

Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to capture the key messages, outcomes and items requiring further investigation and discussion stemming from the Summit, and to inform on-going debate in various venues, as well as serve as a basis for future actions related to Nunavut's preparedness for potential oil and gas development.

Summit Context and Summary

Change is not new to the Arctic, and Nunavut Inuit have developed and used new tools, and adapted to changing ways of life over the last two centuries. However, due to climate change and the interest shown by the oil and gas industry in finding oil and gas resources on or in the offshore areas around Nunavut, the territory is facing an era of accelerated change. The oil and gas potential of Nunavut is attracting much national and international attention. It is a frontier exploration region, which means that Nunavut communities and the territory itself have little experience with the oil and gas industry. Oil spill response and environmental damage control in an Arctic setting is not yet fully developed or understood, climate change is adding unknown risks to Arctic exploration and production, and the required capacity to manage all aspects of oil and gas exploration and production in Inuit and non-Inuit communities and various levels of governments has not been fully developed. As well, since oil and gas development may not be fully operational for another 10 or 15 years at the very least, Nunavut youth need to be very much part of the debate as they will be in some of the key decision making positions from 2025 on.

It is within this context that the Government of Nunavut needed to bring together a range of stakeholders from across the Nunavut Territory to tackle the extremely important question: **“Is Nunavut ready for oil and gas development?”**

The 3-day summit brought together over 75 people representing industry, regulators, Federal government, non-government organizations, Government of Nunavut and Nunavut communities, youth and institutions to address the Summit question. The Summit was facilitated by Peter Croal who has no vested interests in oil and gas activities in Nunavut, and lives in Ottawa.

Through one day of formal presentations and 2 days of group work and discussions, the delegates concluded that Nunavut stakeholders need **more information and discussion through continuous engagement** before Nunavut’s readiness for oil and gas activities can be properly determined.

There were 4 core outcomes planned for the Summit. These were:

1. Identify issues, concerns and information gaps with respect to oil and gas development in Nunavut among a range of key stakeholder groups.
2. Discussion about whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a suitable regional planning tool for Nunavut oil and gas issues.
3. Identification of lessons learned and possible advice for Nunavut based on oil and gas development in other frontier parts of Canada and Greenland.
4. Discussion about future oil and gas permitting with respect to seismic programs.

The 4 core outcomes of the Summit were achieved. As well, the delegates identified a list of **Topics for Future Discussion** (p.9) that need to be actioned by a Working Group, led by the Government of Nunavut, and a Nunavut Oil and Gas Council. The Working Group and Nunavut Oil and Gas Council have yet to be constituted, but will be early in 2015. There was no consensus by the delegates on the need for a Council or a Working Group, but there was an expressed need for finding answers to the many questions and issues and raised during the Summit.

The Nunavut Oil and Gas Council would assist in continuing the consultative process to determine Nunavut's readiness for oil and gas development, and will provide advice on Nunavut projects already underway, such as the SEA for the Baffin Bay / David Strait area. The Government of Nunavut will initiate and manage the mechanism to identify and invite members to the Council. The first meeting of the Council is anticipated to occur in May, 2015. The Council would be supported by an Advisory Body that would consist of institutions who have already had experience in oil and gas development such as, among others, the Inuvialuit Game Council and the Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board.

Key to the outcome of the Summit was the identification of 5 broad thematic areas that surfaced many times during the 3 days, and are dealt with in the Summit **Topics for Future Discussions**.

These are:

- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be a very useful decision support and community engagement tool to identify issues that must be addressed before oil and gas exploration could be considered in the Baffin Bay and Davis Strait region of Nunavut.
- More education on overlapping jurisdictional and transboundary issues concerning the federal and Nunavut governments, including links to land claims, must be done.
- The potential impacts from seismic surveys and the potential benefits to communities must be better identified, and explained to Nunavut communities.
- Communities, including youth, must be fully involved in all aspects of the debate concerning the potential for oil and gas exploration and development in Nunavut.
- Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) must be respected and used in decision-making with respect to oil and gas activities in Nunavut.

A theme that came through the summit time and time again, was that Inuit communities and other stakeholders have a strong need for more information and education on all aspects of oil and gas operations, with a particular focus on the seismic industry at this time. This is an urgent need. There is confusion about the potential effects of seismic on marine life, the real benefits for communities from seismic operations and the limits of seismic studies to detect oil and gas reservoirs. There was a request from the communities that as far as possible representatives of the seismic industry and levels of government continue the community visits to discuss community concerns about oil and gas development and the seismic industry. Communities also feel that more exposure to how the oil and gas industry has affected the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in the NWT over the last 50 years would be of great value. Communities also suggested that they be brought to on-going seismic operations to see first hand how marine seismic operations work and are managed. Communities also requested that the findings

of this Summit report be discussed in each community and that Inuit youth be part of these meetings. The report must be translated into Inuktitut so that as many community members as possible can understand the issues discussed and be involved in future Nunavut oil and gas discussions.

Many, but not all, participants recommended that the momentum and recommendations stemming from the Summit be carried forward through the development of a Nunavut Oil and Gas Council. The membership selection process would be managed by the Government of Nunavut. Participants noted that an immediate need is to have more education on the jurisdictional issues relating to land and marine management that would be affected by oil and gas development. There was agreement that a Strategic Environmental Assessment would be of value as a planning tool for potential oil and gas operations, but that community visits dealing with marine seismic concerns and questions could begin immediately to help with information needs in each Nunavut community.

Related Summit Issues

The world continues to witness a rapid growth of the natural resource extractive sector activity to fuel the growing global demand for energy. Added to this is the fact that the most easily exploited oil and gas resources has been done over the last 50 years, and companies are moving into frontier regions such as the Canadian Arctic that pose additional logistical, cultural and environmental challenges.

