



IMPLEMENTING BODIES

This summary of activities was prepared by the implementing bodies.

5.1 ARBITRATION BOARD

The Arbitration Board was created under Article 38 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. The role of the nine-member board is to resolve disputes arising from any matter concerning the interpretation, application or implementation of the Agreement.

The Board held its 1998-99 annual meeting in Ottawa. The Board took this opportunity to further its training with mock-hearings pertinent to Nunavut issues.



Front row, left to right: Letha J. MacLachlan, Andrew Tagak (chair), Elizabeth Copland (Vice-chair) Back row, left to right: Keith Crowe, Edward Picco, Robert Stanbury and David T. McCann (Missing: Anne Crawford and Violet Mae Ford)



5.2 NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD (NWMB)

The NWMB has completed five years as the main instrument of wildlife management in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA) pursuant to Article 5 of the Agreement.

The NWMB underwent several staff changes, including the hiring of a new director of Wildlife Management and a new director of Finance and Administration. The NWMB held four meetings rotated through the three regions of Nunavut.



Back row, left to right: Makabe Nartok, David Alagalak, Gordon Koshinsky, Kevin McCormick, Pauloosie Keyootak, Ben Kovic, chairperson, Meeka Mike and Joan Scottie Missing: Harry Flaherty and the late David Tagoona

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Research is important to ensuring wildlife resources are harvested in a knowledgeable and sustainable way. The NWMB has the lead role and is committed to wildlife research responsive to the needs and concerns of people, to recognize Inuit knowledge and culture, and to address their priorities.

Major accomplishments were the development of new management systems for southeast Baffin beluga and narwhal.

The Southeast Baffin Beluga Management Committee (SEBBMC) was formed in 1991 to integrate traditional knowledge and scientific methods in a co-management plan for southeast Baffin beluga. In June 1998, the SEBBMC recommended the beluga quotas be removed for Kimmirut and Iqaluit. It was replaced by a co-operative program between the community and the DFO to monitor the beluga hunt. The NWMB approved the recommendation in September 1998. DFO approved it in November 1998. This new system is now being implemented.

The Narwhal Working Group was established by the NWMB in 1998 to develop a new system of narwhal management for the NSA. A management system was approved by the NWMB in August 1998, and by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans in November 1998. The management system included the removal of community narwhal quotas if the community's Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) developed a set of by-laws or rules to address: reporting of struck, landed and lost animals; hunter safety and training; preventing wastage; and ensuring humane hunting and conservation. These by-laws or rules will be reviewed by the NWMB.

The NWMB allocated 1,500 metric tonnes of turbot to approximately seven Nunavut companies of the Baffin Island coast. A 500 metric tonne inshore shrimp quota was allocated to five Nunavut companies.

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE RESEARCH TRUST

More than \$810,000 was provided to government departments to carry out high-priority research. Proposals were considered by the NWMB at a February meeting, and at a special meeting in March. Projects funded were:

Canadian Wildlife Service

ringed seals in northwestern Baffin Bay (\$10,000);
polar bear population studies in western Hudson Bay (\$20,000);
common eiders in South Baffin (\$22,000); and
king eiders in Karrak Lake, Kitikmeot (\$32,000).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

bowhead habitat selection and behaviour (\$37,600);
narwhal movement and behaviour, Baffin Bay (\$25,000);
beluga movement and behaviour, South Baffin (\$89,000);
Baffin arctic char fishery information collection (\$39,600);
turbot tagging and monitoring, Cumberland Sound (\$21,700);
walrus satellite tagging, Grise Fiord (\$50,000);
walrus population studies, Foxe Basin (\$56,500); and
ringed seal status, western Hudson Bay (\$50,000).

Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

wolverine ecology, Kitikmeot (\$20,000);
caribou herd identification and movements, Kitikmeot (\$30,000);
caribou distribution, northeast Mainland, Keewatin (\$35,000);
polar bear inventory, central Arctic (\$140,000);
polar bear inventory, Davis Strait (\$70,000); and
Caribou Inuit Knowledge Study, North Baffin (\$62,000).

NWMB RESEARCH FUNDING

More than \$126,000 was made available to non-governmental organizations to carry out studies. Proposals were considered throughout the year.

Aiviq HTO

goose harvest study, Bowman Bay (\$10,500).

Arviat HTO

snow goose habitat monitoring (\$3,300).

