

25th Annual Report

2006 - 2007

Beverly and
Qamanirjuaq Caribou
Management Board



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Cover photo: Robbie Denechezhe, a Grade 9 student at Father Megret High School in Wollaston Lake, enjoys a caribou rib following a BQCMB-sponsored hunt, part of an initiative to allow youth to experience and learn from a caribou hunt, and possibly furnish the BQCMB with valuable caribou body condition and harvest data. Photo by Gary Frey

Board Meetings Held 1982 to 2006

#1	August	1982	Saskatoon	SK	#32	April	1993	Winnipeg	MB
#2	January	1983	Edmonton	AB	#33	September	1993	Prince Albert	SK
#3	March	1983	Lutsel K'e	NT	#34	January	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#4	June	1983	Yellowknife	NT	#35	April	1994	Baker Lake	NU
#5	September	1983	Black Lake	SK	#36	September	1994	Winnipeg	MB
#6	January	1984	Winnipeg	MB	#37	January	1995	Prince Albert	SK
#7	April	1984	Rankin Inlet	NU	#38	April	1995	Black Lake	SK
#8	August	1984	Fort Smith	NT	#39	September	1995	Thompson	MB
#9	November	1984	Saskatoon	SK	#40	February	1996	Whale Cove	NU
#10	April	1985	Baker Lake	NU	#41	June	1996	Lutselk'e	NT
#11	August	1985	Whitehorse	YK	#42	November	1996	Winnipeg	MB
#12	November	1985	Edmonton	AB	#43	June	1997	Wollaston	SK
#13	April	1986	Thompson	MB	#44	November	1997	Thompson	MB
#14	August	1986	Arviat	NU	#45	May	1998	Tadoule Lake	MB
#15	April	1987	Saskatoon	SK	#46	November	1998	Fort Smith	NT
#16	August	1987	Winnipeg	MB	#47	May	1999	Arviat	NU
#17	November	1987	Fort Smith	NT	#48	November	1999	Winnipeg	MB
#18	April	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#49	May	2000	Churchill	MB
#19	August	1988	Stony Rapids	SK	#50	November	2000	Winnipeg	MB
#20	November	1988	Winnipeg	MB	#51	June	2001	Black Lake	SK
#21	April	1989	Baker Lake	NU	#52	November	2001	Yellowknife	NT
#22	August	1989	Lac Brochet	MB	#53	May	2002	Baker Lake	NU
#23	December	1989	Winnipeg	MB	#54	November	2002	Winnipeg	MB
#24	April	1990	Fond du Lac	SK	#55	May	2003	Fond du Lac	SK
#25	August	1990	Lutselk'e	NT	#56	November	2003	Winnipeg	MB
#26	December	1990	Winnipeg	MB	#57	May	2004	Fort Smith	NT
#27	March	1991	Yellowknife	NT	#58	November	2004	Winnipeg	MB
#28	August	1991	Prince Albert	SK	#59	May	2005	Rankin Inlet	NU
#29	December	1991	Fort Smith	NT	#60	November	2005	Winnipeg	MB
#30	April	1992	Arviat	NU	#61	May	2006	Prince Albert	SK
#31	December	1992	Uranium City	SK	#62	November	2006	Winnipeg	MB

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Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board
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Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

The Hon. John Nilson, Minister
Saskatchewan Environment
Legislative Building, Room 361
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Regina SK S4S 0B3

The Hon. Patterk Netser, Minister
Department of Environment
P.O. Box 1200
Legislative Building
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0

As requested by the provisions of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement, I am pleased to submit our annual report for 2006-2007.

The overriding issue that guided the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board (BQCMB) in many of its activities this past year was the unrelenting pace of resource development on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges, including on sensitive calving and post-calving grounds, and migration routes. As of May 2007, there were 410 prospecting permits, mineral claims and mineral leases on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq calving grounds. In 2006, the federal government issued 163 mineral claims on the Beverly calving grounds alone to a single uranium mining company.

The BQCMB urges protection of the calving grounds and other key habitats, and promotes co-operative action to protect caribou, based on the best information available.

Since September 2004, when the BQCMB released its position paper, *Protecting Calving Grounds, Post-Calving Areas and Other Important Habitats for Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou*, the Board has urged governments and regulatory agencies to establish protection for the caribou herds and their habitat before the continued advancement of development projects makes it impossible to do so. Preliminary results from a socio-economic evaluation being conducted for the BQCMB by InterGroup Consultants of Winnipeg show the annual net value of the two herds is \$19 million, of which the subsistence harvest accounts for \$14 million.

Uranium has been the major catalyst fuelling the extensive mineral exploration on the caribou ranges this past year. The spot price of uranium shot up from US\$7/pound in 2001 to more than US\$100/pound in 2007, and uranium exploration has taken hold in all parts of the caribou ranges.

Development reviews

The BQCMB's resources go largely towards technical and community-based review in land use processes to help protect the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitats. In 2006-2007, the BQCMB commented on a number of land use applications submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB), the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) and the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) that had impacts for caribou in sensitive habitats and/or during vulnerable periods such as calving. But our Board's main efforts this past year dealt with Ur-Energy's proposed uranium exploration operation at Screech Lake, Northwest Territories (NWT), south of the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary on key Beverly and Ahlak caribou spring migration range.

The BQCMB worked with organizations, including the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation and NWT Treaty #8 Tribal Corporation, to assess and present on the potential cumulative effects of mineral exploration on barren-ground caribou at an environmental assessment public hearing, hosted by the MVEIRB. The BQCMB gave a two-part presentation, and one part was presented jointly with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).

The BQCMB's involvement played a pivotal role in the MVEIRB's May 7, 2007 decision to reject the Ur-Energy proposal on the grounds that it would cause "adverse cultural impacts of a cumulative nature to areas of very high spiritual importance to aboriginal peoples." To a large extent, these cultural impacts are linked to the cumulative effects of exploration on caribou.

Mining companies need governments to step up

It is clear that many mining companies want to operate sustainably and co-operatively to preserve the environment and resources. Several firms contributed funds to the March 2006 satellite collaring of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds, and in June 2007, the BQCMB signed a five-year funding agreement with AREVA that provides the BQCMB with up to \$25,000 yearly on jointly approved projects – such as caribou monitoring efforts – that further caribou research and improve mining practices.

Ultimately, though, mining companies are businesses that must remain competitive while conforming to whatever government regulations exist. However, the governments of Nunavut, NWT, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Canada have not yet implemented the BQCMB's 2004 recommendations for protecting the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitat.

The BQCMB continues to uphold Section B-2 of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement, which states: "[s]upport shall be provided by the parties hereto to the Board in its efforts to achieve coordinated management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds by responding promptly to recommended measures."

The need for updated data

Current information on how the herds are using their ranges is essential, especially for the Beverly herd, deemed to be at or beyond its sustainable harvest limit. Satellite collars began yielding data in 2006 for Beverly animals – the first time collars had been deployed on that herd. (See sample map on page 9.) Seventeen more collars were placed on caribou on Beverly calving grounds during the 2007 post-calving season, bringing the Beverly sample size to 21.

Population surveys are the single most important source of information about caribou herds,

but neither the Beverly nor the Qamanirjuaq herd has been surveyed since 1994. Plans were set in place to survey the Beverly herd in the summer of 2007. It is urged that a census of the Qamanirjuaq caribou take place in 2008.

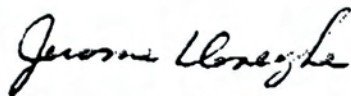
The migration patterns of the Qamanirjuaq herd returned to more normal subdued levels in 2006-2007. The previous year saw huge numbers of Qamanirjuaq caribou flowing along the west coast of Hudson Bay between Churchill and Arviat, providing hunters with easy access throughout the fall, winter and spring. On the other hand, the Beverly caribou did travel into parts of Saskatchewan this year, unlike the previous year, and hunters in many Saskatchewan communities had easier access. Beverly caribou weren't found near NWT communities, though.

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement stipulates that we provide a summary of caribou harvests by jurisdiction and community. In recent years, harvest data have been difficult to obtain. Governments ceased the collection of harvest data and relied instead on harvest estimates based on the observations and experience of departmental staff, or on information recorded by community harvest monitors.

Since 2005, we have contacted government staff and Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) around the caribou ranges to obtain approximate harvest estimates. In 2006-2007, the caribou harvest was estimated to be about 4,746 animals from the Beverly herd (compared to about 3,772 caribou in 2005-2006) and about 9,024 animals from the Qamanirjuaq herd (compared to about 10,308 caribou in 2005-2006). It must be stressed that these figures are primarily estimates only, particularly for local harvest levels.

