

**Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)  
ANNUAL REPORT  
2015-2016**



# INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL OFFICES

## Canada

75 Albert Street, Suite 1001,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E7  
P: 613.563.2642 F: 613.565.3089  
[icc@inuitcircumpolar.com](mailto:icc@inuitcircumpolar.com)  
[www.inuitcircumpolar.com](http://www.inuitcircumpolar.com)

## Alaska

3000 C Street, Suite N201  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
P: 907.274.9058 F: 907.274.3861  
[inuit@iccalaska.com](mailto:inuit@iccalaska.com)  
[www.iccalaska.org](http://www.iccalaska.org)

## Chukotka

Anadyr, Chukotka, 68900  
20 Otke Street  
Russia  
P: 011 7 427 222 26 65  
[dareva44@mail.ru](mailto:dareva44@mail.ru)

## Greenland

Dronning Ingridsvvej 1  
PO Box 204, 3900 Nuuk Greenland  
P: 011 299 3 23632 F: 011 299 3 23001  
[iccgreenland@inuit.org](mailto:iccgreenland@inuit.org)  
[www.inuit.org](http://www.inuit.org)





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>MESSAGE FROM ICC CANADA PRESIDENT NANCY KARETAK-LINDELL</b> .....	2
<b>ACTIVITIES 2015-2016</b> .....	4
<b>HOSTING THE ICC CHAIR 2014-2018</b> .....	4
<b>MAXIMIZING ICC PERMANENT PARTICIPANT STATUS AT THE ARCTIC COUNCIL</b> .....	6
<b>SENIOR ARCTIC OFFICIALS (SAO) AND WORKING GROUPS</b> .....	6
<b>MAXIMIZING ICC’S INTERNATIONAL NGO STATUS TO ADVANCE INUIT INTERESTS</b> .....	7
<b>UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE - COP21 (UNFCCC)</b> .....	7
<b>CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)</b> .....	8
<b>UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES (UNPFII)</b> .....	9
<b>UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (UNDRIP)</b> .....	9
<b>ADVANCING AND PROMOTING INUIT KNOWLEDGE IN ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH THROUGH RESEARCH</b> .....	9
<b>CIRCUMPOLAR HEALTH</b> .....	10
<b>ENVIRONMENT (NCP, IUCN, CITES)</b> .....	10
<b>RESEARCH (ARCTICNET AND POLAR)</b> .....	11
<b>FINANCIAL REPORT</b> .....	12
<b>DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	16
<b>ICC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</b> .....	17
<b>INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL</b> .....	17
<b>INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA)</b> .....	17
<b>ICC CANADA AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b> .....	18
<b>ICC CANADA LEGAL STATUS AND BOARD MEMBERSHIP</b> .....	19
<b>ICC CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS</b> .....	19
<b>ICC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL</b> .....	20
<b>ICC CANADA STAFF</b> .....	20

## MESSAGE FROM ICC CANADA PRESIDENT

NANCY KARETAK-LINDELL

---



Photo Credit: Hinaani

I am pleased to report on the activities of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) over the past year. It has been an exceptionally busy time for many reasons, mainly caused by political changes among Inuit leadership, and in the government of Canada. As well, major international meetings have taken place, notably the Paris Climate talks in December 2015, Canada's passage of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Arctic Council's move to the USA, and the continued growth in Arctic science, with the main evidence being the construction of world class polar research infrastructure in the North.

ICC Canada's Board of Directors changed in September 2015 when Natan Obed was elected the new President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), and therefore the new ICC (Canada) Vice-President. Soon after, Duane Smith was elected Chair and CEO of the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) and resigned as ICC (Canada) President. Natan Obed

filled in as interim President until the Board appointed me to the position on April 8, 2016. My term is until July 2018, when the next quadrennial ICC General Assembly will be held in Barrow, Alaska. I thank the ICC-Canada Board for having confidence in me for this position. I look forward to fulfilling the mandate.

A month following the ITK election the federal election resulted in a majority government for the Liberal Party of Canada, under the leadership of Justin Trudeau. He wasted no time in putting his brand on his new government, by restating his electoral promise for renewed relations with the Indigenous Peoples of Canada.

