

# INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA)



## 2010-2011 ANNUAL REPORT

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## 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 most recent General Assembly was held in Nuuk, Greenland from 28 June to 2 July 2010.

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.



Photo credit: Duane Smith

### 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 the year 2010-2011 without which the accomplishments of the past year would not have been possible. Please refer to Annex III for a list of donors and contributors.

## 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; 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 for 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 endeavors abroad;
- To bring to the attention of Canadian Inuit the ongoing issues and concerns of Inuit in Russia, Alaska and Greenland and to solicit Canadian Inuit assistance when required;
- To maintain an 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

Kirt Ejesiak  
Vice-President, International Affairs  
Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada

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

Cathy Towtongie  
President, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Pita Aatami  
President, Makivik Corporation

Jim Lyall  
President, Nunatsiavut Government

Nellie Cournoyea  
Chair & Chief Executive Officer  
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Elisapee Sheutiapik  
President, Pauktuutit

Jennifer Watkins  
President, National Inuit Youth Council



ICC Executive Council / Photo credit: ICC Alaska

### ICC Executive Council

Chair  
Aqqaluk Lynge (Greenland)

Canada  
Vice-Chair: Duane Smith  
Executive Council Member: Kirt Ejesiak

Greenland  
Vice-Chair: Carl Christian Olsen (Puju)  
Executive Council Member: Hjalmar Dahl

Alaska  
Vice-Chair: James Stotts  
Executive Council Member: Vera Metcalf

Russia  
Vice-Chair: Tatiana Achirgina  
Executive Council Member: Elvira Tyunikova

### 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

Leanna Ellsworth  
Health & Climate Change Officer

Yvonne Moorhouse  
Office and Project Assistant

Stephanie Meakin, Science Advisor



## Message from ICC Canada President, Duane Smith



### Achieving Clarity in Today's Complex Arctic

We predicted change for many years and now it is upon us. Looking back, I reported to Canadian Inuit on 'Arctic change' regularly in reports, as well as in presentations I gave to others as your representative on international matters. While we Inuit in Canada, along with Inuit in Greenland, Alaska, and Russia saw change coming and have tried to prepare for it, one thing we did not completely foresee is the complexity of today's Arctic.

We have often responded well to change over the centuries by adapting in ways that allowed us to maintain our core values and traditions while at the same time incorporate some of the new things that came our way. The change that has been thrust upon us more recently, however, is more complex. Adapting to this change is also more complex. Our Inuit homeland is no longer as simple to understand, even for Inuit, as it once was.

I believe the way in which Inuit and their organizations respond to this complexity today will dictate how successful a people we

will be tomorrow. Achieving clarity in a complex Arctic is paramount for Inuit. Like a whale hunter in Tuktoyaktuk following his beluga, or a weaver in Pangirtung designing her tapestry, or a builder in Kuujuaq planning his structure, or a mine worker from Nain navigating the islands and inlets out to Voisey's Bay, Inuit organizations must know where they are going, plan well and, in a complex Arctic, achieve results. We must make the complex clear and our new goals achievable.

What makes today's Arctic more complex? And how has ICC Canada responded in 2010-11?

Jurisdictional matters of ownership and rights are more complicated today. Settlement of Inuit land claims has made some things clearer, but they have also added a level of complexity, especially when governments do not always move quickly on implementation. Here ICC Canada involved itself in numerous Arctic governance issues, following projects undertaken by others, and initiated its own activities.

Dealing with industry is more complex. In the past, we experienced stable change but today's era of complex change has been brought on by the numerous industries and sectors eyeing our resources. Here ICC Canada, notably, hosted and led the Inuit Leaders' Summit on Arctic Resource Development in 2010-11, where Inuit from Greenland, Alaska, Russia and Canada faced the difficult questions of oil development, mining, and impact assessment.

Arctic shipping is more complex. Many transport companies want to cross our waters, whereas only a few years ago this was not so. Here ICC made sure that recommendations of the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) were being acted upon, and initiated its own work in this area.

Today we are not only caught in the middle of the Canadian government wanting our Arctic, but we find ourselves in the middle of disputes Canada has with other Arctic states. We hear statements of claim by non-Arctic states, and from new superpowers such as China, or old ones such as the Europeans. In this vein, ICC Canada raised its voice at the Arctic Council and elsewhere to remind all that the Arctic is ours.

Health care in the Arctic is becoming more sophisticated, which brings new complexities. Here ICC Canada continued to be an active promoter of the Circumpolar Inuit health strategy, and participated in various international and national health committees.

International environment organizations and other non-government bodies are becoming more adept at inserting their interests into our Arctic. ICC Canada interacted with these organizations as needed, making partnerships where warranted and rejecting their ideas when appropriate.

Also, today's science makes the Arctic more complex as it plays an increasingly stronger role and, as a result, we Inuit need to involve ourselves in the scientific method and, at the same time, offer our traditional knowledge. By being active in 2010-11 on many international forums, ICC Canada made the complex more clear for Inuit – and for scientists.

It is my view that in 2010-11, ICC Canada helped provide clarity amongst the complexity, through the international mandate given to it by Canadian Inuit. It was a special year, also, because Canadian Inuit participated strongly in the quadrennial General Assembly in Greenland, where the Nuuk Declaration was developed. As you will see in this annual report, we work at the international level implementing those mandates of the Nuuk Declaration that are important to Canadian Inuit, and in so doing aiming to make a difference for Inuit at the regional and local levels. Fortunately, ICC Canada has the benefit of not having to do this work alone. This is because its mandate gives Canadian Inuit a window through which to view how other Inuit are aiming to achieve clarity amongst the new complexity. By working closely with these Inuit from outside Canada, and with Canadian Inuit, ICC Canada was able to move ahead on numerous complex issues.



