

**Cree Trappers' Association
BAPE – Phase III Submissions**

“Eeyou have a responsibility to preserve and protect their heritage. An important and essential part of Eeyou heritage is the Eeyou homeland – Eeyou Istchee – that is essential and central for Eeyou “Miyupimaatisiwin” or holistic well-being. The Eeyou use and occupation of Eeyou Istchee and their presence in their hunting territories contribute to their spiritual, physical and psychological well-being. For Eeyou, their presence in their hunting territories mean far more than the pursuit of wild game and fish. The Eeyou unique and central relationship with Eeyou Istchee – its waters, its forests, its plants, its animals, its fish, its spirit – and what Eeyou have become as a result – that’s part of the nature of being Eeyou.”

- Excerpt from the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law (Appendix A)

The Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee believe that *Chishaaminituu* (Great Spirit) has entrusted us with the responsibility to maintain, preserve and protect Eeyou Istchee. We consider ourselves the custodians and stewards of Eeyou Istchee. Eeyou laws, particularly the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law, promote the conservation and management of natural resources and wildlife in Eeyou Istchee. The Cree Trappers' Association (CTA) plays a central role in these conservation and management efforts.

The CTA was established almost forty years ago, in 1978, as a non-profit organization under subsection 28.5 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA) (excerpt of JBNQA, Appendix B). Since its establishment, the CTA has played a central role in the maintenance of Eeyou society and culture. For the Cree people, culture is determined and shaped by *Eeyou Iyihitiwin* – that is, the Eeyou way of doing things – and includes all of the beliefs, values, principles, practices, institutions, attitudes, morals, customs, traditions and knowledge of Eeyou. One of the CTA's main purposes is to ensure that the traditional Cree practices of hunting, fishing and trapping and the knowledge, beliefs and customs associated with these practices, are maintained in Cree society, including in the context of development in the territory of Eeyou Istchee. These practices – and the respect for the land that underlies these practices – form the basis of many of the rights confirmed by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and many other agreements between the Crees, Quebec and Canada.

The CTA's mandate and responsibilities include actively protecting and promoting the interests and values of Eeyou hunters and trappers, contributing to Eeyou traditional pursuits and supporting the governance of Eeyou hunting territories. This mandate extends to the management of territory, wildlife resources and environmental matters, and to safeguarding the traditional system of over three hundred traplines in our territory. (For more information on the CTA's mandate, see the Cree Trappers' Association Activity Report 2013-14, Appendix C).

The CTA first emerged to defend the traditional harvesting practices of the Eeyou Nation, at a time when the Nation fought to defend its territory, values, culture, and way of life from impending hydro-electrical development. The introduction of natural resource development in Eeyou Istchee has led to many changes in the political, economic and social landscape and environment of Eeyou society and Eeyou Istchee itself. The CTA has evolved over the past four decades in response to those changes. For instance, with the profound changes in the economics of fur trapping over the past century, rather than focusing solely on trapping, the CTA has taken a broader view of the economic and social role of hunting in the local food production economy in Cree society, while still maintaining its role in the collection, processing and marketing of furs. There have also been changes to the legal environment in which the CTA is operating, including changing government institutions and increasing governance responsibilities in Eeyou Istchee. In turn, the CTA's role in land use and resource conservation and management has grown.

Despite these changes – or perhaps because of them – the CTA's mandate remains highly relevant and its role has never been more important to Eeyou society. In fact, in 2013-2014, the CTA had a membership of 6,605 adults, or over one third of Eeyou Istchee's total Cree population. Crees believe that bush life will always be there to sustain us as long as we continue to trap, hunt and fish on the land. In order to maintain the traditions of our people, we must practice our customs and to pass them on to the

next generations. We must assist those who continue to live off the land and teach these valuable skills to today's youth.

One of the ways in which these important customs are maintained is with the help of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program (ISP), a treaty entitlement under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement which is administered by the Income Security Board. The ISP grants a daily allowance to Cree hunters and trappers for days spent in the bush while pursuing traditional practices of hunting, fishing, trapping or related activities. Participation in the ISP has increased steadily since 2008. In 2012-2013, global participation in the ISP, determined by the percentage of residents enrolled, was 15.5%, or 1,357 active trappers, representing 2,675 beneficiaries. In that year, a total of 323,505 remunerated days were spent conducting harvesting and related activities in the bush (Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board Annual Report, 2012-2013, Appendix D). The continuing vitality of the Income Security Program demonstrates how the traditional practices of hunting, fishing and trapping remain centrally important in Cree society today.

The use of the land and spending time on our family hunting grounds is integral to the Cree way-of-life, and it contributes to our spiritual, physical and psychological well-being. It is about more than simply physical nourishment – it offers spiritual nourishment, as well. Our relationship with Eeyou Istchee – its waters, forests, plants, wildlife, fish and spirit – are part of the very nature of being Eeyou.

These traditions, along with the values, beliefs and ways of life that they reflect, will die if they are not transmitted to the next generation. Hunting is a skilled activity, which is learned by young hunters from their elders, not just in their childhood and teens, but also throughout their adult lives. But it is more than just a matter of hunting - the skills and reputation of a hunter depend on a wide understanding of both the biological and social environment in which the Cree make their livelihood from the land.

In order to help maintain these traditions, the CTA recently produced an English, written version of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law (Appendix A). This initiative was not an attempt to impose a new law on the Eeyou but sought instead to put existing Eeyou traditional customs, practices, principles and values in writing, so that they would be better understood by Eeyou and non-Eeyou alike. This law governs trapline management, the resolution of trapline disputes, and the role of the *Kanoowapmakin* (tallyman) in Eeyou Istchee. This law provides a legal, moral and educational framework for a hunting society.

The Eeyou Hunting Law sets out how the *Kaanoowapmaakin* must act as stewards, guardians and custodians who see to the *Anaacatawaayiiitaacanouch/* conservation of wildlife and other living resources of Eeyou Istchee and of their habitat. In particular, they are responsible for managing the habitat, wildlife and other living resources of Eeyou Istchee to ensure that the land and resources will be available to both present and future generations. The role of the *kaanoowapmaakin* (tallyman) is that of steward, guardian and custodian. According to our law, the proper stewardship, guardianship and custodianship of the *Indoh-hoh Istchee* (trapline) is carried out both for the benefit of the *Kaanoowapmaakin's* family and hunting group and for the benefit of the whole community in order to ensure the productivity and sustainability of the *Indoh-hoh Istchee* both for present and for future generations.

The Cree Trappers' Association opposes uranium development in Eeyou Istchee. To this end, in August 2012, the CTA's Annual General Assembly passed a Resolution in support of the Cree Nation of Mistissini's opposition to uranium mining exploration activities on its territory (CTA Resolution #302/12, Appendix E).

The Guiding Principles of our traditional hunting law highlight the basis for the opposition of Cree hunters and trappers to uranium mining. These principles reflect that Eeyou must be honest and show *souchayimuwiin* (courage) – we cannot shy away from doing what is right. We have had to be open about our beliefs and show this courage many times throughout our experience with development, and stand up to help protect

Eeyou Istchee and those who depend on the land. Our opposition to uranium development is no exception.

Eeyou must also show *dibtaiimuwiin* (humility), and earn the responsibility assigned to us as leaders. We must be humble enough to recognize that we do not know enough about the effect of uranium development on our lands, wildlife or plant life to support this form of development. We cannot predict the effects of the radioactive traces, in the form of uranium waste and tailings, that uranium mining would leave on our territory for many thousands of years. By refusing this form of development despite the short-term economic benefits it may bring to our people, we are prioritizing Eeyou Istchee and its present and future inhabitants. We are leading by example.

Cree hunters and trappers must also have compassion and show respect for everyone and everything. It is our respect for the land and our Eeyou culture that relies on the land that forms the basis for our opposition to uranium mining. We refuse to jeopardize the health of Eeyou Istchee and the well-being of the Eeyou for short-term benefits. Eeyou believe that *Chishaaminituu* (the Great Spirit) has given us a portion of the Earth as our homeland. In turn, as is recognized by the principle of *naanahwiikaaduuwiin* (sharing), we must share these lands and resources, and must ensure that future generations are able to use them, as we have, for the thousands of years that will follow our time on Earth.

Finally, Eeyou must allow the wisdom gained from our elders and through our experience to guide us. The Elders are telling us that uranium development poses too great a threat to our land, our people and our way of life, and we must listen - they speak from experience. Our people's experience with natural resource development and its effect on the land and our people informs our approach to development in Eeyou Istchee. We cannot support development that poses such risks.

For these reasons, on behalf of all our members and all Eeyou, the CTA adds its voice to that the Cree Nation of Mistissini, the Grand Council of the Crees and all Eeyou in saying NO to uranium development on our land.

Appendix A	Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law
Appendix B	Section 28.5 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
Appendix C	Cree Trappers' Association Activity Report, 2013-2014
Appendix D	Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board Annual Report, 2012-2013
Appendix E	Cree Trappers' Association Resolution #302/12

**EEYOU INDOH-HOH
WEESHOU-WEHWUN**

TRADITIONAL EEYOU HUNTING LAW



2009

**Approved by the Board of Directors of the Cree Trappers' Association in June 2009
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Some Background on the Consultations and the Drafting of the Eeyou
Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun (Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law)

INTRODUCTION

Eeyou believe that Chishaaminituu (Great Spirit) has given them a portion of the Earth as their homeland. This gift of the Eeyou homeland is Eeyou Istchee.

Eeyou Istchee is the land of the Eeyou forefathers who were the first and permanent inhabitants. Eenu Istchee is the land and foundation of Eeyou rights, origin, identity, governance, history, heritage, culture, way of life and spirituality.

Eeyou have a responsibility to preserve and protect their heritage. An important and essential part of Eeyou heritage is the Eeyou homeland – Eeyou Istchee – that is essential and central for Eeyou “Miyupimaatisiwin” or holistic well-being. The Eeyou use and occupation of Eeyou Istchee and their presence in their hunting territories contribute to their spiritual, physical and psychological well-being. For Eeyou, their presence in their hunting territories mean far more than the pursuit of wild game and fish. The Eeyou unique and central relationship with Eeyou Istchee – its waters, its forests, its plants, its animals, its fish, its spirit – and what Eeyou have become as a result – that’s part of the nature of being Eeyou.