This has resulted in a period of political transition, I am fortunate to describe as positive for Inuit domestically in Canada, and in the Circumpolar world. The new government's position on climate change was decidedly more conducive to positive change on the international front. This arguably made it easier for Inuit, and Indigenous issues in general, to be taken with greater seriousness at the Paris talks, ultimately resulting in a binding agreement, signed on by 195 countries, to take effect in 2020.

In the pages that follow, please take the time to review the numerous activities ICC Canada has undertaken on behalf of Inuit across Inuit Nunaat. We are exceptionally fortunate to be hosting the ICC International Chair until 2018, and therefore our office has been supporting Okalik Eegeesiak in advancing the Inuit cause on the international stage. We are thankful for the funds received to support this position.

I am also pleased to note the comprehensive reports ICC Canada has submitted during the past year to our Board of Directors and to our funders in the Government of Canada and elsewhere, notably on the UNFCCC COP21 meeting, Northern Contaminants Program (NCP), and ICC's Participation in the Arctic Council.

The reports submitted highlight the importance of partnerships, old and new. Our work at the international level since the 1970s has always relied upon partners and supporters, in government, Inuit organizations, the private sector and individuals. We would not be where we are today without your support.

The Arctic now sits atop the agenda's of many states – witness the Canada-US Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership signed in Washington between President Obama and Prime Minister Trudeau in March 2016.

Significantly, an entire section is called, “A Shared Arctic Leadership Model”, containing four key areas. They are: Conserving Arctic biodiversity through science-based decision-making; Incorporating Indigenous Science and traditional knowledge into decision-making; Building a sustainable Arctic economy; and Supporting strong Arctic Communities.

Elsewhere, scientific research in the Arctic is booming. ArcticNet may be sunsetting in just under two years, but significant research infrastructure is coming on stream such as the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS) in 2017 in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut.

However, I must deliver a cautionary message – the rapid pace of development frequently challenges Inuit capacity to bring authentic voices to the table. Wealthy forces – government, private industry, academic, even some affluent NGO's have greater capacity to speak “about” the Arctic without an integral understanding of the Arctic that Inuit possess. This is a challenge we must be vigilant in addressing at all times as Inuit organizations and as individuals representing our people.

ICC Canada, which represents the international interests of Canadian Inuit, and ITK, which represents our national interests, often deal with the same issues but in different arenas of engagement. As such, the relationship between ITK and ICC Canada is extremely important. The political positions must reflect those of the other, and the activities of each organization must complement each other without duplication. I am confident we will continue to move forward in a positive and coordinated way.

Inuit have always relied on working together, supporting each other and advising each other and I know this support will continue. Despite ICC Canada having undergone internal transitions, with the Presidency changing hands three times over a very short time, with Duane's consistent leadership, Natan temporarily taking over the helm and then passing it on to me, there has been collaboration on all sides to keep ICC Canada on track.

I would especially like to thank Duane Smith for his commitment and dedication over the past 15 years. Duane has been the strong and steady leader that has brought ICC Canada through challenging political waters. He has sacrificed enormous amounts of personal time and energy, and mastered the numerous international issues and processes to keep Canadian Inuit supremely well represented in the Circumpolar and international political arenas. I know he will continue this dedication as one of our board members and I know I can count on him to advise me on issues before us. I also thank the staff for continuing the work during this time of leadership changes.

Finally, thank you to Inuit across Inuit Nunaat who express their support and engagement on our initiatives in many ways, and to the members of the ICC Canada Board of Directors for continued leadership and guidance.

Matna

## ACTIVITIES 2015-2016

---

### HOSTING THE ICC CHAIR 2014-2018



It continues to be a great honour for ICC Canada to be the host for the ICC international Chair. This is the fifth time Canada is hosting the position of Chair in the 41-year history of ICC. Okalik Eegeesiak was sworn in as Chair at the 2014 ICC General Assembly held in Inuvik, Northwest Territories.

It is ICC Canada's highest priority to provide continued support for the ICC Office of the Chair during the term from 2014-2018. ICC Canada manages all aspects of the Chair's activities.