Photo credit: Hans Blohm



## ICC Activities

### 2010 General Assembly

The ICC's 11th General Assembly was held in Nuuk, Greenland from 28 June to 2 July 2010. With the theme, *Sharing Life*, the 2010 General Assembly brought together Inuit leaders from Russia (Chukotka), Canada, the United States (Alaska) and Greenland to consider the critical issues affecting the Arctic and Inuit, and to identify how ICC should tackle the current and emerging challenges impacting the Arctic. Political leaders from territorial, provincial and national governments across the circumpolar world also attended the assembly along with various Arctic indigenous peoples.

The assembly's agenda reflected the growing importance of the circumpolar Arctic within the world and the issues discussed included Arctic sovereignty; mineral extraction and resource development; Arctic marine shipping; hunting and food security; health and well-being; climate change; contaminants; sharing of traditional knowledge and practices; use of the Inuit language; self-governance; the future of the Arctic Council; and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The outcome document, *the Nuuk Declaration*, provides a clear framework and instructions for action to be undertaken by ICC to address the priority issues over the succeeding four years.

Inuit delegates attending the General Assembly also elected the new Chair and Executive Council. ICC Greenland's president, Aqqaluk Lynge, was elected ICC Chair. The next General Assembly will be held in 2014 and is to be hosted by ICC Canada.



ICC's 11<sup>th</sup> General Assembly/Photo credit: Hans Blohm

### Inuit Leaders Summit on Resource Development

In February 2011, ICC Canada hosted a two-day Inuit Leaders' Summit on Arctic Resource Development. The summit brought together Inuit leaders from the four countries – Canada, Greenland, USA (Alaska) and Russia (Chukotka) – which make up the Inuit homeland of *Inuit Nunaat* to consider the impact of resource development on the Arctic and to determine the principles which pan-Inuit should apply to resource extraction. The impetus for the summit came from discussions at last year's General Assembly in Nuuk, Greenland (see above).

The meeting was divided into two parts with day one dedicated to open presentations and discussions on key aspects of resource development in the Arctic. The presentations were given by various Inuit and non-Inuit experts, including ministers, premiers, government officials, industry board members, environmental advocates, impact assessment practitioners, philanthropic foundation representatives, and academics. Day Two was closed to enable Inuit leaders consider the best course of action in responding to the challenges and issues identified on Day One.



Participants in the closed session included, premiers, mayors, presidents of land claims organizations, and ICC executive council members. The summit's proceedings encouraged a discussion which resulted in a commitment by the Inuit leaders to work towards a comprehensive declaration on Arctic resource development. The declaration was subsequently concluded and launched in May 2011. (The complete text of *A Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Resource*

*Development Principles in Inuit Nunaat* can be found on our website at [www.inuitcircumpolar.com](http://www.inuitcircumpolar.com)) The Declaration emphasizes the importance of the Arctic's resource wealth as reflected in the increasing global interest in the Arctic's minerals and hydrocarbons.

The Summit was a success in meeting its objective of developing a pan-Inuit position on Arctic resource development. Post-Summit evaluation indicates that it was also a success in other important ways.

It has resulted in a deeply rich web of information and activity that includes speeches, presentations, documents, papers, interaction with media, discussions, and debate all of which have led to a significantly better understanding of the resource development issues facing Inuit in all four countries. This web ultimately contributed to a stronger declaration.

Canadian Inuit have been invited to a follow up Summit to this year's meeting, which will be hosted by Greenland in 2013 to assess progress on implementing the Declaration.



## Arctic Council

The year 2010-11 was important for ICC Canada in that it spent much time preparing for an important biennial meeting of Arctic states' foreign ministers (held in Nuuk, Greenland shortly after the end of ICC Canada's fiscal year-end and this reporting period). At the same time as preparing for the ministerial, ICC Canada increased its workload in all working groups of the Arctic Council.



In 2010-11, ICC Canada took on the lead, along with ICC Alaska, of most Arctic Council files that ICC as a whole felt needed Input from Inuit.

Over the past year, the Arctic Council itself continued to take on more work and it continued to attract greater attention from both within and outside of the Arctic. In preparation for the ministerial, ICC Canada undertook much lobbying prior to the Arctic Council's foreign ministers' meeting and, as a result, the ultimate Ministerial Declaration contained numerous statements and proposed initiatives that promoted Canadian Inuit concerns. Not to be confused with the "Nuuk Declaration" drafted by Inuit delegates

to the quadrennial ICC General Assembly held in Nuuk almost a year earlier, this foreign minister's "Nuuk Declaration" contained up front, thanks in large part to ICC Canada's insistence, a strong section on the "human dimension" of the Arctic. Other sections of note included: 1) Climate Change and Environmental Protection; 2) Arctic Marine Environment; and 3) Science and Monitoring. ICC Canada also supported a major new initiative called the "Arctic Change Assessment", which will look at multiple drivers of Arctic change in an integrated manner and not simply focusing on climate change.

As an intergovernmental body, the Arctic Council includes eight Arctic states, six indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) with permanent participant status, and six working groups including the Arctic



US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton sporting the ICC pin with Duane Smith at the Ministerial Meeting held in Nuuk this past May.

Contaminants Action Program (ACAP), the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), the Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR), the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) and the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). All activities are supported by ministerial and senior official offices. Also included are a long list of official observers, from international organizations, non-Arctic states and non-governmental organizations. There has been increasing interest by many additional states, international organizations and NGOs which would like observer status. Along with five other indigenous peoples' organizations, ICC has 'permanent participant' status inside the Council, giving it a seat at the ministerial and senior officials meetings.