Ikajutit HTO

char population studies, Saputing River (\$19,000).

Keewatin Wildlife Federation

caribou traditional knowledge study, northeast mainland (\$14,000).

Nattivak HTO

benthic survey of areas around Qikiqtarjuaq (\$10,000).

Sanikiluaq HTO

exploratory fishing in the Belcher Islands (\$10,000); and
common eider winter ecology study (\$27,000).

Pangnirtung HTO

arctic char biological characteristics study, Cumberland Sound (\$12,200).

Government of the Northwest Territories, Resources Wildlife and Economic Development on behalf of Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board

caribou population studies workshop, South Baffin (\$20,000).

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE HARVEST STUDY

Field work for the five-year Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study mandated under Article 5.4 of the Agreement began in June 1996. Data from the past three years has been

compiled into a comprehensive database to calculate the current Inuit harvest of animals and to determine the spatial and temporal patterns of Inuit harvesting. This information will help the NWMB make sound wildlife management decisions and ensure that Inuit receive priority quota allocations.

During the past three years, the three regional wildlife organizations were contracted to collect harvest data from Inuit hunters. At least one fieldworker and a data entry clerk were hired in each community. The harvest study employed 37 individuals.

The data collection will continue to May 2001. The data will then be analysed and put into a final report. The Board analyses the data to ensure that quality standards are met. In addition, requests for data from government and Inuit organizations have been fulfilled whenever possible.

INUIT BOWHEAD KNOWLEDGE STUDY

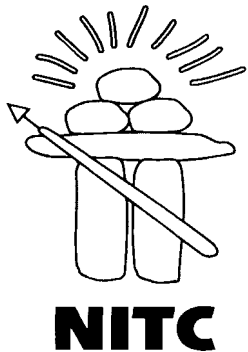
From 1995 to 1997, 257 individual interviews and eight small-group workshops were conducted with Inuit elders and hunters from 18 communities, "...to record sightings, location and concentrations of bowhead whales in the Nunavut Settlement Area," in compliance with Article 5.5 of the Agreement. Analyses and documentation of interview and workshop transcripts continued.

In February 1999, an assistant to the principal researcher was hired to aid in the analysis of information. The main topics were:

Inuit knowledge of population ecology of bowheads including trends in abundance; and

cultural significance of bowheads to Inuit.

Six maps detailing Inuit knowledge of seasonal distribution and migrations of bowhead whales were prepared from a database contributed to by Inuit elders. These maps will be part of the Final Report of the study, anticipated to be completed and distributed by January 2000.



5.3 NUNAVUT IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING COMMITTEE (NITC)

The NITC was established under Article 37, Part 5 of the Agreement to provide training and development of Inuit human resources. The NITC continued to provide resources and assistance to organizations responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

The Committee has undergone tremendous change over the past year because of board and staff turnover, and the Agreement's requirement for an independent review.

To minimize the impact of any future turnover, the NITC adopted a results-based model of governance. Both board and staff underwent intensive training resulting in the January 1999 adoption of new Mission Statement: "Ensure full participation of Inuit in the implementation of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement."

The form of governance adopted by the NITC will:

protect the organization;

ensure accountability for results; and

keep the organization focussed on present and future generations of Inuit responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

The final report on the NITC Operational Review and Training Plan Evaluation will be available to all participant organizations and stakeholders.

Another initiative was the development of a new NITC Client Manual. This addendum to the Implementation Training Plan identifies the available resources through the NITC.

The NITC committed over \$1 million to training Inuit responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claims in 1998-99. After three years of effort with various partners,

there are graduates of the Sivuliuqtit Program and the Inuit Resource Management Certificate Program. Several trainees secured significant positions with the GN, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and Designated Inuit Organizations (DIOs).

The NITC, which administers the Nunavut Beneficiaries Scholarship Fund, awarded 72 scholarships in the 1998-99 school year. Disbursements totalled \$60,950.

5.4 NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION (NPC)

The NPC was established pursuant to Article 11 of the Agreement.

During the year, it worked on a ground-breaking project registry system that will streamline applications and reviews for activities in the Nunavut

Settlement Area. Planning work continued in the West Kitikmeot and South Baffin, and a new process was launched in the East Kitikmeot region with a major planning workshop in Taloyoak.

