

ANNEX 1

Subsequent agreements, actions and developments in the post-JBNQA era

- 1976** The Kativik School Board was created for the Nunavik region pursuant to section 17 of the JBNQA.
- 1977** Air Inuit, the first foray of Nunavik Inuit into the airline industry, was granted its federal license and subsequently became the first scheduled airline in the world to be owned and operated by Inuit. Over time, Air Inuit under careful management has grown successfully with annual revenues now in excess of \$100 Million. In contrast to most airlines servicing remote regions, Air Inuit did not benefit from or depend upon government subsidies or interest-free loans but instead was the result of Nunavik Inuit funds.
- 1978** The implementation of section 13 of the JBNQA resulted in the adoption of the Act respecting the Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government (R.S.Q., c. V-6.1) (Kativik Act) and the creation of the Kativik Regional Government. The Kativik Act provided the region with its municipal status and established the powers of the villages on the same basis as those provided to the municipalities elsewhere in Québec. Its ethnic and non-ethnic governance relationship is somewhat unique in Canada. As non-ethnic entities, they represent all residents of the territory while Makivik Corporation, an ethnic entity, is the birthright organization of the Inuit of Nunavik. Today, along with the Kativik School Board and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services created in 1978, through various agreements, these non-ethnic entities manage yearly some \$300 Million of the public funds allocated to Nunavik from both Canada and Québec to the development of the region. The creation of these non-ethnic institutions paved the way for the transfer of responsibilities in the fields of education, health, transportation and telecommunication, municipal management, environment and parks, police, employment and training. The adoption of the Kativik Act also triggered the implementation of Nunavik specific infrastructure programs, which resulted in new schools, health centers, housing, airstrips and municipal infrastructures and equipment.
- 1978** Makivik Corporation established the Northern Research Centre in the community of Kuujuaq under the supervision of the Makivik Corporation Research Department to provide for the training of Inuit in the field of applied science in order to allow for the undertaking of research issues of importance to the Nunavik Inuit population.
- 1978** Tamusi Qumaq created Saputik Museum in Puvimitug, the first museum in Nunavik. Avataq Cultural Institute provides support and museum training for this museum.

- 1979** In response to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau tabling Bill C-60 in Parliament which outlined amendments to Canada's Constitution, Makivik Corporation, in conjunction with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), pushed for aboriginal observers to participate at all Constitutional Conferences respecting constitutional reform. In order to effectively pursue constitutional changes on behalf of Inuit, in particular the recognition of aboriginal rights in the Canadian Constitution, the ITC, with the assistance of Makivik Corporation, formed a coalition of all Canadian Inuit groups called the Inuit Committee on National Issues (ICNI) of which Makivik Corporation was a member. In part, due to the efforts of the ICNI, an amendment to the *Constitution Act, 1982*, was made, known as section 35, which recognizes aboriginal rights and provides constitutional protection to all modern treaties like the JBNQA and the NILCA.
- 1979** Imaqpiq Fisheries Inc. is established by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary to own and operate a shrimp-fishing license granted to it by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Imaqpiq subsequently acquired the vessel 'Lumaaq' to fish the shrimp license. The company ceased operations after several years and was wound up into Air Inuit in 1985.
- 1980** Avataq Cultural Institute was created at the request of Inuit elders in Nunavik, because the JBNQA did not include provisions for such an organization with a mandate specifically to protect, promote and preserve Inuit culture and the Inuktitut language. Makivik Corporation assisted in the establishment of the Avataq Cultural Institute in Inukjuak.
- 1981** Avataq Cultural Institute was incorporated as a registered non-profit charity with an all-Inuit board of directors. The first Nunavik Inuit Elders' Conference was held in Kangirsuk, Nunavik with the collaboration of Makivik Corporation and Avataq Cultural Institute. The Nunavik Inuit Elders' Conference serves as the general assembly for membership for Avataq Cultural Institute and a forum for Nunavimmiut to address culture and language issues. Avataq has grown over the years in response to demand for its programs and activities from the Nunavik communities and through partnerships with regional organizations and provincial and federal agencies. Avataq receives core funding from Makivik Corporation, the MCCCCFQ, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and works in partnership with Kativik Regional Government on many projects, including the Aumaggiivik Nunavik Arts Secretariat- as well as receiving project-specific funding from many different sources.
- 1980** The Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (KEQC) held their first meeting and established a Secretariat in Kuujjuaq. The KEQC consists of four members named by the Kativik Regional Government, four members named by Québec and a Chairperson named by Québec with the approval of the Kativik Regional Government. Development projects automatically subject to environmental and social assessment by the KEQC are listed in chapter 23 of the JBNQA.