As global interest and attention on the Arctic continues to increase exponentially, ICC Canada's efforts and participation in all levels of activity in the Arctic Council have increased accordingly. The contributions included participating in the Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meetings which were held in Illulissat, Greenland, Faroe Islands, Tromsø, Norway and Copenhagen. It also took an active role in all working groups, in particular the human-focused SDWG, the contaminants-focused AMAP, and the marine-focused PAME. As ICC's representative on the SDWG's Arctic Human Health Expert Group, ICC Canada participated in the group's two meetings held during the year and is a member of the editorial committee writing a major report on circumpolar health systems. A particular emphasis of its work with the Arctic Monitoring Assessment Programme was on northern contaminants, and in particular persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and Mercury. ICC Canada also participated in the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment working group by supporting a complete review of the Arctic Ocean called the "Arctic Ocean Review" or AOR. This work continues today.

While the work in the SAO and working groups is significant and ongoing, ICC Canada was particularly active in two major Arctic Council initiatives – the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) and Arctic Indigenous Languages.

ICC Canada also worked closely in helping develop the Sustaining Arctic Observing Network (SAON), which considerably expanded its work in 2010-11, and promises to be a massive effort by scientists, member states, and indigenous peoples' organizations to work with those who use observing data and information, those who operate observing sites, systems and networks, and those who provided data and information management services.



ICC President, Duane Smith and Yvonne Moorhouse with Mr. Peter Lundy, Canada's Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark at the Arctic Council Advisory Committee meeting held this past March in Copenhagen, DK.

Photo Credit: Harald Finkler

### **Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment**

The Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA), released in 2009, described regional and local perspectives on a number of shipping-related issues affecting Inuit across the Arctic. It addressed the ways in which the shipping industry uses the Arctic Ocean, the potential impact of this use on humans and the environment, and the challenges related to providing the infrastructure needed to support Arctic shipping. The assessment noted that changes in Arctic sea ice would likely lead to a greater degree of accessibility to Arctic waters and longer seasons of navigation.

ICC Canada made a significant contribution to the AMSA through its own report, *The Sea Ice is Our Highway – an Inuit Perspective on Transportation in the Arctic*. This report was based, in part, on a series of interviews conducted with Inuit hunters and other users of Arctic sea ice and coastal regions in Canada and provided the AMSA team with an Inuit perspective on the human dimensions of shipping.

It demonstrated that life in the Arctic is dependent on movement, that sea ice is essential to this movement, and that sea ice is important to the lifestyle and culture of Inuit.

In 2010-2011, ICC Canada received funding from the Canadian Government to undertake post-AMSA work in two phases, with the first research phase starting in 2010-2011, and the second phase ending in 2011-2012. Accordingly, ICC Canada made preparations during the reporting period to address in two ways the AMSA recommendations that are directly relevant to the interests and future of Canadian Inuit: (1) ICC Canada plans to expand the survey begun during preparation of *The Sea Ice is our Highway* by interviewing Inuit hunters in Alaska and Greenland on shipping-related issues and by following up with the Canadians interviewed previously to determine what changes have taken place since the first interviews; (2) ICC Canada will work with Canadian Inuit leaders and their designated officials to plan a workshop, where the importance of the AMSA will be discussed and its findings presented, and most importantly, where ICC Canada will receive direction from Canadian Inuit on how best to respond to the AMSA recommendations. Much of this work will be done under the auspices of the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group.

### Arctic Indigenous Languages



The late Jose Kusugak, with his wife Nellie and sister in law Nancy Karetak-Lindell at ICC's 11<sup>th</sup> General Assembly / Photo credit: Harald Finkler

ICC Canada has continued its work on maintaining and promoting the vitality of Arctic indigenous languages (and Inuktitut in particular). This work has reflected the recommendations made at the 2008 Arctic Indigenous Languages Symposium, the findings of ICC Canada's recent scoping study (which sought to identify community-based priorities), and the agreement made at the ICC's General Assembly in Nuuk to develop a long-term action plan to engage youth, elders, and governmental and educational institutions in addressing issues around language vitality.

ICC discussed a proposal for such an action plan with Arctic Council Member States and Permanent Participants at the October 2010 SDWG meeting in Ilulissat, Greenland. Based on these discussions, ICC has taken the lead on further development of a five-year plan to assess, monitor and promote Arctic indigenous languages.

With preliminary funding from the Canadian Government, ICC Canada undertook the first step in the development of the five-year plan by completing in March 2011 an extensive study entitled, *Phase I: A Framework for Arctic Indigenous Languages Vitality Assessment*. This study provides a framework for the language assessment activities to be implemented in pilot communities over the next several years and for assessment activities that we hope will be implemented in many communities in future years after this five-year project is complete. This five-year project proposal will be presented to the SDWG in October 2011, where ICC Canada is confident it will receive endorsement as an Arctic Council initiative.

### Government Relations

In line with its overall role in promoting and protecting Inuit interests, ICC Canada consults with and looks for ways in which it can work collaboratively with the Government of Canada, as well as provincial and territorial governments, to support its goal and mandate. This ongoing relationship takes many different forms.



For example, ICC Canada's president, Duane Smith, meets regularly with the ministers responsible for those areas, which are of a direct interest to Inuit. The Arctic remains a top priority for the Canadian Government which published in August 2010 a new statement on its Arctic foreign policy. The statement sets out the policy's four pillars which resonate closely with ICC's own interests. These pillars include sovereignty, economic and social development and protection for the Arctic environment.

