

NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

Explanation of reliance on passages from publications filed

1. “A study of enterprise in Rankin Inlet, Nunavut: where subsistence self-employment meets formal entrepreneurship”, Aldene Meis Mason, Leo Paul Dana and Robert Brent Anderson

Int. J. Entrepreneurship and Small Business, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2009

This study is the source for the facts regarding sales of Coral Harbour caribou within Nunavut that NTI has asserted in its May 2, 2014 Reply, at page 21, text associated with footnotes 32-33 (passages at pages 12-13 of the study).

In addition, this study reports that the Rankin Inlet old cannery, which preserved seal meat and other local food, did so “for sale to southern communities” (page 9). That fact suggests that the GN’s assumption that sales of meat or fish supplied by Inuit to plants before 1993 were limited to NWT markets is unfounded.

2. “The Inuit commercial caribou harvest and related agri-food industries in Nunavut”, Aldene Meis Mason, Leo Paul Dana and Robert Brent Anderson

Int. J. Entrepreneurship and Small Business, Vol. 4, No. 6, 2007

This study

- a. Confirms that Nunavut Inuit looked to the Nunavut Agreement as a means to develop an economy more in tune with their values, generate income, and thereby improve grim socioeconomic conditions (pages 786-789).

The GN’s view that the “economic needs” for which Article 5 entitles Inuit to harvest as of right do not include harvesting for sale outside Nunavut is inconsistent with this negotiating context, and contrary to this Inuit understanding of the Agreement.

- b. Confirms that, in 2007, Coral Harbour depended on government transfer payments for 90% of the community’s income (page 790).
- c. Explains how Inuit have relied on caribou traditionally to meet their economic needs (page 790).
- d. Shows that, rather than emerging after 1993, government’s modern support for and promotion of large scale hunting for sale in the north began in the 1970s and ‘80s, and included the placement of a local development officer in Coral Harbour as early as 1986 (page 791).

This feature of the negotiating context of Article 5 is not acknowledged in the GN submissions.

e. Reports that the HTO was responsible for the first such hunt in Coral Harbour in 1993 and Tunnuq Ltd was the business arm of the HTO (page 792).

Consistently with the GN's documents, this suggests that the Coral Harbour abattoir project was understood from the outset to be a joint venture between Inuit hunters and government.

f. Dates the formation of the predecessor to Kivalliq Arctic Foods to October 1992, before the *Nunavut Agreement* was signed (page 792).

g. Confirms that, consistently with the facts reported in the GN's documents and witness statements, the products of the Coral Harbour abattoir were marketed as meat from caribou that "we harvest ... in the wild", "not ... confined or herded , nor ... held captive in any way", and part and parcel of the "Tradition that has sustained the Inuit people for the past 2000 years" (page 798).