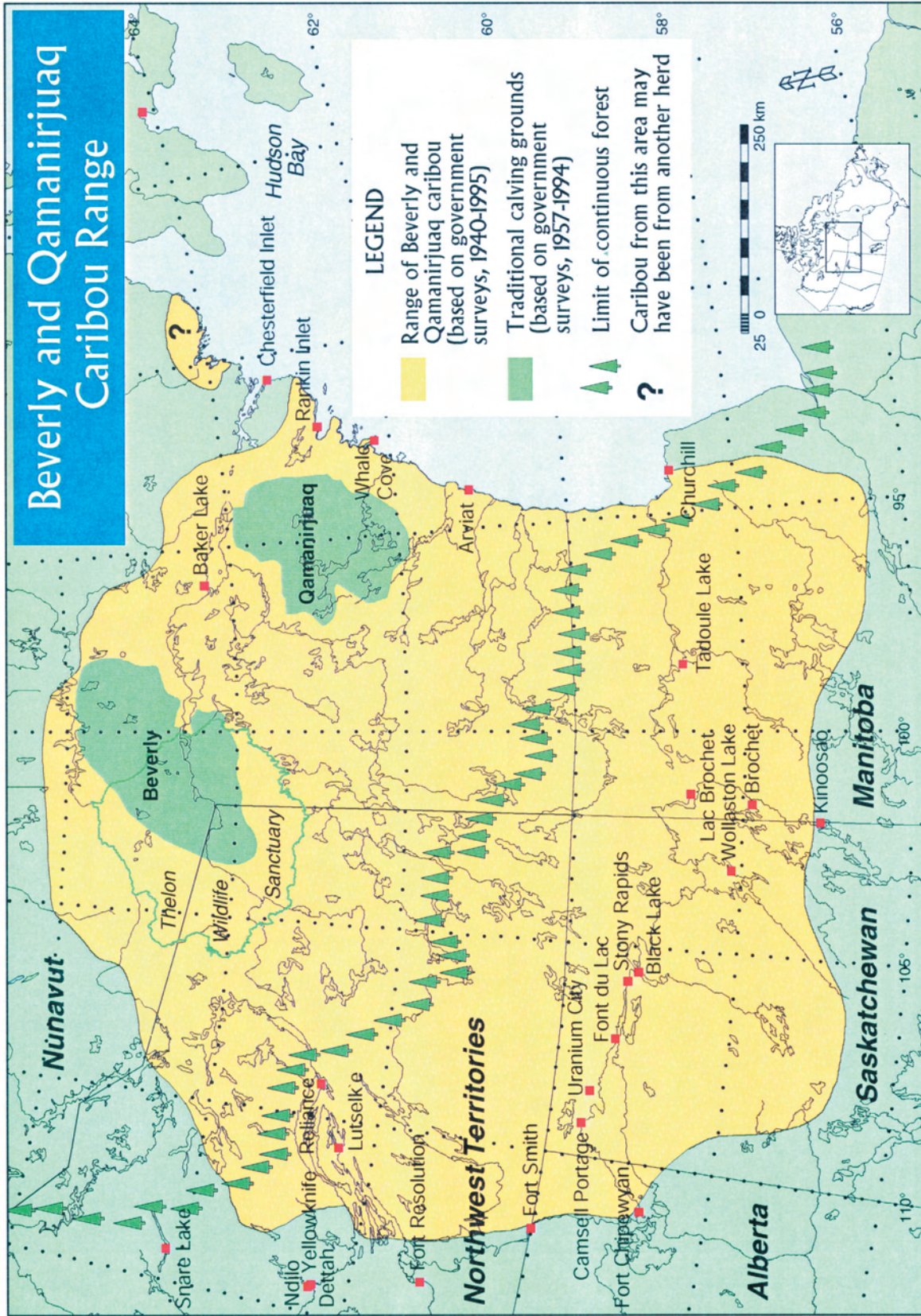
It was encouraging this past year to collaborate with mining companies, and to see the united efforts and financial commitments of governments and others in attempting to monitor the Beverly herd. The BQCMB also saw progress on some of its own initiatives: funding community caribou monitoring projects, and testing the waters for BQCMB youth delegates.

But anxiety continues to grow over unrestricted resource development when governments and regulatory agencies have not yet implemented the Board's recommendations for protecting the caribou herds and their habitats. As the Board enters its 25th year of operation, we hope that 2007-2008 will be the year when economic development priorities are balanced with conservation issues.



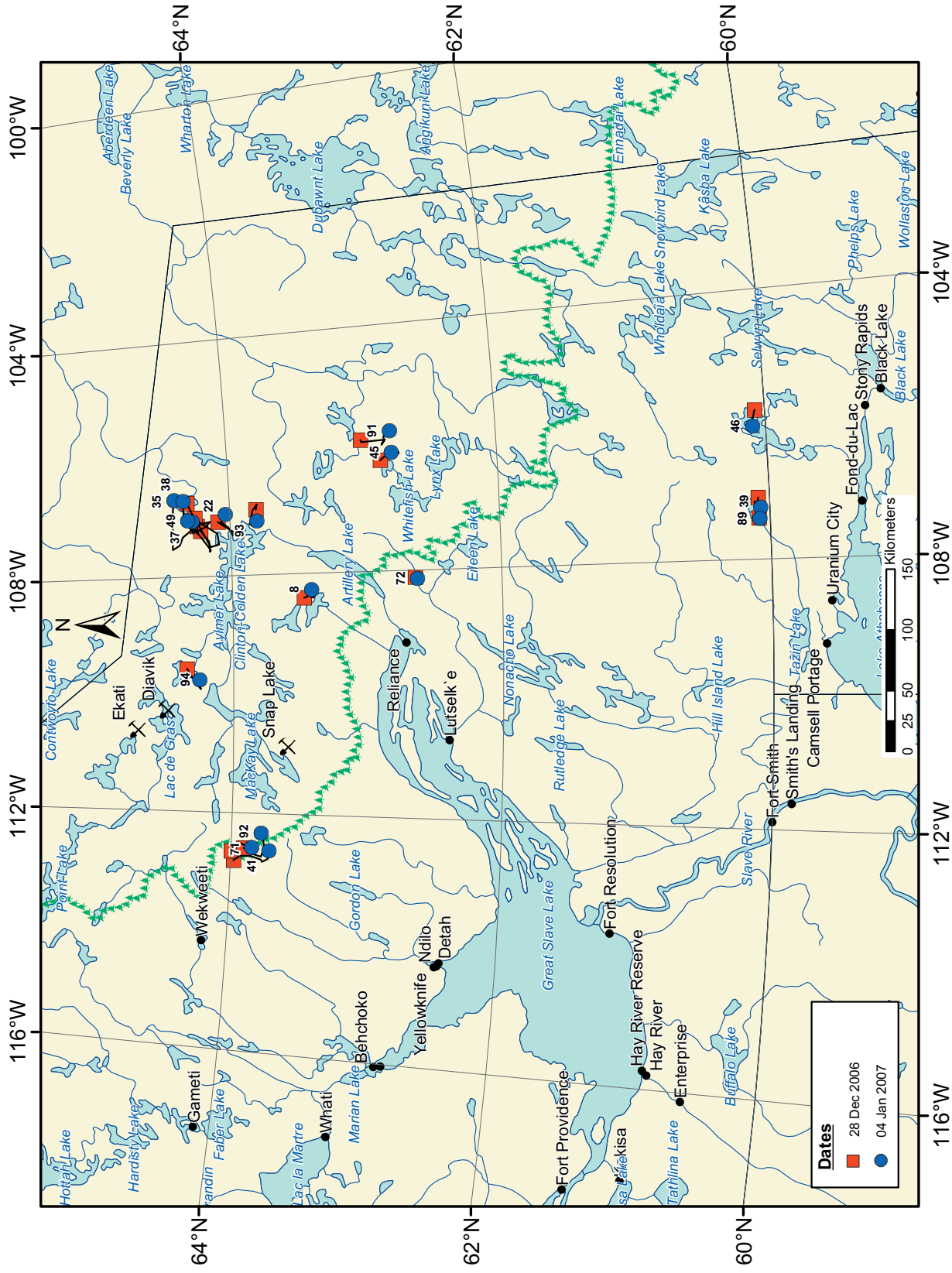
Jerome Denechezhe
Chairman
August 16, 2007

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Range



Sample Map

04 Jan 2007, Movements of barren-ground caribou cows collared on winter ranges of Beverly and adjacent herds.



The Annual Caribou Cycle

Most caribou in the Beverly herd, and part of the Qamanirjuaq herd, winter in the subarctic forests of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and NWT. In spring, the cows and yearlings are the first to migrate north to calving grounds on the tundra in Nunavut (and, for part of the Beverly calving ground, in NWT), followed by non-pregnant cows and young bulls. Adult bulls follow up to a month later. After calving in early June, the caribou begin to form larger groups. By mid-July, aggregations of many thousands, including adult males, may be found on calm days. This behaviour is a response to mosquito harassment, and it also reduces predation by wolves, concentrating the caribou in a small area. Beginning at the end of July, a rapid migration back to the vicinity of the treeline occurs. Then in August, the caribou disperse in response to warble flies and nose bot flies. In some years, a migration back towards the calving grounds takes place. The timing of the fall migration from tundra to taiga varies from October to December. The rut occurs in late October, usually within the forest-tundra ecozone. Mature bulls separate from the cow-calf-young bull groups soon after the rut. By November, most of the Beverly herd is in the forest once again but travel can still be rapid until snow accumulation deepens to 50 centimetres or more in February and March.

The “traditional calving grounds” are the same general areas that have been used for calving over the years. However, specific areas used for calving in a given year, known as “annual calving areas,” vary from year to year. Caribou range used during other periods is less consistent and less predictable in space and time. The general area and specific habitats used by Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou are determined by a combination of many factors, including weather, snow melt, plant phenology, predator avoidance and traditional use of the range.