To date, the relationship between the oil and gas industry and Inuit and Indigenous Peoples throughout the world has not been entirely positive. Reports by the United Nations (UN) Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples and reports by the UN Rapporteur on Business and Human Rights have concluded that activities by the oil and gas industry on or near Indigenous Peoples territories and communities in some areas of the world have caused significant environmental and cultural issues. There is also widespread acknowledgement that responsible oil and gas sector activity can bring positive social and economic development gains to Inuit and Indigenous Peoples communities. This can be achieved when respectful and transparent corporate, indigenous and government governance systems are in place to manage activities in a responsible manner.

The oil and gas sector has put in place mechanisms to respond to these challenges. Many companies have developed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies, programs and tools to respect international agreements to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples such as the International Labour Organization Convention 169, the Inuit Circumpolar Council's - A Circumpolar Declaration on Resource Development Principles in Inuit Nunaat, and the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples concerning Free Prior and Informed Consent (UNDRIP/FPIC). Oil and gas companies have also been active in developing technologies and systems to help ensure the environment where they operate is protected along with safety of the people. Some Inuit communities and organizations have organized themselves to voice their concerns through meetings, the press and social media with respect to their concerns over developing an oil and gas industry in Nunavut.

Operating in a land claim environment is different than other jurisdictions where there is only one level of government. In addition to considering the important environmental risks, industry and investors are being encouraged to also consider

the potential liabilities that may be involved in proceeding with exploration without full consent or protection of recognized Inuit rights and concerns.

The current rate of change, combined with a growing young Inuit population, raises a number of important questions.

- Given the combined pressures of climate change, need for energy and social pressures on the Inuit, how will the oil and gas sector respond?
- How can the real needs of Inuit be balanced with the need to adapt to a changing environment and exploration interests of the oil and gas companies?
- How can Inuit youth, whose futures are at stake in a real way, be included in the discussion and involved in decision making?
- Can resource development help make Nunavut communities sustainable?

Summit Purpose

Formally the Nunavut Petroleum Workshop, the focus of the bi-annual event has changed and the format is the Oil and Gas Summit. The Summit's purpose is to share information and identify issues, concerns and gaps that need to be addressed to develop a consensual path forward for future oil and gas exploration and possible development. Over 75 participants were invited as representatives of identified stakeholders (communities, organizations, governments) to help to determine the readiness for Oil and Gas Development or if Nunavut is not ready, determining next steps to assure readiness.

Annex 1 identifies delegates who attended the Summit.

Mr. MacIsaac, the Summit Chair, stated that there were 2 issues that are currently being dealt with under separate processes, and would not be addressed at the Summit. These are:

- 1. Litigation between the Hamlet of Clyde River and the Federal government concerning the seismic survey authorisation in Davis Strait/Baffin Bay, and**
- 2. Devolution negotiations between the federal government and the Government of Nunavut.**

Summit Structure

The Summit was designed by a core group that consisted of Bernie Maclsaac, Linda Ham, Arif Sayani, (Government of Nunavut), Paul Barnes (CAPP), Rosanne D’Orazio (QIA), Daniel Van Vliet, Filip Petrovic (AANDC), Brenda Mercer (Mercer Business Support Services) and Peter Croal, (Peter Croal Consulting). The Summit was hosted by Bernie Maclsaac, and facilitated by Peter Croal.

Prior to formal proceedings, there was a welcoming reception on Monday, January 12 to allow delegates to meet each other and start informal discussions and networking. The Summit was launched with welcoming remarks by Bernie Maclsaac, and a qulliq lighting ceremony by Elder Enoapik Sageaktook.



The organizers structured the summit so that there was more focus on group work rather than formal presentations. However, one day was devoted to presenting background oil and gas information, the nature of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ), the role of AANDC with respect to oil and gas in Nunavut and the National Energy Board’s (NEB) approach to Lifecycle Regulation of Marine Seismic. As well, the first day was devoted to sharing lessons learned on oil and gas development from other parts of Canada, which included Labrador, Nunatsiavut Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, the Inuvialuit and the oil and gas industry. Experiences from Greenland provided an international perspective.

The remaining 2 days were devoted to group work, open discussions and panel summaries. The Summit was designed so that groups consisted of a mix of stakeholder groups as well as discussions that allowed members of respective stakeholder groups to discuss issues among themselves, and then report out to the larger group.

Mixed stakeholder groups discussed the following issues related to possible oil and gas development in Nunavut: technical, environmental, social, cultural, governance and institutional. Delegates were also afforded the opportunity to discuss among their respective stakeholder groups the key issues and questions that need to be answered to address the overall Summit question. Following private debate the following stakeholder groups presented their key issues to the larger audience: Government of Nunavut, Community/Institution/Association/Youth, Federal Government and Industry.

The Summit concluded with working groups identifying a possible process(s) and activities that need to be done to answer the Summit question. All delegates then were invited to have an open discussion on identifying action items that flowed from the Summit, and identify organizations that could be represented on a Nunavut Oil and Gas Council that would develop the process for carrying the key results of the Summit forward in the months and years ahead.

The Agenda for the Summit is attached as Annex 2. All documents and presentations related to the Summit are available as well at:

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-summit/>

Summit Outcomes

The Summit was structured around the key question: **“Is Nunavut Ready for Oil and Gas Development?”** Based on the results of the Summit as well as issues and questions raised by the delegates, the answer to this question is **“Not yet, and more education, information and discussion on seismic and related oil and gas issues are needed by each community now”**. The results of the 4 summit outcomes are below:

1. Identify issues, concerns and information gaps with respect to oil and gas development in Nunavut among a range of key stakeholder groups.
Result: This was achieved through a range of stakeholder presentations and group discussions. The report details these findings.
2. Discussion about whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a suitable regional planning tool for Nunavut oil and gas issues.
Result: This was achieved through a focused presentation by QIA and group discussions. However, the delegates suggested that other decision support tools be considered by the Nunavut Oil and Gas Council.
3. Identification of lessons learned and possible advice for Nunavut based on oil and gas development in other frontier parts of Canada and Greenland.
Result: This was achieved through presentations, lessons learned and discussions provided by invited guests from Greenland and other parts of Canada who have been involved in oil and gas operations.
4. Discussion about future oil and gas permitting in offshore waters of Nunavut.
Result: This was achieved through statements and discussions provided to the delegates by AANDC. AANDC confirmed that there would be no issuance of exploration licences in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait until a SEA was completed for the area.