- 1980 The Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) held their first meeting and established a Secretariat in Kuujuaq. The KEAC consists of three members named by the Kativik Regional Government three members named by Québec and three members named by Canada. The KEAC mandates are set out in chapter 23 of the JBNQA.
- 1981 Canada and Québec signed the Northern Québec Transfer Agreement despite the objections of both Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government. This Transfer Agreement, according to Canada and Québec, satisfied the terms of section 29.0.40 of the JBNQA ("unified program") and had the effect of transferring responsibility for municipal services from Canada to Québec.
- 1981 Kigaaq Travel Agency Inc. is established by Makivik Corporation as a travel agency to handle both Makivik Corporation and third-party travel arrangements. The company operated for more than 10 years.
- 1982 Halutik Fuel Inc. is established by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary to operate mostly as a fuel distributor in Kuujuaq.
- 1982 Canada issued the JBNQA Implementation Review Report ("Tait Report") in response to representations made by the Cree and Nunavik Inuit before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development on March 26, 1981. The Cree and Nunavik Inuit had informed the Standing Committee that Canada and Québec had failed to implement major provisions of the JBNQA. The Standing Committee endorsed the complaints of the Cree and Nunavik Inuit and recommended that Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) undertake a thorough review of the implementation of the JBNQA. This resulted in a joint review by DIAND and Justice Canada and the Tait Report (ADM John Tait headed the joint review process). Based on this Report, Canada and Québec agreed to organize and fund an infrastructure 'catch-up' program for the improvement of airstrips, housing, hospitals and schools in all Nunavik communities. Canada also created a Secretariat within DIAND to oversee implementation of the JBNQA.
- 1982 The Hunter Support program for beneficiaries of the JBNQA, for their hunting, fishing and trapping activities is established by a law of Québec. The objectives of the program is to favor, encourage and perpetuate the hunting, fishing and trapping activities of the beneficiaries as a way of life and to guarantee to the Inuit communities a supply of the produce from such activities. The law provides that the program is funded by Québec and managed by the Kativik Regional Government.
- 1983 Makivik Corporation assisted and participated in the establishment of a special task force on self-government called 'Ujitiujiiit'. This task force consisted of representatives from five major northern institutions including Makivik Corporation and had the mandate to

develop a unified position on Nunavik Inuit self-government prior to beginning formal talks on this subject-matter with Québec.

- 1983** The Avataq Archaeology department was created at the request of Nunavik elders. All archaeological activity in Nunavik today takes place in conjunction with this department. The Avataq Archaeology Department is the MDO (Makivik Corporation Designated Organization) for all archaeological activity in Nunavik and the surrounding offshore islands.
- 1983** The original tourism association called Inuit Tourism Association of Québec was incorporated by a handful of Inuit outfitters. It was called Inuit Tourism Association of Québec.
- 1984** The Umiujaq Agreement was signed by Québec and Makivik Corporation after two years of negotiations to create the new community of Umiujaq for some for the Inuit residents of Kuujjuarapik. This Agreement had the effect of implementing section 6.4 of the JBNQA which contemplates the possibility of a new community in the event a majority of Kuujjuarapik Inuit at the time voted to relocate within 5 years from the date of coming into force of the JBNQA (i.e., 1977). Construction of Umiujaq cost in excess of \$50 Million, most of which was borne by Québec.
- 1985** Makivik Corporation sponsored the creation of the Inuit Youth Association of Northern Québec in honor of the United Nations International Year of Youth.
- 1985** Makivik Corporation and the Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin Island) joint ventured to create Unaag Fisheries Inc., which manages one offshore shrimp-fishing license with allocations in excess of 4,000 metric tons annually. This license has been fished by Clearwater Fine Foods of Nova Scotia since the beginning. Russia and China are the main markets for the shrimp produced. Like the other fishing ventures, several Nunavik Inuit are employed on the vessels.
- 1986** Makivik Corporation obtains a renewal of its previously awarded shrimp fishing license from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans which it proceeds to hold first through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Seaku Fisheries Inc. and thereafter, directly. The license was fished for many years by Farocan Incorporated and more recently through a subsidiary of Newfound Resources Limited. Several Inuit have been employed on both the Farocan and Newfound Resources Limited vessels.
- 1986** Air Inuit acquires Johnny May's Air Charters Ltd., a Kuujjuaq-based fixed wing charter operation. The company was wound up into Air Inuit in the early 2000s.
- 1987-2007** Due to the fact that until 2008 Canada and Québec didn't make available to the region funding for community centers, arenas, gymnasiums, workshops, FM station facilities and community freezers, Makivik Corporation, in order to address community needs for

this type of community infrastructure, spent between 1987 and 2007 approximately \$44 Million of its own monies.