Mineral exploration and development activities continue to increase on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges, and these can have an impact on areas used by the two herds.

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

The Year in Review

2006–2007

Mission Statement

To safeguard the caribou of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds for traditional users who wish to maintain a lifestyle that includes the use of caribou, as well as for all Canadians and people of other nations.

Annual Report

The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement (2002) requires the Board to submit an annual report which shall include:

- a) a summary of Board activities, recommendations and responses by governments and traditional users;
- b) a review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitat;
- c) a summary of harvests by jurisdiction and community; and
- d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.

The Board met twice during the year under review:

May 2006	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
November 2006	Winnipeg, Manitoba

Board Officers

Jerome Denechezhe	Chairman
Daryll Hedman	Vice-Chairman
Ross Thompson	Secretary-Treasurer

Board Contact Information

P.O. Box 629
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Web site: www.arctic-caribou.com
BQCMB charitable registration number: 86620 7574 RR00

Board Members

Date appointed

Manitoba

Representing the communities of Northern Manitoba:

Jerome Denechezhe (Lac Brochet)

03.06.82

Albert Thorassie (Tadoule Lake)

22.08.91

Alternate is Adam Nalge (Lac Brochet).

Representing the Government of Manitoba:

Daryll Hedman (Thompson)

15.02.04

Saskatchewan

Representing the communities of Northern Saskatchewan:

Dennis Larocque (Camsell Portage)

07.11.06

Billy Shott (Uranium City)

14.03.91

Alternates are Pierre Robillard (Black Lake), Joe Martin (Fond du Lac), Daniel Augier (Uranium City) and George Tsannie (Wollaston).

Representing the Government of Saskatchewan:

Tim Trottier (La Ronge)

04.06.95

Northwest Territories

Representing the Northwest Territory Métis Nation:

Earl Evans (Fort Smith)

27.11.03

Alternate is Arthur Beck (Hay River).

Representing the Dene Nation:

August Enzoe (Lutselk'e)

11.01.99

Alternate is Joe Catholique (Lutselk'e).

Representing the Government of the Northwest Territories:

Deborah Johnson (Fort Smith)

15.03.02

Nunavut

Representing the Kivalliq Wildlife Board:

Thomas Elytook (Baker Lake)

23.05.06

Laurent Angalik (Arviat)

23.05.06

Alternates are Simeonie Sammurtok (Chesterfield Inlet)
and Peter Suwaksiork (Arviat).

Representing the Government of Nunavut:

Dan Shewchuk (Arviat)

02.05.02

Canada

Representing the Government of Canada:

Carl McLean (Iqaluit)

22.11.06



Photo by Karen Hunter

The BQCMB of 2006-2007. (Seated, left to right): August Enzoe, Jerome Denechezhe, Laurent Angalik, Thomas Elytook. (Middle row, left to right): Deb Johnson, Daryll Hedman, Albert Thorassie, Dennis Larocque, Carl McLean, Dan Shewchuk and alternate Joe Martin. (Back row, left to right): Earl Evans, secretary-treasurer Ross Thompson, Tim Trottier and alternate George Tsannie. Missing: Billy Shott and alternate Pierre Robillard

Summary of Board Activities, Recommendations and Responses

Activities

During the year under review (April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007), the BQCMB conducted the following activities.

Caribou Monitoring and Management

- Promoted planning between various jurisdictions for a 2007 calving ground population survey of the Beverly herd. Also helped broker funding from various sources, including government, non-government organizations and mining companies, for continued monitoring of the movements of both the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds through satellite collaring.
- Provided a report of the March 2006 collaring deployment on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou cows to financial backers of the programs.
- Solicited funds from INAC to purchase 15 more GPS satellite collars to deploy on the Beverly herd during the 2007 post-calving season in order to bring the herd's satellite collaring sample close to 20. In March 2006, 20 new collars were affixed to what were believed to be Beverly cows but it was later discovered when the cows headed to their traditional calving grounds that they were a mix of Beverly, Bathurst, Ahlak and Qamanirjuaq animals (all of these herds' ranges overlap).
- Along with WWF-Canada, met representatives from uranium mining firms Cameco, AREVA Resources Canada Inc. and Titan Uranium in Saskatoon in late May 2006 to discuss caribou conservation issues. This was an initial gathering for the group.
- Mailed BQCMB caribou disturbance observation cards and cover letters to almost 140 mining companies on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges and mining associations. The cover letter explained the need to transmit caribou observations to gain more hands-on data about the herds, and the need for funding assistance to survey the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds.
- In November 2006, distributed a map of mineral rights and other land use activities spanning the entire ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds in Saskatchewan, NWT, Nunavut and Manitoba. The map, which charts activities permitted by governments, was created for the BQCMB by INAC's Yellowknife office. The map will be updated twice each year and posted at www.arctic-caribou.com.

- In September 2006, released a map showing companies with mineral tenure (prospecting permits, mineral claims and/or mineral leases) on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq calving grounds. The map was prepared for the BQCMB by WWF-Canada's Yellowknife office and updated versions can be found at www.arctic-caribou.com as well. The BQCMB also created summary tables with additional information such as the type of mineral tenure, the year it was issued, the length of time it remains valid, and the total number of each type of mineral tenure that each company owns.
- Drafted a five-year funding agreement with AREVA Resources Canada Inc. in which AREVA would provide the BQCMB with about \$25,000 annually for caribou monitoring and other projects to further caribou research and best practices for mineral exploration and mining, benefiting both parties to the agreement.

Board Initiatives

- Kicked off a youth intern program by inviting Grade 12 Fond du Lac students Trevor Olson and Craig Adam to attend the May 2006 meeting in Prince Albert (they were chaperoned by Fond du Lac councillor Georgie McDonald). The BQCMB's youth intern program is an initiative to involve young caribou-range residents with fresh ideas who could some day assume the reins from long-time Board members.
- Granted a \$1,500 Caribou Management Scholarship Fund award to University of Northern British Columbia student Ingebjorg Jean Mattson, who studied the links between predator, prey and environment in order to better understand why the population of the Bathurst herd fell from about 349,000 in 1996 to 186,000 in 2003. Climate, weather, fire, the condition of caribou range, disease and predation are all suspected reasons.
- Drew up guidelines for contractor InterGroup Consultants of Winnipeg to conduct a socio-economic evaluation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds. This study is examining the domestic harvest and resident licensed hunting harvest (determining value through a replacement such as beef) as well as outfitting and the commercial sale of caribou meat (using the market values of those products). It is also determining the cultural and social importance of the herds to those who rely on them. The results of the evaluation will allow the BQCMB to provide a more accurate and updated description of the value of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou in order to replace the \$17 million annual figure for domestic harvest currently used.

- Provided funding to Father Megret High School in Wollaston Lake for community caribou hunts designed to provide an opportunity for youth to experience and learn from a caribou hunt, and possibly to furnish the BQCMB with valuable caribou body condition and harvest data. Also provided Petit Casimir Memorial School in Lac Brochet with funding to conduct interviews with hunters using a questionnaire designed by Board members.



Modest Antsanen and Petit Casimir Memorial School students from Lac Brochet fill out forms during interviews with hunters

Meetings

- Attended the third annual meeting of the CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment Network (CARMA) in Vancouver in November 2006. CARMA's multi-million dollar proposal received International Polar Year (IPY) funding in March 2007. CARMA's IPY work, taking place largely between March 2007 and March 2009, features field biology, remote sensing-based habitat monitoring and community-based monitoring projects. The BQCMB will participate in this large-scale effort by providing information about caribou, weather, and human activities across the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou ranges, based on the knowledge and observations of board members. The first contribution by BQCMB members will occur at a workshop at the Nov/07 BQCMB meeting in Winnipeg.
- Participated in a three-day Bathurst Caribou Management Plan and North Slave Wildlife Research and Monitoring Workshop in Yellowknife in December 2006.
- Participated in a two-day workshop on caribou and land use planning hosted by GNWT Conservation Education in Yellowknife in December 2006. Thirteen participants from governments, planning boards, communities, land claim organizations and Canadian universities from NWT, Nunavut, Yukon, Ontario and Alberta contributed to the initial scoping meeting. The intent of the project is to develop an interactive web-based education resource introducing northern learners to resource management and land use planning, using caribou as the focus of a case study.
- Participated in the first-ever NWT Caribou Summit held by the GNWT in Inuvik in January 2007, staged in the wake of serious population declines among NWT barren-ground caribou herds. The more than 180 delegates, hailing from NWT, Nunavut, northern

Saskatchewan and northern Alberta, identified actions to be taken over the next four years to help herds recover.

- Gave a PowerPoint presentation on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou satellite collaring programs to the Nunavut Mining Investors Conference in Winnipeg in February 2007. Financial assistance for these monitoring programs has come from mining companies as well as governments and non-government organizations.
- At the invitation of the Nunavut Department of the Environment, presented a PowerPoint presentation called “Cumulative Impacts in the Thelon Geological Basin” to a Government of Nunavut uranium workshop in March 2007. The presentation was based on a case study of the potential effects of proposed uranium exploration in the upper Thelon watershed on barren-ground caribou, and focused on key issues and questions regarding cumulative effects and caribou.