During the period of this report numerous activities and meetings have been undertaken by the Chair, with the support of ICC Canada. These include:

In April 2015 the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues took place at the United Nations in New York. Attending on behalf of ICC were the Chair, Okalik Eegeesiak, and President of ICC Greenland, Hjalmar Dahl. ICC Chair Eegeesiak spoke on behalf of the Arctic Caucus consisting of the Saami Council and ICC about the issue of youth, self-harm, and suicides, recommending the UN Permanent Forum in its report to ECOSOC initiate a comprehensive report on youth, self-harm, and suicide with a focus on indigenous peoples' health. The Arctic Caucus also recommended an improved and amended Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), listing eight specific ways it could be bolstered.

In October 2015 over 2000 participants from 50 countries attended the Arctic Circle conference in Reykjavík, Iceland. Okalik Eegeesiak spoke during the opening Plenary Session on October 16th. The timing of the 2015 event, shortly before the December 2015 Paris Climate Conference provided an opportunity to focus on the Arctic as an arena for international climate action ahead of COP21.

The "Canada on the Global Stage" conference was held at McGill University in Montreal February 11- 12, 2016. ICC Chair Okalik Eegeesiak spoke on a panel addressing "Multilateralism and Global Alignments". The ICC message brought much needed perspective to a discussion on developed nations where the periphery, usually underdeveloped, is typically absent from thought.

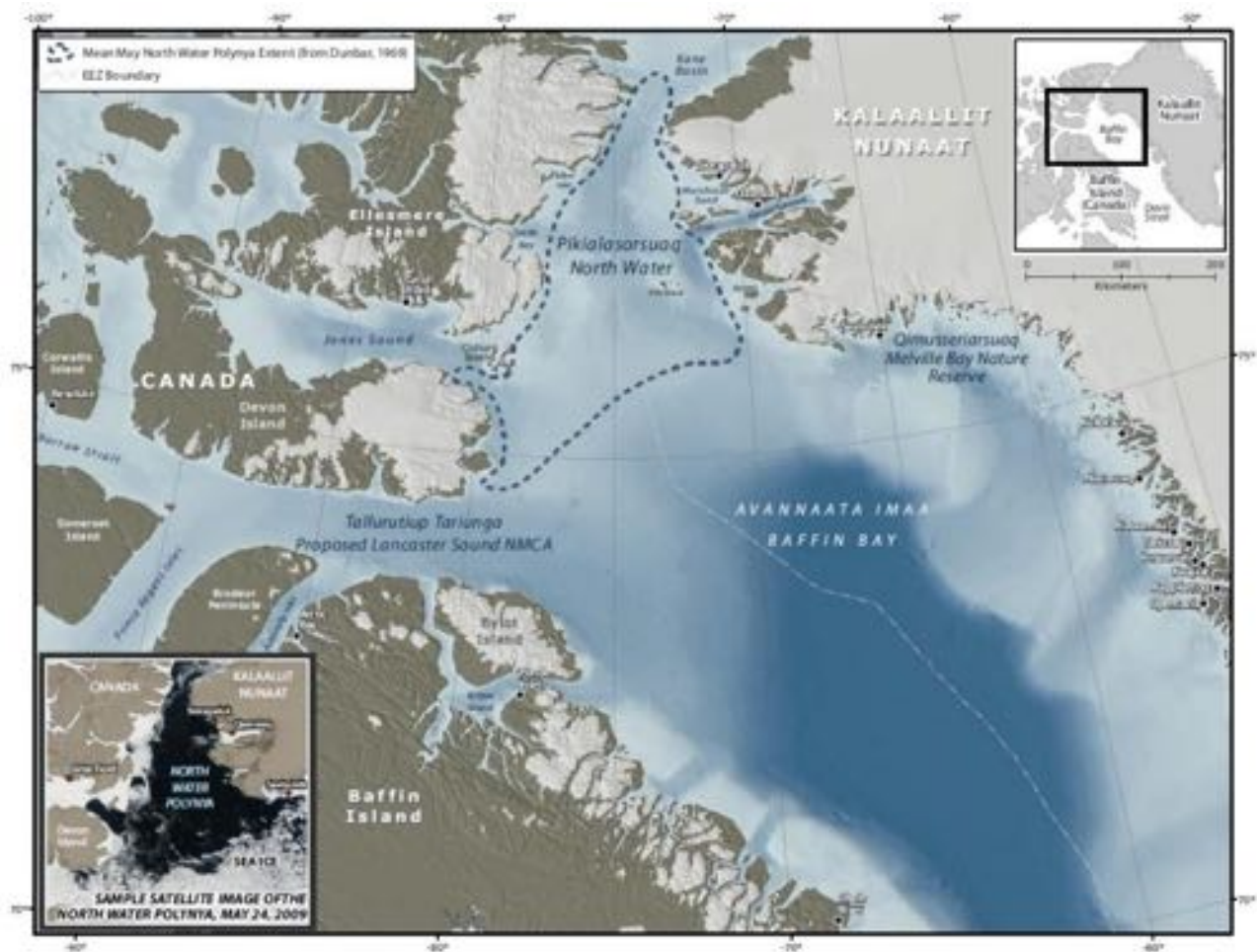
Similar insights were voiced at a conference in the UK staged by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Canadian High Commission, and other partners, at Wilton Park February 17-19, 2016. "The Arctic in 2045: a long-term vision" looks ahead to a time three decades from now and how the Arctic will develop. Okalik Eegeesiak spoke on a panel discussing "Local interests and perspectives".