- 1988** The Kuujuaq Agreement was an agreement between Makivik Corporation, the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation, the Municipal Corporation of Kuujuaq, Hydro-Québec and the Société d'énergie de la Baie James to satisfy sections 8.10 and 8.17 of the JBNQA concerning remedial and compensatory measures to address and minimize the impacts of the Caniapiscou diversion element of the La Grande hydroelectric project on the wildlife and Inuit of Kuujuaq and the Nunavik region as a whole. The Agreement provided \$35 Million for the creation of a number of Kuujuaq-controlled remedial funds – Kuujuaq Fish Resource Fund; Kuujuaq Domestic Navigation Fund; Kuujuaq Research and Remedial Works Fund; Kuujuaq Commercial Navigation Fund; Kuujuaq Economic Development Fund; and Kuujuaq Resource Fund. In addition, it created a \$13 Million Inuit Heritage and Economic Fund for all Nunavik Inuit under the control of Makivik Corporation. The agreement also established a corporation — Société Kuujuaamiut Inc. — to manage the Kuujuaq funds and all other matters related to this agreement. Excluded from any releases in this agreement are any impacts from methyl-mercury production caused by the La Grande hydroelectric project or any other hydroelectric development in the Territory.
- 1990** Makivik Corporation acquired the airline First Air (Bradley Air Services Limited) in order to extend its presence in the northern airline market. From an initial relatively small financial investment (\$11 Million) this Makivik Corporation wholly-owned subsidiary has under careful management has grown into an enterprise with gross revenues of approximately \$300 Million annually. First Air flies a north-south service from bases in Edmonton, Winnipeg, Ottawa and Montreal using jets and a turbo-prop network throughout all of northern Canada.
- 1990** DIAND transfers its Inuit art collection and more than 1500 objects (art, ethnographic objects etc.) to Avataq and held in trust for Nunavimmiuts. The Nunavik Inuit Art Collection (NIAC) includes many important works of historical significance and continues to grow today, with donations from various collectors and small acquisitions
- 1990** The "Agreement Respecting the Implementation of the JBNQA" or better known as the Croll Agreement was signed by Canada and Makivik Corporation on September 12, 1990 after extensive negotiations in order to address outstanding federal JBNQA implementation obligations. Though the Croll Agreement only provided for Canada paying a mere \$22,030,280 in part satisfaction of Canada's unfulfilled obligations under the treaty, in retrospect it was important because it established the JBNQA Implementation Forum; a Dispute Resolution Mechanism; and a series of Working Groups on Inuit eligibility for and access to Federal Programs and Funding; Justice/Solicitor-General; and Marine Transportation. Since 1990, the Dispute Resolution Mechanism was used by Makivik Corporation to reactivate the federal housing program for Nunavik and the Working Group on Marine Transportation produced

recommendations which initiated an \$88 Million marine infrastructure program for Nunavik resulting in the construction of basic marine infrastructure for each Nunavik community. Moreover, the JBNQA Implementation Forum has become a table where Nunavik Inuit and Canada can continue discussions on any federal implementation matters related not only to the JBNQA but also to any federal programs and services for the region. From the Croll Agreement compensation monies a job-training centre was constructed in Inukjuak and an Inuit Justice Task Force was funded.

- 1992 Pursuant to the Croll Agreement, Canada transfers the responsibility for the administration and delivery of employment and training programs within Nunavik to the Kativik Regional Government.
- 1992-1995 Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government entered into focused implementation discussions with Québec. During this period Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government tabled to Québec several comprehensive position papers on JBNQA implementation — related issues on marine infrastructure, health and social services, justice, employment and training, recreation, taxation, tourism, construction and access to home ownership.
- 1992 The Daniel Weetaluktuk Museum was created in Inukjuak
- 1992 The Nunavik Educational Task Force tabled its final report in February 1992 entitled "*Silatunirmut: The Pathway to Wisdom*" containing 101 well thought-out and detailed recommendations on how the educational system of the Nunavik region could be improved so as to better meet the needs and concerns of Nunavik Inuit. This Task Force had been established in 1989 by resolution of the Makivik Corporation Annual General Meeting.
- 1993 In the early 1990's the booming outfitting businesses decided to reactivate the association and the members held a meeting to change the official name to Nunavik Tourism Association.
- 1993 After three (3) years of extensive community information sessions, consultation and research as well as meetings in Iqaluit, Alaska, Kenora, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Québec, Rouyn-Noranda, Val d'Or and Amos, the Inuit Justice Task Force on March 1, 1993 produced its 192-page final report entitled "*Blazing the Trail to a Better Future: Aqqusiurniq Sivunitsasiaguniqsamut*". With funding from Makivik Corporation, Canada and Québec, the Inuit Justice Task Force, Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government formed a joint Task Force for the purpose of informing and consulting Nunavik Inuit on all relevant issues related to the administration of justice in Nunavik. The goal of the Task Force was to produce a final report for distribution to Nunavik Inuit, Canada and Québec. As a result of the recommendations of the Report, numerous improvements have been made to the administration of justice in Nunavik including the establishment of a crown prosecutor office and legal-aid services in Kuujuaq, the

implementation of a community reintegration program and of justice committees, creation of a Crime Victims Assistance Centre (CAVAC), a regional police force, and permitted the experimentation with the use of circle sentencing practices in the disposition of some criminal cases, improvements in correctional facilities and services and cultural sensitivity training for justice personnel. Much of course remains to be improved but the Task Force report provided an important catalyst to begin the process of changes in the administration of justice for Nunavik.