Analysis and Comments

- Sent two detailed letters to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), dated April 13 and May 1, 2006, describing extensive concerns about the consultation process and content of their pro-industry March 2006 draft uranium policy and consultation documents. The documents were written by the land claims organization’s Lands Policy Advisory Committee (LPAC) and distributed for review to a large group that did not include the BQCMB, but did include government departments, Inuit and Nunavut organizations, uranium mining companies and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission. The BQCMB requested that James Eetoolook, NTI’s 1st Vice-President and Vice-President of Finance, attend its May 2006 meeting to discuss concerns raised by the BQCMB. Although an LPAC staff member provided a presentation about the uranium policy documents at the BQCMB’s November 2006 meeting, he was not prepared to address the Board’s concerns. In response, the BQCMB submitted another letter on Nov. 17, 2006, requesting a response to concerns outlined in the BQCMB’s first two letters and the chance to give further input. NTI provided a second draft of the policy in January 2007, but did not invite the BQCMB to participate in consultation sessions.
- Continued to participate in the screening and assessment of Ur-Energy’s proposed Screech Lake operation in the upper Thelon watershed, on key Beverly caribou spring migration range south of the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. Submitted comments on Ur-Energy’s application to the MVLWB, recommending that the application be referred to the MVEIRB for a full environmental assessment. Commented on MVEIRB’s draft workplan regarding the content, scope and factors to be considered in the assessment process. Submitted an information request to MVEIRB with eight requests for information to Ur-Energy and one request to MVEIRB. Attended MVEIRB’s pre-hearing conference in Yellowknife in December 2006. Prepared and presented a two-part presentation on the potential cumulative effects of mineral exploration on barren-ground caribou for MVEIRB’s

environmental assessment public hearing in Lutselk'e in January 2007. Part A was a joint presentation in collaboration with the GNWT that focused on common concerns and what conditions should be imposed if the operation was permitted. Part B described other concerns and provided recommendations from the BQCMB based on the Board's broader mandate, aligned with recent recommendations provided to governments regarding action required on caribou and habitat protection.

- Commented extensively to NWT and Nunavut regulatory agencies (the NIRB, the MVLWB and the MVEIRB) on land use applications for mineral exploration on important habitats of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou. The following project proposals are in addition to the Ur-Energy proposal:
 - Pacific Ridge's proposed uranium exploration work near the Kazan River, Nunavut, on Qamanirjuaq caribou calving and post-calving areas
 - Uravan Minerals' proposal to conduct uranium exploration near Boomerang Lake, NWT, in the upper Thelon watershed, on key Beverly caribou spring migration range south of the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Starfield Resources' exploration project at Ferguson Lake and over land between the project site and Arviat and Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, on Qamanirjuaq caribou calving and post-calving areas and key spring migration range
 - Western Uranium Corporation's proposal to conduct uranium exploration at its properties at the northeast edge of the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary and west of Baker Lake, Nunavut, on the Beverly calving ground
 - AREVA's proposed uranium exploration at its Kiggavik and Sissons properties west of Baker Lake, Nunavut, on the spring migration and post-calving range of Beverly caribou
 - Cameco's proposed uranium exploration on its Aberdeen and Turqavik properties west of Baker Lake, Nunavut, on the spring migration and post-calving range of Beverly caribou.
- Provided Saskatchewan Environment with comments on the Athabasca Stage I Draft Land Use Plan relating to caribou protection, and called on the Government of Saskatchewan to provide adequate funding to complete Stages II and III of Athabasca's land use planning process. Also supported recommendations in the Plan to prohibit new roads and resource development in the Athabasca region until Stages II/III land use planning is completed, and to extend the interim withdrawal of Crown minerals.
- Forwarded concerns and suggestions raised at the BQCMB's November 2006 meeting to the Nunavut-Manitoba Road Route Selection Study team.
- As requested by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), commented on its draft contract for review of Caribou Protection Measures.
- Commented on CARMA's draft body condition manual, which outlines protocols for

monitoring health and body condition of *Rangifer* (caribou and reindeer) across the circumpolar north.

Communications

- With the support of WWF-Canada and *above&beyond* magazine, created a full-page, four-colour ad for *above&beyond's* September/October 2006 issue, encouraging readers to contact their elected leaders to support protection of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their habitat in light of increasing resource development. Later created 30 posters from the ad for distribution in communities.
- Responded to requests for media interviews and wrote letters to editors of various newspapers (*Slave River Journal*, *Nunatsiaq News*, *News/North*, *Kivalliq News*). Press coverage resulted, carried by *The Globe and Mail*, CBC North Radio, Canadian Press, *Nunatsiaq News* and Missinipi Broadcasting Corporation.
- Published two issues of *Caribou News in Brief* with feature stories on:
 - the urgent need for caribou population surveys
 - satellite collaring of the two herds
 - criticisms of NTI's draft uranium policy process and content
 - the Nunavut Planning Commission's uranium mining workshop and other uranium mining issues
 - the fallout from an all-season road between Manitoba and Nunavut, and
 - the BQCMB's ongoing efforts to have recommendations from its September 2004 position paper to protect the herds and their habitat implemented.
- Issued three e-mail updates on the work of the BQCMB to almost 300 recipients, and answered 16 e-mail queries received via the Board's website.
- Updated the BQCMB website, including the addition of:
 - a map of land use activities across the ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds
 - an updated map and supporting table of companies with mineral tenure on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq calving grounds
 - satellite collaring location data and other content from the Government of Nunavut



- Department of Environment's new CD, *Journey of the Caribou*, and
 - a "Help" section displaying the full-page magazine ad from *above&beyond* magazine and a list of political, Aboriginal and community leaders that northerners and others can write to urge protection of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their habitats.
- Produced and distributed 25 copies of the BQCMB's 24th *Annual Report: 2005-2006*, and added it to the Board's website.

Board recommendations and responses by governments and traditional users

1. Recommendation to NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources that it co-ordinate deployment of 15 collars on Beverly cows during the 2007 post-calving period, with the following conditions:
 - deploy collars only on cows without calves
 - select cows that are a distance from any groups of cows with calves
 - deploy collars in habitat that minimizes harm from handling
 - cease collaring if caribou experience undue stress
 - provide a report and pictures for assessment at a future BQCMB meeting.

NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources agreed to dispatch a satellite collaring crew to deploy collars on cows on the Beverly calving ground during the 2007 post-calving period. INAC agreed to supply funding to purchase 15 new collars.

2. Recommendations to NTI that environmental and other concerns be addressed in subsequent versions of its March 2006 draft uranium policy and consultation documents.

The second draft of the uranium policy, provided to the Board by NTI, did not address BQCMB recommendations.

3. Recommendations to the MVLWB and the MVEIRB on the potential cumulative effects of mineral exploration on barren-ground caribou in relation to Ur-Energy's proposed Screech Lake operation in the upper Thelon watershed, on key Beverly caribou spring migration range south of the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary.

The MVLWB and the MVEIRB agreed to many of the Board's recommendations. In the MVEIRB's final report on its environmental assessment of the proposed Ur-Energy operation, it recommended to then INAC Minister Jim Prentice that a regional Caribou Cumulative Effects Study take place on the status and sustainability of the Beverly herd.

4. Recommendations relating to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou and habitat protection to regulatory agencies NIRB, MVLWB and MVEIRB on various permit applications.

The regulatory agencies agreed to some Board recommendations.

5. Recommendations relating to caribou protection to Saskatchewan Environment on the Athabasca Stage I Draft Land Use Plan.

The Board is awaiting further developments on the Athabasca Stage I Draft Land Use Plan.

6. Recommendations relating to Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou and habitat protection on a proposed all-weather road between northern Manitoba and the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut to the Nunavut-Manitoba Road Route Selection Study team.

This project's pre-feasibility study recognized cautions "on natural environmental issues, especially caribou herds and their habitat, including calving and post-calving areas" (*Review: Nunavut Manitoba Route Selection*, Issue Two, Volume One, 2007, <http://www.nu-mbrss.snclavalin.com>). However, early summaries of the final report of the Nunavut-Manitoba Road Route Selection Study, due out later in 2007, indicate that BQCMB recommendations were not addressed. The study has been conducted by contractor SNC-Lavalin Inc. for the governments of Manitoba, Nunavut and Canada, and the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the clients funding the project.

7. Recommendations to INAC on its draft contract for review of Caribou Protection Measures.

Some Board recommendations were addressed but many were not.

Review of the State of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Herds

Nunavut

In 2006-2007, the Kivalliq Region saw a return to a more normal, understated presence of Qamanirjuaq caribou, reported Nunavut Department of Environment wildlife manager (Kivalliq Region) and BQCMB member **Dan Shewchuk**.

While caribou were so plentiful the previous year that tens of thousands of animals could be spotted at a time and caribou were within sight of communities all winter long, this past year the caribou were scattered throughout the region, as is more customary, and did not remain near communities during winter. BQCMB member **Laurent Angalik** of Arviat said that there were hardly any caribou in his area.

