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NUNAVIK INUIT MINING POLICY
POLITIQUE MINIÈRE
DES INUIT DU NUNAVIK



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English

Français

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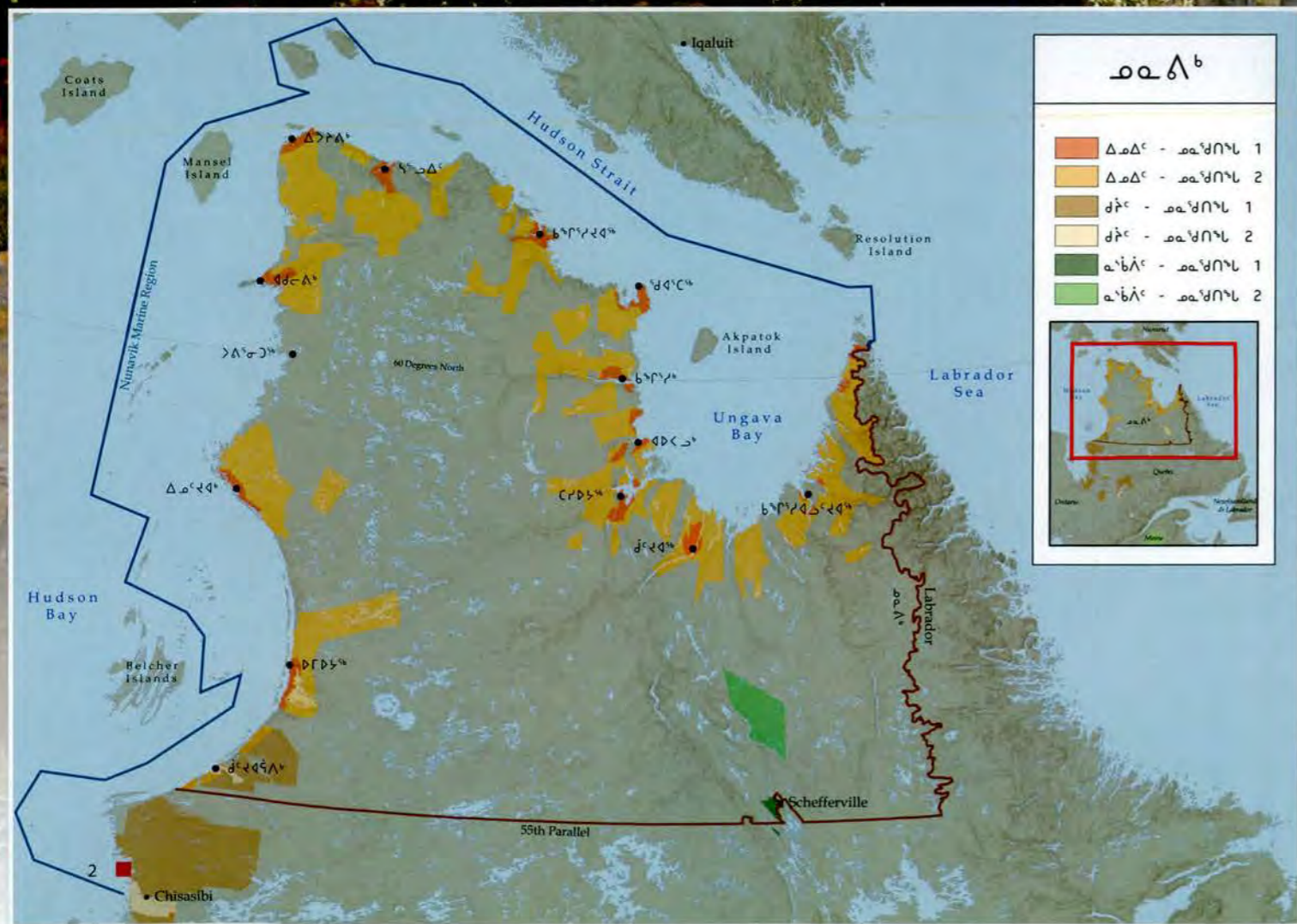
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OBJECTIF :
Établir un dialogue ouvert et de bonnes communications

La réalisation d'activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières au Nunavik doit reposer sur une relation de confiance parmi tous les intervenants, y compris les Inuit du Nunavik, les communautés, la Société Makivik, le gouvernement du Québec et les sociétés minières. Les intervenants doivent être tenus totalement informés des projets de développement minier par l'entremise de processus de communication efficaces.