The ICC Chair also spoke at the International Arctic Assembly, held during the March 2016 Arctic Science Week at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. Okalik Eegeesiak voiced the Inuit perspective on the "Role of Scientific Research in Decision Making, Policy, Industry, Security and Environmental Stewardship. The seven expert panelists were asked to challenge the research community to address opportunities and obstacles associated with rapid Arctic change.

In January 2016 the ICC Chair's office and ICC Greenland created the Pikialasorsuaq Commission to consult with Canadian and Greenlandic communities most connected to the North Water Polyna (Pikialasorsuaq in Greenlandic).

The North Water Polyna is an area of open water surrounded by sea ice. Inuit in the region have expressed a desire to explore locally driven management options in advance of increased shipping, tourism, fishing, and potential non-renewable resource exploration and development.

The three Commissioners are ICC Chair Okalik Egegesiak (International Commissioner); former Nunavut Premier Eva Ariak (Canadian Commissioner); former Greenland Premier Kuupik Kleist (Greenland Commissioner).





## MAXIMIZING ICC PERMANENT PARTICIPANT STATUS AT THE ARCTIC COUNCIL

### SENIOR ARCTIC OFFICIALS (SAO) AND WORKING GROUPS

During the period of this Annual Report, ICC Canada continued its high level of involvement in Arctic Council activities. 2016 marks an important milestone for the Arctic Council as it celebrates its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary with the signing of the Ottawa Declaration in September 1996. The eight member states are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the USA. The Indigenous peoples in the respective countries have active participation and full consultation as Permanent Participants. They are ICC, the Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, Aleut International Association, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, and the Saami Council.

Since its establishment the Arctic Council has produced many landmark studies on topics important in this unique region, including climate change, environmental pollutants, shipping, tourism, safety and search and rescue, biodiversity of flora and fauna, oil production response, human health, indigenous languages, and much more.

ICC has continued its support of the Arctic Council through the Senior Arctic Officials, and participation in a large number of working groups, and expert groups. Some of the relevant meetings undertaken during this period are as follows:

- The Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) first 2016 Working Group Meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden in early February.
- The Task Force on Arctic Marine Cooperation (TFAMC) met in Stockholm in February and in Reykjavik, Iceland in early June.
- The Arctic Observing Summit was held in Fairbanks, Alaska in March, 2016.
- The Senior Arctic Officials Executive and Plenary meeting was held at the same time in Fairbanks.
- The Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) met in Barrow, Alaska in March, 2016.
- The Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme Coastal Expert Workshop Meeting was held in Ottawa February 29 – March 3, 2016. A large delegation of Inuit representatives attended from across Inuit Nunaat.
- The Rising Sun Workshop, part of the SDWG, was held in Tromsø, Norway in May, 2016 to discuss reducing suicide in Arctic communities.
- The Arctic Human Health Expert Group also met in Tromsø in May.