Chishaaminituu (Great Spirit) has entrusted a great responsibility to Eeyou to maintain, preserve and protect Eeyou Istchee. In response to this great responsibility, Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee have a duty to govern themselves and their territories in accordance with Eeyou laws, traditions, customs, practices, values and aspirations. Consequently, Eeyou consider themselves the custodians, guardians and stewards of Eeyou Istchee.

For Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee, as a nation and a people with their homeland, there is no more basic principle in Eeyou history and relations than a people’s right to govern themselves and their territories in accordance with their laws, traditions, customs, practices, values and aspirations. Therefore, Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee assert and exercise an inherent right of Eeyou governance. This Eeyou right is inherent in the sense that it finds its ultimate origins in the collective lives, traditions, and history of Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee rather than in the Crown or from the Parliament of Canada. Consequently, Eeyou of Istchee, consider themselves as a self-governing people who were, before contact with the European peoples, fully independent and an organized society occupying and governing their homeland as their forefathers have done for centuries.

Eeyou define Eeyou culture simply as the way of life adopted by Eeyou. In fact, Eeyou describe Eeyou culture as “Eeyou Pimaatisiwin” or Eeyou way of life. For Eeyou, culture is determined and shaped by Eeyou Iyihitiwin - the Eeyou way of doing things – and encompasses the complex whole of beliefs, values, principles, practices, institutions, attitudes, morals, customs, traditions and knowledge of Eeyou. These elements influence the determination of Eeyou laws.

Therefore, the Eeyou forefathers have determined the laws for the use, occupation and governance of Eeyou Istchee. As a result, Eeyou law is the body of law passed down from generation to generation. But it does not consist of static principles, practices and institutions from the distant past, but rather constitutes an evolving body of ways of life that adapts to changing situations and readily integrates new attitudes and practices.

In this regard, Eeyou law can be regarded as a continuing process of attempting to resolve the problems of a changing society, than a set of rules. It is not the heedless reproduction of outmoded practices that makes an effective Eeyou law and a vigorous tradition, but a strong connection with the living past especially a strong and living connection with the land – Eeyou Istchee.

It is the Eeyou way of asserting traditional Eeyou governance as an aboriginal right and activity.

In order to promote the conservation and management of natural and wildlife resources, Eeyou determined and implemented the Eeyou laws, particularly Eeyou Indoh-Hoh Weeshou-Wehwun, that set out the tools and rules regarding the allocation of hunting territories, the governance of these hunting territories and the conduct of activities within these territories.

The present and future generations of Eeyou must maintain and continue to apply Eeyou law by interpreting and integrating it into their lives and experiences. Tradition dies without such transmission and reception.

PART I: PURPOSE OF THIS LAW

1. Affirmation of Eeyou Indoh-Hoh Weeshou-Wehwun

- 1.1 Eeyou are the stewards, guardians and custodians of Eeyou Istchee and these responsibilities flow from Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun (Traditional Eeyou Law).
- 1.2 In order to promote the Naacatawaayatacano/conservation and management of wildlife and other living resources, Eeyou were guided by Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun that sets out rules and regulations regarding the allocation of the Indoh-hoh Istchee (hunting territories), the governance of these Indoh-hoh Istchee by the Kaanoowapmaakin and the conduct of activities within these Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 1.3 The knowledge of Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun has been eroded with the passing of Eeyou Elders and the silence of contemporary law on Eeyou legal traditions and there is an urgent need to revitalize the Eeyou legal tradition so that the Youth and the general public of Eeyou Istchee can understand it.
- 1.4 The Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee face serious new challenges in maintaining traditional harvesting and land tenure customs, practices and values, in providing sustainable and just stewardship of the lands and resources of Eeyou Istchee and in avoiding or resolving serious conflicts amongst Eeyou and others over access to and responsibility for those lands and resources.
- 1.5 There is a need to show the outside world that Eeyou have and have always had an effective working set of rules and practices based on the Eeyou values and Guiding Principles that provide for the Naacatawaayatacano (conservation) and sustainable use of the land and resources of Eeyou Istchee.
- 1.6 The Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee desire to adapt to the challenges they face in maintaining the Eeyou hunting way of life in Eeyou Istchee by having a written codification of traditional Eeyou law and custom regarding Indoh-hoh/harvesting and land tenure that maintains the flexibility inherent in their customary system while providing a clear set of rules that all Eeyou can understand and which will reduce the potential for conflict over these matters.
- 1.7 Therefore, the Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee hereby affirm the Traditional Eeyou Law and adopt this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun (Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law) to honour their past, to respect their present and to guide their future as the stewards, guardians and custodians of Eeyou Istchee.

PART II: UNDERSTANDING THIS LAW

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun or Eeyou law is the law inherent to the Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee and is passed down from generation to generation through oral teachings and practices.
- 2.2 The present Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun does not replace the existing Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun and must be interpreted in a manner so as to affirm, clarify and complement such existing oral Eeyou law as it evolves from time to time.
- 2.3 The Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun applies throughout Eeyou Istchee to all Indoh-hoh activities of Eeyou carried out therein.
- 2.4 Subject to the terms and provisions of this law and existing Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun, all Eeyou have the right to harvest within Eeyou Istchee.
- 2.5 The right of Eeyou to harvest is also subject to the principle of Naacatawaaichiichaawun/conservation.
- 2.6 In this law an attempt has been made to render Eeyou concepts into English. Where they are used, Eeyou terms are determinative and any inconsistency between the Eeyou and English is to be resolved in favour of the Eeyou.

3. Eeyou Values and Guiding Principles

- 3.1 The Eeyou proudly affirm that they are committed to and shall be guided in all their Indoh-hoh activities by the following fundamental Eeyou values and guiding principles. These Eeyou values and guiding principles are interrelated and affirm the importance for Eeyou of promoting and maintaining harmony in their relationships with each other and with the land and living resources of Eeyou Istchee.

Souchayimuwiin / Courage:

Eeyou never shy away from doing what is right, as we understand it.

Taabwaaoushiwiin / Honesty:

Eeyou remember that there is an ultimate being that watches what we do.

Dibtaiimuwiin / Humility:

Eeyou never brag about our abilities, we earn the responsibility assigned to us as leaders.

Souwaayiichiichaawiin / Compassion:

Eeyou show love to our fellow human beings in everything we do.

Chishtaiimiiduwin / Respect:

Eeyou show respect to everyone and everything.

Naanahwiikaaduwiin / Sharing:

Eeyou recognize our limitations and do not shy away from asking for help. Eeyou share their knowledge when requested to do so. Eeyou share the fruits of their harvesting with their families and communities.

Kaachaataawaayiitaamuwiin / Wisdom:

Eeyou allow the wisdom gained from our elders and through our experience to guide us.

4. Terminology

- 4.1 *Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo:* the Kaanoowapmaaakin (or another person when designated in accordance with this law), responsible to oversee the goose hunt activities.
- 4.2 *Chii shaa indoh-hoh wun* or *big game:* animals harvested for their particularly significant food value such as moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, whale and seal. Other animals, such as geese and some fur-bearers may be considered as big game but their harvesting is governed by different rules than those applying to big game.
- 4.3 *Eeyou:* the Eeyou nation and Eeyou people of Eeyou Istchee or an individual member thereof, also referred to as Eenu in the inland communities. Eeyou and Eenu can be used to express both the singular and the plural as the context implies.
- 4.4 *Eeyou community:* a community with Eeyou residents and governed by Eeyou authorities. The following are Eeyou communities:

Whapmagoostui
Chisasibi
Wemindji
Eastmain
Waskaganish
Nemaska
Mistissini
Ouje-Bougoumou
Waswanipi
Washaw Sibi

and any other Eeyou community recognized as such by Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee.

- 4.5 *Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun*: the present written form of that part of the traditional oral Eeyou law, Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun, relating to Indoh-hoh activities and the traditional land management system of Indoh-hoh Istchee, referred to in English as the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law.
- 4.6 *Eeyou Istchee*: the totality of the historical and traditional hunting territories and communal territories of Eeyou.
- 4.7 *Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun* or *Eeyou Law*: law inherent to the Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee and passed down from generation to generation through oral teachings and practices, referred to in English as the Traditional Eeyou Law.
- 4.8 *Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech*: the Cree Trappers' Association.
- 4.9 *Hunting Group*: the group of Indoh-hoh Eeyou who have been authorized by a Kaanoowapmaakin to hunt on a regular basis in the Indoh-hoh Istchee for which the Kaanoowapmaakin is responsible.
- 4.10 *Ii yuu wun* or *fur-bearing animals*: animals harvested for their fur and which may generate revenue such as beaver, lynx, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, red fox, silver fox, cross fox, white fox, wolf, weasel, squirrel, fisher, raccoon, skunk and sable. Specific rules apply to the harvesting of all fur-bearing animals even in the case of fur-bearing animals which are considered to be big game, such as beaver.
- 4.11 *Indoh-hoh*: refers to harvesting activities including the activities of hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering plants and berries, cutting wood for personal use and other related activities which are central to the traditional way of life of Indoh-hoh-suu (hunters).
- 4.12 *Indoh-hoh Eeyou* or *Indoh-hoh-suu*: Eeyou who carry out Indoh-hoh activities in accordance with Eeyou custom and practices.
- 4.13 *Indoh-hoh Istchee*: the historical and traditional hunting territory or territories of the Indoh-hoh Eeyou and their families as determined and established for each Eeyou community by Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun.
- 4.14 *Indoh-hoh wun*: animals and other wildlife resources including small game, big game, fur-bearing animals and migratory birds as well as aquatic mammals and fish.
- 4.15 *Kaanoowapmaakin* or *Kaanoowapmaakin Esquow* (female): the Indoh-hoh Eeyou responsible for an Indoh hoh Istchee and recognized as such by the Eeyou community, also known as the Indoh-hoh Istchee Ouje-Maao or in English as the Hunting Leader or tallyman. Kaanoowapmaakinch is the plural form.