The NPC began work with the new GN before it was officially established to ensure final approval of the Keewatin and North Baffin regional land use plans submitted for government review in 1997.

Work also continued on the Nunavut General Monitoring Program, the Cumulative Effects Program, the National Topographic Database Conversion Program, the Nunavut Environmental Database, the Nunavut Experts Database, the South Baffin Place Names Project, and the Keewatin Archaeological Field Work Program.

The NPC now has land use planning underway or completed in five of the six planning regions in Nunavut.



PLANNER

The mandate of the NPC requires the development of a sophisticated but easily accessible one-window project registration system for companies. PLANNER is an acronym that stands for Public Land Use Application Network Notification Environmental Reporter.

It is a crucial component of this registration system. PLANNER can:

be accessed through Internet for the land use planning, permitting and environmental reporting processes in Nunavut, using a "one-window" approach;

handle land use related applications and provide information about the land use planning process in Nunavut;

advise project proponents of the land use-related applications they should file via the Internet;

notify all relevant agencies of changes via the Internet; and

give the proponent the option of generating an initial environmental report with custom-produced maps showing the project location relative to other environmental information, once a project is registered.

PLANNER is designed to eliminate inefficiency that could result in millions of dollars in lost mining revenue or unnecessary damage to the priceless Arctic ecosystem. For example, it includes maps of caribou calving grounds, traditional muskox hunting areas, and sacred sites. At its core, PLANNER is an extensive geographic information system (GIS) database about the Canadian Arctic environment. Much of the information was derived from community consultations with Inuit elders.

West Kitikmeot

The NPC held an informal hearing on the draft West Kitikmeot Regional Land Use Plan in June 1998. Following the hearing and the receipt of written comments, the plan was revised and edited to await final submission to the governments of Canada and Nunavut.

East Kitikmeot

A new land use planning process was launched in the Central Arctic/East Kitikmeot involving the communities of Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Pelly Bay, Igloodik and Hall Beach. The first planning workshop for the region was held in November 1998, in Taloyoak, and gave communities an opportunity to discuss planning issues and begin work on a land use plan for the region.

South Baffin

Planning work continued in the South Baffin region with two Iqaluit workshops. Two years of work produced considerable agreement on the main planning issues in the region. The area's five communities will review a first draft of a regional land use plan in Iqaluit in late 1999.

Submitted Plans

The NPC received comments from the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories on the revised Keewatin Regional Land Use Plan and the Revised North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan, which were submitted in April and September 1997, respectively. The NPC considered these comments and resubmitted the plans to government in December 1998. With the creation of the new GN, the plans were submitted to the Department of Sustainable Development for approval by the new cabinet. The NPC worked with the new department to facilitate final approval of these plans.

Monitoring Program

Under the Agreement, the NPC is required to work with DIAND to develop a monitoring program for Nunavut. Following an initial community workshop in Cambridge Bay in 1997, the NPC sponsored a technical workshop to develop a short list of indicators for the Nunavut General Monitoring Program. A decision was made to begin with a pilot project in the West Kitikmeot, since land use planning work is well advanced in that region. To that end, DIAND and NPC developed a Web site for the General Monitoring Program that lists some of the key indicators for the West Kitikmeot region. Work on refining the indicators and adapting this pilot project for other planning regions continued.

Land Use Planning on Inuit Owned Land

The NPC also finalized a Memorandum of Understanding with NTI and the Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) concerning additional information on Inuit Owned Lands included in regional land use plans. NPC will help to develop management plans for Inuit Owned Lands in all the planning regions of Nunavut. While the development and content of these plans are the responsibility of the Inuit land managers, NPC is committed to facilitating this community-based work, helping to ensure that the plans affirm the goals and objectives of Article 11 of the Agreement, and conform with regional plans. This work is expected to take five years to complete. It will begin in the West Kitikmeot

Institutions of Public Government

Together with the NWMB, Nunavut Water Board (NWB), and the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), the NPC held the second meeting of the Institutions of Public Government (IPGs) in December 1998. The boards discussed issues of common concern and the development and role of the Nunavut Marine Council.

National Topographic Database

The NPC completed conversion of the National Topographic Database for Nunavut. The database continued to be reviewed for quality control and will be distributed under agreement with Geomatics Canada to federal and territorial agencies.