Photo Credit: IPS

As it has always done, ICC Canada made it a priority to promote the strengths of the Arctic Council at every opportunity. ICC's Permanent Participant status is continually used at each Arctic Council table, SAO Executive meetings, task forces, working groups, and expert groups.



## MAXIMIZING ICC'S INTERNATIONAL NGO STATUS TO ADVANCE INUIT INTERESTS



The change at the helm of the Government of Canada helped enable ICC to contribute more positive work at important international meetings during the past year. These were critical meetings for Inuit across the Circumpolar world, as well as the broader global community. We have been grappling with climate change for decades, for example, and with a fresh government in place in October of 2015, we were able to work in much greater collaboration at the Paris Climate Change conference in late December, and a few

months later, witness a significant positive step vis-à-vis the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in New York.

### UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE - COP21 (UNFCCC)

The 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties (COP), was held in Paris, France in December 2015. This process started at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In fact some Inuit delegates attending that groundbreaking summit travelled from Rio to the ICC General Assembly in Inuvik to communicate the news stemming from the Earth Summit to the Inuit leaders of the Circumpolar world.

The objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. The modern narrative is to “limit average global temperature increases” on the one hand, and to cope with the increasing environmental impacts, on the other.

Perhaps the most significant development resulting from COP21 is that for the first time in over 20 years of UNFCCC negotiations a legally binding and universal agreement on climate change has been achieved. The Paris Agreement, adopted by all 195 Parties on December 12, 2015, will come into effect in 2020.

ICC and the Saami Council received funding from the UN's Global Steering Committee (GSC) of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to send a delegation to the Paris meeting from November 20-December 11, 2015.

The Arctic delegation was led by ICC's International Chair Okalik Egeesiak, and was composed of Inuit delegates from Canada, Alaska and Greenland, and Saami delegates from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

Heading into the Paris meeting ICC developed an Inuit Position Paper on UNFCCC COP21. The paper, emphasizing the important role that the Arctic environment plays in sustaining global climate systems, as well as the fact that health and well-being are inextricably tied to the Arctic and the marine environment, urged global leaders to take



actions on seven items. Top of the list was the recognition of the role of the Arctic in sustaining global climate systems. Recognition of the role of the Arctic Council, and the fundamental human right of Inuit to a safe and healthy environment were also key issues among the seven actions advocated for in the paper.

While in Paris the Arctic delegation lobbied for a 1.5°C limit to global temperature increases, drew attention to Inuit knowledge of the land, sea, and ice, and pressed the international community to support Inuit and Indigenous Peoples' participation in climate change related processes at all levels.

Collectively, the global advocacy work that was done had the following impact on the Paris Agreement: the preamble of the Paris Agreement states that the rights of Indigenous Peoples should be respected, promoted and considered in all actions to address climate change. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement states that climate adaptation should be based on the best available science, and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

## CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)



Photo Credit: Duane Smith

While the Convention on Biological Diversity also had its formal start at the 1992 Earth Summit with the opening of signatures, a tremendous amount of work was done stemming back to the late 1980s on the CBD.

The CBD was inspired by the world community's growing commitment to sustainable development. It represents a dramatic step forward in the conservation of biological diversity. The work of the CBD feeds into the Conferences of the Parties (COP) process.

ICC participated in the preparatory Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) meeting, bringing the Inuit voice to three of the agenda items scheduled for discussion at the next COP. On the issue of "Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas" (EBSA), ICC stated that marine and coastal biodiversity

is a fundamental aspect of Inuit existence. Arctic marine areas are experiencing significant climate change impacts in addition to other challenges, including Arctic sovereignty issues and environmental degradation.

Immediately following the SBSTTA meeting in Montreal, the inaugural meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) took place in early May. As the name suggests, the mission of the SBI is to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity. ICC believes that working collaboratively and building momentum to enhance synergy is crucial to the overall effective implementation. Such organization should also include the Arctic Council, as well as self-governments in Canada including for example, the Nunavut Government.

