



Annual Report 2012-2013
Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)

Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada)

The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) is the body that represents the views and positions of Inuit from Greenland, Canada, Alaska and Russia on an international level. Canadian Inuit express their particular international and circumpolar interests through ICC Canada, and through the two members they elect to the ICC Executive Council. ICC Canada serves as a conduit of information exchange both to and from Inuit outside of Canada and represents Canadian Inuit on international bodies that have an impact on Inuit lives at home. ICC Canada is directed by a board of directors from among the Canadian Inuit land claims regions.

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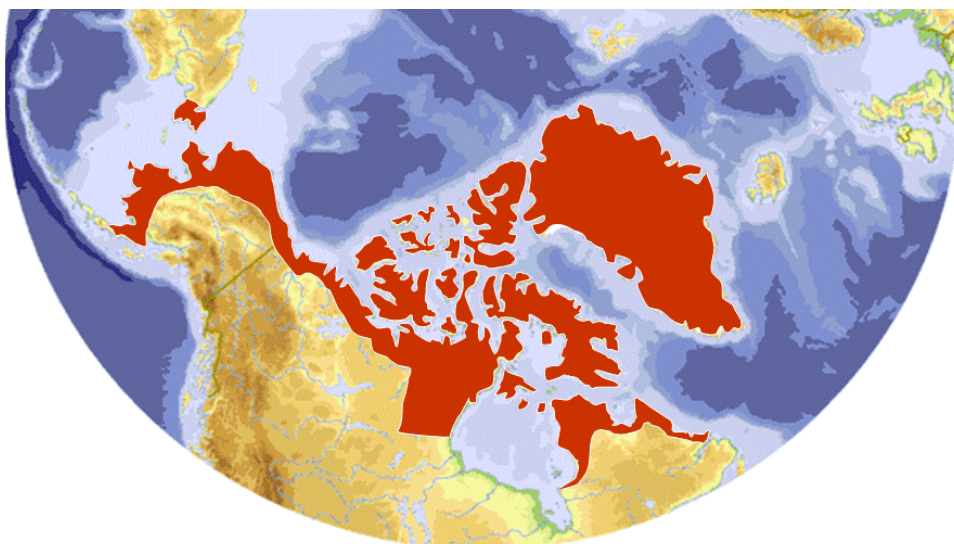
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Message From ICC Canada President, Duane Smith

Increasingly in recent years, Inuit traditional knowledge and insight has been called upon to determine the best way forward in response to a changing Arctic. Inuit have responded and provided leadership in documenting and promoting their long-standing sea ice use and way of life, making recommendations to avoid the detrimental impacts of increased shipping in the region. Inuit have joined together across the Arctic to assert their right to be active and equal partners in policy-making and decision-making affecting *Inuit Nunaat*, particularly as decisions are made with respect to resource development.



This past year, Inuit can be proud of the role we have played in ongoing international efforts to reduce the level of mercury in the environment that adversely affect humans and wildlife. An important legally-binding agreement (the *Minimata Convention on Mercury*) was reached at a UNEP meeting in January 2013 which will provide controls and reductions to emissions and releases of mercury.

Earlier, in April 2012, ICC played an important role in planning and contributing to the International Polar Year (IPY) conference (*From Knowledge To Action*) in Montréal, Canada. The conference emphasized the human dimension in polar research for the first time.

A long-term Arctic Council project, *Assessing, Monitoring, and Promoting Arctic Indigenous Languages* has been very active this past year, with the development of tools to engage and promote language use, and the hosting of indigenous-led workshops with linguists and academics working together to understand and address language vitality in the Arctic.

I am very proud of what ICC Canada accomplished under my leadership in 2012-2013. ICC Canada has responded to circumpolar priorities in partnership with many national and international entities, such as Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Health Canada, and numerous UN bodies. We seek to promote the priorities facing Inuit, and where possible align our priorities with the Government of Canada's priorities, a noteworthy example being Canada's chairing of the Arctic Council.