- 4.16 *Naacatawaayatacano* or *conservation*: refers to the concept that the land and its living resources are precious to the Eeyou and that their good and respectful management will ensure the continuous well-being and renewal of the land and its living resources and will allow future generations of Eeyou to maintain their way of life. The notion of conservation also translates as *Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch* or *Anaacatawaayiimaacanuud* depending on the context or as *Naacatawaaiichiichaawun* when referring to the “principle of conservation”.
- 4.17 *Piish indoh-hoh wun* or *small game*: includes small animals and birds such as rabbit, ptarmigan and partridge.
- 4.18 In this law all references to the male include the female and all references to the female include the male.

PART III: TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OF INDOH-HOH ISTCHEE AND THE ROLE OF THE KAANOOWAPMAAKIN

5. Traditional System of Governance of Indoh-hoh Istchee (Eeyou Hunting Territories)

5.1 Each Eeyou community is recognized as having associated with it a number of Indoh-hoh Istchee for which members of the community are usually the Kaanoowapmaakin and which shall be known as:

Whapmagoostui Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Chisasibi Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Wemindji Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Eastmain Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Waskaganish Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Nemaska Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Mistissini Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Ouje-Bougoumou Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Waswanipi Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee
Washaw Sibi Eeyou Indoh-hoh Istchee

5.2 Each individual Indoh-hoh Istchee is under the supervision of a Kaanoowapmaakin, who is the steward, guardian and custodian of the territory.

5.3 An Eeyou community may choose to reserve one or more Indoh-hoh Istchee for community use.

5.4 The appointment of a Kaanoowapmaakin for an Indoh-hoh Istchee is made as described in Part V.

5.5 The Kaanoowapmaakin shall exercise the duties and powers and shall assume the responsibilities described in Part III.

5.6 The Kaanoowapmaakin is an essential authority in the traditional Eeyou system of governance of Indoh-hoh Istchee. The allocation of Indoh-hoh Istchee and the naming of Kaanoowapmaakin constitute an essential part of the Eeyou land tenure system.

5.7 The Elders of each community who have knowledge of the traditional ways of their people and the capacity to pass on this knowledge to others also have an essential role in the traditional Eeyou system of governance of Indoh-hoh Istchee including:

- a) to serve as a source of knowledge of the traditional ways of the Eeyou;
- b) to provide historical information about the transfer of Indoh-hoh Istchee and to whom they were transferred;

- c) to listen to and counsel those affected by specific conflicts and disputes over Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- d) to help resolve conflicts and disputes between Kaanoowapmaakin, their family members and relatives; and
- e) to provide support, guidance and mediation towards a resolution of conflicts and disputes over Indoh-hoh Istchee.

6. Role of the Kaanoowapmaakin as a Steward, Guardian and Custodian

- 6.1 The Kaanoowapmaakin must have knowledge of Eeyou customary laws, rules and practices and is responsible for ensuring their respect within the Indoh-hoh Istchee in accordance with the Eeyou values and guiding principles.
- 6.2 The Kaanoowapmaakin must have sufficient competence and sufficient understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee to carry out his responsibilities.
- 6.3 The proper stewardship, guardianship and custodianship of the Indoh-hoh Istchee is carried out both for the benefit of the Kaanoowapmaakin's family and hunting group and for the benefit of the whole community in order to ensure the productivity and sustainability of the Indoh-hoh Istchee both for present and for future generations.
- 6.4 As a steward, guardian and custodian the Kaanoowapmaakin sees to the Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation of wildlife and other living resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and of their habitat.
- 6.5 The Kaanoowapmaakin has the responsibility to oversee and ensure the just sharing of the wealth of the land and the distribution of its resources among the members of his hunting group, their families and the Eeyou community.
- 6.6 The Kaanoowapmaakin has, in accordance with Eeyou Weshou-Wehwun, the following specific responsibilities to:
 - a) monitor, supervise and provide guidance for the Indoh-hoh activities of Eeyou in the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - b) share his specialized knowledge and educate young people as well as other Eeyou in the customs, values, principles and both contemporary and historical practices of his community and help ensure that the community renews its commitment to these Eeyou customs, values, principles and practices;
 - c) monitor access to the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - d) monitor the use of the wildlife and other living resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee; and

- e) manage the habitat and the wildlife and other living resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee to ensure that the land and resources will be available to future generations.

6.7 In fulfilling his responsibility in the management of the lands and resources, the Kaanoowapmaakin may:

- a) conduct necessary inventories to determine the status of the wildlife resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- b) estimate, to the best of his ability, the amount or the condition of each resource which is available for harvest on a sustainable basis;
- c) develop each year a strategy for efficient harvesting within the Indoh-hoh Istchee by members of his hunting group that is consistent with the sustainability of harvesting within the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- d) determine the number of each species of animals that can be harvested;
- e) ensure that the seasons and periods within which it is permissible to hunt, fish or trap are respected;
- f) determine in any particular season where Indoh-hoh activities may and may not be carried out in the Indoh-hoh Istchee and determine who may engage in Indoh-hoh activities and the intensity of the harvesting of a species in those areas;
- g) monitor and verify the number of big game and fur-bearing animals that each Indoh-hoh Eeyou has taken from the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- h) assign any quotas for the harvesting of specific species which are set for the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- i) determine if in any year it is necessary to leave the Indoh-hoh Istchee unused (rested) in order for it to recover from over-harvesting, forest fire or declines in wildlife populations due to other causes;
- j) ensure that the Indoh-hoh Istchee is both used and rested sufficiently frequently to remain as productive as possible; and
- k) ensure that traps, snares, gill nets, nightlines and other similar equipment are checked regularly and are removed at the end of the activity for which they were used.

6.8 The Kaanoowapmaakin, whenever necessary, will discuss harvesting plans for the coming season in advance with the Kaanoowapmaakinch of adjacent Indoh-hoh Istchee to coordinate their activities so as to avoid excessive harvesting of the resources of any particular area.

6.9 In accordance with Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun, other duties and responsibilities of the Kaanoowapmaakin include, but are not limited to, the duty and responsibility to:

- a) organize groups of Eeyou of appropriate size to safely and efficiently harvest in the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- b) promote and encourage good harvesting practices;

- c) ensure that there is no wastage of meat and that a balance is maintained between the wildlife harvested and the wildlife that can be properly cleaned, consumed and transported;
- d) ensure that respect for animals is maintained, in accordance with Eeyou tradition;
- e) share the history, information and traditional knowledge related to Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- f) identify sites of special interest which may require protection from development activities within Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- g) apply customary rules and encourage customary practices within Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- h) encourage and protect the use of Eeyou names of places and sites within his Indoh-hoh Istchee and, when necessary, determine the name for places and sites;
- i) make arrangements with other Kaanoowapmaakin to provide his hunting group with access to land and resources in other Indoh-hoh Istchee in any season when he determines that his own Indoh-hoh Istchee must be left unused for purposes of conservation or wildlife management;
- j) provide representation for the Indoh-hoh Istchee in dealings with resource companies and governments; and
- k) remind young people as well as other Eeyou of safety measures to be used in relation to the practice of Indoh-hoh activities and ensure that they are followed.

6.10 In accordance with Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun, the Kaanoowapmaakin also has the authority and responsibility to:

- a) transfer his responsibilities as Kanawoowapmaakin for portions or the entirety of the Indoh-hoh Istchee under his authority, on either a temporary or permanent basis where appropriate;
- b) determine and delineate the boundaries of the Indoh-hoh Istchee in consultation with neighboring Kaanoowapmaakin; and
- c) resolve territorial disputes respecting the limits of his Indoh-hoh Istchee.

6.11 The Kaanoowapmaakin may invite other Eeyou, their families and members of other Eeyou First Nations to use the wildlife and other living resources of his Indoh-hoh Istchee.

6.12 The Kaanoowapmaakin may also invite persons who are not Eeyou to use the wildlife and other living resources of his Indoh-hoh Istchee. Such persons are subject to all rules and regulations applicable to them, including laws of Eeyou First Nations related to sport hunting and fishing. Such persons must also respect the Eeyou values and guiding principles and abide by the rules of conduct established herein.

7. Special Rules Applying to Goose Hunting

- 7.1 Every Eeyou may hunt for geese, but only in accordance with the rules set out in this section. All other provisions of this law which are not in conflict with the provisions of this section also apply to the hunting of geese, with any necessary modifications.
- 7.2 The Kaanoowapmaakin responsible for an Indoh-hoh Istchee where goose hunting takes place is responsible for the goose hunt and in exercising this responsibility is referred to as the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo within that territory, which becomes his Goose Camp area.
- 7.3 In some communities, a person other than the Kaanoowapmaakin may be assigned the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo. The identification of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo and the transfer of his authority to another Eeyou on death, incapacity or for other reason is made in accordance with the community customs and practices. Wherever possible, the Kaanoowapmaakin will be consulted.
- 7.4 The Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo shall exercise the duties and powers and shall assume the responsibilities set out below in respect of goose hunting in the Goose Camp area for which he is responsible.
- 7.5 Every Eeyou hunting geese in a Goose Camp area or present in a Goose Camp area shall follow the directions of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo.
- 7.6 All Eeyou present at a Goose Camp area are responsible for the education of Eeyou children and youth about traditional Eeyou goose harvesting practices, including practices with respect to both the proper hunting and proper cleaning of birds. For example, Eeyou children are not permitted to kill more than three geese in any season until they have demonstrated a full knowledge and understanding of those traditional Eeyou practices.

Role of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo

- 7.7 The Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo has the responsibility to ensure:
- a) the Anaacatawaayiimaacanuud/conservation of the geese flocks to ensure the productivity and sustainability of the geese flocks for the community and for future generations;
 - b) the respect of the land and the animals; and
 - c) the safety of all participants.
- 7.8 The Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo has the responsibility to share his specialized knowledge and educate young people as well as other Eeyou in the customs, values, principles and both contemporary and historical practices of the Eeyou

respecting goose hunting and to help ensure that the community renews its commitment to these Eeyou customs, values, principles and practices.