Things were different in Baker Lake, BQCMB member **Thomas Elytook** of Baker Lake explained. The community stands at the crossroads of the migration routes of a number of caribou herds. The Beverly herd comes in July from the Aberdeen and Beverly lakes area to the west, the Qamanirjuaq herd arrives in July from the Rankin Inlet /Arviat region to the south, the Lorillard and Wager Bay herds make their entrance in August, and in August or September, the Ahiak herd travels down from the north. In 2006, though, the Ahiak caribou didn't arrive until the end of October. Elytook thought the delay may have been due to mineral exploration and the number of helicopters in the air. The Ahiak herd remained until March/April.

The region experienced a cold, windy winter in 2006-2007. Hunters indicated that the animals they harvested were healthy.

The Qamanirjuaq caribou made a late appearance during their spring 2006 migration but still arrived at their calving ground for their usual June 8-10 birthing period.

The herd's satellite collaring program, in place since 1993, continues to operate smoothly. Currently, 22 cows are outfitted with collars. The governments of Nunavut and Manitoba jointly deployed 10 new and 10 refurbished collars in a March 2006 undertaking, adding to two Qamanirjuaq cows already sporting collars.

The results of the long-running satellite collaring program were documented in a Department of Environment CD released in 2006 called *Journey of the Caribou* (available on the BQCMB's website at www.arctic-caribou.com/journey). The CD tracked the history of satellite collaring on the Qamanirjuaq herd from 1993-2006, using animated movements colour-coded by seasons and the caribou life cycle. The Lorillard and Wager Bay herds are also featured on the CD.

Another continuing program is spring recruitment surveys. In May 2006, a survey classified roughly 17,000 animals into categories of age and sex. Initial analysis of the data had suggested

a recruitment rate of about 15 per cent, which implied a stable population.

Another spring recruitment survey took place in 2007. However, due to caribou being further away, among other logistical challenges, only approximately 12,000 animals were surveyed. Classification surveys normally assess between 15,000 and 20,000 caribou. Another recruitment survey will be conducted in spring 2008.

Overall, the Qamanirjuaq caribou population appears to be stable, with animals in good condition, said Shewchuk.

As for upcoming projects, the Department of Environment is entering the final year of a multi-year vegetation mapping program that is mapping caribou habitat. Once this year's 500 plots have been charted, vegetation mapping for the Kivalliq Region will be largely complete.

The Department of Environment's other major goal in the coming year is to work with other jurisdictions to plan a population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd for June 2008.

Manitoba

Qamanirjuaq caribou made their usual late August appearance in Manitoba in 2006, but delayed heading out from the province for the following year's spring migration until June 2007, stated Manitoba Conservation regional wildlife manager and BQCMB vice-chairman **Daryll Hedman**.

The caribou arrived from Nunavut at Manitoba's eastern edge and journeyed through the fall caribou range. Both residents and non-residents there on the fall caribou range enjoyed successful hunting.

BQCMB chairman **Jerome Denechezhe** of Lac Brochet said caribou arrived around his community in late November and wintered south of Lac Brochet, as they have done the past two or three years.

Caribou also came to Tadoule Lake in November, said BQCMB member **Albert Thorassie**, a resident of Tadoule Lake. In 2006, they made their way in through the west, venturing onto the nearby winter road, and then moved further south. Their usual arrival route, Thorassie noted, is from the north or northwest.

Last year, winter crept very slowly into northern Manitoba. The drawn-out freeze created slush conditions and put a damper on harvest rates in the inland lakes areas. Due to travel conditions, the northern part of the province was not easily accessible until into the New Year.

Normally, hunting levels are high as a result of easy access to caribou via the winter road to Lac Brochet and Tadoule Lake. Bearing that in mind, Manitoba Conservation and the BQCMB funded the creation of a traffic sign in 2006 featuring educational information about caribou. The

sign was placed at the perimeter of the traditional caribou range. Targeted to hunters, it provided background information on the Qamanirjuaq caribou, including details of its calving ground and the satellite-collaring program in place for the herd. The sign asks hunters not to shoot collared caribou, and not to field-dress animals on the side of the road. According to conservation officers, the sign appeared to have the desired effect. Caribou were no longer observed being gutted on the side of the road.

In 2006-2007, caribou harvested were reported to be very healthy, with good fat content. Denechezhe said that caribou cows in the area south of Lac Brochet were really healthy. The spring hunt was successful, too. Thorassie pointed out that a continuing prohibitive factor for hunters in Tadoule Lake is the high cost of gas, which currently stands at about \$61 for five gallons.

Caribou travelled as far west as the Churchill River over the past year. They lingered in the province, staying on South Indian Lake well into April. Denechezhe said that caribou stayed in his area through until April, when they started their spring migration by journeying west of Lac Brochet this time.

Collared cows were spotted at North Knife Lake at the end of May, and at Tadoule Lake, caribou remained nearby until June.

In terms of forest fires during the summer of 2006, there was very minimal activity on the caribou range.

The Government of Manitoba continued its harvest survey program in Tadoule Lake, Lac Brochet, Brochet and South Indian Lake. In the coming year, it will work with the Government of Nunavut and others to hopefully begin planning a population survey of the Qamanirjuaq herd in June 2008.

Northwest Territories

With satellite collars affixed to several Beverly cows in March 2006, the resulting location data revealed not only that caribou moved along the spring migration corridor it was expected they would last year, but that most paired up with Ahiak animals while one cow joined Qamanirjuaq animals for the journey home to their respective calving grounds, said BQCMB member **Deb Johnson**, the South Slave regional biologist for NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Coaxed by an early spring, the Beverly animals made an early arrival on their calving ground at the end of May. Six of the collared cows were on the Beverly calving ground in June 2006, while 12 collared cows were on the Ahiak calving ground and one collared cow was on the Qamanirjuaq calving ground.

There were very few wildfires on the caribou range during the summer of 2006 in NWT: just 10

fires, which burned a total of 1,833.10 hectares. Four fires fell in the 100.1–1,000 hectares size range, destroying a total of 1,753.5 hectares, but the remaining fires were considerably smaller.

Winter temperatures throughout 2006-2007 were cooler than in the two previous years, but relatively normal, with a slightly above average snowfall south of the treeline. Johnson noted that three-quarters of the collared cows chose to remain north of the treeline. The remaining collared cows were near the NWT/Saskatchewan border along with collared Qamanirjuaq animals, giving hunters from northern Saskatchewan ample access to good hunting around NWT's Dunvegan and Selwyn lakes. There was limited harvesting of Beverly caribou by NWT residents since the caribou didn't winter close to the usual NWT communities on the Beverly range, including Fort Smith and Lutselk'e.

In an ongoing trend, no Beverly caribou wintered near Lutselk'e, reported BQCMB member **August Enzoe** of Lutselk'e. This has been happening for more than 15 years. Last winter was especially harsh for his community because no caribou from the Bathurst or Ahiak herds – whose ranges overlap with the Beverly range – came near Lutselk'e, either.

BQCMB member **Earl Evans** of Fort Smith reported that the situation was much the same at his community. Caribou were very difficult to come by this past year in the South Slave region. Evans travelled north of Yellowknife to harvest 23 caribou and conduct caribou sampling for NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, but he suspects that those animals were from the Bathurst herd.

Assisted by financing from a large network of sources, the Government of the NWT spearheaded a first-ever satellite collaring program for the Beverly herd in March 2006. However, satellite collaring location data later showed that the 20 cows outfitted with new GPS satellite collars on the Beverly herd winter range were in fact a mix of caribou from different herds whose winter ranges all overlap. Twelve collared cows were from the Ahiak herd, six were from the Beverly herd, one was from the Qamanirjuaq herd and one died in late March. Since then, there were another two mortalities in July 2006, another in January 2007 (when a Fond du Lac hunter accidentally shot a collared animal) and another in March 2007, reducing the number of collared cows to 15.

INAC agreed to purchase 15 new collars that a collaring crew, led by Johnson and aided by Diversified Environmental Services, would deploy during the 2007 post-calving season when there would be a much greater chance of the caribou being all or largely from the Beverly herd. This would bring the number of collared animals up to 20.

Satellite collaring location data maps are compiled every six days, with a two-week delay on publication. While maps were initially posted to the website of the Wildlife Division of Environment and Natural Resources, the government stopped posting maps for all collared herds at the request of delegates attending the NWT Caribou Summit in Inuvik in January 2007. The Summit, held as a result of declining population levels among NWT barren-ground caribou herds,

investigated ways to help the herds recover. Even though maps are no longer posted online, Johnson says that communities can still request copies of maps.

The major Beverly caribou herd initiative that the NWT government worked on throughout 2006-2007 was planning with various partners for a June 2007 calving ground population survey. Johnson was to lead the survey team. Governments, non-government organizations and mining companies committed funds to the estimated \$300,000 survey, the first census of the Beverly herd since 1994.

During 2006-2007, Johnson also visited the northern Saskatchewan communities of Black Lake and Fond du Lac to tell residents about an existing NWT program that trains hunters to do caribou sampling work while hunting, providing government with information on the caribou they harvest. The program is already in place in Fort Smith, Lutselk'e and other NWT communities.

In Black Lake, Johnson was joined by **Tim Trottier**, Saskatchewan Environment wildlife ecologist for the Shield Region. Johnson also travelled to Wollaston Lake but the meeting there was cancelled due to lack of interest.