Most recent public media debate about oil and gas activity in Nunavut and the Summit can be found at:

[http://www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/65674more questions than answers at nunavuts oil-gas summit/](http://www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/65674more_questions_than_answers_at_nunavuts_oil-gas_summit/)

Topics for Further Discussion

The topics below stem from discussions and debate with the delegates during the Summit. Institutions and persons responsible for these recommendations would be determined by the Working Group and the Council. If not already identified, the lead agency(s) for the would be identified through negotiations between the Council and respective stakeholder groups who are best placed to take action, and willing to do so.

1. A Working Group consisting of Government of Nunavut, QIA, CAPP and AANDC/NEB should develop the membership and draft Terms of Reference for the Nunavut Oil and Gas Council.
2. The Council would have an Advisory Body consisting of representatives of Greenland, Inuvialuit Game Council and Nunavut elders if resources for this can be found, and invited Advisory Body members wish to participate.
3. An overview of marine-based seismic operations, including community benefits needs to be presented to affected communities. This is now underway in some communities by seismic proponents and the NEB.
4. A conference on seismic issues, with a focus on community concerns, needs to be organized if resources can be secured.
5. Jurisdictional issues for Nunavut need to clearly be identified in some form of a graphic (Road Map) that all stakeholders can use and understand.
6. An overview of the benefits of oil and gas operations for Nunavut needs to be presented to the communities.
7. An analysis of the engagement needs and methods of Nunavut communities needs to be developed.
8. AANDC respect its decision to not issue any exploration licenses until a SEA is completed for the Baffin Bay and Davis Strait areas.
9. The Summit Report should be presented and discussed in each community.

10. The Summit Report should be sent to Nunavut high schools and institutions of higher learning for discussion by youth.
11. A special session on possible oil and gas activities in Nunavut needs to be organized for representatives of Nunavut youth.
12. A SEA for the Baffin Bay / Davis Strait area needs to be done by AANDC.
13. IQ be used in all decisions affecting any possible oil and gas activities.
14. Representatives of communities need to be shown actual marine seismic operations to better understand this part of oil and gas development. This would be set up between communities and seismic proponents.

Summary of Summit Presentations

Tuesday, January 13th

Morning Theme: Background information on Oil and Gas and SEA

Topic: Oil and Gas 101

Speaker: Bernie MacIsaac – Assistant Deputy Minister, Government of Nunavut, Economic Development & Transportation

Key Points:

- Nunavut represents 20% of the land mass of Canada
- There could be 12 billion barrels of oil in Nunavut and 143 trillion cubic feet of natural gas
- NEB is the current regulator of oil and gas activities in the offshore of Nunavut
- There could be 15-20 oil and gas fields in Nunavut
- The only oil production in Nunavut was the Bent Horn field on Cameron Island (1985-1996)
- Key issues for oil and gas include proper consultation with communities and how the oil and gas bidding process is managed.

Mr. MacIsaac's presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: What is a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)? The Integration / Use of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)

Speaker: Rosanne D'Orazio, Acting Director, Lands & Resources, Qikiqtani Inuit Association

Key Points

- SEA has not been done in Nunavut before
- SEA is a useful planning and decision-support tool

- Many issues come out of a SEA
- IQ is a very important component for SEA and all communities in Nunavut.
- IQ can be used to incorporate community values in SEA
- SEA can address policy, plan and program alternatives
- Community involvement is key to a successful SEA
- Western science and IQ can be used together for better decision-making

Ms. D’Orazio’s presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: Role of AANDC in Oil and Gas in Nunavut

Speaker: Catherine Conrad, Senior Director Environment and Renewable Resources Directorate, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Key Points:

- AANDC is the Crown land manager in Nunavut and has a royalty collection function
- It also approves benefits plans stemming from project proposals
- AANDC also conducts and funds Arctic research and develops a regulatory environment
- Baffin Bay and Davis Strait is a priority area for AANDC to complete a Strategic Environmental Assessment
- AANDC believes community concerns need to be addressed first prior to issuing licences and that SEA would be a suitable tool to do this
- There are many issues about overlapping jurisdiction issues in Nunavut that need to be addressed
- AANDC recognizes that spill response and associated environmental concerns need detailed analysis and solutions.

Ms. Conrad’s presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: Lifecycle Regulation of Marine Seismic

*Speaker: Christy Wickenheiser, Hearing Manager/Environmental Specialist,
National Energy Board*

Key Points:

- NEB regulate Oil and Gas Activities in Frontier Areas under the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act*
- Mandate is to promote safety of Canadians and protection of the environment by setting and monitoring conditions
- Federal Court of Appeal hearing concerning the MKI seismic approval could happen in the spring of 2015
- If Judicial Review is in favour of the NEB seismic is planned during ice free months of 2015
- NEB will ensure there is adequate consultation with affected communities before the seismic begins.

Ms. Wickenheiser's presentation can be found at
<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Afternoon Theme: Oil and Gas development governance: Experience and lessons learned from other parts of Canada and Greenland

Topic: Engaging with people and communities: the Coastal Labrador Experience

Speaker: Bobbie Boland, Consultant

Key Points:

- Community resilience – the ability to adapt and change- is affected by having sufficient information, being included in decision making and pacing development.
- Engagement with communities needs to be genuine – not simply a visit but an effort to build a relationship.
- Honest, clear and regular flow of communication is essential and maintains the relationship.
- Technical information needs to be made real and more understandable for

regular folks, especially what happens at what stage and how it could affect the people/communities and area.