As we look forward, several important and high profile international responsibilities are converging, namely the hosting of the Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council for a four year period, as well as the concurrent hosting of the ICC General Assembly (GA) in 2014. The significance of the GA lies in the fact that it brings together Inuit delegates from all four Arctic Inuit regions – Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka (Russia) - to evaluate ICC's activities of the past four years and together set the priorities and direction for the subsequent four-year term. Its relevance to Canada is heightened because it offers opportunities to link with events and processes, which the Canadian Government may be considering in association with its role as chair of the Arctic Council. I am confident that we are ready to face these challenges and responsibilities effectively in the year ahead.

ICC Activities

Arctic Council

Over 2012-2013, ICC Canada participated extensively in and contributes to the Arctic Council and its working groups as one of the most important multilateral forums for its work:

- ICC continues to lead a languages project within the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) and has developed a languages website as part of this effort.
- ICC is leading an Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) project within SDWG, and has organized and hosted an Arctic Shipping workshop as part of this work.
- ICC is leading an International Review of Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) in the Context of the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) Process and has developed a web-atlas for CBM projects (www.ArcticCBM.org).

- ICC worked with Health Canada in the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) Human Health Assessment Group (HHAG) on Risk Communication on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury Report.
- ICC was a member of the Project Steering Committee and contributed to the Arctic Resiliency report.

Arctic Marine Shipping and Inuit Sea Ice Use

Circumpolar Inuit Response to Arctic Shipping

A workshop was held in March 2013 in Ottawa, Canada to discuss an Inuit response to Arctic shipping and share experiences of changing sea ice. A central component of this discussion was the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) that was undertaken by the Arctic Council's working group, Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME). The shipping workshop was hosted by the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG).



The workshop brought together 45 delegates, presenters, observers and facilitators to discuss pressing Arctic shipping issues, for Inuit to begin to formulate their response to Arctic shipping and Arctic change overall. Big issues were tackled and outcomes from the workshop will be brought forward to the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) leadership for further direction and guidance.

Three workshop objectives were:

Understanding AMSA – Understanding the AMSA – to assist Inuit from Greenland, Canada, Alaska, & Russia to explore, discuss and understand the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) findings, and their relevance to Inuit.

Responding to AMSA – to seek guidance from Inuit on how ICC might best respond to the AMSA recommendations and to consider what products Inuit wish to develop as an outcome of the workshop.

Documenting Sea Ice Use by Inuit – to provide a forum for Inuit to determine how best to collect data on coastal zone and sea ice use by Inuit in a way that promotes the rights and interests of all Inuit.

Documenting Inuit Sea Ice Use

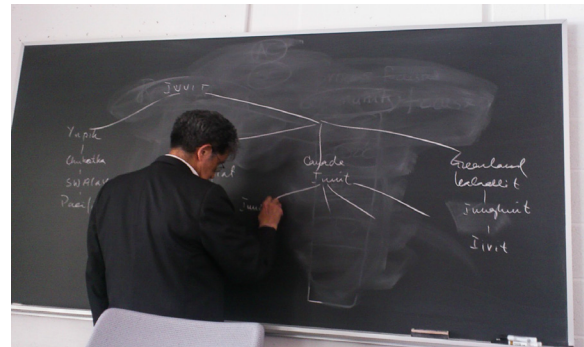
ICC Canada delivered a report (March 2013) to AANDC's Circumpolar Affairs Directorate (CAD) presenting a collection of methodologies and protocols for the development and implementation of an Arctic Council initiative to document Inuit use of sea ice on a circumpolar scale during Canada's tenure as Chair of Arctic Council. This important project also receives the support of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG).

A smaller study, entitled *The Sea Ice Is Our Highway: An Inuit Perspective on Transportation in the Arctic*, was undertaken in 2009 as a contribution to the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA). ICC and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) have acknowledged the need to expand this survey to include other Inuit circumpolar regions where Inuit use and occupy sea

ice areas. Prior to conducting this work, an effort was made to determine best practice research methodologies and protocols to be used. This is seen as an important step in increasing the degree to which traditional knowledge is being utilized in Arctic Council initiatives.

Arctic Indigenous Languages

Last year, with support from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), ICC Canada continued work developing the Arctic Indigenous Languages website. Reference management software was integrated into the site in order to organize research and publications; social media links were added to promote involvement in the project and sharing of ideas; and underlying technology was revamped to ensure that the website readily adapts to different user's web browsers, and that non-technical staff can easily maintain and update website content.