- 1993** After three years of multi-party negotiations involving Québec, the Cree, Nunavik Inuit and the Naskapis, *Complementary Agreement No. 12* was signed on November 11, 1993 to recognize and affirm the exclusive right of the Cree, Naskapis and Nunavik Inuit to hunt for commercial purposes and the right of keeping in captivity and husbandry and permitted the sale of country food to non-residents. This historic amendment to the JBNQA added yet another form of hunting to the JBNQA as a treaty right and as recognition that the Native parties had traditionally practiced such activity.
- 1993** In August 1993, Makivik Corporation and Canada signed a Framework Agreement for the Nunavik Inuit offshore claim. This Framework Agreement was the result of a full year of negotiations and signaled the commencement of the offshore claims negotiation process which would, unknown at that time, take thirteen (13) years to achieve a final treaty.
- 1993** Nunavik Arctic Foods Inc. is created by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary in order to commercialize caribou both for meat and related commercial products. This subsidiary, which was created to promote the commercial hunting of wildlife, operated for a number of years. Unfortunately, it was not economically successful and operations were discontinued.
- 1994** the Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corporation (PAIL) was created by four regional Inuit organizations, namely, Makivik Corporation, the Labrador Inuit Association, Nunasi Corporation and the Inuvialuit Development Corporation (IDC) to enable these Inuit groups to joint venture through Nasittuq Inc. with Calgary-based Atco-Frontec Logistics Inc. in order to seek and obtain government contracts for the operation and maintenance of Canada's Northern Warning System (NWS) sites in the Arctic. This business arrangement has enabled these Inuit organizations to benefit directly from economic development opportunities in the Arctic through profit-sharing, employment and procurement services. The NWS contract in its first seven years produced \$78 Million for Inuit beneficiaries.
- 1994** On February 4, 1994, Hydro-Québec and Makivik Corporation signed the Electricity Supply Plan Agreement and later that same year a *Protocol* agreement for Makivik Corporation administration of the fuel subsidy. The purpose of this agreement/program was to reduce for customers the high cost of heating in the Nunavik region.

- 1995** The Raglan (1995) Agreement was signed on February 28, 1995 by Makivik Corporation, Salluit, Kangiqsujaq and Falconbridge (as an impact benefit agreement related to the Raglan mine in Nunavik to produce nickel, copper and cobalt concentrate). This mine involved huge capital investment by Falconbridge Limited (now Xstrata) and uses both open-pit and underground mine sites and the processing of the raw ore into concentrate at a mill located at Katinniq. The port facilities at Deception Bay and related road links from there to the mining site had to be upgraded as well as construction of infrastructure for several hundred employees had to be built.
- The agreement provides for training and employment for Nunavik Inuit on a priority basis, contract preference to Inuit-owned businesses and profit-sharing through a trust (Raglan Trust) for the communities of Salluit and Kangiqsujaq (being the two communities most directly impacted by the Raglan project) and Makivik Corporation, on behalf of all Nunavik Inuit. The agreement also establishes the "Raglan Committee" which serves as a forum through which the parties to the agreement can communicate and resolve any implementation issues related to the agreement.
- The Raglan project is anticipated to last between 15-25 years and profit-sharing levels which have been good to date depend directly on the world price of nickel. Presently, between 110-120 Nunavik Inuit are employed at the Raglan project and to date the total of combined guaranteed allocations and profit-sharing allocations received pursuant to the Raglan (1995) Agreement by Makivik Corporation, Salluit and Kangiqsujaq since 1995 has totaled approximately \$87 Million.
- 1995** Pursuant to section 21 of the JBNQA respecting Police, Québec, Canada and the Kativik Regional Government sign a funding agreement that leads to the creation of the Kativik Regional Police Force.
- 1995** First Air purchased Ptarmigan Airways based in Yellowknife as a strategic expansion decision adding turbo prop capacity in the Western Arctic.
- 1996** The Kativik Regional Government takes over the management of all 14 airports of the Nunavik region through agreements between the Kativik Regional Government and the Ministère des Transports du Québec and with Transport Canada for the Kuujuaq airport.
- 1996** The Kativik Regional Government signs a Framework Agreement with Québec regarding the renewal of a municipal infrastructure program, a new community infrastructure program (Pivallutiit), a new economic development program (Makigiarutiit) the creation of a new entity, a municipal housing bureau to oversee all issues related to the management of social housing in Nunavik, and a form of block funding for the Kativik Regional Government.
- 1996** In March 1996, after at last 10 years of research, consultation, government lobbying and negotiations, Makivik Corporation on behalf of the High Arctic relocatees, signed a

compensatory agreement with Canada which established the High Arctic Relocatee Trust (HART). Between 1953 and 1955, Canada carried out a social experiment involving the relocation of seventeen (17) Inuit families from the community of Inukjuak in Nunavik along with Inuit from Pond Inlet in Nunavut (a total of 86 individual Inuit) to two very remote locations in the High Arctic: Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island; and Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island.

As a result of the 1996 settlement some of the relocatees have returned to Inukjuak at Canada's expense but many have remained in the High Arctic. Despite the RCAP recommendations and the compensation settlement, Canada to date has never apologized to the High Arctic relocatees despite numerous requests by both Makivik Corporation and ITC (ITK) to every Prime Minister of Canada since 1996.