- 7.9 To ensure a successful hunt, the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maao may, in accordance with Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun :
- a) direct and lead the goose hunt in all respects;
 - b) determine when the goose hunt may begin and when it must end;
 - c) verify the feeding areas of the geese to determine when the geese should be chased away from those areas in order to set-up the hunt;
 - d) take measures to avoid any disturbance of the geese while feeding;
 - e) determine the number of hunters that can safely hunt in each area where hunting takes place;
 - f) assign in advance hunting positions to each hunter in the Goose Camp;
 - g) determine in advance the order in which the hunters in the Goose Camp will shoot;
 - h) direct the hunt so as to give every hunter a chance to shoot at the geese;
 - i) determine the maximum number of geese that may be killed during a goose hunt;
 - j) ensure that any quotas or restrictions in effect from time to time are respected and direct other measures be taken in order to avoid waste;
 - k) distribute equitably the accumulated kill among the participating hunters and others members of the community;
 - l) determine measures to control noise in the Goose Camp area;
 - m) determine any necessary measures consistent with Eeyou law to control bird predators; and
 - n) determine any necessary measures to handle dogs used during the goose hunt.

Role of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maasquow

- 7.10 The spouse of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maao, the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maasquow, also has responsibilities in order to ensure a successful hunt, including the responsibility to:
- a) manage the camp and assign camp responsibilities to individual Eeyousquow (female Eeyou) and children present at the Goose Camp;
 - b) provide instruction on the proper Eeyou methods for cleaning geese and oversee the cleaning of all geese killed by the hunters in the camp;
 - c) provide instruction on and oversee the drying and smoking of goose meat according to Eeyou tradition;
 - d) ensure that there is no unnecessary waste of any killed geese or parts of killed geese; and
 - e) provide instruction on and oversee the proper disposal of goose remains in accordance with Eeyou law and tradition.

- 7.11 Together with the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo, the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maasquow determines if and when the goose hunt shall temporarily be halted in order to properly process the kill, including the cleaning of it, so as to avoid waste.

Responsibilities of Eeyou Involved in a Goose Hunt

- 7.12 An Eeyou, or their guests, may hunt geese at the invitation of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo. The Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo shall not withhold authorization to any Eeyou to hunt geese except for Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation or safety purposes.
- 7.13 The Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo may not demand or require payment from any Eeyou in exchange for an invitation to hunt for geese.
- 7.14 No Eeyou may demand money for sharing goose meat with another Eeyou, although he or she may accept gifts in exchange.
- 7.15 Eeyou have to respect all rules made and directions given by the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo.
- 7.16 The rules governing goose hunting generally include:
- a) not to hunt before the sun has fully risen or after the sun begins to set;
 - b) to stop hunting when directed to do so by the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo;
 - c) not to hunt when geese are molting, unless for purposes of providing meat to a feast;
 - d) not to hunt once goose eggs have reached a large size;
 - e) not to hunt on Sundays; and
 - f) in the case of women, not to consume goose marrow.

These rules may vary according to the traditional practice in each Eeyou community and may vary according to the season in which hunting takes place. These rules may also be temporarily waived in emergency situations as directed by the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maaoo.

7.17 Eeyou hunting geese have the responsibility to:

- a) avoid waste and not shoot at any bird that will not be consumed;
- b) respect quotas and limits;
- c) not shoot at any bird that is out of range;
- d) not discharge firearms without purpose;
- e) observe safe gun handling practices at all times;
- f) not to hunt for the purposes of selling geese or for any other commercial purpose; and
- g) not to engage in competitive behavior while goose hunting.

7.18 All Eeyou in the vicinity of a Goose Camp have the responsibility:

- a) to minimize noise from all sources in or near the Goose Camp and goose hunting areas;
- b) to conceal all flame and other sources of light and all visible smoke, in or near the Goose Camp and goose hunting areas;
- c) to minimize the use of motorized transport for travel to and from the Goose Camp or in the vicinity of a Goose Camp, especially at night;
- d) not to pluck birds or leave garbage at blinds and other areas used while hunting geese;
- e) not to feed geese; and
- f) not to build a camp, cabin or other structure without the permission of the Baash-chi-cho Ouje-Maao.

8. Governance of Special Hunting Areas (Large Lakes and Rivers, Islands in James Bay, Community Territories and Unused Hunting Territories)

Large Lakes and Rivers, Islands in James Bay

8.1 Large lakes and rivers and islands in James Bay which are not part of an Indoh-hoh Istchee under the responsibility of a particular Kaanoowapmaakin, such as Lake Mistissini, are reserved for community use.

8.2 The Eeyou values and guiding principles and the rules of conduct established herein shall apply in these areas and to the Indoh-hoh activities carried out in these areas.

Community Territories

8.3 The goals of Eeyou governance of Indoh-hoh Istchee include the just stewardship of the lands and resources of Eeyou Istchee and, to that end, Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun encourages the use and sharing of those lands and resources.

- 8.4 Therefore, with the consent of any Kaanoowapmaakin affected, common harvesting territories may be created by a community in order to:
- a) offer Eeyou who have no access to an Indoh-hoh Istchee or who are not in good health access to an area for:
 - hunting or snaring of small game;
 - gathering of fruits, berries, mushrooms and other plant materials;
 - b) hold summer traditional gatherings;
 - c) be used for goose hunting; or
 - d) carry out any other Indoh-hoh purpose as the community decides.
- 8.5 The community may impose harvesting regulations and other measures for management of the wildlife and other living resources of a community area, including the appointment of an Eeyou authority similar to that of a Kaanoowapmaakin, in order to ensure the Naacatawaayatacano/conservation of those resources.
- 8.6 Two or more Eeyou communities may also choose to identify areas for common use of the members of their respective communities. This decision requires the consent of the Kaanoowapmaakin concerned.
- 8.7 The Eeyou values and guiding principles and rules of conduct established herein shall apply to such community territories and to the Indoh-hoh activities carried out in these areas.

Unused Hunting Territories

- 8.8 Except for Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation or wildlife management purposes, an Indoh-hoh Istchee should not be left unused (not harvested) for a period of more than three (3) consecutive years. The fact that there is a camp, building or other structure in the Indoh-hoh Istchee is not sufficient to constitute use of the Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 8.9 When it has been determined by the local Cree Trappers Committee that an Indoh-hoh Istchee has not been harvested for three (3) consecutive years, the Kaanoowapmaakin should be notified, verbally and in writing, by the regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech (Cree Trappers' Association) that the Indoh-hoh Istchee may be made available the coming year to other Eeyou families for Indoh-hoh purposes. A copy of such notice shall be filed in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 8.10 The choice of Eeyou family or families to be given rights to harvest in the Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be made by the local Cree Trappers Committee, in consultation with the Kaanoowapmaakin responsible for the Indoh-hoh Istchee and if appropriate, other Kaanoowapmaakin.

- 8.11 The Indoh-hoh Istchee should be made available in priority to families enrolled in the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program established under Section 30 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.
- 8.12 When choosing a family to be given rights to harvest in the Indoh-hoh Istchee, the local Cree Trappers Committee shall also designate the Indoh-hoh Eeyou who will act as temporary Kaanoowapmaakin until the family makes a decision in accordance with paragraph 13.8.

PART IV: ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EYYOU

9. Role and Responsibilities of Eeyou

- 9.1 All Eeyou may harvest in Eeyou Istchee, subject to the rules of Eeyou Weshou-Wehwun and of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun.
- 9.2 The rules of Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun may vary between communities in accordance with each community's traditional customs and practices.
- 9.3 All Eeyou are responsible for the education of Eeyou children and youth regarding:
 - a) Eeyou law;
 - b) Eeyou customs, values and guiding principles;
 - c) Eeyou traditional Indoh-hoh practices;
 - d) Eeyou traditional practices for showing respect for animals;
 - e) safe gun handling and hunting practices; and
 - f) the connection between Eeyou traditional Indoh-hoh practices and personal and environmental health.
- 9.4 As a general rule, no Eeyou may harvest in any Indoh-hoh Istchee without first having been invited to do so or having first obtained the authorization of the Kaanoowapmaakin to do so, whether on a regular or on occasional basis. However, the Kaanoowapmaakin may not withhold authorization unreasonably.
- 9.5 The Kaanoowapmaakin may not demand or require payment in exchange for granting access to or use of the wildlife or other living resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee for personal purposes or for trapping.
- 9.6 In accordance with Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun, Eeyou who carry out Indoh-hoh activities have the responsibility to:
 - a) respect the land, the animals and the environment;
 - a) respect all traditional Eeyou laws of hunting, fishing and trapping;
 - b) respect the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin in all matters related to the management and conservation of the wildlife and other living resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - c) respect the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin in all matters relating to the governance of the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - d) respect the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin in all matters relating to safety and security;
 - e) show respect by sharing with the Kaanoowapmaakin, whenever possible, the fruits of Indoh-hoh activities carried out in the Indoh-hoh Istchee;

- f) not hunt or trap unless invited to do so by the Kaanoowapmaakin or having asked for and received his authorization, except as provided for in this law;
- g) seek and respect the direction of the Kaanoowapmaakin regarding when and where to hunt, fish or trap;
- h) ensure that animal carcasses are disposed of properly;
- i) refrain from littering or leaving garbage behind in an Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- j) avoid waste of any wildlife or other living resources;
- k) inspect nets, snares and traps regularly to avoid waste and pollution;
- l) respect the property of other hunters, including cabins and equipment;
- m) take proper care in the handling and storage of all tools and equipment;
- n) exercise care in the handling and storing of firearms and obey all firearm regulations;
- o) share the fruits of their Indoh-hoh activities with their families and communities in accordance with Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun;
- p) look-out for the safety and welfare of Eeyou hunting nearby and of their families;
- q) report hunting accidents immediately;
- r) refrain from the consumption of alcohol or drugs while engaged in Indoh-hoh activities;
- s) refrain from any other conduct unworthy of an Indoh-hoh Eeyou; and
- t) agree to leave the Indoh-hoh Istchee if requested to do so by the Kaanoowapmaakin.

9.7 If poaching is observed or becomes known, it should be reported to the Kaanoowapmaakin and also to the local Cree Trappers Committee's office as soon as possible by radio, phone or in person providing as much information as possible, including the time and location of the offense, the description or name of the persons involved and, where possible, their vehicle make and license number.