- It is important to report back , meet and talk with people in their communities
- The report “Shaping Our Future” is a good example of engagement, listening and reporting back.

Ms.Boland’s presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: Nunatsiavut Government – Newfoundland and Labrador Experience (presentation via Skype)

Speaker Harry Borlase, Director of Non-Renewable Resources for Nunatsiavut Government.

Key Points:

- Key learnings came from the Labrador SEA completed in 2008
- Nunatsiavut has lots of control over development in its land management area
- Impact Benefit Agreements (IBA) must be well negotiated
- Nunatsiavut government has have full control over industrial activity within the 12 mile offshore limit
- No oil and gas drilling has been done since 1983
- There could be new oil and gas drilling off Labrador in 2020
- The Inuit company Sikumiut Environmental Management (SEM) Limited has completed a SEA for the Labrador Shelf area
- Lots of public participation was done in the development of the SEA
- More research is needed on effects of marine seismic
- There are limited business and employment opportunities for communities near a marine seismic area

Mr. Borlase’s presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Experience

Speaker: Johnny Lennie – GNWT Oil and Gas Planning – Petroleum Division

Key Points:

- There is a lot of interest in natural resources in the NWT
- The Norman Well oil fields one of the oldest oil fields in Canada
- 1.2 billion barrels of oil discovered (expected) in the area
- Offshore is the next frontier
- Each well can contribute to \$1.5 million in wages
- Due to price of natural gas, the Mackenzie Valley is on pause
- Communities in the region have had a lot of experience in dealing with oil and gas operations for over 70 years
- No reported marine mammal deaths from seismic

Mr. Lennie's presentation can be found at

<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: The Inuvialuit Experience

Speaker: Frank Pokiak, Chair, Inuvialuit Game Council

Key Points:

- Lots of seismic has been done in the Inuvialuit area including 44 shutdowns due to marine mammal sightings
- Seismic exploration projects take a long time
- Communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region must have a dialogue and work with seismic and oil/gas companies
- There are many co-management boards in place as well as hunter and trapper committees
- There are also environmental assessment screening committees and the Environmental Impact Assessment Review Board
- Importance on Traditional Knowledge is high
- Marine mammal observers must be on seismic ships and have the authority to stop operations

- Kids can hear boats approaching underwater so imagine how much whales and other mammals can hear?
- Whales and seals detour away from or around away from seismic operations
- Communities must push to get reports from companies and develop marine Protected Areas.
- Communities should get involved even if proposed projects are outside of land claim areas, i.e., in traditional territories.

Mr. Pokiak's presentation can be found at
<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: The Greenland Experience

Speaker: Ababsi Bjarne Lyberth, Biologist, Kalaallit Nunaanni Aalisartut Piniartulla Kattuffiat – The Association of Fishers & Hunters in Greenland

Key Points:

- Many Greenlandic hunters and fishers are not supportive of seismic
- There is no credible technology yet for oil spills
- Greenland is trying to preserve traditional hunting skills – kayaks and harpoons must be used to hunt narwhal. Once harpooned, a rifle can be used.
- Narwhal hunting one of few ways Greenlandic Inuit can earn money
- Whales were noted by hunters as getting “shy”. It remains unclear if this is due to seismic operations
- Some whales appear tame but are probably coming from other populations
- Less calves are being observed and there are fewer juveniles
- There is not enough scientific information on the relationship between seismic operations and marine mammals
- Crabs are observed to be bigger which may be due to more whale deaths. It remains unclear if this is caused by seismic operations.
- Community and industry conflicts must be dealt with well, communications should happen with all players at the table at the same time.
- Use all available knowledge to make decisions

Mr. Lybeth's presentation can be found at
<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Topic: The Industry Experience

Speaker: Paul Barnes, Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers

Key Points:

- There is still a great demand for oil for decades to come. Industry believes that the Canadian Arctic has great potential to supply some of this oil to the rest of the world and the needs of northerners.
- The world has lots of newly discovered oil and storage technology
- Shale oil and gas has added vast amounts of hydrocarbon resources to the world
- There is more pipeline capacity now
- In Canada there was \$74 billion investment in 2013
- The oil and gas industry employs 550 thousand people in Canada
- There are more employment benefits at the exploration stage of oil and gas activity and less at the seismic stage.
- NEB has not currently issued any authorisations for any oil and gas drilling in the offshore areas of Arctic Canada
- The Lancaster Sound area may become a National Marine Conservation Area under Parks Canada legislation which would neutralize 44,000 square kilometers for future oil and gas exploration. A Marine Protected Area under DFO legislation is a better way to protect the area.
- CAPP considers environmental protection of huge importance for all its operations.

Mr. Barnes's presentation can be found at
<http://www.nunavutminingsymposium.ca/oil-gas-presentations>

Wednesday, January 14th

Day Two – Working Sessions

Theme: Identification of Various Core Issues related to Oil and Gas Activities

Method: Multi-stakeholder group worked to discuss core issues. One person(s) from each sector was in each group. There were 8 groups of roughly 8 persons representing Industry, Communities, Federal, Territorial, Inuit Organizations, Youth and Associations.