In addition to meeting at the political level, ICC Canada also maintains an ongoing and productive relationship with a range of key officials working on Arctic-related issues. This is vital to ensure that the government has a comprehensive understanding of the issues and priorities identified by Canadian Inuit and that policy deliberation takes Inuit interests into account. Important departments for ICC include the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). ICC Canada works closely with the Circumpolar Liaison Directorate (CLD) and the Inuit Relations governments, organizations and individuals in outreach and liaison as well as research and policy development. ICC Canada has also strengthened its relationship over 2010-11 with the International Affairs directorate of AANDC. ICC's relationship with DFAIT and AANDC is particularly relevant to ICC's participation in the workings of the Arctic Council.

Another department whose support and cooperation has been strong and constructive is Health Canada which provided significant financial support in 2010-2011 to enable ICC Canada undertake its work on circumpolar Inuit health. Canadian Heritage, Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada are also important focus departments for ICC Canada.

### Human Rights



The protection of human rights of Inuit and other indigenous peoples continues to be a core element of ICC Canada's work. A particularly important forum for ICC Canada in this area is the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. ICC Canada was an active participant at the Forum's ninth session held in New York in May 2010. With the Saami Council, ICC shares the responsibility for the Europe/Arctic seat at the Forum on a three year rotation. ICC held the seat from 2005 to 2008 and took the seat again at the beginning of 2011.

We continued to work on the finalization of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which is being negotiated under the framework of the Organization of American States. While this process continues at a very slow pace and may take many years to complete, the lesson of the successfully negotiated UN Declaration is that it requires perseverance. ICC Canada is committed to seeing this process through to the end.

### Environment and Sustainable Development

Environmental challenges and opportunities continued to present themselves during 2010-2011 and remained an important priority for ICC Canada because of the implications for all aspects of Inuit life. As the changing Arctic presents new economic opportunities for both the renewable (wildlife) and non-renewable (minerals, oil and gas) resources the challenge remains to ensure that these activities are undertaken in collaboration with the appropriate Inuit organizations and that protection of the environment informs decisions and action. Inuit

decision makers have the best knowledge to move forward to take action and the voice and vision of Inuit is invaluable.

ICC Canada has continued to bring to the attention of the international community the many environmental and sustainable development issues of concern to Inuit. ICC Canada also endeavors to inform Canadian Inuit of these international efforts and the significance for Inuit communities of having their voices and issues heard.

### Climate Change

The significance of the impact of climate change on the Arctic and Inuit life was reinforced in January 2011 when the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) announced that 2010 was the hottest year on record. Two months after this announcement, the extent of Arctic sea ice was the second lowest in the satellite record after the record-breaking ice loss in 2006. According to the WMO, the first 10 years of the millennium proved to be the hottest decade since records began in the 19th century. Across many of the Inuit communities, record breaking and higher than average temperatures, were experienced during the 2010 summer. Late freeze and early thaw of the sea ice was also observed during the 2010-2011 winter. This had a significant impact on the ability of hunters to go out on the land while they waited for the sea ice to freeze. Climate change is a significant issue for Inuit and as such ICC has prioritized its efforts to ensure the international community understands the urgency of the issue for Inuit.

Accordingly, ICC has been an active participant for over 10 years in the deliberations associated with the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. In September 2010, ICC took part in COP16 indigenous caucus preparatory meeting of the International Technical Workshop of Indigenous Peoples and States on Climate Change in Xcaret Mexico. It was clear from these meetings that indigenous peoples needed to have strong voice at the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP16) which was held in Cancún, México from 29 November – 11 December, 2010. Prior to COP16, ICC revised and updated the COP15 2009 call to action to: *Inuit call to Global Leaders*, and emphasized that strong action on Arctic Climate Change was urgently needed. (visit [www.inuitcircumpolar.com](http://www.inuitcircumpolar.com) for the full text of *Inuit Call to Global Leaders*)

The Inuit Call to Global Leaders outlines five actions that are critical to protecting the Arctic by:

1. Setting strict GHG emission reduction targets
2. Supporting Inuit Adaptation to climate change
3. Recognizing the role of the Arctic in sustaining global climate systems
4. Integrate traditional knowledge into IPCC reports and
5. Provide support for appropriate technology and clean energy

Because of the disarray of the previous negotiations at COP15 in Copenhagen, there was a sense of lowered expectations leading into COP16 in Cancun. At the same time, it was widely recognized that forward momentum and a transparent political process were necessary at COP16 in order to ensure the future of multilateral climate negotiations. In assessing the success of COP16, most participants felt that Mexico did a good job in steering parties through a process that was fair and transparent. However, the Cancún Agreement failed to address the central issue of greenhouse gas emissions, and many observers are concerned about how this issue will be resolved in a timely fashion before the expiry of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol next year.



Photo credit: Kirt Ejesiak

Kirt Ejesiak from ICC-Canada attended on behalf of ICC. ICC participated and presented on Food Security and Human rights at the Many Strong Voices (MSV) Side Event on 1 December 1. ICC attended the daily Indigenous Caucus and Canadian delegation meetings, provided local and international media interviews and also participated in the MSV/Arctic booth which provided visibility and networking opportunities.

The 17<sup>th</sup> COP UNFCCC meeting will be held in Durban South Africa, November 28-December 9, 2011. ICC plans to attend.

### **Wildlife and Sustainable Utilization**

The sustainable use of wildlife continues to be an important priority for ICC Canada which has dedicated available resources to respond to the various ways in which this issue is being addressed internationally, in particular:

European Union (EU) Seal ban, which was temporarily suspended in August 2010 in response to a challenge by Inuit leaders;

United States (US) polar bear Endangered Species listing process; and

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Article 10 (Sustainable Use) with a focus on Article 10(c) which states that parties will “protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”.

ICC Canada currently has no dedicated funding in support of this work, but is developing a work plan and fundraising strategy to support greater efforts to promote sustainable use practices as per the *Nuuk Declaration* (Articles 13 – 17).