Par conséquent, la Société Makivik a adopté les principes suivants :

- La Société Makivik et les sociétés minières encourageront la sensibilité aux particularités culturelles et en feront la promotion dans toutes les activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières, ce qui comprend la formation et la sensibilisation des employés des sociétés minières et des entrepreneurs à tous les niveaux.
- Les décisions concernant les activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières doivent tenir compte des connaissances traditionnelles appropriées et, à cet effet, les Inuit du Nunavik doivent participer aux activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières dès les toutes premières étapes de chaque projet.
- Les sociétés minières doivent réaliser de véritables consultations et proposer des accommodements avant et pendant les activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières, de la manière suivante :
 - Si les activités ont lieu sur les terres de la catégorie III, avec la Société Makivik et, selon le cas, avec toute corporation foncière qui peut être touchée par les activités ou à la demande de la Société Makivik.
 - Si les activités ont lieu sur les terres de la catégorie I ou de la catégorie II, avec la Société Makivik et la corporation foncière de la communauté.
 - La Société Makivik est l'interlocuteur pour la région et demeurera la principale partie inuite dans toutes les relations entre la région et chaque projet d'exploration ou d'exploitation minières, conformément aux objectifs de la présente politique.
- L'Administration régionale Kativik doit être contactée pour ce qui a trait aux activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières qui se déroulent sur les terres où elle exerce une compétence administrative.
- Les sociétés minières qui prévoient entreprendre des activités de développement et d'exploitation minières doivent négocier une entente sur les répercussions et les avantages avec les parties suivantes avant d'obtenir les approbations environnementales :
 - Si les activités ont lieu sur les terres de la catégorie III, avec la Société Makivik et, selon le cas, avec toute corporation foncière qui, selon la Société Makivik, sera touchée par ces activités ou en subira des préjudices.
 - Si les activités ont lieu sur les terres de la catégorie I ou de la catégorie II, avec la Société Makivik et la corporation foncière de la communauté.
- En ce qui concerne la négociation des ententes sur les répercussions et les avantages, la Société Makivik et toute autre partie inuite concernée doivent avoir suffisamment de temps et recevoir des moyens financiers adéquats pour analyser les impacts potentiels et proposer des mesures d'atténuation décrites dans les études d'impact environnemental et social.