Awards

The NPC received a number of awards and other recognition for its work over the past year, including:

an Environmental Systems Research Institute Recognition Award for Excellence in the use of Geographic Information Systems; and

a Treasury Board of Canada Gold Medal for Excellence in the Management of Information Systems.

5.5 NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD (NIRB)

Article 12 of the Agreement establishes the mandate of NIRB to protect the integrity of the ecosystem and to promote the current and future well-being of the residents of Nunavut. The Board uses both traditional knowledge and scientific methods in ecosystem analysis to assess and monitor the environmental, cultural and socio-economic impacts of projects on a site-specific and regional basis. The Board determines whether projects should proceed, as well as their terms and conditions.



The demand on the screening and review services provided by the Board has increased exponentially in the past two years. It completed 186 screenings in 1998-99, compared to 60 in the previous year. The initial funding under the Nunavut Implementation Contract did not envision the number of project proposals received by NIRB. As a result, it became an operational challenge to accommodate all proponents in a timely fashion.

Because of demand for NIRB services, the environmental assessment process was streamlined. More funding was requested. This allowed the Board to complete all screening projects within 45 days as required by the Agreement, demonstrating to all stakeholders that the Board encourages development and job creation if it is done in a responsible manner without adverse impact on the environment.

In addition to screening projects, the Board is currently conducting public review of PCB cleanup at Resolution Island.

It is NIRB's view that co-operation among IPGs is essential for their successful operation. Clearly, NIRB has benefited in performing its mandate from the

partnership and co-operation of other institutions. The NIRB would like to see this relationship continue in the future.

Important to the Board's success is feedback received from communities. NIRB members have visited most Nunavut communities to hear their concerns.



5.6 NUNAVUT WATER BOARD (NWB)

The composition of the NWB is determined by Part 3, Article 13 of the Agreement.

The Board is composed of nine members, including the chair. In addition, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development appointed two members nominated by the Makivik Corporation to replace two NTI members when the Board reviewed applications in the areas of equal use and occupancy.

The Board held 16 meetings and conference calls this year, and two public hearings in Cambridge Bay.

In December 1998, the Board met with other IPGs in Yellowknife to discuss issues of common interest. The main discussion centred on the creation of the Nunavut Marine Council. The Board also took part in a training workshop on water management in the municipal sector prepared and delivered by the NWB Technical Advisor.

Applications under S. 13.7.1 of the Agreement

The Board will hold a public hearing before approving any application, but it may waive this requirement if no public concern is expressed. The Board waived the requirement to hold a public hearing for all applications received this year. It decided to hold public hearings in Cambridge Bay in February 1998, on the issue of security deposits for the BHP Boston Gold Project and the Lytton's Jericho Diamond Project. The decisions of the Board will be rendered next fiscal year.

The Board received applications from and issued approvals for the following projects:

Sissons Project (Kiggavik): mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Cogema;

Victoria Island and Rockinghorse Projects: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Monopros;

Peter Lake Project: mining exploration for gold, drilling and associated activities, WMC International;

Boston Project: advanced mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, BHP Diamonds Inc.;

Hood River Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, BHP

Contwoyto Lake Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Ashton Mining of Canada;

Sahara Lake Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Cameco Corporation;

Somerset Island Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Cominco Inc.;

Atutik Lake, Landing Lake, and Meadowbank Projects: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Cumberland Resources;

Hackett River Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Hackett River Resources Inc.;

Lytton JV Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Kennecott Canada Exploration;

Goose Lake Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Kit Resources Ltd.;

McGregor Lake Project: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Muskox Holdings Ltd.;

Nowak Lake and Roberts Lake Projects: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Navigator Exploration Corporation;

Inga Lake and Devon Island Projects: mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc.; and

Jericho Project: advanced mining exploration, drilling and associated activities, Lytton Ltd.



Current Licences

Several licences and permits are currently active in the NSA. Operating mines holding a valid licence are the Nanisivik Mine, Lupin Mine and Polaris Mine. The Cullaton Lake Mine is in the last phase of abandonment and restoration.

These licences impose terms and conditions, and the Board must ensure that these are met and enforced. While the enforcement of most terms and conditions contained in licences and permits issued by the NWB is pending the passage of federal legislation, the Board shall review and approve a number of reports and studies required under these licences: abandonment and restoration plans, contingency and emergency plans, operation and maintenance plans, water quality studies, waste rock disposal plans, acid rock drainage monitoring plans, monthly surveillance network program data, quality assurance and quality control plans, annual reports, geotechnical studies, inspection and compliance reports, and any other studies or reports requested by the Board to address a specific matter in a licence.