Core Technical Issues:

- No oil and gas infrastructure in the Arctic or suitable oil spill response infrastructure, including search and rescue and spill clean-up equipment/staff and capacity
- Effects of dispersants (chemicals that dissolve oil) not known and there is not suitable ice modelling available
- Benefits and risks of oil activity, especially seismic, not known
- Issues between public and industry funded infrastructure not known
- Effects of climate change on oil and gas operations not understood
- There are not enough navigational aids for shipping
- Interaction of ice and icebergs and oil not well understood
- Need to look at natural Arctic oil seeps to see what effects are
- IQ must be used in all oil and gas operations
- There are logistical challenges with crew changes
- No methods yet to get oil to market, which will be very difficult in winter
- No data on what communities can supply to oil and gas industry in the way of goods and services
- Oil and gas operations in darkness / extreme cold is a huge issue
- Arctic data has not been standardized and communities have difficulty getting information
- Issues of permafrost melting on infrastructure not known
- Sub-sea blow-out and drilling technologies for Arctic operations need improvements
- Nunavut does not have suitable baseline data
- Effects of oil and gas operations on tourism shipping not known

- Challenges associated with ice management in the vicinity of the operations (includes issues around lack of knowledge of weather, currents, wave height)
- Shifting technological standards
- Access to technical information (related to collaboration and sharing)

Core Environmental Issues

- Need better way to know if marine mammals are in the vicinity of seismic
- Turbot are known to leave seismic areas – effects on fishing?
- No knowledge on how different marine mammals and fish behave differently in seismic areas
- No baseline data (e.g. seasonal variance) on species life cycles with respect to seismic
- IQ must be used in all surveys
- Climate change effects not understood (e.g. salinity and water temperature) as well as cumulative effects
- No knowledge of cumulative effects of noise, muds, waste, ballast water and other oil and gas materials
- Monitoring technologies not yet developed as well as good weather forecasting
- There are concerns about the effects of oil and gas operations on country food and hunting/fishing
- There must be full life cycle accounting in Arctic ecosystem services
- Will oil and gas operations change physiology of species?
- What will effects of increased shipping on Arctic marine species
- Could depleted oil reservoirs collapse?
- Ecosystem thresholds for change not known as well as Arctic currents
- Arctic very sensitive to change and takes years to recover
- Existing and planned national parks and marine protected areas need protection
- Any surface oil will affect marine wildlife in a drastic way
- Huge amounts of oil and contaminants needed to operate oil and gas industry
- What could be the effect of an earthquake or tsunami (effect of environment on operations?)

- Need for real-time information on the environment and activities (e.g., ship traffic)
- Need for transportation corridors to minimize environmental risks
- Focus on studying birds as well, which are part of marine ecosystem (also need to understand connection to terrestrial species)

Core Social and Cultural Issues

- Communities need training even if oil and gas activities do not happen
- Communities need capacity building with respect to oil and gas benefits, revenue sharing and compensation issues
- What will happen to communities if hunting cannot occur due to no wildlife or working on a rig?
- Communities will be first responders and are not ready
- Communities must share information with each other
- Negative issues with respect to oil and gas such as crime, drugs, revenue sharing need suitable policies, laws and training
- Cross cultural issues not fully evaluated yet, especially for operational camps
- How will wage economy increase cultural (e.g language) erosion?
- How will 2 weeks on/off cycles affect culture as well as housing, food security and child care etc?
- How will benefits be properly described to communities?
- Boom/bust issues not evaluated
- What will companies donate for cultural and social programs
- Southern workers will need cultural training
- Communities must have information in Inuktitut
- More face to face consultation is needed
- There are not enough funds for consultation of all communities
- There are now generational issues related to oil and gas operations
- Oil and gas industry needs to have an Inuit liaison person in each community
- Inuit land and sea use studies must be done, and based on IQ
- How can Inuit learn from Norway and other jurisdictions?
- Community wellness centres needed to address stress and mental health
- Youth must be part of oil and gas discussions

- Food insecurity is an issue and housing overcrowding and availability

Core Institution and Governance Issues

- Regulatory, consultation, transboundary, and jurisdictional clarity needed – “Road map” and 12 mile limit issues
- Hamlets need to be involved in this
- Consultation clarity (e.g., simpler, more effective consultation processes among government departments)
- Community and industry need to get to know each other better to build trust
- Reporting back to communities (regular engagement)
- Communities need monitoring capacity
- Increase community capacity in order to access benefits
- Nunavut oil and gas governance structures can be similar to existing offshore boards and as well respect the NLCA
- Government capacity must be raised to work with industry better
- NEB and other federal departments should have an office in Nunavut
- Consultation, daycare, banking, community monitoring, search and rescue, oil spill response, waste, communications and social service institutions needed
- Education and training of youth to work in oil industry must be raised (Arctic College)
- RCMP, Nunavut and communities need better relationship
- Inuit advisors needed to assist with NEB approvals, and there need to be Inuit representation on the NEB
- Land use planning is incomplete
- Any SEA done must link to land use plans
- Land claim issues require clarity
- Hunters and trappers can be used for spill response
- Need to avoid situations where communities revert to litigation
- There are many institutions on paper in Nunavut, but not enough people or capacity
- All stakeholders must respect Land Use Plan
- Need to learn from other jurisdictions

Thursday January 15th

Day Three – Working Sessions

Theme: Based on working groups from the previous day, panel presentations summarized core issues and identified a process to address them so that the Summit question "Is Nunavut ready" can be answered later in 2015.

Method: Stakeholders from each group met among themselves to discuss the "key issues and questions" from their respective position.

Federal Issues

- How can the federal government including the NEB engage communities better?
- Do communities see any benefit of SEAs being led by NIRB?
- What are the priority areas that the federal government can address for oil and gas issues?
- Nunavut people must lead and be involved in all engagement exercises
- Need better oil and gas approval methods to better respect land claims and community needs
- Need to sort out jurisdictional issues concerning land fast ice (land use planning provisions in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement apply to both marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area and Outer Land Fast Ice Zone. Land includes water and resources, including wildlife. Government of Canada is responsible for management of oil and gas development in Canada's federal lands in Nunavut and northern offshore, under *Canada Petroleum Resources Act* and *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act*.
- AANDC has clear authority to request NIRB to lead the SEA
- Should a SEA be done for all of Nunavut or just the Baffin Bay/Davis Strait area?
- How can seismic be done if there is no good baseline data and there are no direct benefits to local people and their values?
- There is need for education to understand benefits (i.e. if seismic is a good investment for communities) and risks (i.e. impacts on the food chain)
- Communities must have more information about what is happening in their areas, with respect to seismic operations