1997 First Air purchase NORTH WEST TERRITORIES Air based in Yellowknife from Air Canada as a further strategic expansion decision thus adding a north-south jet capacity in the Western Arctic.

1997 The Nunavik Tourism Association was officially recognized by the Québec Government as an ATR with annual funding from Tourism Québec.

1998 Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government on November 19, 1998 appear before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development and submitted to the Committee a document entitled "Brief respecting social housing in Nunavik". Appearance before the Standing Committee is necessary because Makivik Corporation instituted the Dispute Resolution Mechanism under the Croll Agreement on the social housing needs of Nunavik and the failure of Canada to fulfill its obligations under the JBNQA to provide social housing to Nunavik Inuit.

As a result of Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government complaints to this same House of Commons Standing Committee in 1981, the resulting Tait Report (1982) recommendations had produced a federal housing 'catch-up' program for Nunavik but this program had been exhausted by 1995. It was hoped that the Standing Committee in 1998 could mobilize the same type of housing action by Canada.

The 1998 Brief and representations of Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government forced Canada to cooperate in participating in the Dispute Resolution progress which ultimately resulted in a finding that Canada did in fact have a legal obligation to continue to provide social housing to the region.

1998 Makivik Corporation and Canada achieve agreement on a \$30 Million 10-year marine infrastructure program for Nunavik which provide wharves, breakwaters and related access facilities for all Nunavik communities. This amount is subsequently augmented

by both Canada (\$14 Million) and Québec (\$44 Million) and by an additional \$3.5 Million in 2010 to complete the construction of the Kuujuarapik marine infrastructures.

- 1998** The Nunavik Mineral Exploration Fund (NMEF) was created in result of an agreement between the Kativik Regional Government (Kativik Regional Government), the Kativik Regional Development Council (KRDC) and the Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec (MRNQ). The successive agreements cover the Nunavik region, as defined under the Act respecting Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government. The purpose of the agreements is to join the organizations into one partnership that will have as main objective the promotion, the development of the mineral resources of the Nunavik region and the development of expertise among Inuit leading ultimately to the creation of Inuit mineral exploration companies.
- 1998** The Master Plan for Land Use in the Kativik Region is adopted by the Kativik Regional Government and approved by Québec.
- 1999** The Nunavik Political Accord for the examination of a form of government in Nunavik through the establishment of a Nunavik Commission was signed November 5, 1999 by Canada, Québec and the Nunavik party (represented by Makivik Corporation) creating the Nunavik Commission. This Commission consisted of two co-chairpersons and six members with representation by each of the parties. The mandate of the Nunavik Commission was to make recommendations for an appropriate form of government (i.e., self-government) for Nunavik.
- 1999** Makivik Corporation became a partner in Nunavut Eastern Arctic Shipping Inc. (NEAS) with a one-sixth interest along with Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, Sakku Investments Corporation and Transport Nanuk Inc. in order to undertake logistics and marine transport from Montreal to the Eastern Arctic. Makivik Corporation subsequently became a partner with a one-sixth interest in Transport Inukshuk Inc., Transport Qamutik Inc. and Transport Umialarik Inc., which own cargo vessels that are chartered to Nunavut Eastern Arctic Shipping during the summer months.
- 1999** Avataq created Avataq Inc. and launched the Northern Delights Tea project in an effort to create a new source of revenue for the Institute. While the project has grown slowly, the products have been popular and received national recognition such as the Governor General's Award in Celebration of the Nation's Table (2010).
- 1999** Québec transfers to the Kativik Regional Government the management of income security programs for Nunavik.
- 2000** As a consequence of resolving the housing through the dispute resolution mechanism, a Housing Agreement was signed by Canada, Québec, the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau and Makivik Corporation on August 16, 2000 which provided for Canada to fund the capital cost of house construction in Nunavik and for

Québec to cover the projected deficit in operating and maintenance costs. This agreement was entered into for a five-year period and foresaw ongoing renewals. As of the renewal of 2010, Canada is contributing an amount of \$17.5 Million indexed for five years.

2000 Creation of the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau (Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau) to oversee the management of the social housing of the Nunavik region and to manage the home ownership programs available for the residents who wish to become homeowners.

2000 The Nunavik Socio-Economic Conference ("Katutjiniq") in Kuujuaq was held which involved 300 delegates from 14 northern villages representing all sectors for the purpose of determining the socio-economic priorities of Nunavik.

2001 The Nunavik Commission on Self-Government for Nunavik tabled its final report in March 2001 entitled "Let Us Share: Mapping the Road Toward a Government for Nunavik". The Commission did so after 1 ½ years of holding public hearings and meetings with the public and with regional organizations in all Nunavik communities; consultations with aboriginal communities and aboriginal nations neighboring Nunavik; an extensive consultation with government officials from Québec, Canada, Nunavut and Greenland. It also received and reviewed numerous written briefs and studied extensive related documentation and reports in connection with its mandate. The Commission's report was very detailed, well thought-out and respectful of all the Nunavik regional organizations which its recommendations would affect.