A steering committee meeting was held by telephone in February, 2013 for the Arctic Council project, *Assessing, Monitoring, and Promoting Arctic Indigenous Languages*. Carl Christian Olsen (Puju) was asked to chair the steering committee, made up of one member from each of the 6 permanent participant (PP) organizations in the Arctic Council. The steering committee will give overall guidance to the project manager (ICC Canada). An academic linguist, Professor Lenore Grenoble from the University of Chicago was hired as a project coordinator to assist ICC Canada.

Work was initiated in developing a request for proposals for a languages documentary, involving

documentary-makers as well as officials at the National Film Board of Canada. The documentary will be about Arctic Indigenous peoples' culture and languages, and will also give voice to the academics and researchers who are studying and assessing the health of Arctic indigenous languages.

Assessing the Vitality of Arctic Indigenous Languages

In June 2012, ICC hosted three days of US National Science Foundation (NSF) funded workshops, laying the academic foundation for a circumpolar and collaborative assessment of the vitality of Arctic indigenous languages. The assessment is one component of a broader Arctic Council-endorsed project: *Assessing, Monitoring, and Promoting Arctic Indigenous Languages*, led by ICC with the support of other Arctic indigenous organizations.

Leading contributors to Arctic language vitality came together, including representatives of Arctic states, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic researchers, language policy-makers, programmers and activists. Interactions at these workshops, as well as follow-up meetings and research initiatives, demonstrate that the workshops reached their goal of launching an effective circumpolar collaboration, with a diverse, indigenous-led team working together to understand and address language vitality in the Arctic.



The relevance and applicability of existing theories of language shift and vitality was discussed, leading to the formation of sub-committees which will develop new methodologies and assessment tools more in keeping with and suited to Arctic indigenous languages. The workshops and ensuing research and data sharing are helping equip Arctic indigenous organizations to effectively develop and advocate for evidence-based policy and programming to address communities' language goals.

Government Relations

In 2012-2013, ICC Canada maintained regular contact with numerous government officials responsible for Arctic matters, including officials from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (AANDC), the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Fisheries and Oceans



Canada, Health Canada, Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and Canadian Heritage, in order to bring their attention to Inuit concerns. In keeping with ICC's international mandate, ICC Canada focuses its attention on those officials who work on international and circumpolar affairs.

The Arctic is a high priority for the Canadian Government and particularly as Canada is chairing the Arctic Council from 2013 to 2015. As this period coincides with ICC Canada's hosting of the next ICC General Assembly in 2014, ICC Canada is seeking ways to maximize the opportunities this situation presents for advancing Inuit interests.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)

ICC Canada is implementing a four-year (2012-2016) work plan (*Responding to Circumpolar Priorities*) with the support of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) to respond to major Arctic priorities facing Inuit, such as the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP, see "Contaminants") and to support, where appropriate, the Government of Canada's priorities, including Canada's chairing of the Arctic Council, which will commence in May 2013.

ICC Canada objectives for this work include involvement in key multilateral organizations like the Arctic Council and relevant UN agencies, as well as the strengthening of bilateral relations, particularly between Canada and Russia, Greenland and the USA through stronger linkages between Canadian Inuit and other Arctic Inuit. Priorities set out in ICC's 2010 General Assembly Nuuk Declaration are being pursued, while a significant role is also needed in preparing for the 2014 ICC General Assembly, which is to be hosted by ICC Canada. Canada's role as Chair of the Arctic Council will coincide with ICC Canada's preparation for the establishment of the Office of ICC Chair. Through responding to circumpolar priorities, more effective communications are fostered between Canadian Inuit and the Canadian government on matters of circumpolar importance.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) Canada have entered into an agreement to mutually engage in activities related to circumpolar policy work, most notably through meaningful participation in the Arctic Council for a four-year period (2012-2016). This involves advocacy of the positions and needs of Canadian Inuit to the Arctic Council, as well as sharing information with Inuit on the work of the Arctic Council. ICC participates in many working groups of Arctic Council, including the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response (EPPR), Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), Oil Spill Task Force, Arctic Council Advisory Committee (ACAC), Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) meetings, Deputy Minister (DM) and Ministerial meetings.