ICC Canada participated in the planning process for the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* (CITES) Conference of the Parties (CoP16) to be held in 2013. The planning was undertaken together with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), Environment Canada, and with the participation and input of Inuit regional organizations and wildlife management bodies. ICC Canada joined with ICC Greenland and ICC Alaska in communicating the Canadian Inuit position with respect to CoP16 in order to ensure consistent messaging by Inuit from all circumpolar regions.

ICC Canada also sought to highlight its message at various international forums such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), and several Arctic Council working groups including the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment and Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna.

### **Biodiversity: Access and Benefit Sharing**

The Arctic’s flora and fauna and the biological diversity of the region has been a longstanding area of ICC Canada’s work and interest. Its involvement in various deliberations associated with the Convention on



Biological Diversity (CBD) and most notably, Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), continued during 2010-2011 in line with the priority accorded by the ICC to the region’s genetic resources and Inuit interest in those resources.

An important development in this area during the past 12 months was the establishment by ICC Canada in September 2010 of the Interim CBD Inuit Steering Committee with representation from the four Canadian Inuit regional organizations along with Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, Inuit Tapariit Kanatami and the National Aboriginal

Health Organization. Biodiversity and efforts within the CBD process and the Arctic Council will be the focus of the Steering Committee work and direction. The Inuit steering committee met twice via teleconference prior to the CBD's 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Committee of Parties (COP 10) to discuss the issues of particular relevance to Canadian Inuit that were to be on the COP10 agenda.

ICC Canada subsequently participated at the International Indigenous Biodiversity Forum and the COP10 both of which were held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

ICC Canada has been particularly active in recent years in the negotiations surrounding the drafting of the CBD's Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources. As Canada has been one of the parties negotiating a proposed international ABS regime, ICC Canada was included in the official Canadian government delegation, participating in each of the ad hoc open-ended working group meetings aimed at negotiating the ABS regime. ICC Canada remained involved in the negotiations right up to the acceptance of the proposed protocol's acceptance at the COP10 meeting in Nagoya last year. Ultimately, the Nagoya Protocol, was for some indigenous peoples more than we realistically could have expected and for others it was a disappointment, especially when the indigenous caucus members were not able to be part of the final hours of the negotiation process. The negotiation process is about compromise and maintaining the spirit of goodwill. This goodwill also came as Canada decided to remove the square brackets in the preamble related to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Other decisions taken at the COP10 meeting which had direct relevance to Inuit related to the reduction of impacts of climate change on biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods. An important aspect of these deliberations was how they relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and consider traditional knowledge including indigenous involvement in climate change adaptation measures.

Marine and coastal biodiversity was another issue of significance to ICC which was covered at the COP10. The meeting's decision on this issue recognized that there is a serious decline in marine and coastal biodiversity. It also sought to integrate the traditional knowledge as well as scientific knowledge.

### **ArcticNet**

ArcticNet brings scientists, governments, private industry, and indigenous groups together to study the impacts of climate change in the coastal Canadian Arctic, and to develop policies and adaptation strategies in response to both the impacts and opportunities created by climate change and globalization in the Arctic.

Inuit organizations have been engaged during the first phase of ArcticNet (2003-2010), and a significant effort has been made by ICC Canada during this fiscal year to support the renewal of funding for a second and final phase from 2011-2018. This funding has now been secured through the Networks of Centres of Excellence of Canada (NCE). ICC Canada now looks forward to another seven years of engagement to further Inuit interests within the ArcticNet program through membership on various committees including the:

- Inuit Advisory Committee (IAC),
- Research Management Committee (RMC),
- Executive Committee, and
- Board of Directors.

In considering the future and legacy of the ArcticNet program, Inuit partners developed an Inuit-specific vision for the program in a document entitled *"The Inuit Vision for a Renewed ArcticNet Program"*. This living document defines Inuit research, knowledge, and capacity aspirations within and beyond the ArcticNet program. This vision, created and based on regional, national and international non-government organization's assessment of needs and aspirations, clearly and concretely presents the path to valuable outcomes for Inuit communities and the research community as envisioned by Inuit partners.

The *Vision* document endorses the recently established Inuit Knowledge Centre (IKC) as an important pillar of the program's legacy, the substantial advancement of highly qualified Inuit personnel, expanded regional engagement, and the emergence and application of research results for evidence-based decision-making in the Inuit regions. The latter has been developing in two Integrated Regional Impact Study regions, one region encompassing Nunavik and Nunatsiavut, and the other encompassing the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Western Nunavut region of Kitikmeot.

The ICC Canada led project "*Integrating and Translating ArcticNet Science for Sustainable Communities and National and Global Policy and Decision-Making*" has been approved for another year of funding to further its original objective of investigating the Arctic policy landscape and determining how ArcticNet science informs policy decisions in Canada and globally.

In partnership with Trent University, the University of Alberta, and ITK, ICC Canada has undertaken a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the influence of ArcticNet science on Arctic policy development. This project will help ArcticNet find effective ways to use and translate research results on urgent issues such as climate change into 'action' or decision-making at the local, regional, national and international levels.

Recommendations will be made to address the changing physical, political, social, economic, and cultural reality of the Arctic, and identify the information of critical importance to decision-makers in Canada and the international community.

### **International Polar Year**

ICC Canada continued its commitment to the International Polar Year (IPY) program in a number of ways throughout the year. These include the follow-up activities of the Traditional Knowledge research by Team 10 members of the Circumpolar Flaw Lead (CFL) project that involved a verification tour in the three coastal communities in the study's region, presentations about the project at IPY and other Arctic research fora and conferences, and an active presence on the International Steering Committee planning the IPY 2012 *From Knowledge to Action* concluding conference to be held in Montreal, QC in April 2012.