- Inuvialuit need to provide advice to Nunavut government and communities

Community / Institution / Youth Issues

- How do we deal with icebergs in Baffin Bay?
- How can communities benefit from seismic and get more involved in decision-making?
- Baseline data concerning all animals are needed. Communities and academia should be involved more
- Where is source of funding to help communities with monitoring?
- SEA and communities can be used to prioritise research needs
- Communities need more education about oil and gas
- Communities must be involved in monitoring
- Better communication is needed with communities with respect to terminology that can be better understood
- The youth must be better educated to be involved in the oil and gas industry
- Learn from mining where issues are not dissimilar

Government of Nunavut Issues

- How can the Government of Nunavut reach out to all?
- Does the Government of Nunavut even want oil and gas for the region?
- How do we resolve the current and future seismic issues?
- What will oil and gas bring to Nunavut in the way of benefits?
- How will Nunavut use oil and gas revenues to solve issues in Nunavut?
- How will we empower the communities?
- Do we need to do more work in the communities before the SEA is done?
- There is no chance of drilling for years to come – too many issues
- SEA will be completed before decision on issuance of exploration licenses
- SEA is a priority
- Proponents (and NEB) must address community concerns for current seismic issues
- What are the environmental effects of seismic?
- Need to resolve jurisdictional issues e.g. authorities outside of settlement areas

- Nunavut does not have authority over transboundary issues but can be addressed through Nunavut Land Claims Agreements
- The role of the Nunavut Marine Council needs to be explored

Industry Issues

- How can industry communicate better?
- What do communities need to be better engaged and informed?
- How can trust be built with communities?
- How can industry support communities to prepare for oil and gas?
- Industry needs more face to face communication with communities
- Industry should bring its own people to communities
- Different stakeholders must be part of any discussions concerning oil and gas
- How can industry listen better?
- Industry needs to come back to communities with answers to their questions
- Every stakeholder from Minister to community must have same key messages
- Engagement must be done early
- Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be part of oil and gas engagement activities
- More control in oil and gas activities needed by Inuit

Theme: Identification of a process to answer the summit question – To determine Nunavut’s readiness for Oil & Gas Development

Method: Each stakeholder group discussed among themselves to determine the process to move all issues and questions forward

Federal Suggestions

- Engagement with communities and better engagement needed now for better community participation
- Federal govt and NEB must consult with communities
- Federal government could take people from communities to the Beaufort region to learn about experiences with the oil and gas industry

- IQ must be used in all decisions and better science is needed
- SEA needed to contribute to determination of research priorities and must look at benefits
- An introductory program on benefits could be done now for communities
- A coordination committee is needed to move process forward and discuss research needs
- Academics should be more involved in oil and gas issues
- Research questions must come from communities

Community / Institution / Youth Suggestions

- Communities must be consulted on the planning tools to be used
- Council needed with practical Terms of Reference
- Council should have people who can make decisions
- Council should be well-funded and one lead organization should chair
- SEA is a useful approach that has been used in other jurisdictions and can be tailored to Nunavut's needs
- Need to develop a Council with community representation
- Each community should have a committee to represent the SEA or process
- Need to identify authorities of the Council and the community committees
- All communities need training/awareness now on oil and gas issues
- Share information from this Summit with communities
- The Inuvialuit Game Council needs to be part of the process, as well as hunter and trappers committees

Government of Nunavut Suggestions

- Consensus is needed on the process to be selected
- Process should be inclusive and "Made in Nunavut"
- IQ should be treated as equal to science in the process
- Need a Council to further discuss and identify the process
- Co-Management with respect to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) is a model to look at
- The process must be "owned" by the Council
- Deadlines needs to be established for process identification, development operation and recommendations.

- The process should be grounded in the NLCA
- The Nunavut Marine Council could chair the Council

Industry Suggestions

- process needs to deal with whole oil and gas cycle
- seismic education for communities needed now
- SEA or a similar tool would be useful to use
- SEA does not need to be completed before approval of seismic project occurs, and seismic will help inform the scope of the SEA.
- Seismic issues should be part of the SEA
- A road map for jurisdictional issues need now
- Need a benefits study now for the communities
- A training needs analysis is also needed for the communities

Closing Theme: Identification of institutions that could be part of the Council and recommendations for immediate action

Method: Open Discussion with all participants

Participants identified organizations and institutions, which would continue to work on issues related to oil and gas in Nunavut. The Council once formed could have an Advisory Body consisting of elders, the Association of Hunters and Fishers of Greenland and the Inuvialuit Game Council. The following are organizations and institutions that could be requested to form the Council, but would not be too broad once formed:

- Government of Nunavut
- Chamber of Commerce
- NU & NWT Chamber of Mines
- AANDC
- NEB
- Community Mayors Association
- CAPP
- QIA
- Nunavut Institutions of Public Governance (NIRB, NPC, NWB, NWMB)

- Nunnavut Tunngavik Inc
- Nunavut Marine Council
- Community fishery and hunters/trapper associations
- Youth
- Baffin Wildlife Board
- Baffin Fisheries Coalition and Arctic Fisheries Alliance
- World Wildlife Fund

The institutions that organized the conference would continue to act as a Working Group, headed by the Nunavut Government, to create the Council. The Working Group would consist of representatives of:

- Government of Nunavut (Economic Development and Transportation - EDT)
- Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP)
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)
- National Energy Board (NEB)

