. As we hosted the Chair from 2014-2018 ICC (Canada) was responsible for drafting the text of the Activities Report for the assembly. We also contributed to media relations at the assembly, drafted press releases and backgrounders, and liaised with media on the ground. During the GA a 40th anniversary ICC video was presented which included archival video about the organization's history. ICC (Canada) also held its Annual General Meeting and elections the day before the GA began.

Following the assembly, a communications strategy was prepared for 2018-2022 covering the period leading up to the next ICC assembly in Ilulissat, Greenland. The strategy described the current political context, the communications environment, and the funding situation for ICC (Canada) communications. It proposed 11 communications initiatives, based on funding availability.

The first initiatives to be completed included the updating of the ICC (Canada) website and graphic makeover of the ICC (Canada) social media platforms to provide a consistent look throughout. Key to the success of the strategy was the approval by the ICC (Canada) Board to fundraise specifically to support ICC (Canada) communications projects.

Some success was achieved in this regard as the fiscal year was closing, allowing for development of three communications initiatives during 2019-2020, notably a special publication highlighting the 2019 UN International Year of Indigenous Languages, a 2020 ICC (Canada) calendar, and an ICC (Canada) video. These three projects will include a focus on the Pikialasorsuaq.

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Financial Statements

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Summary Statement of Financial Position

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		2019	2018
 ეაეგესიკ	Assets		
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<u></u> ᢥᡆ᠌ᢂᡩᡄᡅ᠋᠋᠈ᡥ	Cash	\$ 348,113	\$ 517,657
<u>ᠹ᠋᠋ᠴ</u> ᠋᠔ᢣ᠘ᡕ ᢀᡄᢛᢗ᠋᠋᠌ᠺᢣᡅ᠍᠍᠋ᡧᢑ᠉ᠫᡕ᠋᠓ᡁ᠋ᡀ᠆ᢤ	Accounts receivable	336,417	288,948
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		718,332	868,091
<u>ለነዋሁ የናሪ ላይን ነው የንዳህ የ</u>	Tangible capital and	6,728	8,971
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		\$ 725,060	\$ 877,062
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Ċŀłᢣ∆ᢣᡃᢐ⊳≀Ľ՟౨ᡣ ৸ ៱ᡃᡆᡣᡗᡃᢣ᠋᠈ᡣ	Net Assets		
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P_{P}	Accounts payable and	\$ 225,971	\$ 393,687
ᢀ᠋᠙᠆᠋᠋᠋᠉᠆᠃	accrued liabilities		
ᢄ᠂ᢆᢣ᠋᠙ᡎ᠋᠕ᡩᡄᢕ᠋ᢣ᠘ᢞ᠙᠋ᢆ᠘ᢄᢣ᠘ᡬ᠕ᢡᠧ᠊ᢀ᠋ᠳᡐ᠖ᢕ	Deferred revenue	453,233	440,575
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		681,436	836,344
᠋᠋ᡏ᠋₽ᡷᡣᡆᢑ᠕᠈᠋ᠳ᠐᠊ᡵ᠂᠕ᡔᢑ᠋ᡔᡧ᠋ᠵᠼ ᠆ᡀ᠆ᢢᠫᠬ᠕ᡷp᠉᠆ᠸ	Capital lease obligation	4,957	7,189
ᡬᡃ᠈ᢣᢌ᠔ᡔ᠘ᡩ᠋ᠴᠬ᠋᠍᠈ᠺ᠈ᡆᡅᡗᡊ᠊᠋ᢗ᠅ᡥ᠄	Net assets:		
ᢀ᠆᠆᠉ᠫ᠉ᢣ᠘ᢣ᠈ᡤ᠕ᡠᢥ᠋ᠺ᠕᠂ᡄᡅᢂᢞ᠂᠕ᡶᠴ	Invested in tangible capital	(461)	(300)
ᡏ᠋᠘ᡩ᠕᠕᠉ᢕᡄᢂᡱᡆᢄ᠕᠅᠘᠘᠘᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕᠕	and intangible assets		
᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆	Unrestricted	39,128	33,829
		38,667	33,529
		\$ 725,060	\$ 877,062

ርd_ቦናርኦኈ ርካፈፍናክርኦሩ ጋየረበናበቦላካዮዋንስና ርካፈፍካርኦረተላም የዉኦኑናሪበንቦዋ የካወረተትው እውክር ላንቦዋና የውዕር የሆኑ እee accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