The IPY 2012 *From Knowledge to Action* Conference will be one of the largest and most important scientific conferences for polar science and climate change, impacts and adaptation. ICC is on the International Steering Committee, is co - convening 3 sessions and is a member of the sub-committee for Area 3; from Knowledge to Action. In addition, ICC has been leading in the development of the conference's Indigenous Knowledge Exchange Program with events and activities developed by Indigenous peoples to highlight issues of interest to Arctic community members.

### **Circumpolar Flaw Lead Study**

ICC has played a leading role in the Circumpolar Flaw Lead System Study (CFL) which is the Canadian Government's largest International Polar Year project. Since the start of the project, ICC has facilitated an Inuit circumpolar youth experience onboard the Amundsen; organized and held the first ever on board climate change policy workshop with circumpolar Inuit leadership; initiated a community based monitoring exercise that has fed into the broader Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks initiative of the Arctic Council and designed and initiated the Team 10 component of this important study. The Traditional Knowledge project has developed innovative interview and database methodologies to capture Inuit traditional knowledge of changing ice conditions and the impacts on wildlife, hunting and the land in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. The methodologies and study design will hopefully become a model for future Arctic research with communities. The traditional knowledge project concluded its activities in 2010 with a verification tour to three coastal communities: Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Ulukhaktok and has been working with Trent University to develop the results of the data gathered from sea ice experts during the field study in 2009-10.



The resulting reports and mapping products are keenly anticipated by the contributing communities, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and the research community. The resulting products of the study are preceded and enhanced by previous Team 10 activities including an Inuit leaders' climate change policy workshop aboard the *CCGS Amundsen* in 2008. This workshop brought together Inuit leadership from the United States, Russia, Greenland, and Canada and resulted in *The Amundsen Statement: The ICC 2012 Climate Change Roadmap*. This was the basis document that led to the Inuit Leaders call to action (*Inuit Call to Global Leaders: Act Now on Climate Change in the Arctic*) released at the UNFCCC COP 15, in Copenhagen 2009 and updated for the 2010 UNFCCC COP 16 meeting in Cancun, Mexico.

ICC has engaged in the work of the Arctic Council's Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks initiative with particular attention to community based monitoring interests to begin assessing the scope and nature of existing monitoring programs and projects in Canada.

### Contaminants

At the Nuuk General Assembly held last year in Nuuk, Greenland, ICC was instructed to:

*"address the growing opportunity for Inuit to meaningfully engage in Arctic science and research, and at the same time play a role in promoting ethical and responsible research practices that stress the importance of bringing knowledge back to Inuit communities;*

*work with circumpolar and national partners towards the development of a strategy to implement the proper integration of community-based monitoring and research (CBM/R) into research activities in the Arctic;*

*address the negative impact on Inuit food security brought on by the effects of contaminants, climate change, and regulatory decisions taken by others on polar bears, seals, and other mammals and **Urge** ICC to incorporate Inuit food security issues into its work on health, nutritious foods, sustainable utilization of wildlife, contaminants, biological diversity, and climate change;*

*maintain its international, national, and regional efforts to reduce the worldwide emissions of contaminants that end up in the Arctic and negatively affect Inuit, and engage in activities that advance and strengthen the provisions of international instruments such as the global Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the International Agreement on Mercury Pollution (currently under negotiation), the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter;"*



With support from the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP), ICC Canada is working within multiple fora on contaminant issues. They include national government efforts, particularly the NCP itself, and coordination with the national Inuit organization Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), as well as circumpolar platforms through the Arctic Council, and international ones, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Nationally, ICC Canada continues to be committed to working with NCP on contaminant research, and to use the expertise in its stakeholder consultations as well as

consultations and cooperation with the Canadian government, other Inuit and aboriginal organizations and partners, and environmental non-governmental organizations. Currently, the NCP is preparing the third Canadian Arctic Contaminant Reports on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Mercury, and ICC Canada is a contributing author for both reports.

In the circumpolar Arctic, ICC Canada is working within Arctic Council, specifically Arctic Council working groups such as the Arctic Monitoring Assessment Programme (AMAP), and related expert groups, to advance Inuit interests and perspectives on this issue. Within AMAP, ICC Canada contributed to two chapters of the Mercury Assessment which is being published in 2011 (The “layman’s” report was released at the AMAP Conference on “The Arctic as a Messenger for Global Processes, Climate Change and Pollution” May 3 – 6, 2011).

ICC Canada further participated in the Sustaining Arctic Observing (SAON) activities, and is co-leading a task proposal for SAON on community-based monitoring and inclusion of local traditional knowledge.

Internationally, a very important platform for ICC Canada’s work is the United Nations and affiliated bodies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Also important are deliberations associated with International treaties on contaminants, including the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). The negotiations for a global mercury agreement are administered by those UN bodies and are crucial instruments to protect the Arctic environment from contamination. It is therefore vital for ICC to have representation and involvement in these treaties which shape international policy directly affecting circumpolar Inuit.

ICC Canada has been supporting the Canadian government with stakeholder comments for the development of the Canadian position at international meetings, such as UNEP meetings on global negotiations on mercury of the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (INC-1 and INC-2) and UNECE’s LRTAP meetings. ICC Canada was part of the Canadian delegation to UNEP’s INC-1 meeting on mercury in June 2010 as well as INC-2 in January 2011 and ICC additionally attended the meetings independently as an observer (ICC Canada at INC-1 and ICC Greenland at INC-2). In its independent capacity, ICC Canada made an intervention at INC-1 on the importance to include legally binding provisions on atmospheric mercury emissions in the agreement. At the same meeting, ICC Canada also co-authored an opening statement on the importance of a legally binding agreement on mercury for Indigenous peoples with several other Indigenous organizations present.