ICC Canada, with the assistance of other ICC offices in Greenland and Alaska, was able to bring Canadian Inuit positions to very important task forces of the Arctic Council, two of which have resulted in legally binding instruments on Arctic search and rescue, and oil spill response cooperation. ICC Canada also participated actively in the debate on observer participation.

United Nations

Complementing and informing its extensive work as a Permanent Participant on the Arctic Council was ICC Canada's involvement in a range of UN meetings and workshops relevant to circumpolar priorities. The organizations included the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Environment Program (UNEP) and World Health Organization (WHO). Where ICC Canada did not directly participate, it followed developments closely.

Arctic Resource Development

Last year, work progressed on the implementation of the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Arctic Resources with the support of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). Three reports were created which help to move the principles and declarative statements of the Circumpolar Declaration towards concrete policies and practices in the Canadian Inuit context:

1. From Summit to Policy: Interpreting and Implementing the Declaration;
2. Moving the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Resource Development Principles Forward: Towards Policy Applications;
3. The Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Resource Development Principles in Inuit Nunaat: From Principles to Practice

The first report focuses on goals and strategies of Canadian Inuit in implementing the principles of the declaration, while the second report provides a more in-depth analysis, placing the work in a broader policy context. The third report provides academic insight into the potential challenges of moving the declaration's principles into practice, including:

- pace of development;
- local benefits;
- sustainability;
- self-determination;
- global climate change;
- human needs;
- safety to physical environment;
- division of revenues.

Challenges of implementation relating to the existing regulatory framework are also addressed, particularly with respect to mining and off-shore drilling.

A second Inuit Leaders' Summit on Arctic Resource Development was planned, to be hosted by Greenland during 2013, but a change of government resulting from a recent election there has postponed the planning for the event.

Climate Change

Climate change continues to be a priority for Inuit, and is equally felt around the world, but especially in the Arctic where the lives of Inuit are directly impacted, and where the Arctic itself "is" the indicator of global environmental health. ICC takes advantage of our observer status to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to stress our important role.

A part of ICC Canada's work on this issue is engaging with the National Inuit Climate Change Committee to bring national Inuit priorities and concerns to international settings. A part of this process is to liaise with Environment Canada and participate in policy consultation meetings with Canada's Chief Negotiator and Ambassador for Climate Change. ICC Canada attended all policy consultation meetings with the Ambassador before and after the Conference of the Parties 18 (COP18) in Doha, Qatar in November 2012. Together with GRID Arendal and the Many Strong Voices Project we brought the human dimension of the challenges of climate change from the Arctic and the Small Islands Developing States to Doha.

ICC recognizes the ongoing need for Inuit to engage with the circumpolar and international processes including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other international fora, to ensure the Inuit knowledge and perspective is considered and reflected in these processes. ICC is working to ensure that the 2013-2015 review and the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol will recognize the unique issues faced by Inuit in adapting to climate change.

In January 2013, ICC submitted a report called *Last Ice Area Traditional Knowledge Report* to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Global Arctic Program (GAP). The Last Ice Area (LIA) project aims to explore the environment, biology, both geophysical and human dimensions of an area projected to be where summer sea ice will persist the longest.

As the sea ice is known to be an important, even critical habitat for a variety of species, the resilience of these species is likely linked to ice conditions, and their fate tied to the changes the Arctic is currently experiencing. The project has two main thrusts:

- To create new knowledge and acquire existing knowledge (both scientific and traditional) of this area to be used for informed decision making; and,
- To initiate a discussion with the communities, regional organizations and others on potential management responses within the area that will encourage resilience of the biology of the LIA and of the Inuit communities.

Biodiversity

ICC Canada's goal is to continue to bring to the attention of the international community many issues of concern to Inuit with regard to Arctic biodiversity, environment and sustainable development. ICC Canada informs Canadian Inuit of these international efforts and the significance for Inuit communities of having their voices and issues heard internationally.