2001 Québec transfers to the Kativik Regional Government the responsibility for the regional administration of provincial childcare laws, regulations and financial assistance, including the issuance of centre permits and the inspections of childcare centers. Since 1996, the Kativik Regional Government built 16 childcare centers in the region which employ 250 workers and each childcare center is directed by an independent board of directors composed of parents. The Kativik Regional Government administers the distribution to the daycare centers of the funding for the operations provided by Québec and Canada.

2002 The "Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development in Nunavik" (Sanarrutik Agreement) signed on April 9, 2002 between, Québec, Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government is a 25-year (with possibility of renewal) combined economic and community development and JBNQA implementation agreement. The stated purposes of this Partnership Agreement are as follows:

"The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a new nation-to-nation relationship — to put forward a common vision of the economic and community development of Nunavik. Under this Agreement, Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government and Québec, agree:

- *to accelerate the development of the hydroelectric, mining and tourism potential of Nunavik;*
- *to share the benefits of the economic development of Nunavik;*
- *to favor economic spin-offs for Nunavik Inuit;*
- *to favor a greater autonomy for Makivik Corporation and Kativik Regional Government and more responsibilities on the economic and community development of Nunavik Inuit;*
- *to enhance public services and infrastructures in Nunavik.”*

Key elements of this historic agreement are the following:

➤ Hydroelectric development

- Makivik Corporation undertakes to support development of the hydroelectric potential of Nunavik and agrees to work with Québec to accelerate the development of the hydroelectric potential in Nunavik
- Québec will pay Makivik Corporation 1.25% of the value of the annual production of megawatts produced by any hydroelectric project in Nunavik
- Also, Québec will encourage and facilitate agreements between Makivik Corporation and any hydroelectric project promoters regarding remedial measures, monitoring, employment and contracts (i.e. IBAs)

➤ Mining development :

- If any mining projects take place, Québec undertakes to encourage and facilitate the signing of IBAs between Makivik Corporation and the mining companies regarding remedial measures, monitoring, financial arrangements, employment and contracts

➤ Tourism development:

- Québec to provide the Kativik Regional Government with \$8 Million over 5 years to carry out park studies
- Québec to create Pingualuit Park and give the Kativik Regional Government over 5 years approximately \$10 Million to develop and operate this park

➤ Funding for community and economic development:

- Québec to pay Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government jointly approximately \$375 Million indexed over 25 years (approximately \$15 Million/year indexed)
- Indexation linked to growth of population in Nunavik and to Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Québec

- This funding is without prejudice and in addition to Québec operation and capital funding for Nunavik
- Safer communities program:
 - Québec to provide \$250 Million (indexed) to Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government over 25 years for social programs to be determined by Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government to improve social conditions in the communities
- Block-funding for the Kativik Regional Government and the Northern villages:
 - Québec funding (subsidies) to the Kativik Regional Government and the Northern villages from various Québec departments and agencies to be consolidated into a single envelope (block-funding)
 - The Kativik Regional Government and the Northern villages to have power to determine the allocation of their own single envelopes
- Community priority projects:
 - Paving of local roads: \$35.5 Million to pave 90 kilometers of local roads
 - Marine infrastructures: Québec to pay 50% of \$88 Million over 7-10 years
- Improvement of public services:
 - Additional funding to improve police services and construction of police stations (approximately \$5 Million contribution by Québec)
- Improvement of enforcement resources for wildlife management:
 - Québec to hire, train and fund additional wildlife officers

2002 Nunavik Creations Inc. is created by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary in order to manufacture and sell garments and accessories made by Nunavik Inuit.

2003 Local Cultural Committees were established by Avataq in each of the Nunavik communities. The LCC's are individually incorporated bodies with members elected within each community. LCC representatives serve as representative members for Avataq Cultural Institute and initiate cultural programs in the individual communities.

2004 Parc national des Pingualuit at Crater Lake is created pursuant to Complementary Agreement No. 6 of the JBNQA and managed by the Kativik Regional Government.