Conclusion

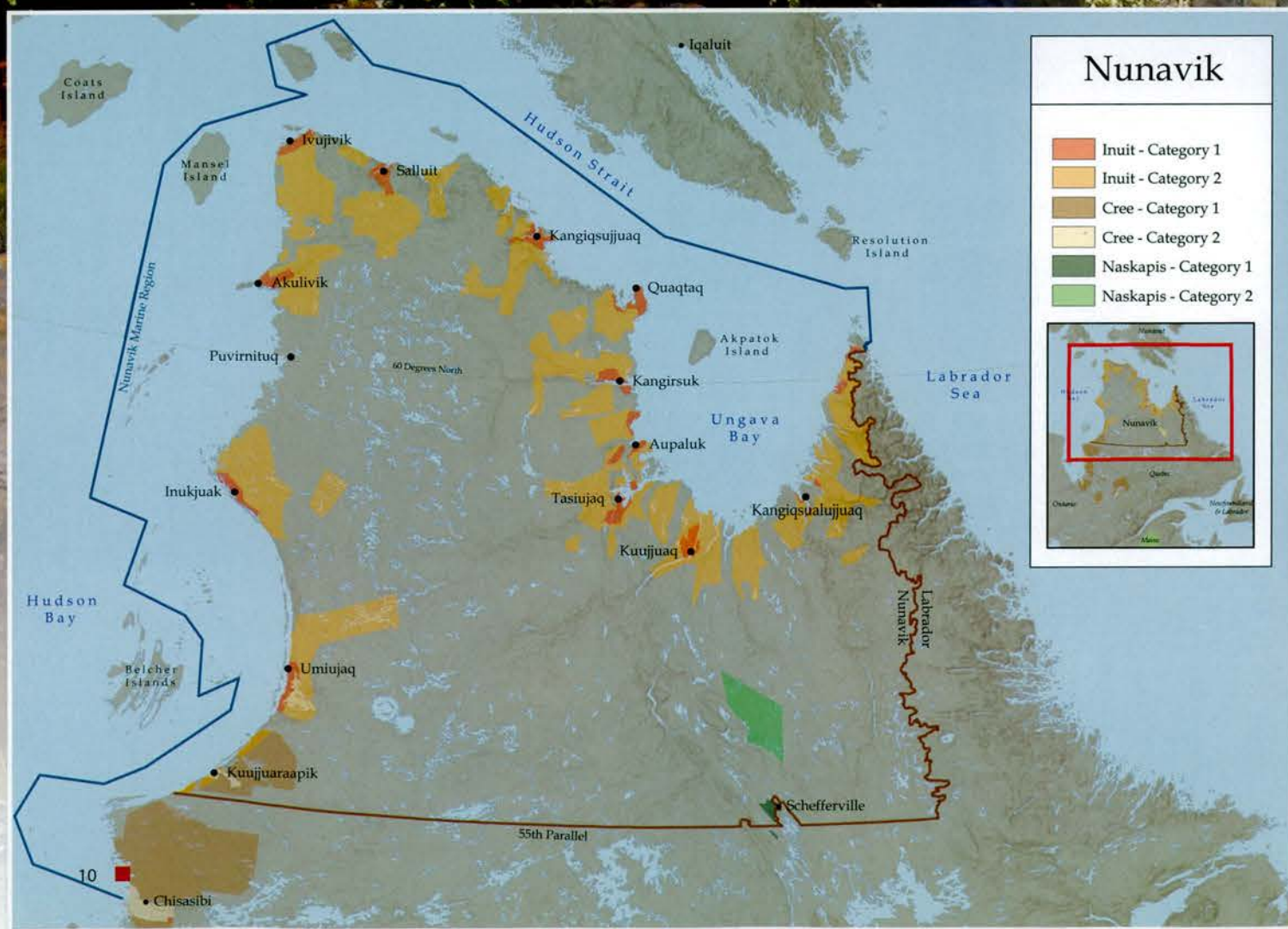
As stated above and as confirmed by its execution of the Sanarrutik Agreement, the Makivik Corporation recognizes the value of mining activity to the economic development of Nunavik. The Makivik Corporation also understands that mining companies prefer to work in territories that are politically, socially and fiscally stable. Nunavik offers such an environment.

In accordance with this policy and the principles established in the Sanarrutik Agreement, the Makivik Corporation will:

- Work with mining companies, governments, the communities, Nunavik Inuit and Nunavik organizations to establish cooperative working relationships.
- Encourage the development of programs, services and infrastructure that support mineral exploration and mining activity and expects that this development will also extend services to Nunavik Inuit communities and contribute to community development.
- Support the development of renewable energy to support mineral exploration and mining activity and expects that this development will also extend services to Nunavik Inuit communities and contribute to community development.
- Continue to support that financial compensation paid pursuant to impact and benefit agreements must be considered an expense and be tax deductible for mining duty and income tax purposes.
- Provide support to Nunavik Inuit communities to develop the means to benefit from mineral exploration and mining activity through employment and contracts.



Introduction	Nunavik Inuit, the Makivik Corporation and the JBNQA	Guiding Principles	Objectives	Conclusion
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OBJECTIVE:

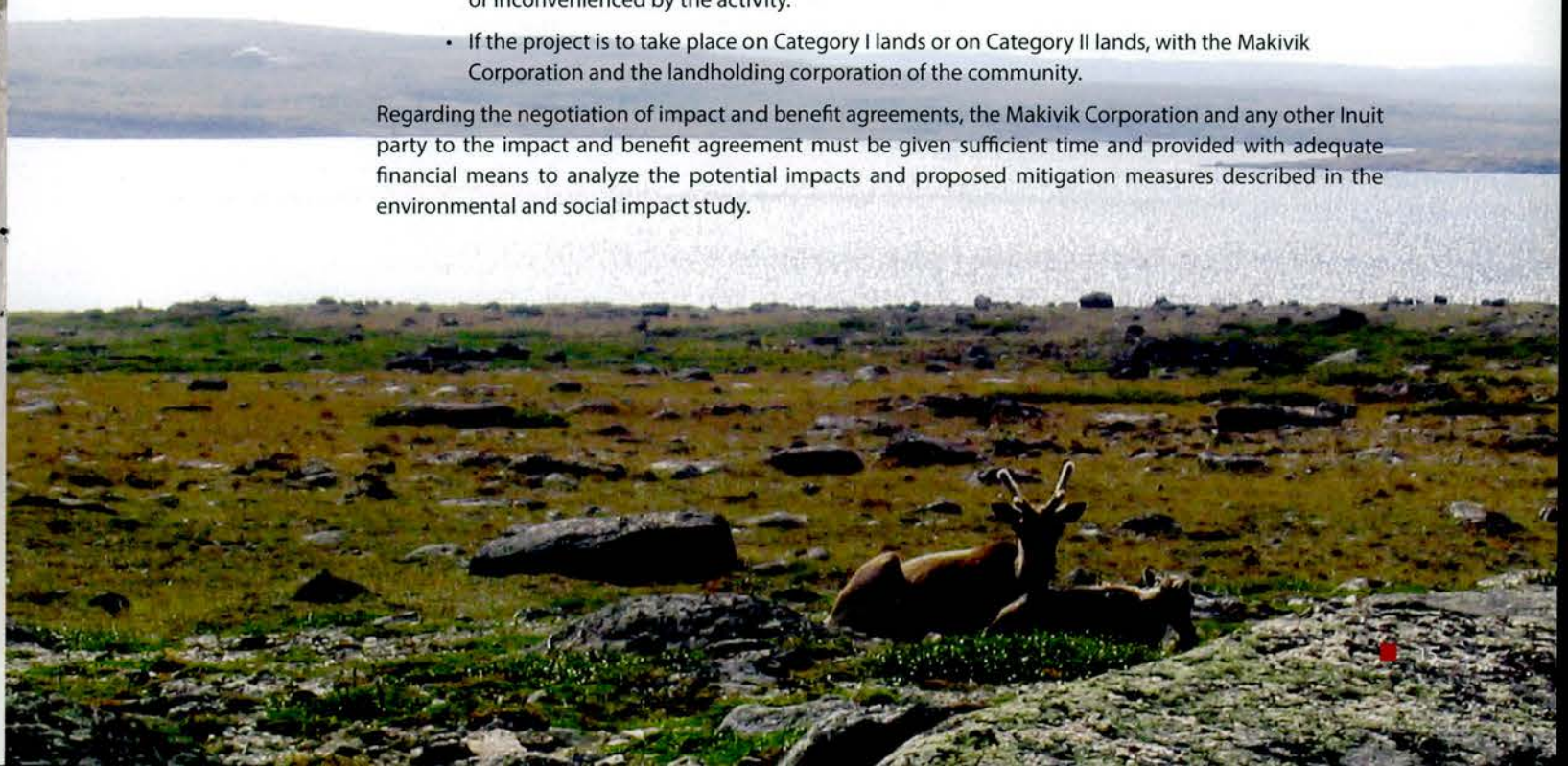
Establish open dialog and good communications

The development of mineral exploration and mining activity in Nunavik must be built on a relationship of trust among all stakeholders, including Nunavik Inuit, the communities, the Makivik Corporation, the Québec government and mining companies. Stakeholders must be kept fully informed about all issues based on solid communication processes.

The Makivik Corporation has therefore adopted the following principles:

- The Makivik Corporation and mining companies will encourage and promote cultural sensitivity in all mineral exploration and mining activity, including cultural training and awareness for employees of mining companies and contractors at all levels.
- Decisions concerning mineral exploration and mining activity must take into account appropriate traditional knowledge and, to this end, Nunavik Inuit must be associated with mineral exploration and mining activity from the earliest stages of each project.
- Mining companies must carry out meaningful consultation and accommodation prior to and throughout the duration of all mineral exploration and mining activity as follows:
 - If the activity takes place on Category III lands, with the Makivik Corporation and, as the case may be, any landholding corporation that will be impacted by the activity or as directed by the Makivik Corporation.
 - If the activity takes place on Category I lands or on Category II lands, with the Makivik Corporation and the landholding corporation of the community.
 - The Makivik Corporation is the point of entry and will remain the central Nunavik Inuit party throughout every relationship between the region and each mineral exploration and mining project, in accordance with the objectives of this policy.
- The Kativik Regional Government must be contacted with regards to mineral exploration or mining activity on lands for which the Kativik Regional Government has administrative jurisdiction.
- Mining companies intending to undertake mining development and operations must enter into the negotiation of an impact and benefit agreement with the following parties before obtaining environmental approvals:
 - If the activity is to take place on Category III lands, with the Makivik Corporation and, as the case may be, any landholding corporation that the Makivik Corporation determines will be impacted or inconvenienced by the activity.
 - If the project is to take place on Category I lands or on Category II lands, with the Makivik Corporation and the landholding corporation of the community.