ᡆ᠘᠋᠋ᡈ᠋ᡃᢛᢗ᠌᠌ᢦᠡ᠘ᢣᡄ᠈᠋ᢕᢑ᠈᠘ᡩ᠉᠘ᡄ᠈᠒᠆᠉᠆᠖᠆ᡁ᠘ᠴ᠂᠋᠕ᢋ᠉ᡷᢛ᠘᠋᠋᠆᠆᠆᠉ ᡬ᠈᠋ᢣᠵᢗ᠌ᢂ᠋ᡶ᠆᠋ᠴ᠒᠋᠉᠕᠄᠔᠋᠒ᡴᡄ᠅ᢗ᠅ᡗᢩᢁᢑ

Summary Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

ፈናናሀገር በየፖLخ Δረላጋር Lኦን 31, 2019 ላኦሶቦታ ምም የኦኦኦቦናበን ተሳር ቅ ኦኦን የወይረር የውንሞው ት የወውረት ር ሪዮ የማግጭ ከመውረት ር ላና አመን 2018 Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019	2018
<u> </u>	Contribution revenue:		
ᠴᡅ᠋᠋᠋ᠻᢐᡃᢆᢐᠫᡄᡅᢣᡃᡆᡄ ᠋᠋᠋ᡈ᠋᠋ᢗᢂ᠋ᠺᢂᢕᢄ᠉ᡚ᠉ᢕᡆ	Indigenous & Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 655,363	\$ 428,725
ᡧ᠋᠘᠋᠋ᢧ᠕᠙ᡃᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠊ᡧᠧ᠋᠋᠕ᡦ	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami		
᠘ᠴ᠘ᡃ ᢗ᠕ᡅ᠋᠋᠈᠊᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢧᡄ᠋ᢉ᠂ᢨᠣᡏ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢐᠫᡄᡅ᠋᠋ᠳ᠋᠋᠋᠘᠋᠘᠘ᠺ	(including Health & Environment)	337,400	255,010
᠘᠋᠋᠋ᡃᢐᡶ᠋᠋ᠯᢂ᠋ᡃ᠅ᢕᡄ᠂ᢗ᠘ᡐ᠋᠋ᠣᢛ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡋ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘᠄ᢣᡐ᠋᠋᠄᠘᠕᠋᠕ᢄ	Contribution – General Assembly Charter	257,100	-
ᠴ᠋᠋᠋ᠣ᠋᠋ᢩᡷᠡᡧ᠆ᠬᢣᢆᡄ ᢧᡆᢗ᠋	Global Affairs Canada	215,418	174,941
ᠴᡆ᠋ᢞᡄ᠋᠌ᠫᢛ᠋᠋᠈᠆ᡎ᠕ᡎᡆ᠘᠕ᡁ᠘	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	150,000	160,245
ᢀ᠘ᢣᡟᡃᠣᡰ᠆ᠴᡄ᠊᠋᠋ᢆᡠ᠋᠋᠋ᡄ᠋ᢣᢑᡃ᠋ᡪᠳ᠈᠕᠅ᠾ᠆ᢍ᠖᠕ᡩᠴᡗᡄ᠄ᡃᠣ᠋᠕᠘ᠴ᠘ᡕᡆᡄ᠘ᡏ᠕᠉᠔ᢏ	I.C.C. Foundation (Air Inuit-Makivik)	150,000	147,000
ᢆᢣ᠋ᡃ᠋dᡄ ᠐akᠹᡆ᠋᠌Ďᢣ᠋ᡃ᠋ᢣ᠋ᠴ᠆ᡆ᠋ᡭᢍᢑᠿᢛ᠋ᠣᢛ	Oak Foundation	140,996	105,619
ραδι γςΓγι	Government of Nunavut	100,000	96,940
᠘ᠴ᠋᠋ል┥ᠴ᠘᠋ᡗ᠂ᡏ᠕᠋᠋᠉ᡔ᠘᠘᠆ᡩ᠋ᡗ᠆᠖᠕᠋᠉ᡔ᠘᠘	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	100,000	95,000
pachalon (Alpha) = pachalon (A	Nunatsiavut Government	100,000	75,922
᠋ᠴ᠌᠆᠆᠘᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆	Moore Foundation	61,350	65,224
ᡄ᠅᠊᠋᠊᠊᠋ᢣᠣ᠋ᡷᠡᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᢣᠣ᠋᠘᠆ᡨᠣ᠋ᡏ᠋ᡃᢐ᠋ᡰ᠊ᡧ᠋᠋ᡃᠳ᠋ᡃ	Laval University	60,913	124,780
<u> </u>	Environment Canada	60,000	39,488
°6°>Ͻ°6Δ° Λ≥°Πς°6C>σ°∩° δαCΓ (FNIHB)	Indigenous Services Canada (FNIHB)	45,800	
	World Wildlife Fund Canada	42,940	30,828