For the first time, NCP funds allowed ICC Canada to participate at the POP Review Committee (POPRC) meeting of the Stockholm Convention on POPs. ICC Canada attended the 6<sup>th</sup> POPRC meeting, which took place October 10 – 15, 2010 in Geneva, Switzerland, and made an intervention on short-chained chlorinated paraffin (SCCPs) and the importance for their inclusion under the Stockholm Convention for Inuit. As part of its work in this area, ICC Canada is engaged in a study on *The Origin and Flow of Methylmercury to the Arctic Foodweb*, which is being supported by the Natural Science and Engineering Council of Canada (NSERC).

### **Circumpolar Health**

Across the Arctic, many of the health and wellness challenges are similar, shaped in part by the shared uniqueness of the pan-Inuit experience. However, along with the similarities are differences in the impact and timing of the respective challenges and community responses. Since 2006, Circumpolar Inuit health and wellness has been one of the top priorities for ICC, with ICC-Canada as the lead office on Inuit health issues. The activities within 2010-2011 have been very successful including the ICC GA in Nuuk where the Circumpolar Inuit Health Strategy was presented and also included hosting a Health side event and Panel on Health and Well being.

The Circumpolar Inuit Health Strategy’s development comes out of the work of the Circumpolar Health Steering Committee which was formed in 2008, and reflects the outcomes of the 2009 Yellowknife Pan Inuit Health

Summit. The Strategy summarizes key health and wellness issues impacting on Inuit, sets out principles and recommendation for ICC action and activities to implement and achieve its goals to:

- Influence international, regional and national policies and programs that impact on Inuit health and wellbeing;
- Improve awareness of Inuit health and wellness issues across the Arctic;
- Encourage greater focus on Inuit health and wellness issues through ICC's representation on international forums;
- Support improved understanding by health professionals of Arctic/Inuit specific issues;
- Promote research to improve Inuit health and wellness.

Early in 2011, the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) and the Greenland Government hosted the first Arctic Health Ministers Meeting in Nuuk. ICC Canada was invited to present the Circumpolar Inuit Health Strategy, which was presented by Natan Obed, who is one of the Canadian members of the Circumpolar Inuit Health Steering Committee. Seven of the Eight Arctic States were present, and only two Ministers from the host country were able to attend. Despite the low Ministerial turnout a Declaration was created and signed by representatives of the Arctic States, which aimed at enhancing future health cooperation between the Arctic countries, in the areas of knowledge sharing, health promotion and research.

### **Collaboration with other stakeholders**

ICC Canada is a member of an editorial team writing a comprehensive review of circumpolar health systems for a Circumpolar Health Supplement to be published by the International Journal of Circumpolar Health at the end of 2011. ICC's contribution to the review comprises a paper on the four different health systems which Inuit in Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Russia (Chukotka) access. The information to be included is an overview of the type of health system operating in the country, allocation of responsibility for the provision of health services, funding profile and predominant health challenges and constraints. The review has been approved by the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Working Group as one of the activities to be undertaken by the Arctic Human Health Expert Group in 2010-2011. ICC Canada represents ICC on this human health expert group and attended the group's two meetings held during the report period. ICC has also been in discussion with the World Health Organization (WHO) to identify appropriate ways for raising awareness on Inuit health issues, including a contribution on a comparison of the four different health systems in the circumpolar Inuit countries to WHO's Health Bulletin.

ICC Canada continues to work toward strengthening collaboration with key national, circumpolar and international stakeholders on the field of health including Inuit Tapariit Kanatami, the National Inuit Committee on Health, Inuit Tuttarvingat, Nasivvik, government agencies and the Arctic Council. As noted above, ICC is a member of the Expert Group on Arctic Human Health and is also an active participant on the Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program.

ICC Canada has also been active in promoting Inuit health on the broader international stage through its participation on the International Group for Indigenous Health Measurement, and gave presentations at the two universities in Ottawa (University of Ottawa and Carleton University) about its activities on health.

## Arctic Sovereignty

Canadian Inuit continued to play an important role in matters of Arctic sovereignty over the past year. ICC Canada built on what Canadian Inuit did through ICC Canada two years ago, when it hosted a pan-Inuit leaders summit on this issue, and developed a Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Sovereignty in the Arctic. In 2010-11, the organization inserted elements of the Sovereignty Declaration into much of its work. When hosting the Inuit Leaders Summit on Arctic Resource Development, for example, the Sovereignty Declaration was a backbone of the planning of, the implementation of, and the work done after the successful leaders' summit. When dealing with matters at the Arctic Council, the Sovereignty Declaration is often cited. When planning work for the new International Polar Year work, the Declaration is there. When doing biodiversity work and human rights work at the United Nations, the Declaration accompanies representatives of the Inuit Circumpolar Council. When fighting for an international protocol on mercury, when trying to reduce Arctic contaminants, and when meeting with oil company representatives, the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Sovereignty in the Arctic is never far away. ICC Canada kept abreast of what the Canadian government is saying and doing about Arctic sovereignty, and also working closely with Inuit from Russia, Alaska, and Greenland to make sure we move forward with one Inuit voice, while at the same time promoting and protecting Canadian Inuit interests as we move forward into the new and complex Arctic we now find ourselves in.



Photo credit: Duane Smith

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## 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, 2011 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 Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, of Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) Inc. as at and for the year ended March 31, 2011.

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated June 1, 2011.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Canadian generally accepted accounting principles 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, 2011 are a fair summary of those financial statements, in accordance with the basis described in Note 1.



Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

June 1, 2011

Ottawa, Canada



**INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.**

Summary Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2011, with comparative figures for 2010

	2011	2010
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 136,106	\$ 159,075
Accounts receivable	316,599	232,467
Prepaid expenses	19,056	8,882
	471,761	400,424
Capital assets	18,917	30,671
	\$ 490,678	\$ 431,095
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 403,581	\$ 275,695
Deferred revenue	57,750	116,945
Current portion of capital lease obligation	11,371	10,898
	472,702	403,538
Capital lease obligation	7,890	19,261
Net assets:		
Investment in capital assets	(344)	512
Unrestricted	10,430	7,784
	10,086	8,296
	\$ 490,678	\$ 431,095

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, 2011, with comparative figures for 2010

	2011	2010
Revenue:		
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 482,809	\$ 524,087
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada	215,747	142,886
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami	202,181	176,500
Laval University	149,048	146,216
University of Manitoba	124,002	291,088
Environment Canada	94,129	69,686
Government of Nunavut	80,370	75,000
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	75,000	75,000
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	75,000	75,000
I.C.C. Foundation – (re: Air Inuit – Makivik)	75,000	75,000
Nunatsiavut Government	75,000	75,000
Trent University	50,000	50,000
Ducks Unlimited	50,000	–
Canada Council for the Arts	40,000	–
Natural Resources Canada	30,000	–
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	25,000	–
Public Works Government Services Canada	21,900	–
I.C.C. Foundation (re: Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation and Telesat)	40,000	–
I.C.C. Foundation (re: Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corp)	10,000	–
Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council	30,000	15,000
Health Canada	10,000	15,000
Government of Northwest Territories	5,000	25,000
National Aboriginal Health Organization	5,000	–
Council of Yukon First Nations	–	6,898
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	–	8,808
Miscellaneous – charter	76,485	–
Miscellaneous – travel and other	63,674	35,663
	2,105,345	1,881,832
Expenses:		
Salaries, benefits and contracts	747,257	638,500
Professional fees	600,013	507,879
Travel and accommodation	516,323	475,585
Operating costs	57,643	79,030
Communications	69,368	65,689
Office rent	98,566	100,310
Amortization of capital assets	14,385	14,336
	2,103,555	1,881,329
Excess of revenue over expenses	1,790	503
Net assets, beginning of year	8,296	7,793
Net assets, end of year	\$ 10,086	\$ 8,296

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

**INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.**

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2011

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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.

**1. Summary financial statements:**

The summary financial statements are derived from the complete audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2011.

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 Acknowledgement

ICC Canada is very grateful for the ongoing support of our donors and is pleased to acknowledge the following contributors for fiscal year 2010-2011

Inuvialuit Charitable Foundation  
Makivik Corporation  
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc  
Nunatsiavut Government  
Government of Nunavut  
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami  
National Aboriginal Health Organization  
Health Canada  
Environment Canada  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada,  
Aboriginal and Circumpolar Affairs  
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada:  
Circumpolar Liaison Directorate  
Northern Contaminants Program  
Inuit Relations Secretariat  
International Polar Year Federal Program  
Natural Resources Canada  
Public Works and Government Services Canada  
University of Laval  
University of Manitoba  
Trent University  
Canada Council for the Arts  
Ducks Unlimited Canada  
Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corporation  
Telesat  
Telus World of Science  
Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation

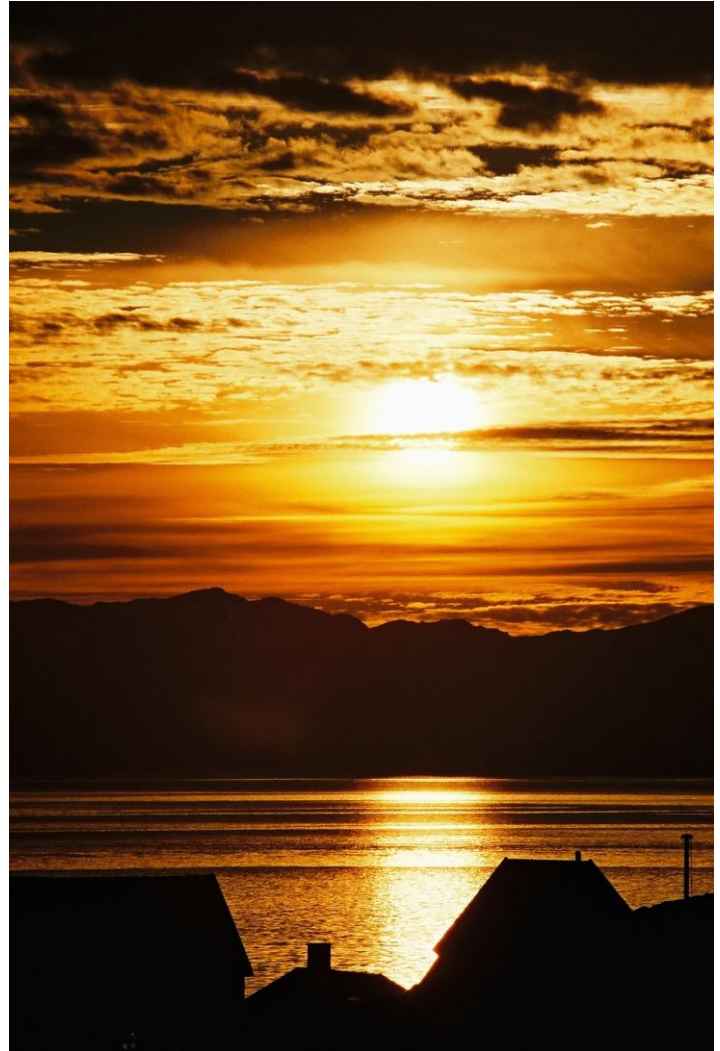


Photo credit: Duane Smith

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