## **UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES (UNPFII)**

The UNPFII is the UN’s central coordinating body for matters relating to the concerns and rights of the world’s Indigenous Peoples. There are more than 370 million Indigenous People in 70 countries worldwide. Within the UN system, it is an advisory body that reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNPFII took place in April 2015 in New York, during the period of this Annual Report. ICC Chair Okalik Eegeesiak, and Hjalmar Dahl, President of ICC Greenland attended. Okalik Eegeesiak addressed the issue of Youth, Self-Harm, and Suicide in her remarks. She recommended that the Permanent Forum in its report to ECOSOC initiate with the UNPF Youth Caucus, a comprehensive report on these issues with a focus on indigenous peoples health and engage the WHO on this important initiative.



ICC Greenland President Hjalmar Dahl focused his comments on ways the United Nations can improve the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Arctic Caucus recommended eight ways the EMRIP mandate could be improved, including the provision of practical and technical advice to states and Indigenous peoples including assistance with national implementation plans and legislative, policy and administrative measures.

## **UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (UNDRIP)**

The UNDRIP was officially adopted by the UN in September 2007 with 144 states in favour, four against, and 11 abstentions. Canada was one of the four countries who voted against it. Significantly, in May 2016 Canada officially removed its objector status during a meeting in New York.

ICC Canada President Nancy Karetak-Lindell applauded Canada’s reversal of position, and stated, “today we can truly celebrate the enormous work that ICC Canada has done over two and a half decades in negotiating the Declaration with UN member states, starting in the mid-1980s. It’s a new beginning. I want to thank the Canadian government, and also recognize Inuit leaders from Russia, Alaska, Greenland and Canada who drafted and negotiated, and challenged over all those years, and then lobbied their respective governments to ratify the Declaration.”

## **ADVANCING AND PROMOTING INUIT KNOWLEDGE IN ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH THROUGH RESEARCH**

Establishing links and incorporating Inuit Knowledge in formal and technical western scientific research methods is an issue we are passionate about at ICC Canada. It could be argued there is a “Perfect Storm” in the early decades of the new millennium for this to happen naturally and in an accelerated manner.

With the ongoing development of Inuit regions, coupled with increased Inuit governance, there is arguably greater capacity and political will to ensure that western scientific methods include Inuit Knowledge in an increasing number of projects. Another factor is the increasing pace of climate change, which has heightened scientific interest in the Arctic resulting in new scientific infrastructure being built in the Arctic and elsewhere.



In this section, we chronicle areas in which we have been active during this reporting period to address this issue in more detail.

## CIRCUMPOLAR HEALTH



ICC Canada continued to represent the broad international health interests of Inuit. We did this through the Arctic Council, and in many other outlets.

Examples include our involvement in the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) project called, "The Arctic as a Food Producing Region". As well we continue to sit on the Arctic Human Health Expert Group (AHHEG) a subsidiary body of the SDWG. The AHHEG is responsible for framing the SDWG human health agenda, and serves as the focal point on matters pertaining to human health within the SDWG.

We continued our involvement with the Rising Sun Project, with its focus on suicide reduction and prevention. Within the SDWG, Canada shares the lead on this project with Norway, the USA, and the Saami Council. A project update was made to the SDWG General Meeting in Barrow, Alaska in March 2016. The final Rising Sun meeting is scheduled for Iqaluit, Nunavut in April 2017.

We look forward to contributing Canadian Inuit best practices on suicide reduction and prevention gained from Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy--The ICC Canada health coordinator sits on the working group for the strategy, as well as the National Inuit Committee on Health (NICoH). We believe the national strategy will be a model looked at by the circumpolar community.

## ENVIRONMENT (NCP, IUCN, CITES)

ICC Canada continues to actively participate in contaminants related work on the national, circumpolar and international stage thanks to support from the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP). In particular we have focused on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and mercury contamination. Our work centered on national and international coordination of contaminant activities conducted in Canada under the NCP as well as the circumpolar Arctic. Examples include the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) and international policy development on contaminants. It ensures Inuit interests are represented in contaminant research in the Arctic and in international policy development on contaminants.