Oil and Gas Summit - List of Participants

as at January 15th 2015

Name	Business Title	Company Organization
Shari Fox Gearheard	Research scientist	-
Catherine Conrad	Senior Director, Northern Affairs Organization, Environment & Renewable Resources	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Daniel Van Vliet	Acting Manager, Regional Partnerships and Research	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Filip Petrovic	Research Officer	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Tamara Fast	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Madeleine Redfern	President	Ajungi Arctic Consulting Group
Jae Redfern	Projects Manager	Ajungi Arctic Consulting Group
Lootie Toomasie	Director	Arctic Fishery Alliance LP
Adamie Itorcheak	Executive Director & CEO	Baffin Fisheries Coalition
Adam Chamberlain	Partner	Borden Ladner Gervais LLP
Seth Reinhart	Senior Official, Socio-Economic Assessment	CanNor/Northern Projects Management Office
Paul Barnes	Manager Atlantic Canada & Arctic	CAPP
Robyn Campbell	Sustainability Coordinator	City of Iqaluit
Mary Wilman	Mayor	City of Iqaluit
Vicky Johnston	Senior policy analyst	Environment Canada
Erika Marteleira	Senior Environmental Assessment Coordinator	Environment Canada
Robert Carson	Deputy Negotiator	Executive & Intergovernmental Affairs
Rhoda Katsak	Director, Community Operations	Government of Nunavut - EDT
Bernie MacIsaac	Assistant Deputy Minister	Government of Nunavut - EDT
Pauloosie Suvega	Deputy Minister	Government of Nunavut - EDT
Arif Sayani	Senior Advisor	Government of Nunavut - EDT
Linda Ham	Acting Director, Minerals and Petroleum Resources	Government of Nunavut - EDT
Mark Thompson	Director, Devolution	Government of Nunavut - EIA
Bill McKay	Assistant Deputy Minister	Government of Nunavut - EIA
Sara Holzman	Climate Change Program Specialist	Government of Nunavut - Environment
Colleen Healey	Climate Change Program Manager	Government of Nunavut - Environment
Jo-Anne Falkiner	Director - Policy, Planning & Legislation	Government of Nunavut - Environment
Gabriel Nirlungayuk	Deputy Minister	Government of Nunavut - Environment
Johnny Lennie	Manager, Oil & Gas Planning	Government of the Northwest Territories - Petroleum Resource Division
Dean Kennedy	Arctic Project Manager	GX Technology Canada Ltd.
Jerry Natanine	Mayor	Hamlet of Clyde River
Mary Killiktee	Municipality Of Qikiqtaaluk Mayor	Hamlet of Qikiqtaaluk
Frank Pokiak	Chair	Inuvialuit Game Council
John Noksana	Alternate Director	Inuvialuit Game Council
Robert Pitt	Arctic Environmental Manager	ION (Houston) / GX Technology Canada (Calgary)
Brenda Mercer	Coordinator - Oil & Gas Summit	Mercer Business Support Services
Tara O'Donovan	Communications Advisor	National Energy Board
Jamie Kereliuk	Vice President, Applications	National Energy Board
C. Peter Watson	Chair and CEO	National Energy Board
Brian Chambers	Northern Engagement	National Energy Board
Christy Wickenheiser	Hearing Manager/Environmental Specialist	National Energy Board
Linda Richard	Director, Northern Canada Division	Natural Resources Canada
Christopher Milley	President	Nexus Coastal
Bobbie Boland	Consultant	NFLD Representative
Matthew Spence	DG NPMO	Northern Projects
Randy Hinanik	Environmental Technology Program 2nd year student	Nunavut Arctic College
Elizabeth Copland	Chairperson	Nunavut Impact Review Board
Ryan Barry	Executive Director	Nunavut Impact Review Board
Miguel Chenier	A/Senior Advisor of Land Administration, Planning and Management	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Keith Morrison	Senior Advisor - Minerals, Oil and Gas	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Karla Letto	Wildlife Management Biologist	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Ben Kovic	Chairperson	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Chris Debicki	Director	Oceans North
Pat Netser	Director of Regional Affairs	Office of the Minister of the Environment and Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
Andrew Moore	Policy Advisor	Office of the Minister of the Environment and Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
Peter Croal	Environment Consultant	Peter Croal Consulting
Navaran Beveridge	Executive Director	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
PJ Akeagok	President	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Simon Nattaq	Community Director - Iqaluit	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Oolayuk Akesuk	Community Director Lands & Resources	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Enookie Inuarak	QIA board member	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Stevie Aulauq	Community Director - Qikiqtaaluk	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Mosesee Qappik	Community Director - Pangniirtung	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Charlie Inuarak	Community Director - Pond Inlet	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Inutiq Iqaqraialu	Community Director - Clyde River	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Rosanne D'Orazio	A/Director, Lands & Resources	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
George Braden	Policy Advisor to Senator Dennis Patterson, Senator for Nunavut	Senate of Canada
Janine Beckett	Associate, Regional Technical Lead, Marine Science	Stantec
Stephen Whidden	Project Development Manager, Offshore North America Arctic	TGS
Ababsi - Bjarne Lyberth	Biologist and Senior Advisor on Environmental Issues	The Association of Fishers & Hunters in Greenland, KNAPK
Paul Crowley	Director, Canadian Arctic Program	World Wildlife Fund Canada
Jimmy Jacquard	Advisor	



NUNAVUT OIL AND GAS SUMMIT

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS - OIL AND GAS SUMMIT

January 12th – 15th, 2015 | Frobisher Inn – Koojesse Room – Iqaluit, NU

MONDAY JANUARY 12TH

7:00PM-10:00PM Meet and Greet Hospitality Suite (Licensed) Registration

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13TH – DAY ONE – SETTING THE STAGE

8:30AM – 9:00AM Registration and Settling in.