The program's intent is not to inflate caribou harvest but to capture valuable data on caribou condition and pregnancy rates from existing harvests. Johnson reports that people in Fond du Lac were quite receptive to the program, but the response in Black Lake was less so. More communication about such a program for northern Saskatchewan is required, Johnson says, and there is also the possibility that the governments of NWT and Saskatchewan could jointly fund a wildlife technician's position in Stony Rapids to act as program co-ordinator.

Saskatchewan

In a welcome return, Beverly caribou did venture near most communities on their winter range in Saskatchewan throughout 2006-2007, reported **Tim Trottier**, Saskatchewan Environment wildlife ecologist for the Shield Region and BQCMB member. Caribou even strayed into parts of the range where they had rarely, if ever, been seen before.

While very few caribou were seen the previous year on their winter range, this year caribou appeared in early November near the NWT border north of Fond du Lac, at Scott Lake and to the west, and north of Black Lake, in the Selwyn Lake area. Then they quickly flooded the Black Lake area before Christmas, and stayed there throughout the winter.

In November, a good number of caribou migrated to George Island, close to the community of Wollaston Lake, said BQCMB alternate member **George Tsannie**. The caribou stayed until April.

These were likely Qamanirjuaq animals. Trottier says there were sightings of caribou just east of Wollaston Lake and along the bays at the lake's north end, as well as at Cochrane River.

Larger groups of caribou north of Fond du Lac retraced their steps and wintered north of the NWT border, drawing Athabasca hunters to the Dunvegan and Scott lakes area – particularly hunters from Uranium City and Camsell Portage, where caribou were in scarce supply.

BQCMB member **Dennis Larocque** of Camsell Portage said there were no caribou in his area, nor were there many caribou north of Uranium City, where he went hunting. The caribou he found were in poor shape with no fat. He thought they may have been from a herd other than the Beverly herd because the animals were small and white.

While there were reports again this past year of caribou at the Rabbit Lake Mine site, situated on the west shore of Wollaston Lake, Trottier said they also appeared, in what may have been a first, at the McClean Lake Mine site about 10 kilometres west.

Caribou – again, probably from the Qamanirjuaq herd – were also spotted along the bays at Reindeer Lake, south of Wollaston Lake along the Saskatchewan/Manitoba border. Their return to this part of their traditional range is the first in decades. At one time, caribou visited here almost yearly.

Another discovery – a mixed blessing – was that of barren-ground caribou tracks showing several hundred animals had crossed the Athabasca Seasonal Road near the midway point, something that has rarely happened before. The only concern here was potential for over-hunting and related disturbance that increased access to caribou would have given resident and non-resident hunters driving along the road.

This past winter was a mild one for northern Saskatchewan, delaying the creation of a winter road between Uranium City and Fond du Lac until February. It was feared the balmy weather was going to rule out a winter ice road across Wollaston Lake to the community of Wollaston for the entire season, but eventually temperatures dropped and the road opened up. Tsannie said southern hunters have been asked to report their harvests to the Wollaston Lake band office (no reports have come in yet, however.) His community urges people to only shoot caribou they're going to use.

Ice didn't clear off Wollaston Lake until late spring. The reverse was true for Lake Athabasca, but that was likely a reflection of poor ice consistency due to warm fall weather.

In 2006, there were 73 fires on the range of the Beverly herd in Saskatchewan that burned a total of 470,000 hectares, said GIS analyst **Alan Frank** of Saskatchewan Environment's Lands and Forests Division, Geomatics Services Branch. Trottier said during an outbreak of fires in early July, one large fire threatened the community of Stony Rapids and spread westward toward Fond du Lac. As well, a fire on the south shore of Lake Athabasca razed much of the Athabasca Sand Dunes Provincial Park. This overlaps with a small section of the Beverly herd's winter range.

During 2006-2007, the Government of Saskatchewan worked with the governments of NWT and

Nunavut in planning the June 2007 Beverly caribou calving ground population survey. This past year, Trottier also joined NWT Environment and Natural Resources South Slave regional biologist Deb Johnson for part of her tour to northern Saskatchewan communities, where she explained a NWT program that provides training to hunters to enable them to do caribou sampling work for governments while out on their regular caribou hunts.

The governments of Saskatchewan and NWT are also exploring the possibility of a jointly funded position for a wildlife technician in Stony Rapids to help implement such a program in northern Saskatchewan communities.

Papers, Reports and Presentations

Among the papers and digital documents provided to the BQCMB during 2006-2007 were:

Protected Areas in Northern Canada: Designing for Ecological Integrity (NPA 1), Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA), 2005.

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee (minutes), Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee, April 2005 to March 2006.

NWMB 2005-2006 Annual Report, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB).

ACUNS 2005-2006 Annual Report, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS).

Rangifer Health & Body Condition Monitoring Protocols (draft), CircumArctic Rangifer Monitoring & Assessment Network (CARMA), April 2006.

CWD Early Warning System – a pilot study in Alberta, NWT and Nunavut, Josephine Smart, University of Calgary, May 2006.

Community Based Monitoring of the Health and Condition of the Beverly Herd of Barren Ground Caribou, Deborah Johnson, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Proposal for Interviews of Hunters, Petit Casimir Memorial School, Lac Brochet, Manitoba, September 2006.

Proposal for Caribou Harvests and Data Collection, Father Megret High School, Wollaston Lake, September 2006.

Companies with Mineral Rights on the Calving Grounds of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herds (map), prepared for the BQCMB by WWF-Canada (Yellowknife) and Leslie Wakelyn, September 2006.

Comments on the Athabasca Stage I Draft Land Use Plan, Leslie Wakelyn and Tim Trottier for the BQCMB, October 2006.

Socio-economic Evaluation of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herds (PowerPoint presentation), Brett McGurk and Jeff Crozier, InterGroup Consultants, November 2006.

Update of AREVA Activities in Nunavut – Presentation to BQCMB (PowerPoint presentation), Barry McCallum, AREVA Resources Canada Inc., November 2006.

Update on Cameco Mineral Exploration Projects on the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Ranges (PowerPoint presentation), Julia Ewing, Cameco Corporation, November 2006.

Land Use Activities on Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Ranges (map), prepared for the

BQCMB by INAC (Yellowknife) and Leslie Wakelyn, November 2006.

NTI's Draft Uranium Policy (PowerPoint presentations), Carson Gillis, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Department of Lands and Resources, November 2006.

Background Paper on NTI's Draft Uranium Policy, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Department of Lands and Resources, November 2006.

Update on Progress of Manitoba-Nunavut Road Route Selection Study (PowerPoint presentation), Mike Patterson, SNC-Lavalin Inc., November 2006.

Nunavut-Manitoba Route Selection Study (briefing note), Tim Stevens, SNC-Lavalin Inc., November 2006.

Beverly Herd Calving Ground Population Survey Proposal, Deborah Johnson, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Beverly Herd Satellite Collaring Proposal, Deborah Johnson, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Policy Concerning Uranium Mining in Nunavut – Draft 2, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Lands Policy Advisory Committee, December 2006.

Draft Five-Year Funding Agreement on Joint Projects, AREVA Resources Canada Inc. and the BQCMB, January 2007.

Bathurst Caribou/Wolf Report, Ingebjorg Jean Mattson, January 2007.

Protected Areas Status Report, Environment Canada, February 2007.

Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ
CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD**

For the Year ended March 31, 2007

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board members of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

I have audited the balance sheet of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board as at March 31, 2007 and the statement of earnings and retained earnings for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as at March 31, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountant Inc.

Stonewall, Manitoba

June 28, 2007

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Balance Sheet

March 31, 2007, with comparative figures for 2006

	2007	2006
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 83,480	\$ 14,140
Accounts receivable	8,979	36,000
Prepaid expenses	1,500	1,500
Receivable from Scholarship Fund (note 3)	3,275	1,625
GST receivable	3,191	10,425
	\$ 100,425	\$ 63,690

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 22,366	\$ 7,371
Deferred contributions (note 2)	-	20,000
	22,366	27,371
Net assets		
Unrestricted net assets	78,059	36,319
	78,059	36,319
	\$ 100,425	\$ 63,690

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2007, with comparative figures for 2006

	Budget	2007	2006
Revenue:			
Core funding			
DIAND (schedule)	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000
Northwest Territories	15,000	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan	15,000	15,000	15,000
Manitoba	15,000	15,000	15,000
Nunavut	15,000	15,000	15,000
		75,000	80,000
DIAND (schedule)	89,789	89,789	200,000
World Wildlife Fund	30,000	30,000	42,500
Province of Manitoba	-	-	16,000
Other revenue	8,000	26,812	32,339
		146,601	290,839
Add: deferred revenue, beginning of year	-	20,000	57,357
Less: deferred revenue, end of year		-	(20,000)
Total revenue		241,601	408,196
Expenses:			
Administration			
Professional services	25,000	22,636	41,259
Management plan	5,000	-	2,573
Meeting expense	3,000	2,019	3,844
Secretariat fees	22,500	16,194	24,957
Audit fees and bank charges	4,000	2,870	2,874
Office expense	1,500	828	3,465
	61,000	44,547	78,972
Programs			
Public relations and education	26,500	21,891	29,143
Caribou monitoring	5,000	-	1,518
Community projects	30,000	12,000	-
Research studies	13,250	5,300	8,347
Collaring project (schedule)	25,000	116,123	270,425
		155,314	309,433
Total expenditures		199,861	388,405
Net earnings	\$	41,740	\$ 19,791

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended March 31, 2007, with comparative figures for 2006

		2007		2006
Net assets, beginning of year	\$	36,319	\$	16,528
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures		41,740		19,791
Net assets, end of year	\$	78,059	\$	36,319

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2007

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

The Board was established in June 1982 and is a not-for-profit registered charity. It provides advice on the management of barren ground caribou and their habitat to aboriginal groups and federal and provincial governments. The Board is also involved in providing public education and information regarding these caribou, and monitoring caribou in relation to climate change.