9.8 Among authorized hunters in an area, the ownership of individual kills is established as follows:

- a) big game, waterfowl and sea mammals: the person who lands the first crippling shot may claim the animal;
- b) beaver: the person who first finds the lodge may claim the beaver trapped from that lodge;
- c) black bear (in winter): the person who first finds the den may claim the animal;
- d) other game and fish: the person who makes the kill may claim the animal;
- e) if a trap or net is set on behalf of another person, animals caught in that trap or net may be claimed by that person.

These rules may vary according to the traditional practice of each Eeyou community and may vary according to the season in which Indoh-hoh activities

take place. These rules may also be temporarily varied in emergency situations as directed by the Kaanoowapmaakin.

10. Rules Specific to Certain Activities

Fur-Bearing Animals

- 10.1 No Eeyou may trap, snare, hunt or otherwise harvest fur-bearing animals in an Indoh-hoh Istchee without the authorization of the Kaanoowapmaakin.

Small Game and Fish

- 10.2 Notwithstanding paragraph 9.4, an Eeyou does not need permission from the Kaanoowapmaakin to hunt for small game or fish in quantities reasonably necessary for his personal and immediate food needs, where and when such game and fish are plentiful. However, wherever possible, any person hunting for small game or fishing must acknowledge the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin of the Indoh-hoh Istchee in which he intends to hunt or fish by notifying him of his intended activities and must respect any direction regarding areas of the Indoh-hoh Istchee that are, for Naacatawaayatacano/conservation purposes, closed to small game hunting or fishing.

Big Game

- 10.3 Notwithstanding paragraph 9.4, the Kaanoowapmaakin shall not withhold authorization to any Eeyou to hunt big game for food or subsistence purposes in an Indoh-hoh Istchee except for Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation or safety reasons. The Kaanoowapmaakin may determine what level of harvesting constitutes harvesting for food or subsistence purposes.
- 10.4 For Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation or wildlife management purposes, the Kaanoowapmaakin may also ban the hunting of big game or restrict the number of animals that can be harvested in the Indoh-hoh Istchee, but if he decides to do so he shall publicly inform the community accordingly.

Harvesting While Travelling Through Eeyou Istchee

10.5 Traditionally, Indoh-hoh Eeyou had to travel long distances to reach their Indoh-hoh Istchee which required in some cases numerous days of travel and the crossing of other Indoh-hoh Istchee and, therefore, the following practices were followed:

- a) an Eeyou could without prior authorization fish or hunt for game including big game, but could not place traps while traveling through an Indoh-hoh Istchee to reach his own Indoh-hoh Istchee or one to which he had been invited, but only to the extent necessary to meet his immediate needs for food;
- b) if expecting to hunt and fish while traveling through another Indoh-hoh Istchee an Eeyou had to notify the Kaanoowapmaakin of that Indoh-hoh Istchee that he intended to do so and what his activities would be;
- c) an Eeyou who took game while traveling through another Indoh-hoh Istchee had to take steps to notify the Kaanoowapmaakin of that Indoh-hoh Istchee of the number and species of animal that he had taken and, if possible, to share with him the meat obtained in accordance with Eeyou tradition and, if any fur-bearing animals were killed for food, the meat could be consumed but the fur had to be given to the Kaanoowapmaakin.

10.6 The traditional practices respecting Indoh-hoh activities while travelling through Eeyou Istchee continue to apply but have evolved over the years, mainly as a result of the development of a road infrastructure in Eeyou Istchee and improvements in transportation. Currently, the following additional rules apply to the hunting of big game:

- a) an Eeyou who intends to hunt big game along the side of a road shall inform the Kaanoowapmaakin of the Indoh-hoh Istchee in which he intends to hunt of his intentions;
- b) an Eeyou who kills big game along the side of a road shall take steps to notify the Kaanoowapmaakin of the Indoh-hoh Istchee concerned of the number and species of animals that he has taken;
- c) if the Eeyou does not know on whose Indoh-hoh Istchee the animal was killed, he shall contact the local Cree Trappers Committee to obtain the name of the Kaanoowapmaakin;
- d) in all cases where possible, the Eeyou shall offer to share the meat from the animal killed with the Kaanoowapmaakin; and

- e) in all cases, the Eeyou shall ensure that the meat taken will not spoil and be wasted and that no animal remains will be left along the road.

Night Hunting

- 10.7 Notwithstanding traditional Eeyou customs and practices related to night hunting, Eeyou should, for safety reasons, refrain from hunting large or small game with firearms, crossbows or bows after dusk or where there is insufficient visibility to do so safely.

Gathering, Educational Activities, Ceremonial Activities

- 10.8 Notwithstanding paragraph 9.4, an Eeyou does not need authorization from the Kaanoowapmaakin to enter an Indoh-hoh Istchee to engage in:
- a) gathering of fruits, berries, mushrooms and other plant materials in quantities reasonably necessary for his personal use;
 - b) harvesting education activities involving Eeyou youth; and
 - c) ceremonial and spiritual activities.

However, wherever possible, any person intending to conduct such activities must acknowledge the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin by notifying him of his intended activities. This right of access does not include the right to build camps, cabins or other structures.

Wood Cutting

- 10.9 Notwithstanding paragraph 9.4, an Eeyou does not need authorization from the Kaanoowapmaakin to enter an Indoh-hoh Istchee to engage in wood cutting for personal use. However, any person intending to cut wood must inform the Kaanoowapmaakin of his intentions and must only cut wood in the areas approved by the Kaanoowapmaakin for doing so.

Building Camps or Cabins

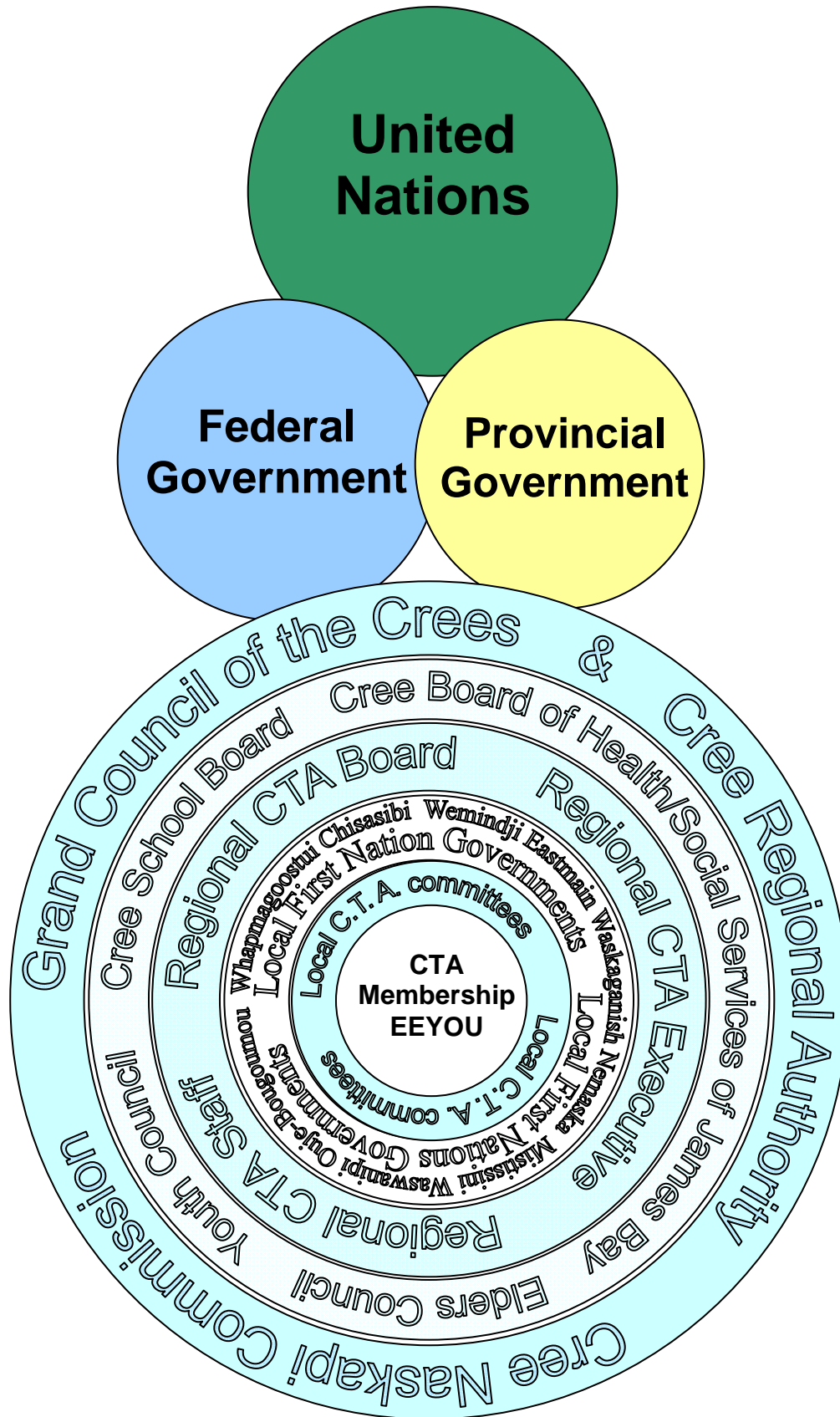
- 10.10 No Eeyou may build a camp, cabin or other structure in an Indoh-hoh Istchee without permission of the Kaanoowapmaakin.

Overnight Camping

- 10.11 Wherever possible, any Eeyou intending to camp overnight in an Indoh-hoh Istchee must acknowledge the authority of the Kaanoowapmaakin by notifying him of when and where he intends to do so.

11. Non-Respect of the Rules

- 11.1 If any Eeyou harvests in an Indoh-hoh Istchee without being invited to do so or having obtained the authorization of the Kaanoowapmaakin as required, fails to follow the directions of the Kaanoowapmaakin, fails to abide by the rules set out in the present document and particularly the rules set out in Part III and Part IV, or otherwise engages in conduct unworthy of an Indoh-hoh Eeyou, the Kaanoowapmaakin may apply appropriate sanctions in accordance with Eeyou tradition, customs and practices.
- 11.2 As a general rule, the Kaanoowapmaakin will first issue warnings and provide guidance before applying sanctions.
- 11.3 Where necessary, the Kaanoowapmaakin may call on the assistance of other Kaanoowapmaakin in deciding upon and applying reasonable sanctions.