Regarding the negotiation of impact and benefit agreements, the Makivik Corporation and any other Inuit party to the impact and benefit agreement must be given sufficient time and provided with adequate financial means to analyze the potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures described in the environmental and social impact study.



OBJECTIVE:

Minimize negative social and environmental impacts

Mineral exploration and mining activity must take place in a responsible manner that is sensitive to the Inuit way of life and minimizes in all ways possible any negative cultural, social and environmental impacts. Unavoidable impacts must be managed or mitigated so as to reduce, to the greatest extent possible, effects on the environment and Nunavik Inuit.

The Makivik Corporation has therefore adopted the following principles:

- All mineral exploration and mining activity must be carried out with respect for the Nunavik Inuit way of life.
- All mineral exploration and mining activity must be carried out in compliance with best practices and recognized proper environmental protection standards.
- All mining companies carrying out exploration, development, operating or restoration activity must continually adopt and take into account advances in scientific or technical innovation that reduce potential negative impacts or improve the efficiency of mitigating measures.
- All mineral exploration and mining activity must be carried out so as to limit, to the greatest extent possible, impacts on wildlife, its habitats and migrations. Given the particular importance of caribou for Nunavik Inuit and its sensitive nature, mineral exploration and mining activity must be carried out in such way as to cause no impact or extremely minimal impact on caribou and caribou migrations.
- All mineral exploration and mining activity, related infrastructure, and cumulative effects occurring anywhere in the region must recognize, reduce and mitigate impacts occurring on Category I and II lands.
- When mineral exploration and mining activity ceases or is completed, the sites must be restored to once again permit access to Nunavik Inuit, as close to the original state of the sites as possible, and to ensure they will not be a source of environmental contamination or a danger to humans or wildlife.
- Environmental and social impact studies for mineral exploration and mining activity must be carried out in conformity with the guidelines established by the relevant authorities for such projects, and all impacts must be identified, both in terms of nature and gravity, remedial and compensation measures must be proposed to offset such impacts, and the significance of such impacts after mitigation must be explained in the final impact and benefit agreement.
- All impact and benefit agreements must provide adequate measures to allow proper monitoring and evaluation of the accuracy of identified impacts, the efficiency of adopted mitigating measures, and the significance of impacts after mitigation.



Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy

Introduction

Nunavik's geological context is conducive to the presence of mineral resources and, since the 1950s, the region has been witness to active mineral exploration and mining activity. In 2014, there are two active mines in Nunavik, several mining projects at advanced stages of development, and approximately 40,000 mining claims.

As mineral exploration and mining activity is expected to increase in the coming years, Nunavik Inuit are concerned about the effects of mining development on their way of life and on the wildlife and lands where they have practised subsistence harvesting for millennia. Wildlife and lands that are essential and important for subsistence harvesting must be protected, along with archaeological and traditional burial sites.

Mineral exploration and mining activity also represents a significant force for generating jobs, training, business and investment opportunities for Nunavik Inuit.

Further to consultations carried out with all Nunavik Inuit communities and regional organizations, the Makivik Corporation has developed this mining policy to state the conditions under which it will support mining development in Nunavik.

This mining policy applies to the territory north of the 55th parallel in Québec covered by the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

Nunavik Inuit, the Makivik Corporation and the JBNQA

The Makivik Corporation was created by special act of the National Assembly in 1978 pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. Its membership comprises all Nunavik Inuit beneficiaries. It is governed by a board of directors made up of 21 members: one elected by the adult beneficiaries of each of the 16 Nunavik communities and five executive directors (the President, two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Corporate Secretary) elected by all adult Inuit beneficiaries of Nunavik.

As confirmed in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement and pursuant to a number of agreements with governments and legislative provisions, the Makivik Corporation is the recognized Inuit Native Party in all matters dealing with the collective rights of Nunavik Inuit. Politically, culturally and economically, the Makivik Corporation has been a leader for more than 35 years in building and developing a vibrant region. With regards to mining and Inuit rights, the Makivik Corporation is the point of entry for the region.