ICC Canada is active in supporting and strengthening the use of community-based monitoring (CBM) and Indigenous Knowledge, for example through the creation of the Atlas on CBM and Indigenous Knowledge in a Changing Arctic and the development an accompanying review paper.

ICC Canada supported the NCP with contributions to CACAR III and IV, the Results Workshop and in the management of the program. We look forward to continuing these activities in years to come.

We are pleased to report that we have taken a more active role on international wildlife, conservation, sustainable use and biodiversity files.

The first is the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress. As an accredited organization, ICC Canada is now actively working with other organizations, including other Indigenous organizations, on issues and motions related to sustainable use and Indigenous rights.

We are also expanding our role on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity. Our enhanced participation in these international forums will feed into our upcoming Inuit Wildlife Management Summit.

## **RESEARCH (ARCTICNET AND POLAR)**

In its 12th year, ArcticNet is now a well-known network of “Centres of Excellence” that brings together scientists and managers in the natural, human health and social sciences with partners from Inuit organizations. Because of the international dimension found inside ArcticNet, we have naturally been very much involved.

ArcticNet will sunset in less than two years. Thus, planning is underway to develop the next major international Arctic research network. Polar Knowledge Canada is taking a leading role in this process as it is meant to be on the cutting edge of Arctic issues and strengthen Canada’s position internationally as a leader in polar science and technology.

The construction of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (CHARS) will be instrumental in achieving this goal, going forward. Construction continued during 2015-2016 with plans to open the station in time for Canada’s 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2017. The Institut nordique du Québec will also contribute to this work when it comes on stream.

We are working diligently to ensure that Inuit needs and priorities are top of mind as we engage in the process to influence and positively contribute to the paths of ArcticNet, Polar Knowledge Canada, and Arctic research in general.



## FINANCIAL REPORT

---

### REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying summary financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc., which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016 and the summary statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated June 27, 2016.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations applied in the preparation of the audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc.

#### *Management's Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements on the basis described in note 1.

#### *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Canadian Auditing Standard (CAS) 810, "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements".

#### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016 are a fair summary of those financial statements, in accordance with the basis described in note 1.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "KPMG LLP" with a horizontal line underneath.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

June 27, 2016

Ottawa, Canada



# INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

## Summary Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 284,359	\$ 453,957
Accounts receivable	231,298	286,039
Prepaid expenses	13,475	13,209
	529,132	753,205
Tangible capital and intangible assets	2,689	8,829
	\$ 531,821	\$ 762,034
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 338,571	\$ 595,398
Deferred revenue	161,880	136,571
Current portion of capital lease obligation	5,119	5,001
	505,570	736,970
Capital lease obligation	1,298	6,418
Net assets:		
Invested in tangible capital and intangible assets	(3,728)	(2,590)
Unrestricted	28,681	21,236
	24,953	18,646
	\$ 531,821	\$ 762,034

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

# INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

## Summary Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Contribution revenue:		
Indigenous & Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 256,487	\$ 1,203,100
Global Affairs Canada	170,000	171,828
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (re: Health Canada)	154,523	152,000
I.C.C. Foundation (re: Air Inuit-Makivik)	150,000	132,906
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	150,000	75,000
Laval University	123,521	121,453
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	106,250	134,850
Administration income from projects	104,803	217,941
Polar Knowledge Canada	100,000	–
UNDP / Saami Council	97,390	–
Government of Nunavut	95,877	75,000
Nunatsiavut Government	75,000	97,000
World Wildlife Fund Canada	51,750	22,860
Environment Canada	51,477	175,303
Ducks Unlimited	45,120	–
Miscellaneous - travel and other	36,464	17,086
Recognition of deferred revenue	27,000	–
Health Canada	24,981	24,915
Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation	12,000	25,000
Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat	–	28,936
ICC Alaska	–	35,076
ICC Greenland	–	36,470
PAIL and Mokami travel	–	7,500
	1,832,643	2,754,224
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	1,022,916	969,585
Professional fees	265,972	719,584
Travel	248,891	486,562
Administration fees on projects	104,803	217,941
Rent, equipment and facilities	85,032	96,647
Communications	52,587	133,085
Operating costs	39,995	38,458
Amortization of tangible capital and intangible assets	6,140	6,450
Contribution to General Assembly	–	84,500
	1,826,336	2,752,812
Excess of revenue over expenses	6,307	1,412
Net assets, beginning of year	18,646	17,234
Net assets, end of year	\$ 24,953	\$ 18,646

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

# INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

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.