(b) Revenue Recognition:

The Board uses the accrual basis of accounting for revenue and expenditures and follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

(c) Financial Instruments:

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash and accounts receivable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Board is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

(d) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent restricted funding received in the period that is related to expenditures of a future period.

	2007	2006
Word Wildlife Fund	\$ -	\$ 20,000
	\$ -	\$ 20,000

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2007

3. Receivable from Scholarship Fund:

The amount consists of the excess of payments made to scholarship recipients less interest deposited for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund. The amount advanced from Scholarship Fund is non-interest bearing, unsecured and has no specified terms of repayment.

4. Statement of cash flows:

A statement of cash flows has not been provided since the sources and uses of cash are readily apparent from the information included in the financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Schedule of Collaring Project Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2007, with comparative figures for 2006

	2007	2006
Revenues:		
DIAND	\$ 89,789	\$ 200,000
Province of Manitoba	\$ -	\$ 16,000
World Wildlife Fund	\$ 30,000	\$ 10,000
Donations	\$ 21,127	\$ 21,000
GST rebate	\$ 1,025	\$ 8,302
	141,941	255,302
Expenditures:		
Transportation	3,054	78,320
Equipment	74,537	192,105
Refurbishing	5,372	-
Professional and administration fees	33,160	-
	116,123	270,425
Net loss	\$ 25,818	\$ (15,123)

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Schedule of DIAND Core Funding
Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures

For the year ended March 31, 2007, with comparative figures for 2006

	Budget	2007	2006
Revenue:			
DIAND	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000
		15,000	20,000
Expenditures:			
Administration	20,000	15,000	12,857
		15,000	12,857
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$	-	\$ 7,143

Financial Statements of

**BEVERLY AND
QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU
MANAGEMENT
SCHOLARSHIP FUND**

For the Year ended December 31, 2006

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the trustees of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund

I have audited the balance sheet of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Scholarship Fund as at December 31, 2006 and the statement of operations and fund balance for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the fund's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the fund as at December 31, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountant Inc.

Stonewall, Manitoba
June 24, 2007

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	2006	2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,839	\$ 2,124
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 3.85%, due Dec. 31, 2006	-	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 2.3%, due Dec. 31, 2006	-	11,425
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 2.85%, due Dec. 31, 2007	-	10,000
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 4.30%, due Dec. 31, 2007	10,000	10,000
	12,839	43,549
Non-redeemable RBC GIC, 2.85%, due Dec. 31, 2009	10,000	-
Redeemable RBC GIC, 3.4%, due Dec. 31, 2008	22,074	-
	\$ 44,913	\$ 43,549

Liabilities and Fund Balance

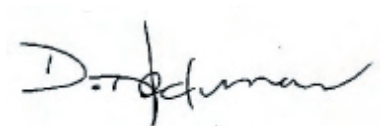
Payable to the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board	\$ 3,275	\$ 1,625
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Fund Balance

Unrestricted, end of year	41,638	41,924
	41,638	41,924
	\$ 44,913	\$ 43,549

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2006, with comparative figures for 2005

	2006	2005
Revenue:		
Interest earned	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,425
Expenses:		
Grants distributed	1,650	1,650
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	(286)	(225)
Fund balance, beginning of year	41,924	42,149
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 41,638	\$ 41,924

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BEVERLY AND QAMANIRJUAQ CARIBOU MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2006

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Nature of Business:

The Fund is a not-for-profit registered charity. It provides financial assistance by way of scholarship awards to full-time students enrolled at recognized Canadian colleges or universities whose studies contribute to the understanding of barren ground caribou and their habitat.

(b) Revenue Recognition:

The fund follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in fund balances. Restricted investment income is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

(c) Investments:

Guaranteed investment certificates are recorded at cost.

2. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Fund's financial instruments consist of cash and guaranteed investment certificates. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Fund is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

3. Statement of cash flow:

A statement of changes in financial position has not been presented as the sources and uses of cash are readily apparent from the information included in the financial statements.

Harvest Estimates

In all cases, the traditional user and other aboriginal harvests by community (domestic use) are rough approximations only. Governments do not currently tabulate local harvest statistics. In some cases, harvest figures for resident licenced hunters (domestic use) and commercial use have been estimated as well.

Qamanirjuaq Caribou Herd Harvest

2006–2007

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use ⁵	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Arviat ¹	2,060	3,273		
Baker Lake ^{1,6}	691	800		
Brochet ¹	306	200		
Chesterfield Inlet ¹	332	44		
Churchill ¹	923	20		
Lac Brochet ¹	604	600		
Rankin Inlet ¹	2,358	600		
South Indian Lake ¹	857	350		
Split Lake ¹	1,819	0		
Nelson House ¹	2,096	100		
Tadoule Lake ¹	330	100		
Whale Cove ¹	353	400		
Wollaston ^{2,7}	1,106	1,400		
Manitoba			400	300 (guiding non-residents)
Nunavut			300	35 (meat, local sales) 120 (guiding non-residents)
TOTALS	13,835	7,869	700	455
TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST				9,024

1) 2006 Census of Canada.

2) Registered Indian Population on Reserve. INAC, December 2006.

3) Northern Settlement Office, June 2007.

4) Registered Indian Population on Reserve and Crown Land. INAC, June 2007.

Beverly Caribou Herd Harvest

2006–2007

Community	Population by Community	Traditional User and Other Aboriginal Domestic Use ⁵	Resident Licenced Hunters Domestic Use	Commercial Use
Baker Lake ^{1, 6}	346	400		
Black Lake ^{2, 7}	1,406	1,760		
Camsell Portage ^{3, 7}	7	10		
Fond du Lac ^{2, 7}	912	1,140		
Fort Resolution ¹	484	0		
Fort Smith ¹	2,364	20		10 (meat, local sales)
Lutselk'e ¹	318	100		96 (guiding non-residents)
Stony Rapids ^{1, 7}	255	320		
Uranium City ^{3, 7}	200	250		
Fort Chipewyan ^{4, 8}	222	20		
Saskatchewan ⁷		500	20 ⁹	
Northwest Territories			0	
Nunavut			100	0
TOTALS	6,514	4,520	120	106
TOTAL CARIBOU HARVEST				4,746

- 5) Harvests estimated by the HTOs of Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Arviat, Chesterfield and Whale Cove, and government staff of Nunavut's Department of Environment, the NWT's Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Environment and Manitoba Conservation.
- 6) The BQCMB apportions the Baker Lake caribou harvest as 40% Qamanirjuaq, 20% Beverly and 40% Wager Bay. Here, Baker Lake's total population of 1,728 is prorated at 691 persons for the Qamanirjuaq herd and 346 persons for the Beverly herd.
- 7) Indicates harvest data were not available. An estimated 1.25 caribou per person is extrapolated from ongoing harvest monitoring. Additional details for some communities are as follows:
Wollaston The harvest was probably higher (2,000 or more) due to persistence of Qamanirjuaq caribou on and close to Wollaston Lake throughout the winter.
Black Lake The harvest was probably higher due to the presence of a large concentration of caribou in the immediate area for most of the winter, and divided between Qamanirjuaq/Beverly/Ahiak herds based on collared caribou locations.
Camsell Portage The harvest is based on the most recent population of seven people, only six of whom were in the community this past winter.
Fond du Lac The harvest was probably higher due to the proximity of caribou to the community in early winter, and easy access throughout the remaining season.
Uranium City The harvest was probably less than 100 due to the difficulty of getting to occupied caribou wintering areas.
Other communities The harvest estimate is greater than or equal to 500. This estimate is based on roughly 400 people from communities south of the caribou range obtaining primarily Qamanirjuaq caribou at 1.25 caribou per person. (All information in footnote #7 from Tim Trottier, Saskatchewan Environment, personal communication.)
- 8) NWT Border B licence allows the harvest of 400 caribou for traditional use and other aboriginal domestic use. (Alberta.)
- 9) The licenced harvest by residents is less than 20. It is (and has been) insignificant in terms of its impact on the overall harvest so exact figures are not critical. This estimate is based on the number of potential hunters at two animals per hunter, and the proximity of caribou. (Tim Trottier, Saskatchewan Environment, personal communication.)

Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT made on the 1st day of April 2002 BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development (hereinafter referred to as “Canada”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, as represented by the Minister of Conservation
(hereinafter referred to as “Manitoba”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN, as represented by the Minister of Environment and
Resource Management (hereinafter referred to as “Saskatchewan”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, as represented by the Minister of
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (hereinafter referred to as “Northwest Territories”);

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT, as represented by the Minister of Sustainable Development
(hereinafter referred to as “Nunavut”)

WHEREAS the Beverly herd and Qamanirjuaq herd of barren ground caribou historically migrate
across provincial and territorial boundaries;

AND WHEREAS the continued well-being of these herds requires coordinated management,
goodwill and co-operation amongst the above governments and the TRADITIONAL USERS of
these caribou;

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto recognize that, as well as the value of the caribou to all
Canadians generally, a special relationship exists between TRADITIONAL USERS and the caribou:

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto under the
authority of:

- (a) The Northwest Territories Act (1985), The Nunavut Act (1993);
- (b) The Manitoba Wildlife Act - section 84;
- (c) The Saskatchewan Wildlife Act - section 9;
- (d) The Northwest Territories Wildlife Act - section 27;
- (e) The Nunavut Act - section 73

agree that:

A. Definitions In this Agreement:

1. “Beverly herd” means that herd of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and regularly bears its young near Beverly Lake in Nunavut, and historically migrates into Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
2. “Qamanirjuaq herd” means that herd of barren ground caribou which utilizes range in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and regularly bears its young near Qamanirjuaq Lake in Nunavut and historically migrates into Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.
3. “TRADITIONAL USERS” means those persons recognized by communities on the caribou range as being persons who have traditionally and currently hunted caribou for subsistence.
4. “HABITAT” means the whole or any part of the biosphere upon which the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds depend, including all of the land, water and air that they inhabit, cross or utilize at any time.

B. The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board

1. A joint management board shall be established to be known as the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, hereinafter referred to as the “Board,” having the following objectives:
 - (a) to co-ordinate management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds in the interest of TRADITIONAL USERS and their descendants, who are residents on the range of the caribou, while recognizing the interest of all Canadians in the survival of this resource;
 - (b) to establish a process of shared responsibility for the monitoring of the herds and for the development of management programs between the parties hereto and the TRADITIONAL USERS of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds;
 - (c) to establish communications amongst TRADITIONAL

USERS, between TRADITIONAL USERS and the parties hereto, and amongst the parties hereto in order to ensure coordinated caribou conservation and caribou HABITAT protection for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds;

- (d) to discharge the collective responsibilities for the conservation and management of caribou and caribou HABITAT within the spirit of this Agreement.

2. Support shall be provided by the parties hereto to the Board in its efforts to achieve coordinated management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds by responding promptly to recommended measures.

C. Board Responsibilities

Without restricting the generality of clause B of this Agreement, the parties agree that the Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To develop and make recommendations to the appropriate governments and to the groups of TRADITIONAL USERS for the conservation and management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds of barren ground caribou and their HABITAT in order to maintain the herds, as far as reasonably possible, at a size and quality which will sustain the requirements of TRADITIONAL USERS. Such recommendations may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - (a) limitations on the annual harvest of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and the allocation of that harvest amongst the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba;
 - (b) criteria for regulating the methods of harvest;
 - (c) methods of TRADITIONAL USER participation to assist in the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds;
 - (d) caribou research proposals;
 - (e) recommended standardized data collection and presentation;

- (f) a herd management plan for the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds which will include consideration of traditional knowledge, where available; and will take into account the maintenance of the natural balance of ecological systems; the protection of wildlife HABITAT; and the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations capable of sustaining lawful harvesting needs.
- 2. To monitor the caribou HABITAT over the entire ranges of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds so as to facilitate the maintenance and protection of productive caribou HABITAT.
- 3. To conduct an information program and hold such public meetings as are necessary to report on and discuss with TRADITIONAL USERS its responsibilities, findings and progress.
- 4. To assess and report on the operation of its herd management plan to appropriate governments and TRADITIONAL USER groups.
- 5. To submit to the parties hereto annual reports which shall include:
 - (a) a summary of Board activities, recommendations and responses by governments and TRADITIONAL USERS;
 - (b) a review of the state of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou herds and their HABITAT;
 - (c) a summary of harvests by jurisdiction and community;
 - (d) a financial statement for the operation of the Board.
- 6. To consider any other matters respecting the management of barren ground caribou that are referred to the Board by the parties hereto or Board members. The Board may also consider any other matters respecting the management of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds referred to the Board by any other person or organization.

D. Membership of the Board

1. Up to fifteen members shall be appointed to the Board as follows:
 - (a) The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada; The Minister of Conservation, Government of Manitoba; the Minister of Environment and Resource Management, Government of Saskatchewan; the Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories; and the Minister of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut shall each appoint one senior official from their respective ministries for a total of five members.
 - (b) the Minister of Conservation, Government of Manitoba, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Manitoba for a total of two members;
 - (c) the Minister of Environment and Resource Management, Government of Saskatchewan, shall appoint two residents from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan for a total of two members; and may appoint a third resident from the communities of Northern Saskatchewan;
 - (d) the Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories, shall:
 - (i) where recommended by the Dene Nation, appoint one resident from the communities in the South Slave Region of the Northwest Territories;
 - (ii) where recommended by the Métis Nation of the Northwest Territories, appoint one resident from the communities in the South Slave Region of the Northwest Territories; for a total of two members;
 - (e) the Minister of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut, shall, where recommended by the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, appoint two residents from the communities in the Kivalliq [Keewatin] region of Nunavut and may appoint a third resident

from the communities of the southern Kivalliq [Keewatin] region of Nunavut.

2. The members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of five years, subject to the right of the parties to terminate the appointment of their respective appointees at any time and reappoint Board members in accordance with the above.

E. Board Rules and Procedure

1. The Board shall establish in writing from time to time rules and procedures for its functioning, provided however that:
 - (a) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected from amongst the members of the Board by secret ballot;
 - (b) the election and replacement of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be by simple majority;
 - (c) thirty days notice of meeting shall be given by mail, telephone or telegram, as appropriate;
 - (d) eight members shall constitute a quorum;
 - (e) decisions of the Board shall be by consensus wherever possible, and shall always require a majority voting in favour, with each member having one vote;
 - (f) no voting by a proxy shall be allowed;
 - (g) the Board shall hold formal meetings twice yearly or more often as necessary at the call of the Chairman;
 - (h) the Board shall keep summary minutes and records of all its meetings and circulate them amongst its members;
 - (i) the Board may establish or dissolve standing committees as it deems necessary to carry out its functions, and set the terms of reference for such standing committees; and
 - (j) the Board members unable to be present at

Board meetings shall receive notice of Board recommendations thirty (30) days in advance of submission to any minister for action, except where there is consent of all Board members in which case recommendation to the Minister(s) can be made forthwith.

F. Finances

1. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and to funds being appropriated by the legislative authority in respect of each party on an annual basis, the parties hereto shall annually provide funds necessary to ensure the Board functioning in a manner herein before stated provided, however, that all costs for the Board shall not exceed \$75,000.00 annually and that all such annual costs shall be shared equally amongst the parties to this Agreement in accordance with section F-2 below.
2. Prior to the administrative costs for the Board being eligible to be shared by the parties hereto, the Board shall be required to submit to each party an annual estimate of the financial administrative costs, not exceeding \$75,000.00 in each year, and each party shall in writing within thirty days of receipt thereof, indicate its approval or disapproval for such budget and provide reasons therefore. In the event that a majority of the parties hereto approve the annual budget for the administrative costs, the budget shall be shared equally by all parties hereto.
3. Administrative costs to be shared amongst the parties hereto shall include expenditures related to:
 - (a) a secretariat to provide for and follow up on meetings, record and distribute minutes, provide members with informational support, maintain the operation of the Board between meetings, and undertake such other organizational arrangements as the Board may require;
 - (b) the production of an annual report and its distribution;
 - (c) a modest independent research review capability;
 - (d) the production of a newsletter, and other

informational and educational material; and

(e) such other costs as the parties may agree upon.

4. Each party shall be responsible for funding the expenses for salaries or honoraria and other incidental travel expenses, including transportation, meals, accommodation related to Board members appointed or confirmed by that party. The provisions for said expenses shall be in addition to the annual administrative costs provided in section F-1 above.
5. The Board shall annually account for all monies received and disbursed and said records shall be available to any of the parties for inspection upon thirty days written notice to the Chairman.

G. General

1. All reports, summaries or other documentation prepared or otherwise completed under the terms of this Agreement shall become the joint property of all parties hereto and any and all income derived therefrom shall be jointly shared amongst the parties in proportion to expenditures incurred by each party in generating such income.

2. The parties are committed to taking all actions under this Agreement in a way that respects any treaty rights or Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples relating to the hunting of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren ground caribou.
3. This Agreement shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 2002, and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 2012, unless sooner terminated, for any reason, by any of the parties hereto upon six month's notice in writing to the other parties.
4. In recognition of the importance of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq herds and their HABITAT, the withdrawal of any of the parties from this Agreement shall not preclude the remaining parties from continuing with the objectives and processes set out in this Agreement.
5. This Agreement may be amended at any time by an exchange of letters following unanimous approval by the parties hereto.
6. This Agreement supersedes the Beverly-Qamanirjuaq Barren Ground Caribou Management Agreement made between Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut on the 1st day of April, 1999.