	Fisheries & Oceans Canada	35,000	9,042
	Miscellaneous - travel and other	25,210	77,921
	ICC Alaska	24,535	7,482
J°⊄J°D⊂∩260 baCL	Health Canada	24,000	4,512
	Institute of Indigenous Peoples' Health	24,000	7,512
₫°σ₫°⊃⊂∟σˤ⅃ˤ (₹σ⋟̀≀∩°⊎σ ᢣᡃᡠᡕᠯᡆ)	(University of Saskatchewan)	10,000	_
4 0 4 3C120 3 ((0 > 11 00 4 0 7 4 7 4) baCF Δ ⁵ baΔλδ ⁶ d ⁶ σd ⁵ DCασ ⁵ J ^c 402λ5δ ⁶	Canadian Institutes of Health Research	10,000	_
Δ° Pisacity of bect	Transport Canada	6,497	_
2 1 30(1) 0 0001 90% 2% D 1400 0001	Polar Knowledge Canada	4,966	4,856
	Administration income from projects	4,900	120,732
Ducks Unlimited-d< LUC-USAG DC:24/21	Ducks Unlimited	-	
Ducks Ontimited-0-111c 12-0-		-	34,825
	Oceans North Conservation Society	-	15,000
	Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation	-	15,000
		2,617,488	2,089,092
⊲₽⊂™⊃Ⴑ ^ϧ ∿ቦ ^ϲ :	Expenses:		
⊲⊳د⊂ال	Travel	916,870	458,231
᠕ᡄᡅᢣ᠌ᠣ᠋᠄᠕ᡄᠺᢂ᠋᠕᠘᠖᠘ᢂᢣ᠘᠖᠘᠘᠘᠘᠘	Salaries and benefits	803,177	866,966
·ϧϷϞϯϧϲͺϫϧͺϿͺ;ϷͺϿ;ͺϫϧϫͺ	Professional fees	492,917	382,639
᠋ᠬ᠋᠋᠋ᢐᢣ᠘᠋ᡎ᠋᠕ᡄᡅ᠊᠋᠕ᡄᡅ᠋᠕ᡷ᠋ᢧ᠋᠕ᡓ᠋᠕ᡁ᠋	Administration fees on projects	126,233	120,732
ϽϞϷͺέϞϲϲϷႶϭ·ʹͿϤ	Communications	124,848	125,754
ᡏ᠋ᠫ᠋᠋ᢀᠫᡆ᠋ᢓᡣ᠅ᡗᠴ᠋ᡗ,᠕᠋᠋ᡃᡆᢕ᠋ᡃᠥ᠘ᡩ᠋ᢧ᠖᠋᠕᠋᠂᠘ᡃᠴ᠋ᡝᡆᠿ᠅ᡗ᠋ᠴ᠋	Rent, equipment and facilities	79,877	79,749
APC^{C}	Operating costs	66,185	40,773
ᢀᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠆᠆᠆᠕᠘ᡩ᠆᠕᠅᠕ᡩᡄ᠕᠅᠕᠆᠘᠘	Amortization of tangible capital	2,243	2,243
ᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡏᠣ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢄ᠆᠕᠆ᡁ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆	and intangible assets		
⊲⊳⋵⊃∩ݐҁ - ⊲∆≀⅍ݸҁ ҁӌҏҫҎ҄тҁ	Travel - ICC Chukotka	-	7,259
		2,612,350	2,084,346
ᡏ᠋ᡏᡏ᠆ᡩᡆ᠋᠋ᠵ᠈ᡩᡆ᠋᠕ᢞᠬᠣᢛ᠂ᡏᢄ᠆᠅᠑᠘ᡩᠳᡟ᠘᠋᠋᠋ᡬ	Excess of revenue over expenses	5,138	4,746
ᢗᢣ᠋ᡝᢣᡝ᠌ᢐ᠌᠌ᡔᠡ᠘ᡃ᠊᠋ᠴᢉᡰ᠈ᠺᡝᡆᠺ᠋᠋ᠬᡄ᠂᠋ᠺᡏᡆᡄ᠋ᡃᡳ᠋ᢆ᠋ᠵ᠋ᠮ	Net assets, beginning of year	33,529	28,783
ϹϧϟϧϩϴϧͳͳϿϢϧͺϒͼϤͿϧϧϲϲʹ	Net assets, end of year	\$ 38,667	\$ 33,529