12. Role and Responsibilities of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech – Cree Trappers’ Association

- 12.1 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech has a role in promoting the Anaacatawaayiitaacanouch/conservation of the wildlife and other living resources of Eeyou Istchee, preserving Eeyou traditional knowledge and reducing and resolving conflicts or disputes between Eeyou persons, as set out in its Charter and in the present law.
- 12.2 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall make recommendations to the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee regarding the regulation of matters related to the management and harvesting of the wildlife and other living resources of Eeyou Istchee, including recommendations regarding hunter safety, hunter training, harvesting quotas, the control of nuisances and predators and modifications to existing regulations.
- 12.3 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall act as resource group to the Eeyou including by:
- a) maintaining the Register in accordance with Part VI;
 - b) providing information upon request on the identity of Kaanoowapmaakin;
 - c) providing information upon request on the boundaries of Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - d) reporting to the proper authorities any cases of poaching that are brought to the attention of the local Cree Trappers Committee by an Eeyou person; and
 - e) carrying out any other duties identified in the present law.
- 12.4 In accordance with paragraphs 17.7 and 18.6 the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech is responsible for verifying that there are no overlaps between Indoh-hoh Istchee of the various Eeyou communities.
- 12.5 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall conduct a review of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun every five (5) years and if it deems it appropriate, recommend any necessary changes.
- 12.6 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech is responsible for communicating, by the means the Association considers most effective, the content of the Eeyou Indho-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun to:
- Eeyou
 - Eeyou communities and their members
 - the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Regional Authority

- other Eeyou organizations; and
- interested non-Eeyou organizations.

12.7 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech is responsible for developing the necessary tools, including training manuals and guidelines, to complement the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun and to set-out in more detail the traditional customs and practices of each Eeyou community.

PART V: TRANSFER OF INDOH-HOH ISTCHEE

13. Transfer of Indoh-hoh Istchee

- 13.1 When he decides to transfer his responsibility the Kaanoowapmaakin shall select, in accordance with community custom, the Eeyou to take care of the Indoh-hoh Istchee in the manner his predecessor(s) have done. He must transfer responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee to another Eeyou male or female, with sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin.

Temporary Transfer of Responsibilities

- 13.2 When a Kaanoowapmaakin becomes temporarily unable to perform his responsibilities, or temporarily moves away from the area, he may transfer responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee during his incapacity or absence to another Eeyou with sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin, until such time as he is again able to carry out his responsibilities.
- 13.3 A temporary transfer does not result in a transfer of title to the Indoh-hoh Istchee or in a change of the Kaanoowapmaakin with ultimate responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee. No major decision regarding the Indoh-hoh Istchee may be taken without the consent of the Kaanoowapmaakin unless he is unable to be involved in such a decision due to health reasons.

Interim Transfer of Responsibilities

- 13.4 If a person selected as the next Kaanoowapmaakin has not yet reached the age of majority or has not yet developed sufficient competence and responsibility to act as the Kaanoowapmaakin, responsibility may be transferred on an interim basis to another Eeyou with sufficient competence to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin until such time as that person has reached the age of majority or has demonstrated sufficient competence to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin.
- 13.5 If at the time he reaches the age of majority the person chosen as the next Kaanoowapmaakin does not want to assume responsibility as a Kaanoowapmaakin, the decision respecting the transfer of the Indoh-hoh Istchee shall then be made in accordance with Part V.

Family Decision

- 13.6 When a Kaanoowapmaakin dies or becomes permanently incapacitated without having transferred responsibility or having registered his wishes in accordance with Part V, the spouse and the siblings of the Kaanoowapmaakin, after deliberate consideration, transfer responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee to another Eeyou with sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin. The local Cree Trappers Committee may appoint, in accordance with the custom of the community, an Eeyou to act as Kaanoowapmaakin, on an interim basis, until the decision respecting the transfer of responsibility is made.

Loss of Title as Kaanoowapmaakin

- 13.7 In exceptional circumstances, when a Kaanoowapmaakin:
- a) has failed to carry out or delegate his responsibilities to manage the Indoh-hoh Istchee for three or more years in a row, or
 - b) has engaged in serious misconduct which is considered under Eeyou custom and practice as being unworthy of a Kaanoowapmaakin or incompatible with fulfilling the role and responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin,
- the local Cree Trappers Committee may refer the matter to the Eeyou First Nation concerned or to the Dispute Resolution Mechanism under Part VII and he may lose his title as Kaanoowapmaakin.
- 13.8 In these circumstances, the decision as to who should assume responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee may be made by the spouse and siblings in accordance with paragraph 13.6 or, if no decision is made, by the local Cree Trappers Committee in consultation with the spouse and siblings of the Kaanoowapmaakin.
- 13.9 The decision must be recorded in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee and must indicate if the decision is permanent or temporary. If the decision is temporary the duration that it will be in effect should also be recorded.
- 13.10 Where a Kaanoowapmaakin loses his title, he shall nevertheless retain the right to harvest in the Indoh-hoh Istchee.

Assistant Kaanoowapmaakin

- 13.11 The Kaanoowapmaakin may appoint one or more assistant Kaanoowapmaakin to share in the responsibility for the management of the resources of the Indoh-hoh Istchee. This appointment does not constitute a transfer or a sub-division of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and the Kaanoowapmaakin remains the official Kaanoowapmaakin with ultimate responsibility for that Indoh-hoh Istchee.

Priority to Family Members

- 13.12 In all cases where there is a transfer of responsibility for an Indoh-hoh Istchee, relatives of the Kaanoowapmaakin or former Kaanoowapmaakin, including children, siblings and children-in-law must be given first consideration in selecting an Eeyou to assume responsibility. However, if no such relatives are determined to have sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin, any other Eeyou of the family or hunting group of the Kaanoowapmaakin shall then be considered.
- 13.13 If no member of the family or hunting group of the former Kaanoowapmaakin is determined to have sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin, any other Eeyou who is a member of the community may be considered.

Factors to be considered

- 13.14 The following factors shall be taken into consideration in determining whether an Eeyou has sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin:
- a) whether the Eeyou has shown his love for and dedication to the land through his presence on the land both recently and in the past;
 - b) whether the Eeyou treats people harvesting on the land equally and with respect and can provide leadership;
 - c) whether the Eeyou knows the size, boundaries and other important details of the land;
 - d) whether the Eeyou respects all animals and ensures that only what is needed is taken from the land; and

- e) whether the Eeyou instills pride in successful hunters and ensures that everyone has a specific responsibility in the camp.

13.15 In identifying potential Kaanoowapmaakinch and determining whether an Eeyou has sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin, the advice and recommendations of other Kaanoowapmaakinch shall be given particular consideration.

13.16 No Kaanoowapmaakin may demand or accept payment for passing responsibility for his Indoh-hoh Istchee to another person.

Moving to Another Community

13.17 When a Kaanoowapmaakin moves to another Eeyou community he shall retain title as the Kaanoowapmaakin for the Indoh-hoh Istchee as long as he carries out his responsibilities as Kaanoowapmaakin. However, the Indoh-hoh Istchee remains part of the Indoh-hoh Istchee of the Eeyou community with which it has historically been registered.

If No Replacement Named for Two Years

13.18 If no replacement Kaanoowapmaakin is named for an Indoh-hoh Istchee within two years of the death or incapacitation of a Kaanoowapmaakin the local Cree Trappers Committee, in accordance with Eeyou tradition, must appoint an Indoh-hoh Eeyou from the community to take responsibility for the territory on a temporary or permanent basis. Priority shall be given to family members as set out in paragraphs 13.12 and 13.13.

Register of Decision

13.19 A decision to transfer responsibility for an Indoh-hoh Istchee to another Eeyou, either permanently or temporarily, must be formalized in accordance with the Eeyou tradition of the community and recorded in accordance with Part VI.

13.20 A Kaanoowapmaakin may record his choice for a replacement prior to the effective date of the transfer. While he has the right to annul or modify his decision at any time, he must then record the change for it to take effect.

13.21 In the case of a temporary transfer of responsibilities, the record shall indicate the temporary nature of the transfer.

13.22 When a Kaanoowapmaakin decides to transfer responsibility for his Indoh-hoh Istchee he retains a role as a consultant and advisor to his replacement.

13.23 The Eeyou community may determine additional criteria for the eligibility of Eeyou to be designated as a Kaanoowapmaakin.

13.24 Any dispute regarding the transfer of responsibility for an Indoh-hoh Istchee and title as Kaanoowapmaakin may be referred to the Second Consensus Process set out in Section 24.

14. Sub-Division of Hunting Territories

14.1 A Kaanoowapmaakin, his surviving spouse or, in the absence of a surviving spouse, the elders of his family, may sub-divide an Indoh-hoh Istchee by transferring responsibility for separate portions of the Indoh-hoh Istchee to different Indoh-hoh Eeyou from his family or hunting group with sufficient competence, understanding and knowledge of the lands and animals of the Indoh-hoh Istchee and understanding and knowledge of Eeyou laws and traditions to carry out the responsibilities of a Kaanoowapmaakin.

14.2 A decision to sub-divide the Indoh-Istchee and transfer responsibility for a portion of an Indoh-hoh Istchee to another must be formalized in accordance with the Eeyou tradition of the community and witnessed by an officer of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech. A record of the decision shall be certified and transmitted to the local Cree Trappers Committee by the witness and maps depicting the new Indoh-hoh Istchee created by the sub-division shall be prepared in accordance with Part VI.