The land regime established by the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement for Nunavik Inuit is as follows:

Category I lands are located in and around each Nunavik Inuit community. In total, these lands cover 3,250 mi², or approximately 1.4% of the region. Surface rights are held in ownership by the respective landholding corporation established by law for each community. Any mineral exploration or mining activity on these lands requires the prior approval of the local landholding corporation and a local referendum.

Category II lands are allocated to each Nunavik Inuit community by a formula provided in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. These lands cover a total area of approximately 35,000 mi². Nunavik Inuit have the exclusive right for hunting, fishing and trapping.

Category III lands are all lands in Nunavik other than Category I and II lands. Nunavik Inuit exercise certain rights on these lands.

In 2002, the Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government entered into the Partnership Agreement on Economic and Community Development in Nunavik (Sanarrutik Agreement) with the Québec government. The purpose of the Sanarrutik Agreement was to establish a new nation-to-nation

relationship and put forward a common vision for the economic and community development of the region.

In the Sanarrutik Agreement, the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government and the Québec government in particular agreed to accelerate the development of mining, hydroelectric and tourism potential, to share the benefits of economic development, and to favour economic spin-offs for Nunavik Inuit. The Québec government also undertook, in Section 2.3, to encourage and facilitate the signing of agreements between the Makivik Corporation and mining companies concerning remedial measures and monitoring, financial arrangements, employment, and contracts.

To date, the Makivik Corporation has entered into two impact and benefit agreements with mining companies: the 1995 Raglan Agreement with the communities of Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq, and the 2008 Nunavik Nickel Agreement with the communities of Salluit, Kangiqsujuaq and Puvirnituk. Experience with these agreements has served to some degree in developing this mining policy. This policy does not affect existing agreements.

The Makivik Corporation is also party to other agreements with federal, provincial and territorial governments, including the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement. This agreement applies to mining projects situated in the Nunavik Marine Region and may also apply to mining projects in Nunavik that extend to the Nunavik Marine Region.

Guiding Principles

Provided that Nunavik Inuit derive significant direct and indirect social and economic benefits during the exploration, development, operating and restoration phases of mining activity in Nunavik and that this activity is carried out in conformity with all existing applicable federal and provincial laws respecting environmental and social protection in Nunavik or, as the case may be, in conformity with the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement, the Makivik Corporation reiterates its support for sustainable mining development in Nunavik.



The objectives of this policy are to:

1. Maximize short- and long-term social and economic benefits for Nunavik Inuit.
2. Minimize negative social and environmental impacts.
3. Establish open dialog and good communications.

OBJECTIVE:

Maximize short- and long-term social and economic benefits for Nunavik Inuit

Mineral exploration and mining activity generates jobs, training, business and investment opportunities. The Makivik Corporation insists that Nunavik Inuit obtain the maximum benefits from mineral exploration and mining activity that takes place in the territory.

The Makivik Corporation has therefore adopted the following principles:

- All mineral exploration and mining activity must ensure preferential hiring of Nunavik Inuit by mining companies and contractors.
- Mining companies, the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik School Board, the Québec government, as well as vocational training and post-secondary institutions must work together to ensure that Nunavik Inuit can access appropriate training and educational opportunities in Nunavik so they may take advantage of employment at all levels in the mining industry. To this end, joint strategies with objectives to build training capacity, strengthen pre-employment processes, reinforce employee retention and improve education levels are essential. As well, formal educational institution programs focusing on geosciences and mining technologies delivered in the region are necessary.
- Mining companies operating in Nunavik must establish training and hiring programs for Nunavik Inuit (such as the Tamatumani program implemented at the Raglan mining site). These programs should be funded by the mining companies and governments, and be approved by the relevant regional organizations.
- Nunavik Inuit businesses must obtain preferential contracting for the supply of goods and services at all stages of exploration, development, operating and restoration phases. To this end, mining companies and contractors must design their work in ways that allow for the maximum utilization of Nunavik Inuit businesses. Tasks and contracts should be broken down, for example, to allow local entrepreneurs and trades people to perform the work.
- Nunavik Inuit must derive direct economic benefits from mineral exploration and mining activity in the form of guaranteed and revenue sharing payments, and these benefits should be shared across Nunavik, on a regional basis.
- Support infrastructure, such as roads, railways, airstrips, ports and energy production and transmission facilities, must be publicly owned and shared in order to minimize the cumulative environmental footprint of mineral exploration and mining activity in the region and ensure that benefit may equally be drawn from this infrastructure by the communities and Nunavik Inuit.