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Year ended March 31, 2019

Ċŀdd Cŀ@ ฉΔά[™]CÞ/LビコΛ[™] ἀΔϷϟΔ^Ϛ ℔ΔΔϲϷንናϘϷ[™]σ[™] ℔ΔΔϲ[™]Ⴑϲʹϭ[™]Λ[™]σ[↓]ͻ Ϸσ[₩]Ⴆϲϭ^Γ \αϟϷϟLϞ^Ϛ ϤϷϲʹϚϽ^ϫʹΛ[™]ϼ^Ϛ Ldσ[™] ϤϹϭʹϽσ^ϧ Lϲ[↓]CϷϨ[®]Ͻσ^ͱ Lϲ[↓]/L⁴ω^Γ

- (a) ⁶b>L¹ζΠ⁶σ⁴ Γ⁰σ⁴ Γ⁰σ⁴ Γ⁰σ⁵ Γ⁰

ϤϷϲ·ϚηϟϒͰϞʹϒϲ ϽϒϲϷͽϞͿϨͽϲ ϹΔϷϭϤ ϷσϷϧϲϲϧϞϒϲ ϤϒϞϟͽ;ͿϲϭϞϔͼϭ ϲϞʹϟͽϾϷ;ͿϲϲʹͽϽϭϷ ΛϛϭͿϚͽϿϲ ϤϤͺͻ ϥͺͻϥϪϟϷͶʹϞϒϲ ϷϥϷϟϛϭͿͽʹϻͼϭ ϤϷϲϹϷϲϷʹͽϽσϷ ΔϲͶϤʹͽϹϷͿͺͻϤϨͶϷ ϤϽͶϛϧͼϭʹͽϽσϷ ͼϷϷϟͿ;ϥͶϧʹϛϧ; ʹϒϭʹϒϼϫ ϷϭϧϲϤͽʹϔϭ.

CL^bP^{ib}Dσ^b ⁱbD^jL^{ib}^{ib}Dσ^c ^{ib}D^jL^{ib}^{ib}Dσ^b ^{ib}Dσ^k^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ^k^{ib}Dσ^k^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ^k^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ^k</sub>^{ib}Dσ^{k^{ib}Dσ}}

Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. (the "Corporation") is a not-for-profit corporation constituted 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*.

1. 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, 2019.

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 Corporation.

ICC Canada Aims and Objectives

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- ΛλέηςΔύδες Οιν Δσύδώηηλοσίε, Λεπύθηρουρί Δαδε ελάε δαει, αστώηςησιαλος Απώβηζησιας διαστικάς Δαδεο δάγαιο, αξύδιο αίδο αβρούτους;
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 ⁶δΡλLϞΡΛιΆΡΔΛ⁶ δα⁶Δ⁶

 ⁶δρλμα⁶

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

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

ICC Canada Legal Status and Board Membership

bacrocas Δcropes Δdribes Λωθηωσο Δσcrope $Dd\sigma^{b}$; $\Delta\Delta rr^{b}d^{c}$ bacf $\Delta^{b}d\sigma^{b}$, $\Delta^{b}d\sigma^{b}$, $\Delta^{b}rc^{b}d\sigma^{b}$ δαCΓ. δαCαίΓ ΔΩΔς μθρς δΛμγγς αμς <>>ὑΛα ασσ σ 242° a ናበ° bhladid corps. Lada 7, 2007–ihad, $\Delta a \Delta^{c}$ >PP>%C%D%</</p>
L⊂L%DJ
CΔ+P- $L \subset U^{10} \cap J^{10} \wedge D^{10} \cap D^{10}$

The Canadian branch of ICC was incorporated as a nonprofit 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

Lob DD-podie

Ճ∿Րհշթ Δ.Δ.Δ. Δ.Δ.Υ.Α.Γ ΡΟΓΥ:44% ΓC Ρσ.CL

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Δ.Δ.Δ. Δ.Δ.Υ.Α.Γ ΡΟΓΥ:44% ΓC Ρσ.CL ⊲∿υ⊰ώνυς, Δ_ΔΔς ΟΛής βαΟΓ

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ICC Executive Council

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