- 2004** Makivik Corporation joint-ventured in establishing Cruise North Expeditions Inc. which provides exciting cruise expeditions during the summer months to Nunavik and Nunavut from a base in Kuujuaq.
- 2004** The Sivunirmut Agreement is signed concerning the block funding of the Kativik Regional Government. The funding provided by Québec for the Kativik Regional Government operation, the carrying of its municipal mandates and the technical assistance to northern villages for sport and recreation activities, civil security and fire protection, community reintegration officers, operation of the airports, wildlife protection assistants, the development of parks and the operation of the Pingualuit Park, childcare services, employment and income security and environment through 15 agreements signed for various periods of time with different departments of Québec are consolidated under one agreement for a period of 23 years. The agreement provides the Kativik Regional Government with \$27.5 Million the first year. This amount is indexed on January 1 of each year according to the "per capita program expenditures of Québec" and the "growth of population in Nunavik" since then. Other mandates and funding concerning economic development, logistical support for guard services, the Kuurujuaq Park, Carrefour Jeunesse Kativik, adapted transportation of handicapped persons and public transit services, provision of certain services related to the Québec Parental Plan were added between 2004 and 2010. In 2010, the funding envelope transferred from Québec to the Kativik Regional Government through the Sivunirmut agreement has reached \$ 45.6 Million to fulfill the obligations included in these mandates.
- 2004** The Kativik Regional Government partners with the Laval University and creates "Nunivaat" a Statistics data base for Nunavik. Since its creation, the Nunivaat program has produced various reports concerning the price of goods in Nunavik, the socio-economic profile of the elders, poverty and the socio-economic profile of Nunavik.
- 2004** Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik School Board and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services make representations in the context of the Public Talks Forum "Shine amongst the bests" organized in Kuujuaq by the Government of Québec concerning the modernization and re-engineering of the state.
- 2004** The Tamani Internet Services is launched throughout Nunavik and deliver wireless Internet services in the 14 communities. In 2010, there are 1800 residential subscribers and 120 corporate customers.
- 2005** Signing of the Agreement concerning the Block Funding of the Northern villages between Québec, the Kativik Regional Government and the 14 northern villages.
- 2005** Renewal of the Isurruutiit agreement with the Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions concerning the construction and improvement of municipal infrastructure in the Kativik region. The agreement makes possible investments not exceeding \$15 Million

per year for a period of 5 years up to an amount of \$65 Million. The agreement is due for renewal in 2011.

2005 Nunavik Biosciences Inc. is created by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary in order to do research and development in biotechnology. The company is presently selling cosmetic products made with Nunavik harvested seaweed (*micro-algae*).

2005 The Inuktituurniup Saturtaugasuarninga (IS) project was launched by Avataq in response to a demand from Inuit negotiators for the Nunavimmiut Aquvvinga. The IS planning committee consisted of representatives from Avataq, Kativik School Board and Makivik Corporation. Still underway, IS aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the status of Inuktitut in Nunavik today, as well as a plan of action for the future of Inuktitut in the context of the new Nunavik Government and other anticipated developments in the evolution of Nunavik.

2006 The Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement (NILCA) is signed on December 1, 2006 by Canada, Makivik Corporation and the Government of Nunavut. This treaty address the outstanding Nunavik aboriginal claims to the area and islands offshore Québec, northern Labrador and an area offshore Labrador. The NILCA fulfill the undertaking of Canada in its federal Letter-of-Undertaking which accompanied the JBNQA to address Nunavik Inuit offshore claims given there was insufficient time to do so in 1975.

This treaty provides for 80% Nunavik Inuit ownership of the offshore islands land base, giving Nunavik Inuit ownership (both surface and subsurface) of approximately 5,600 square kilometers. The NILCA also provides for \$87 Million in capital transfers, some of which is paid through a Nunavik Inuit Trust enabling distributions to individual Nunavik Inuit beneficiaries.

It also provides for Nunavik Inuit and government co-management of the marine area (i.e. the Nunavik Marine Region) surrounding Québec through three (3) management regimes: Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board; Nunavik Marine Region Impact Review Board; and the Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission. All these bodies receive their annual operational funding from Canada.

Unlike the JBNQA, the NILCA contains a detailed implementation plan. Moreover, it also provides for a dispute resolution process as an alternative to the Court for resolving conflicts concerning implementation of the treaty. With respect to Nunavik Inuit aboriginal rights and title in and to the area offshore Québec and to northern Labrador and the area offshore Labrador, the NILCA provides for certainty of rights using a "non-assertion model" instead of the instant "surrender and extinguishment model" employed in the JBNQA and many other former treaties of other aboriginal groups.

The NILCA is a unique treaty in that in addition to addressing Nunavik Inuit rights and interests in the offshore and in northern Labrador, it also provides for a resolution of three (3) major overlapping areas which are:

- Nunavik Inuit/James Bay Cree offshore overlap area
- Nunavik Inuit/Nunavut Inuit offshore overlap area
- Nunavik Inuit/Labrador Inuit overlap area in Labrador and area offshore Labrador

Finally, the NILCA includes a chapter on resource royalty sharing in the case where in future non-renewable resource development occurs anywhere in the Nunavik Marine Region, whether on an island or in the waters and seabed, other than on Nunavik Inuit-owned islands. Under such resource royalty sharing arrangement, Makivik Corporation will receive 50% of the first \$2 Million of resource royalties received by governments and 5% of any additional resource royalties received by governments. This royalty sharing arrangement does not apply to any Nunavik Inuit-owned islands because such ownership includes both surface and subsurface thus making Nunavik Inuit automatically the owner of any minerals or other resources found in the subsurface.

The NILCA, through a park impact benefit agreement, also provides Nunavik Inuit a role in the management and economic benefits of the Torngat Mountains National Park in Labrador where Nunavik Inuit and Labrador Inuit also share harvesting rights.