ICC Canada's efforts in 2012-2013 were:

- to use ICC's observer status with the Convention on Biodiversity to draw attention to the impacts of climate change on Arctic biodiversity and issues related to sustainable use of Arctic living resources;
- to use its Permanent Participant Status at the Arctic Council to influence and shape thinking on biodiversity and climate change-related issues considered by the Council;
- to consider the consultation requirements and considerations regarding the implementation of articles related to access and benefit sharing of Arctic biodiversity as described under the Nagoya Protocol; and,
- to increase public awareness of Arctic biodiversity through national and international media and in relevant public forums

Contaminants

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) administers the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) which aims to reduce or eliminate contaminants that are found in the Arctic environment, including in wildlife forming the traditional diet of indigenous peoples. ICC Canada in turn receives funding to work both nationally and internationally to address the issue of contaminants in the Arctic:

- ICC Canada is part of the NCP Management Committee, is directly involved with contaminant research in the Arctic, works within the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) of Arctic Council, and represents Inuit at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and related meetings.
- ICC Canada supported work on the third Canadian Arctic Contaminants Assessment Reports (CACAR III) (scientific reports and the Highlights report).
- ICC Canada was part of the Canadian delegation to the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committees (INC 4 and INC 5) meetings on a legally-binding agreement for mercury (also see below under "Mercury").
- ICC Canada attended the 8th Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) Review Committee meeting and provided input to Persistent Organic Pollutant Review Committee (POPRC) working group documents.
- ICC Canada actively contributed to Arctic Council related work, attended the 26th AMAP Working Group meeting and the Sustainable Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) board meeting, and is now also represented in the SAON Executive Committee.
- Work on mercury isotopes in ice cores and snow samples, to identify mercury pathways and sources to the Arctic, has been continued with separate funds from NCP's Environmental Trends Envelope.

Mercury

ICC engages with Environment Canada on global mercury (Hg) issues in order to develop greater knowledge, experience and capacity on issues related to Hg and with respect to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and to develop an improved understanding in Environment Canada of Inuit perspectives and priorities related to global mercury contamination.

ICC attended the fifth session of the UNEP Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare a legally-binding instrument on mercury (INC-5) in Geneva, January 2013. The result was the *Minimata Convention on Mercury* (named after a city in Japan which suffered serious health impacts as a result of mercury pollution), which will provide controls and reductions to emissions and releases of mercury.

Circumpolar Inuit Health

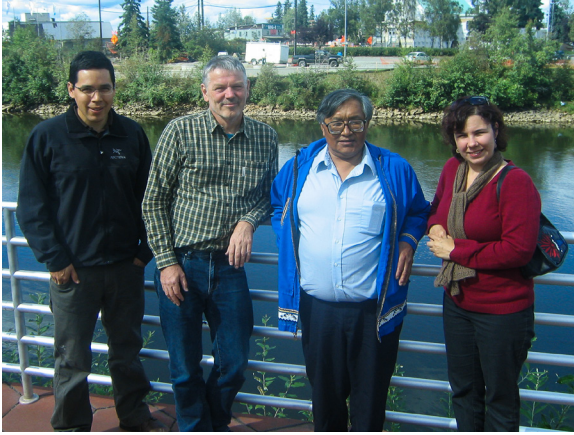
In 2012-2013, ICC Canada carried out several activities to further the 2010-2014 Circumpolar Inuit Health Strategy along with Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) and Health Canada. The broader development of a communications strategy and preparation of material to promote and support the Circumpolar Inuit Health Strategy is ongoing. ICC attended the *Advancing Inuit Health* meeting that was organized by Health Canada, and contributed to a better understanding of Inuit health issues and priorities.

ICC Canada and ITK welcomed and received the UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food and prepared a joint report on *Inuit and the Right to Food*, and updated the Circumpolar Inuit Food Security backgrounder, in preparation for the meeting. The backgrounder was then translated into Inuktitut and Russian, and was shared at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in May 2012 in New York City. ICC Canada also drafted an Intervention on Food Sovereignty on behalf of the Arctic Caucus at the UNPFII meeting. ICC Canada also contributed information towards the Council of Canadian Academies *Food Security Assessment of*

the Canadian North, which is expected to be released in the fall of 2013.