9:00AM – 9:30AM Welcome & Introductions
Summit Chair Bernie MacIsaac
Facilitator: Peter Croal

Morning Theme: Background information on Oil and Gas and SEA

9:30AM – 10:00 AM Oil and Gas 101
Speaker: Bernie MacIsaac – Assistant Deputy Minister, Economic Development & Transportation, Government of Nunavut

10:00 AM – 10:15AM Questions and Clarifications

10:15AM- 10:45AM Health Break

10:45AM – 11:15AM What is a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)? And the Integration / Use of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit
Speaker: Rosanne D’Orazio- Acting Director, Lands & Resources, Qikiqtani Inuit Association

11:15AM – 11:30AM Questions and clarifications

11:30AM – 11:50AM Role of AANDC in Oil and Gas in Nunavut
Speaker: Michel Chenier or Ursula Beddoes, (Invited)

11:50AM – 12:10PM Wrap of Oil & Gas 101 and SEA and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit and AANDC Role
Facilitator: Peter Croal

12:10PM – 1:15PM Lunch Served

1:15PM – 1:30PM Introduction to Afternoon Programme
Facilitator: Peter Croal

Afternoon Theme: Oil and Gas development governance: Experience and lessons learned from other parts of Canada and Greenland

1:30PM – 1:50PM Engaging with people and communities: the coastal Labrador experience
Speaker: Bobbie Boland - Consultant (Invited)

1:50PM – 2:10PM Newfoundland and Labrador Experience
Speaker: Carl McLean, Nunatsiavut Government (presentation via Skype)

2:10PM – 2:30PM Questions and clarifications

2:30PM – 3:00PM The GNWT Experience
Speaker: Johnny Lennie – GNWT Oil and Gas Planning, Petroleum Division (Invited)

3:00PM – 3:20PM Health Break

3:20PM – 3:40PM The Inuvialuit Experience
Speaker: Frank Pokiak - Chair, Inuvialuit Game Council (Invited)

3:40PM – 4:00PM The Greenland Experience
Speaker: Ababsi Bjarne Lyberth - Biologist, Kalaallit Nunaanni Aalisartut Piniartulla Kattuffiat, The Association of Fishers & Hunters in Greenland (Invited)

4:00PM -4:20PM Industry Perspective
Speaker: Paul Barnes, Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (Invited)

4:20PM – 5:00PM Open Questions, Day One Overview
Peter Croal

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 14TH – DAY TWO – WORKING SESSIONS

8:30AM – 9:00AM Settling in

9:00AM – 9:15AM Welcome and Overview of Day 1
Facilitator: Peter Croal

Theme: Identification of Various Core Issues related to Oil and Gas Activity

9:15AM – 9:30AM Structure for Day 2 Activities
Facilitator: Peter Croal

Breakout Groups – One person from each sector in each group. Anticipate 8 groups of 8 persons representing Industry, Communities, Federal, Territorial, Inuit Organizations, Youth and Associations

9:30AM -10:15AM

- Identification of key **technical** issues related to oil and gas operations (exploration to closure)
- What are information gaps? How will climate change affect operations? Are there appropriate technology and systems?
- What are key issues for each table?

10:15AM -10:45AM Short presentation (**3 minutes**) by each table

10:45AM -11:15AM Health Break

11:15AM -12:00PM Breakout Groups

- Identification of key environmental concerns related to oil and gas operations
- What are key issues and information gaps?
- What are key issues for each table?

12:00PM -12:30PM Short presentation by each table



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS – OIL AND GAS SUMMIT

January 12th – 15th, 2015 | Frobisher Inn – Koojesse Room – Iqaluit, NU

NUNAVUT OIL AND GAS SUMMIT

12:30PM – 1:30PM	Lunch Served Status of Baffin/Davis Seismic program and permitting process Speaker: National Energy Board (TBC)
1:30PM – 2:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key social and cultural issues • What are key issues and information gaps • What are key issues for each table
2:30PM -3:00PM	Short presentation (3 minutes) by each table
3:00PM – 3:15PM	Health Break
3:15PM – 4:00PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key governance and institutional issues • Are institutions in place to address oil and gas operations • Is there capacity for all stakeholders?
4:00PM – 4:30PM	Short presentation (3 minutes) by each table
4:30PM – 5:00PM	Wrap up, summary of Day 2 and Overview of Day 3.

THURSDAY JANUARY 15TH – DAY THREE – WORKING SESSIONS

8:30AM – 9:00AM	Settling in
9:00AM – 9:15AM	Summary of Day Structure for Day 3 Peter Croal

Morning Theme: Based on working groups from previous day, panel presentation will summarize core issues and identify process to address them so that the Summit question “Is Nunavut ready” can be answered later in 2015.

9:15AM – 9:45AM	Nunavut Government Panel What are the key “question” issues for the Nunavut government with regards to Oil & Gas activity and why?
9:45AM – 10:15AM	Community / Institution / Youth Panel What are the key “question” issues for the communities/institutions and youth with regards to Oil & Gas activity and why?
10:15AM -10:45AM	Health Break
10:45AM – 11:15AM	Federal Government Panel What are the key “question” issues for the federal government with respect to Oil & Gas activity and why?
11:15AM -11:45AM	Industry Panel What are the key “question” issues for industry with respect to Oil & Gas activity and why?

11:45AM -12:00PM	Wrap-up and summary Peter Croal
12:00PM -1:00PM	Lunch Served
1:00PM -1:15PM	Overview of Process for the afternoon – Peter Croal
Theme: Identification of a process to answer the summit question – To determine Nunavut’s readiness for Oil & Gas Development	
1:15PM -2:15PM	All tables discuss and identify a possible process to answer the Summit question
2:15PM – 2:45PM	Short presentation (3 minutes) of process method by each table
2:45PM – 3:15PM	Health Break
3:15PM – 4:15PM	Facilitator: Peter Croal Open discussion on question process, as well if directed via the facilitation process identification of individuals to establish a Steering Committee to address momentum and recommendations stemming from the Summit.
4:15PM – 4:30PM	Summary of Summit Facilitator: Peter Croal
4:30PM – 5:00PM	Closing remarks & next steps Facilitator: Peter Croal Summit Chair: Bernie Maclsaac

Please note: Schedule subject to change