At the joint annual IPG meeting, members agreed that the Nunavut Marine Council could be effective in expressing the views and opinions of its members on marine issues affecting Nunavut. A joint submission respecting the proposed Marine Conservation Areas Act was later submitted under the banner of the Nunavut Marine Council.

The construction of the NWB office and three staff housing units was completed on schedule and within budget, as approved by DIAND.



5.7 SURFACE RIGHTS TRIBUNAL (SRT)

The SRT is an institution of public government established under Article 21, the land and resources management regime of the Agreement. The SRT's role is to arbitrate disputes. It is independent from any party,

government, industry or Inuit organization. Its goal is to provide the fairest possible mechanism for the resolution of disputes within the context of the Agreement and draft legislation.

The SRT concentrated its efforts on finalizing the tasks required to establish and maintain the SRT. Members and staff continued preparations to carry out their responsibilities through planning sessions and the finalization of the policies and procedures that will govern the SRT's operations.

The SRT spent considerable time on the revisions to its rules of procedure and the finalization of its by-laws. It completed its policies and procedures for: rules of procedure; by-laws; Operations and Administration Manual; and personnel policies and procedures.



Back row, left to right: Emile Immaritok, Peter Katorka, Tom Sammurtok (Vice-chairperson)
Front row, left to right: Patricia Angnakak (Interim chairperson), Eva Adams-Klaassen

The development of its rules of procedure presented the SRT with the challenge of incorporating Inuit cultural values into the system of Canadian administrative law. Traditionally, Inuit culture does not rely on an adversarial system of dispute resolution.

The SRT will begin consultations on its rules of procedure with various organizations early in the next fiscal year. Copies of the finalized draft rules will be distributed to organizations involved in land and resources in Nunavut, and will be made available to the public and interested parties.

The SRT has continued to promote awareness of its roles and functions to industry and to the people of Nunavut through meetings, presentations, magazine articles and the production of promotional materials.



APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service	NWB	Nunavut Water Board
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	OIC	Office of the Interim Commissioner
DIO	Designated Inuit Organization	PWGSC	Public Works and Government Services Canada
DND	Department of National Defence	RIA	Regional Inuit Association
DSD	Department of Sustainable Development	RWED	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
EC&E	Department of Education, Culture and Employment	RWO	Regional Wildlife Organization
GN	Government of Nunavut	SEBBMC	Southeast Baffin Beluga Management Committee
GIS	Geographical Information System	SRT	Surface Rights Tribunal
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories		
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization		
IHT	Inuit Heritage Trust		
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement		
IPG	Institutions of Public Government		
MACA	Department of Municipal and Community Affairs		
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board		
NITC	Nunavut Implementation Training Committee		
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission		
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada		
NSA	Nunavut Settlement Area		
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated		



APPENDIX 2: MEMBERSHIP OF IMPLEMENTING BODIES (AS OF MARCH 31, 1999)

ARBITRATION BOARD

Andrew Tagak, Chairperson
Elizabeth Copland, Vice-chairperson
Keith Crowe
Letha J. MacLachlan
Violet Mae Ford
David T. McCann
Edward Picco
Robert Stanbury

NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD

Larry Aknavigak, Chairperson
Leona Aglukkaq
Ruby Arngna'naaq
Duncan Cunningham
Elizabeth Copland
David Iqaqrialu
Henry Kablalik
Ludy Pudluk
Kane Tologanak

Makivik Corporation Nominees

Jusipi Agma
Donald Watt

NUNAVUT IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING COMMITTEE

Peter Kritiqiluluk, Chairperson
Kenny Adams
David Kattagatsiak
Johnny Manning
Gabriel Nirlungayuk
Simon Okpatauyak
David Omilgoitok

NUNAVUT PLANNING COMMISSION

Bob Lyall, Chairperson
Loseeosee Aipellee
Bob Aknavigak
Jobie Nutaraq
Louis Pilakapsi
Akalayok Qavavau
Peter Suwaksiork

Makivik Corporation Nominees

Putulik Papigatuk
Donald Watt

NUNAVUT WATER BOARD

Thomas Kudloo, Chairperson
Robert Hanson
Frank Ipakohak
Guy Kakkianion
David Oolooyuk
George Porter
Kono Tattuinee