The NILCA has the effect of resolving all outstanding Nunavik Inuit aboriginal land claims in Canada. Together with the JBNQA, Nunavik Inuit now have treaty protection for their rights and interests throughout both the Québec territory and in the area offshore Québec and in northern Labrador and an area offshore Labrador.

2007

After several years of negotiation, a Nunavik self-government AIP is signed on December 5, 2007 entitled: *"Agreement-in-Principle concerning the Amalgamation of Certain Public Institutions and Creation of the Nunavik Regional Government"* between Makivik Corporation Québec and Canada.

Based to a large extent upon the recommendations of the Nunavik Commission's 2001 Report "Let Us Share", the AIP contemplates as a first stage towards self-government for Nunavik the amalgamation of certain major existing public institutions into one unified, public and non-ethnic entity and the creation of the Nunavik Government as a result. According to the AIP, this amalgamation would take the form of a "Final Agreement". The stated objective of such amalgamation is to simplify and cause more efficiency in the spending of public funds and where possible to reduce costs and to improve and enhance the administrative operations and the delivery of services for the region.

As a second stage towards self-government the AIP contemplates a "Supplementary Agreement" (i.e., a complementary agreement to the Final Agreement) which would

provide the Nunavik Regional Government with new powers inspired in whole or in part by the recommendations of the Nunavik Commission's 2001 Report.

The AIP provides that the negotiations towards the Final Agreement (first stage) are to be based upon the AIP. The AIP does not contain any specific time-frame for negotiation or execution of the Final Agreement.

The AIP represents an impressive body of research and negotiation given that it was only as recent as 1983 that the Québec National Assembly in the context of a Parliamentary Commission on Aboriginal Matters indicated it was willing to consider and discuss a Nunavik Inuit self-government.

2007 On August 23-24, 2007 the Katimajit Conference on socio-economic issues in Nunavik is held in Kuujuaq with representatives present from Québec, Canada and Nunavik. Discussion topics addressed through working sessions included the economy and employment; education; culture; health and social services and early childhood; infrastructure and housing; and environment and sustainable development of the communities.

This important conference is co-chaired by Pita Aatami, President of Makivik Corporation and Maggie Emudluk, Chairperson of the Kativik Regional Government., Premier Jean Charest and DIAND Minister Chuck Strahl. Numerous social and economic issues and concerns of Nunavik Inuit and the Nunavik region are raised and discussed at this Conference. Québec, Canada, Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government undertook to have a follow-up meeting to pursue these issues and concerns. In particular, they wanted to see further discussion and action with respect to issues related to housing, health and social services, education, transportation and the high cost-of-living in Nunavik. This follow-up meeting on the 2007 Katimajit Conference took place in Montreal on March 6, 2009.

2008 The Nunavik Nickel Agreement is signed on April 9, 2008 by Makivik Corporation, the Nunaturlik Landholding Corporation of Kangiqsujuaq, the Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation of Salluit, and the Northern Village Corporation of Puvirnituk and Canadian Royalties Inc. as an impact benefit agreement related to the Nunavik Nickel Project in Nunavik. The Agreement mirrors many of the objectives and terms of the Raglan Agreement. Canadian Royalties Inc. was subsequently acquired by Jien Canada Mining Ltd. in 2009 and in December 2009 Jien Canada Mining Ltd. signed a re-affirmation and confirmation of intent regarding the Nunavik Nickel Agreement with Makivik Corporation, Nunaturlik, Qaqqalik and the Northern Village Corporation of Puvirnituk. No date has yet been established for the start-up of development.

2009 On March 6, 2009 in Montreal, the Katimajit Roundtable — Nunavik Inuit, Québec and Canada — meet to follow-up on discussions, concerns and commitments from the 2007 Katimajit Conference held in Kuujuaq. This meeting focused particularly on health and

social services, education, the cost-of-living, transportation and housing. Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government used this follow-up meeting to again underline critical Nunavik Inuit concerns and needs related to housing, health and social services and childcare, education and the cost-of-living.

- 2009** Makivik Corporation decides to commercialize its in-house geomatic expertise by establishing Nunavik Geomatics Inc. so as to provide commercial services to third parties.
- 2009** Nunacell Inc. is created by Makivik Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary in order to provide for the first time cellular phone services in Nunavik.
- 2009** The Aumaaggiivik Nunavik Arts Secretariat was created through special agreement between Kativik Regional Government, the Conseil des arts et des letterers du Québec and Avataq, with the assistance of Makivik Corporation.
- 2009** Creation of the Department of Museology within Avataq and the Avataq museum reserve in Montreal, allowing for the Nunavik collections (arts, ethnographic, etc) to be preserved and made accessible in a museum-quality permanent facility.
- 2009** Parc national Kuurujjuaq is created by Québec. As with Parc national des Pingualuit, the park was developed in close collaboration with Québec and the park is managed and operated by the Kativik Regional Government.
- 2010** After seven years of discussion, the SAA, the ministère de la Sécurité publique and Kativik Regional Government signed an Agreement concerning Fire Protection, Infrastructures and Equipment in Nunavik.