ICC Canada presented its work on Circumpolar Inuit Health Systems at the International Congress on Circumpolar Health (ICCH15) and, on behalf of ICC Alaska, presented on building a framework on how to access food security in the Arctic. The Circumpolar Inuit Health Systems abstract was chosen for publication in the International Journal of Circumpolar Health (IJCH). The ICC Health Steering Committee also met during ICCH15, and ICC health documents were provided at the conference site. ICC Canada also co-moderated a session at the ICCH15.



ICC Canada also participated in relevant National Inuit Committee on Health (NICoH) and SDWG (international) Arctic Human Health Experts Group (AHHEG) meetings. ICC was also instrumental in preparations for the upcoming Canadian Chairmanship of the Arctic Council for 2013-2015 and the draft priorities highlight the importance of continuing work on circumpolar health.



Inuit Health and wellness issues were also advanced in the context of other ICC activities. This includes biological diversity through ICC Canada's involvement in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). ICC's involvement in sustainable wildlife issues has also contributed, since it has a direct relationship to Arctic food security. Further efforts on food security and Inuit health include

work to reduce contaminant loadings to the Arctic environment by engaging in international agreements, such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and negotiations for a global agreement on mercury under UNEP (which have concluded with the adoption of the "Minamata Convention on Mercury in January 2013).

ArcticNet

ArcticNet is a network of centres of excellence studying the impacts of climate change and modernization in the coastal Canadian Arctic. ICC is represented on the ArcticNet Research Management Committee, as well as, on the ArcticNet Board of Directors. In 2012, ICC played an important role in planning and contributing to the International Polar Year (IPY) *From Knowledge To Action* conference in Montréal, Canada (April 2012). The conference emphasized the human dimension in polar research for the first time. ICC was a member of the International Steering Committee and a member of the Indigenous Knowledge Exchange. ICC participated in the opening, various plenary events, workshops and momentum series events.

ICC's involvement in the ArcticNet Scientific Meeting (ASM) in Vancouver (December 2012) was equally fruitful in terms of engaging in planning, and participation of Inuit partners in the conference.

The scoping and planning of the next Arctic Change Assessment (ACA) is an exciting initiative that ICC supports and endeavours to be engaged in the process.

ICC Canada has been translating Arctic science into policy at national, circumpolar and international levels. This reputation extends through ICC's work in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), climate change and contaminants work carried out through the NCP, Arctic Council (AMAP, SDWG, PAME, CAFF and EPPR), UNECE LRTAP Protocol's and Stockholm Convention work into the UN Permanent Forum, UNEP, NAFTA and other fora.

Integrating and Translating ArcticNet Science for Sustainable Communities and National and Global Policy and Decision-Making

ICC (Canada), in partnership with University of Alberta and Trent University is working on tools and research that helps define the use of ArcticNet knowledge in decision-making. The project objective is to better understand and project where science outcomes may have greatest impact and influence on climate change and adaptation policy in the Arctic. Through this project ArcticNet has supported the development of the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Resource Development Principles in Inuit Nunaat.



ICC Organizational Structure

Inuit Circumpolar Council

The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) has flourished since its establishment in 1977. Representing approximately 160,000 Inuit living in Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Chukotka (Russia), the organization works to ensure Inuit interests and concerns are considered at the international level. Supporting this role, ICC holds Consultative Status II at the United Nations.

The vision which guides ICC's work is the vision of the Inuit – to thrive in our circumpolar homeland and to speak with a united voice on issues of common concern. Through ICC, we combine our energies and talents towards protecting and promoting the Inuit way of life.

The principal goals of the ICC are:

- 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. The assembly brings together Inuit delegates from across the circumpolar region to elect a new chair and executive council, develop policies and adopt resolutions that 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. The next general assembly will be held in Canada in 2014.

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 (ICC) Canada

ICC Canada is a non-profit organization led by a Board of Directors comprising the elected leaders of the four land claim settlement regions: Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut. The land claims settlement regions provide some core funding. However, raising additional resources is essential for ICC to adequately pursue the objectives of ICC Canada and to implement its initiatives. ICC Canada appreciates the generous donor support it received in 2011-2012 without which the accomplishments of the past year would not have been possible. A list of donors and contributors can be found on page 19.