## **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, 2016.

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



## DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

Makivik Corporation  
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.  
Nunatsiavut Government  
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation  
Laval University  
Polar Knowledge Canada  
UN Development Programme  
Government of Nunavut  
World Wildlife Fund Canada  
Environment Canada  
Ducks Unlimited  
Indigenous & Northern Affairs Canada  
Global Affairs Canada  
Health Canada  
Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation



## ICC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

---

### **Inuit Circumpolar Council**

Since 1977, the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) has flourished and grown into a major international nongovernment organization representing approximately 155,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka (Russia). The organization holds Consultative Status II at the United Nations.

To thrive in our circumpolar homeland, Inuit have the vision to speak with a united voice on issues of common concern and to combine our energies and talents towards protecting and promoting the Inuit way of life. The principle goals of ICC are, therefore, to:

- Strengthen unity among Inuit of the circumpolar region;
- Promote Inuit rights and interests on an international level;
- Develop and encourage long-term policies that safeguard the Arctic environment;
- Seek full and active partnerships in political, economic and social development in the circumpolar region.

ICC holds a General Assembly every four years at which time delegates from across the circumpolar region elect a new Chair and Executive Council, develop policies, and adopt resolutions that will guide the activities of the organization for the coming term.

The General Assembly is the heart of the organization providing an opportunity for sharing information, discussing common concerns, debating issues and strengthening the common bond between all Inuit. Representatives from the Inuit Circumpolar Youth Council (ICYC) and the International Elders Council participate, thereby improving communication and creating synergy with these important affiliated organizations.

The ICC international office is housed with the Chair. Each member country maintains a national office under the political guidance of a President.

### **Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)**

The ICC in Canada is a non-profit organization led by a Board of Directors comprising the elected leaders of the four land claim settlement regions: Nunakput, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut (Labrador). The land claims settlement regions provide some core funding; however, raising additional resources to adequately pursue the objectives of ICC Canada and to effectively implement its initiatives remain a necessary and ongoing responsibility of the executive and staff. ICC Canada greatly appreciates the generous donor support received for without which the accomplishments of the past year would not have been possible.

## ICC Canada Aims and Objectives

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

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

**Duane Smith**

President

Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

**Cathy Towtongie**

President

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

**Nellie Cournoyea**

Chair & Chief Executive Officer

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

**Herb Nakimayak**

Vice-President, International Affairs

Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

**Jobie Tukkiapik**

President

Makivik Corporation

**Rebecca Kudloo**

President

Pauktuutit

**Natan Obed**

Vice-President, National Affairs

Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

President, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

**Sarah Leo**

President

Nunatsiavut Government

**Maatalii Okalik**

President

National Inuit Youth Council





## ICC Executive Council

### Chair

Okalik Egeesiak (Canada)

#### Canada

Vice-Chair  
Duane Smith

Executive Council  
Member  
Herb Nakimayak

#### Greenland

Vice-Chair  
Hjalmar Dahl

Executive Council  
Member  
Martha Abelsen

#### Alaska

Vice-Chair  
James Stotts

Executive Council  
Member  
Vera Metcalf

#### Russia

Vice-Chair  
Tatiana Achirgina

Executive Council  
Member  
Elena Kaminskaya



## ICC Canada Staff

**Corinne Gray**  
Executive Director

**Jocelyne Durocher**  
Financial Manager

**Carole Simon**  
Executive Assistant

**Pitseolalaq Moss-Davies**  
Research Coordinator

**Eva Krümmel, Ph.D.**  
Senior Health Research Officer

**Natasha Latreille**  
Office and Project  
Assistant

**Stephanie Meakin**  
Science Advisor