Makivik Corporation Nominees

Jusipi Agma
Putulik Papigatuk

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Ben Kovic, Chairperson
David Alagalak
Harry Flaherty
Pauloosie Keyootak
Gordon D. Koshinsky
Kevin J. McCormick
Meeka Mike
Makabe Nartok
Joan Scottie

Makivik Corporation Appointments

Henry Alayco
Johnny Peters

SURFACE RIGHTS TRIBUNAL

Patricia Angnakak, Interim Chairperson
Tom Sammurtok, Vice-chairperson
Eva Adams-Klaassen
Emile Immaroitok
Peter Katorka



APPENDIX 3: SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

CAPITAL TRANSFERS TO NUNAVUT TRUST

(Net of Loan Repayment)

<i>Date</i>	
May 25, 1993	\$ 79,307,736
May 25, 1994	50,895,504
May 25, 1995	67,860,673
May 25, 1996	84,825,841
May 25, 1997	84,825,841
May 25, 1998	84,825,841
TOTAL	\$452,541,436

RESOURCE ROYALTY PAYMENTS

1993-1994	\$ 1,260
1994-1995	53,060
1995-1996	1,089,078
1996-1997	1,018,000
1997-1998	1,034,221
1998-1999	1,170,572
TOTAL	\$4,366,191

IMPLEMENTATION PAYMENTS

Implementation Payments, pursuant to the Implementation Contract, made to the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Government of the Northwest Territories and implementing bodies for fiscal years 1993-94 to 1998-99 are listed below. Annual payments to individual recipients are available in previous Nunavut Implementation Panel annual reports.

1993-1994	\$26,295,640
1994-1995	6,320,187
1995-1996	12,434,589
1996-1997	13,306,032
1997-1998	13,670,874
1998-1999	13,988,681
TOTAL	\$86,016,003



APPENDIX 4: AMENDMENTS

The following is a cumulative list of all amendments to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and to the Implementation Contract, which received Governor in Council approval following all-party recommendations.

(Effective April 26, 1995)

NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION CONTRACT	IMPLEMENTATION CONTRACT
<p>5.4.2: extension to January 1, 1996 from July 9, 1994 for the start of the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study; and</p> <p>5.6.25: extension for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to establish the basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus within 24 months, rather than 12 months, from the establishment of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.</p>	<p>5.2: extending funding provided to the transition teams to year three of implementation;</p> <p>Schedule 1 Page 5-6: extending the time-frame for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to develop the methodology and design of the wildlife harvest study (to October 1, 1995), to identify the Designated Inuit Organization required to collect data (to January 1, 1996), and to prepare a multi-year budget for the study (to July 1, 1995);</p> <p>Schedule 1 Page 5-13: extending the time-frame for establishing Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Regional Wildlife Organizations from the first anniversary of the Agreement (July 9, 1994) to the second anniversary (July 9, 1995);</p> <p>Schedule 1 Page 19-13: deleting the Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a responsible agency respecting the rights to carving stone; and</p> <p>Schedule 2 Part 2: transferring funding from the Nunavut Water Board and Nunavut Impact Review Board Transition Teams to the Territorial government to provide additional funding for the training of municipal land administrators.</p>

(Effective September 17, 1996)

NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION CONTRACT	IMPLEMENTATION CONTRACT
<p>5.6.25: extension of the deadline for the establishment of the basic needs levels for beluga, narwhal and walrus to March 31, 1997;</p> <p>8.2.2: extension to negotiate and conclude an IIBA for Auyuittuq National Park by July 9, 1997;</p> <p>8.2.3: extension to negotiate and conclude an IIBA for Ellesmere Island National Park by July 9, 1997; and</p> <p>35.5.7: extension to the deadline for the Appeals Committee to hear and determine appeals to July 9, 1996.</p>	<p>Page 8-2 of Schedule 1: replacing the entry under the heading "Timing" to July 9, 1997;</p> <p>Page 8-3 of Schedule 1: replacing the entry under the heading, "Timing" to July 9, 1997;</p> <p>Page 24-1 of Schedule 1: replacing the first entry under the heading, "Referenced Clauses" by 24.2.1; and</p> <p>Page 35-6 of Schedule 1: replacing the entry under, "Timing" for the second activity by July 9, 1996.</p>