PART VI: REGISTRY SYSTEM FOR INDOH-HOH ISTCHEE

15. Register of Indho-hoh Istchee

- 15.1 A Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee of the Eeyouch of Eeyou Istchee shall be maintained as set out in this Part.
- 15.2 The Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be under the responsibility of the regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech and in the custody of an officer appointed by the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech.
- 15.3 The Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall consist of records relating to the Indoh-hoh Istchee of all of Eeyou Istchee. Updated copies of those records relating to the Indoh-hoh Istchee identified with an individual Eeyou community shall be provided to the local Cree Trappers Committee of that community and shall be made available for public consultation in the Committee's local office.
- 15.4 For each Eeyou community, the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall consist of:
- a) a map or maps setting out the boundaries of each Indoh-hoh Istchee and, if applicable, of community Indoh-hoh Istchee of each community (the map or maps shall be on a scale at least of 1: 250 000 and shall serve as the basis for a geomatic system referred to as the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee which will serve as the official record of boundaries for all Indoh-hoh Istchee);
 - b) for each Indoh-hoh Istchee, an official record of the name of the Kaanoowapmaakin for that territory including details of any temporary or interim transfer of responsibilities that has been made (the name of the Kaanoowapmaakin shall also be recorded in the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee); and
 - c) official records of decisions made regarding either the modification to the boundaries of an Indoh-hoh Istchee or the transfer of an Indoh-hoh Istchee (a reference to such record or decision shall also be entered in the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee).
- 15.5 Official records referred to in paragraph 15.4 include but are not limited to:
- a) records, written or otherwise, of any formal meeting between Kaanoouapmaakinch;
 - b) records, written or otherwise, of any formal meeting between Elders;

- c) minutes of meetings of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech related to the Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- d) resolutions of the Council of the Eeyou Nation for the community involved at which such decisions are made or confirmed; and
- e) other pertinent documentation, written or otherwise.

16. Preliminary Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee

- 16.1 A Preliminary Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be prepared by the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech on the basis of the maps of Indoh-hoh Istchee and lists of their Kaanoowapmaakin currently used by the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech and shall be entered into the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee.
- 16.2 The Preliminary Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee as it appears on the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee shall be made available for public inspection in each Eeyou community for at least 60 days before being submitted for confirmation.

17. Confirmation of Preliminary Register

- 17.1 The Preliminary Register of the Indoh-hoh Istchee for each community including the maps of the territories and the list of Kaanoowapmaakin shall be subject to confirmation by consensus at a public meeting in each community to which all Kaanoowapmaakin of that community are invited to attend.
- 17.2 These meetings shall be held within a period of six (6) months following the approval of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun as provided for in Part X.
- 17.3 Once the Preliminary Register for a community is confirmed, including the maps of the territories and lists of Kaanoowapmaakin, it shall be certified as the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee of that community by resolution of the Eeyou First Nation and the resolution shall be posted in accordance with the rules of that Eeyou First Nation.
- 17.4 Copies of the Indoh-hoh Istchee maps and lists of Kaanoowapmaakin that have been confirmed and certified, indicating any areas of dispute, shall be sent to the regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech together with a certified copy of the resolution referred to in paragraph 17.3.
- 17.5 The regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall:
 - a) verify that the maps and lists approved by resolution correspond to the information in the Geo Portal System – Eeyou Istchee and if

- applicable, make the necessary corrections to the information in the Geo Portal System;
- b) indicate in the Geo Portal System – Eeyou Istchee the areas which are in dispute;
 - c) enter into the Geo Portal System – Eeyou Istchee a copy of the resolution referred to in paragraph 17.3.
- 17.6 Any dispute regarding Indoh-hoh Istchee boundaries or the identification of Kaanoowapmaakin which is not resolved by consensus at the public meeting referred to in paragraph 17.1 shall be referred immediately to the Dispute Resolution Mechanism set out in Part VII.
- 17.7 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall be responsible to verify that there are no overlaps of registered Indoh-hoh Istchee between Eeyou communities and if such overlaps are identified to:
- a) inform the communities concerned of the specifics of the overlap;
 - b) inform the Kaanoowapmaakin concerned of the specifics of the overlap; and
 - c) unless the matter can be informally resolved, refer the matter to the dispute resolution mechanism set out in Part VII.
- 17.8 If as a result of the dispute resolution mechanism, modifications affecting the boundaries of Indoh-hoh Istchee are made or the identification of Kaanoowapmaakin is changed, modifications shall also be made accordingly to the maps and lists in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee and to the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee.

18. Modification of Boundaries of Indoh-hoh Istchee

- 18.1 The following procedure shall apply to any modifications to the Indoh-hoh Istchee maps and supporting records forming the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 18.2 A request for a revision or modification to the boundaries of an Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be made in writing to the local Cree Trappers Committee.
- 18.3 Any request for a revision or modification to the boundaries of an Indoh-hoh Istchee received by the local Cree Trappers Committee shall be signed by the Kaanoowapmaakin of each of the affected Indoh-hoh Istchee. If not all of the Kaanoowapmaakin of the affected Indoh-hoh Istchee have signed the request for revision, the matter shall be referred immediately to the Dispute Resolution Mechanism set out in Part VII.
- 18.4 Upon receiving a request for revision to or modification of the boundaries of an Indoh-hoh Istchee, the Director of the local Cree Trappers Committee

shall convene a meeting of the Kaanoowapmaakinch involved to discuss the issue and, if appropriate, prepare a draft revised Indoh-hoh Istchee map. If the Kaanoowapmaakinch are unable to agree on the depiction of the revised boundaries the issue shall be referred immediately to the Dispute Resolution Mechanism set out in Part VII.

- 18.5 Any agreed revisions or modifications shall be reproduced on a draft revised map.
- 18.6 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall be responsible to verify that there are no overlaps between Eeyou communities resulting from any revision or modification of the registered territories which is submitted and if such overlaps are identified to:
 - a) inform the communities concerned of the specifics of the overlap;
 - b) inform the Kaanoowapmaakinch concerned of the specifics of the overlap; and
 - c) unless the matter can be informally resolved, refer the matter to the Dispute Resolution Mechanism set out in Part VII.
- 18.7 The draft revised Indoh-hoh Istchee map is reviewed by the Kaanoowapmaakinch involved and the Director of the local Cree Trappers Committee and, if approved by all Kaanoowapmaakinch involved, is certified by the Director. The draft map is then submitted to a mapping technician to be prepared in final form.
- 18.8 The revised Indoh-hoh Istchee map and any related record of decision are then recorded in the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee.
- 18.9 If any revision affecting the external boundaries of the Indoh-hoh Istchee of an Eeyou Community is made, then the proposed revision shall be submitted for confirmation by consensus at public joint meetings of the local Cree Trappers Committee and the Council of each of the Eeyou First Nation concerned. The Kaanoowapmaakinch of the community are invited to attend. Approved maps of the territories and if appropriate designation of Kaanoowapmaakin shall be certified by resolution of each Eeyou First Nation affected by the change and recorded in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee and the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee.
- 18.10 If as a result of the Dispute Resolution Mechanism, modifications affecting the boundaries of Indoh-hoh Istchee are made, then the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee and the Geo Portal system – Eeyou Istchee shall be modified accordingly.

19. Registration of Transfers of Responsibilities

- 19.1 The following procedure shall apply to the registration of a transfer of responsibility for an Indoh-hoh Istchee made in accordance with Part V.
- 19.2 A transfer of responsibility for an Indoh-hoh Istchee made in accordance with Part V shall be certified by the Director of the local Cree Trappers Committee.
- 19.3 A copy of the Director's certification shall be recorded in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee along with the change in registration.
- 19.4 If as a result of the Dispute Resolution Mechanism, modifications affecting the identification of Kaanoowapmaakin are made, then the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee concerned shall be modified accordingly.

20. Indoh-hoh Istchee Register Determinative

- 20.1 In the case of any dispute regarding the boundaries of the Indoh-hoh Istchee or the identity of a Kaanoowapmaakin, the information set out in the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be conclusive evidence of the decision recorded.

21. Regulatory Powers of Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech

- 21.1 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall have the powers to:
 - a) develop necessary forms;
 - b) determine conditions related to public consultation of the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee;
 - c) determine when and how copies of records or documents shall be provided; and
 - d) appoint the officer responsible for the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee.

PART VII: DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

22. Disputes to be Resolved Through Consensus

- 22.1 Any dispute which arises regarding a decision to be taken or any other matter under the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun shall be resolved through traditional Eeyou consensus building and as set out herein.
- 22.2 Traditional Eeyou consensus building is based on the Eeyou values and guiding principles set out in the present law.
- 22.3 Traditional Eeyou consensus building is a mechanism in which the participants work together to identify a process that maximizes their ability to resolve their differences and live with the result even if they do not agree with all aspects of a decision.
- 22.4 Eeyou Elders have an important role in traditional Eeyou consensus building in:
 - a) listening to and counseling those affected by a dispute; and
 - b) helping to resolve disputes by providing support, guidance and mediation to the parties to a dispute.

23. First Consensus Process

- 23.1 The Kaanoowapmaakin or Kaanoowapmaakinch and any other party to the dispute concerned will discuss the issue(s) and attempt to resolve the dispute through a consensus process in accordance with this law and the laws and traditions of the community.
- 23.2 The process should have a pre-determined and agreed upon time limit for completion before proceeding, if need be, to the second consensus process which shall in no case exceed one (1) year.
- 23.3 In attempting to reach an agreement through consensus the parties concerned may seek the support and advice of Elders and other Kaanoowapmaakinch.
- 23.4 A representative of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech, one who is not directly involved in the dispute, may facilitate the first consensus process at the request of the parties concerned.

24. Second Consensus Process

- 24.1 If the dispute cannot be resolved through the first consensus process, if it involves an Indoh-hoh Istchee without a Kaanoowapmaakin or if the delay referred to at paragraph 23.2 has been exceeded, then the issues and the dispute are brought to the attention of the Eeyou First Nation concerned by one of the parties involved or by the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech.
- 24.2 The Eeyou First Nation may appoint a representative to facilitate the process.
- 24.3 The Eeyou First Nation's representative and the parties concerned will design in accordance with this law and the laws and traditions of the community, the second consensus process, which should involve all parties with a significant interest in the issues.
- 24.4 In attempting to reach an agreement through consensus, the parties concerned may seek the support and advice of Elders and other Kaanoowapmaakin.
- 24.5 The parties and participants must endeavor to resolve the dispute in good faith through the second consensus process and must agree on a time-limit for completion of the process which shall in no case exceed one (1) year.

25. Confirmation Process

- 25.1 Once all parties agree to the process that will be followed to resolve the issue, the process is confirmed in writing by the parties concerned and, in the case of the second process, by the Eeyou First Nation. The Agreement is forwarded to the regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech.