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

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Terry Audla
Vice-President, National Affairs

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Nunatsiavut Government

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ICC Executive Council

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Vice-Chair: James Stotts

Executive Council Member: Vera Metcalf

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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 statements of financial position as at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011 and the summary statements of operations and changes in net assets for the years ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, 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 March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated June 17, 2013.

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 March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011 and for the years ended March 31 2013 and March 31, 2012 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'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a horizontal line that starts under the 'K' and ends under the 'P', with a small upward tick at the end.

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
June 17, 2013
Ottawa, Canada

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

Summary Statements of Financial Position

March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011

	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	April 1, 2011
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash	\$ 144,713	\$ 173,238	\$ 136,106
Accounts receivable	256,255	228,345	316,599
Prepaid expenses	13,201	16,818	19,056
	<u>414,169</u>	<u>418,401</u>	<u>471,761</u>
Tangible capital and intangible assets	21,773	29,907	18,917
	<u>\$ 435,942</u>	<u>\$ 448,308</u>	<u>\$ 490,678</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 398,899	\$ 351,442	\$ 403,581
Deferred revenue	–	56,250	57,750
Current portion of capital lease obligation	6,607	7,362	11,371
	<u>405,506</u>	<u>415,054</u>	<u>472,702</u>
Capital lease obligation	16,305	22,912	7,890
Net assets:			
Invested in tangible capital and intangible assets	(1,139)	(367)	(344)
Unrestricted	15,270	10,709	10,430
	<u>14,131</u>	<u>10,342</u>	<u>10,086</u>
	<u>\$ 435,942</u>	<u>\$ 448,308</u>	<u>\$ 490,678</u>

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

Summary Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Contribution revenue:		
Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada	\$ 632,849	\$ 535,724
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada	226,253	174,055
ICC Alaska	161,618	28,582
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (re: Health Canada)	150,000	150,733
Laval University	131,208	135,779
World Wildlife Fund Canada	79,954	52,420
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	75,481	75,000
Government of Nunavut	75,000	75,000
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	75,000	75,000
I.C.C. Foundation - (re: Air Inuit - Makivik)	75,000	75,000
Nunatsiavut Government	75,000	75,000
Environment Canada	43,349	76,730
Trent University	31,399	53,916
Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council	-	15,000
National Research Council Canada	8,068	-
Health Canada	3,429	77,500
University of Manitoba	2,000	4,915
Miscellaneous - travel and other	17,375	25,177
	1,862,983	1,705,531
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	791,048	824,930
Professional fees	483,843	474,549
Travel expenses	354,210	173,754
Rent, equipment and facilities	131,511	95,534
Communications	50,377	54,925
Operating costs	38,206	70,705
Amortization of tangible capital and intangible assets	9,999	10,878
	1,859,194	1,705,275
Excess of revenue over expenses	3,789	256
Net assets, beginning of year	10,342	10,086
Net assets, end of year	\$ 14,131	\$ 10,342

See accompanying notes to summary financial statements.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR COUNCIL (CANADA) INC.

Notes to Summary Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

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.

On April 1, 2012, the Corporation adopted Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the CICA Handbook. These are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

In accordance with the transitional provisions in Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, the Corporation has adopted the changes retrospectively, subject to certain exemptions allowed under these standards. The transition date is April 1, 2011 and all comparative information provided has been presented by applying Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

There were no adjustments to net assets as at April 1, 2011 or excess of revenue over expenses for the year ended March 31, 2012 as a result of the transition to Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

1. Summary financial statements:

The summary financial statements are derived from the complete audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations as at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and April 1, 2011 and for the years ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012.

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 2012-2013.

Inuvialuit Charitable Foundation
Makivik Corporation
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc
Nunatsiavut Government
Government of Nunavut
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada:
 Circumpolar Affairs Directorate
 Northern Science and Contaminants Research Directorate
 Inuit Relations Directorate
 Land and Water Management Directorate
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
Health Canada
Environment Canada
National Research Council Canada
ArcticNet / University of Laval
Trent University
National Science Foundation
Tides Canada Foundation
World Wildlife Fund Canada

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