26. Unresolved Disputes

- 26.1 When no agreement is reached through either the first or second consensus process referred to above, the matter shall be referred to the regional office of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech. The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech will then determine the process that will be followed in order to resolve the dispute including, if appropriate, the appointment of a mediator.
- 26.2 In determining the proper process that will be followed in order to resolve the dispute and in applying this process the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo

Emmahmoueech may seek the advice of the Elders of the community or communities involved or, if available, that of a Regional Council of Elders.

27. Role of Elders

27.1 The role of the Elders shall be to:

- a) serve as a source of knowledge of the traditional ways of the Eeyou;
- b) counsel those affected by a dispute over a specific Indoh-hoh Istchee;
- c) listen to all parties affected by the dispute;
- d) review in depth all information on the history of the traditional transfer of responsibility for the Indoh-hoh Istchee and to whom it was transferred;
- e) help resolve conflicts between the family members and relatives through traditional mediation and counseling; and
- f) provide support, guidance and mediation towards a resolution.

28. Process for Registration of an Agreement

28.1 When as the result of the Dispute Resolution Mechanism there is an agreement concerning either the naming of a Kaanoowapmaakin or the boundaries of an Indoh-hoh Istchee, the local Cree Trappers Committee is advised of the agreement by the parties concerned and the information is then entered into the Register of Indoh-hoh Istchee referred to in Part VI.

PART VIII: GUIDELINES FOR THE APPROVAL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES AFFECTING AN INDOH-HOH ISTCHEE

29. Collective Interest

- 29.1 Each Eeyou First Nation has a collective interest in the Indoh-hoh Istchee of the Nation. Therefore, any project or activity, including pre-development or exploratory activity, situated on the Indoh-hoh Istchee of an Eeyou First Nation or that might affect it is subject to approval in a manner which involves the Eeyou First Nation Council and the community.
- 29.2 The Kaanoowapmaakin are the stewards, guardians and custodians of the land for the benefit of the Eeyou Nation and one of the roles of the Kaanoowapmaakin is to monitor access to the Indoh-hoh Istchee. Therefore, any project or activity, including pre-development or exploratory activity, situated on an Indoh-hoh Istchee or that might affect it, is subject to approval in a manner which also takes account the Eeyou system of Indoh-hoh Istchee and which involves the Kaanoowapmaakin of the affected Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 29.3 For the purposes of Part VIII, projects or activities may also include commercial activities such as the establishment of outfitting camps or commercial fisheries and the development of tourism activities and infrastructure such as skidoo trails whether those projects or activities are carried out on one or on more than one Indoh-hoh Istchee.
- 29.4 When a proponent has approached a Kaanoowapmaakin directly seeking approval for a project or an activity, the Kaanoowapmaakin shall inform the Chief and Council of the Eeyou First Nation accordingly.
- 29.5 When participating in the decision-making process concerning the desirability of a project or an activity, the Kaanoowapmaakin keeps the interests of all members of the community in mind and consults them concerning their wishes regarding the proposed use of the land or resources.
- 29.6 Consent of an individual Eeyou member, including the Kaanoowapmaakin of the concerned Indoh-hoh Istchee, does not constitute consent for the Eeyou First Nation concerned.

30. Existing Process

- 30.1 Each Eeyou First Nation has its own rules and processes respecting the approval required in the case of a development project or activity in the Indoh-hoh Istchee of the Nation.
- 30.2 In addition, certain projects or activities, such as the establishment of outfitting camps, have other specific rules which may apply.

31. Remedial Measures / Compensation

- 31.1 When a project or activity is contemplated that would have effects on an Indoh-hoh Istchee, then those effects must be avoided or remedied. Finding alternative areas where the Eeyou directly affected by the project or activity can harvest for the period of time during which they are affected shall be a priority. For that purpose, sharing of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be promoted.
- 31.2 Remedies for Eeyou affected by the project or activity will privilege options which encourage the Eeyou way of life and create long-term benefits for Eeyou and their families.

PART IX: AMENDMENT PROCESS

32. Amendment Process

- 32.1 The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech shall conduct a review of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun every five (5) years and report to the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech Annual General Assembly on the conclusions of its review.
- 32.2 If following such review the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech deems it appropriate, it shall recommend appropriate changes.
- 32.3 The recommended changes shall be submitted for consultation in all Eeyou communities, in the manner chosen by the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech. The Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech may also consult any other interested Eeyou group or organization.
- 32.4 The suggested changes shall then be submitted for recognition in the manner set forth in Part X.

PART X: RECOGNITION PROCESS

33. Recognition of Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun

- 33.1 Those parts of this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun that are statements of the existing Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun, including Parts I to III, Part IV - Sections 1 to 11 and Part V - Paragraphs 13.1 to 13.6 & 13.11 to 13.17 & 14.1, require no formal recognition in order to come into effect.
- 33.2 Those parts of this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun that represent new law, including Parts VI to X, shall only come into effect for each of the Eeyou communities once this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun has been recognized as an expression of Eeyou law in accordance with Paragraph 33.4.
- 33.3 This Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun shall be submitted to the Board of Directors and thereafter to the General Assembly of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech for confirmation of the consultation process and approval of the text.
- 33.4 Once approved by the General Assembly of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun shall be submitted:
- a) to each of the Eeyou communities with the recommendation of the Eeyouch Kantoo-hoodoo Emmahmoueech that it be recognized as an expression of Eeyou law by resolution of a general assembly of each community; and
 - b) to the Grand Council of the Crees of Eeyou Istchee /Cree Regional Authority which shall be requested to adopt a resolution recognizing it as an expression of Eeyou law.
- 33.5 Once this Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun has been recognized by an Eeyou community pursuant to paragraph 33.4(a) copies of it shall be posted and made available for inspection by community members and publicized in any other manner the community decides.

34. Incorporation of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun into First Nation Law

- 34.1 For greater certainty and in order to enhance the recognition by non-Eeyou of the status of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun, each First Nation may incorporate the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun into its own First Nation law according to its own procedures for doing so.



**Some Background on the Consultations and the
Drafting of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun
(Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law)**

Origin of the project

This written version of the Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun (Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law) is the product of the efforts of many people over a number of years and would not have been possible without the contributions of persons too numerous to all name here.

It had its genesis in the concerns of many Eeyou Elders and leaders in recent years that there was a growing problem of disputes occurring between Eeyou arising from an increasing lack of knowledge of Eeyou law and customary practices. It is a response to the belief of Eeyou Elders and leaders that there is a need to preserve Eeyou customs, traditions and practices and to find new ways to transmit them to younger generations, as well as a need to develop strengthened processes for resolving and preventing disputes.

It is also a reflection of the fact that Eeyou have their own laws and want to make them known to non-Eeyou so that it is better understood that the Eeyou of Eeyou Istchee are not “lawless” but rather that they are an “organized society” and a nation that governs itself.

Work initially began on some elements of this law in the context of an initiative of the Cree Nation of Mistissini in early 2002 to develop a dispute resolution mechanism for Eeyou hunting territories. As part of that initiative Phillip Awashish, with the collaboration of the anthropologist Harvey Feit, produced a text discussing *Cree Custom and Cree Customary Law* and the law firm of Hutchins, Caron and Associés produced a related text on the *External Recognition of Cree Customary Law*. This group of advisors together proposed the adoption of a contemporary dispute resolution mechanism which would be based on the traditional approaches to dispute resolution found in Eeyou law.

Shortly thereafter, the Executive and Board of Directors of the Cree Trappers’ Association, realizing that it would be of great benefit for all the Eeyou communities to have a written codification of that part of traditional Eeyou law that deals with the governance of hunting territories more generally, launched the initiative that led to the current document. The Cree Trappers’ Association considered that such an initiative fell within its mission to deal with trapline management, the resolution of trapline disputes and the role of the Kanawapmaakin (tallyman).

One important step in this process was the work by George Blacksmith which led to the production in April of 2005 of a document entitled *Cree Trappers’ Association Guidelines for Developing Policy on Governing Cree Trap-Lines & Wildlife Auxiliary Training Information Document*. This work drew on information provided by Indoh-hoh Eeyou active on the land and by Eeyou Elders, notably at an Elders Council held in December of 2003. It also used a variety of additional sources, including historical documents compiled for the 2002 reports for the Cree Nation of Mistassini, mentioned above, and the booklet *Cree Trappers Speak* produced by the Cree Trapper’s Committee of Chisasibi. Drawing on these sources George Blacksmith began the process of describing in writing the Eeyou system of land management and the traditional role and authority of the Kanawapmaakin and setting out elements of a potential dispute resolution process.

Consultation carried out

To follow-up on this work, the members of the Executive of the Cree Trappers’ Association, Isaac Masty, Thomas Coon and Simeon Pash and the Director General Paul Coon-Come engaged lawyers from the firm of Hutchins, Caron & Associés to work directly with them, assisted by Philip Awashish, a variety of Elders and active trappers and later also by Harvey Feit, to begin the process of drafting a document in more formal language. The goal was to produce a document that would be clearly understood by both Eeyou and non-Eeyou and that would describe in some detail the rules of traditional Eeyou law and

custom regarding harvesting and governance of hunting territories and would also set out a contemporary process to avoid or resolve disputes based on traditional Eeyou principles and practices.

In the first phase, this work involved drawing on the knowledge of various members of the Cree Trappers' Association as well as a number of Elders and active trappers to begin to complete a description of traditional Eeyou law and working with the lawyers to find appropriate language in which to describe the provisions of that law in writing.

In the second phase, the Executive of the Cree Trappers' Association undertook an intensive round of consultations in each of the Eeyou communities based on an initial draft of this document. The purpose of that consultation was not only to inform community members of the initiative that was being undertaken, but was also, more importantly, to seek the input of as broad a cross-section of Eeyou as possible into the process of describing accurately the rules of traditional Eeyou law and practice, to fill-in the missing pieces and to correct the errors in how that traditional law was described in the document. Following that initial round of consultation the lawyers revised the document on the basis of the extensive comments received in every community and of ongoing advice and direction from members of the CTA Executive who were responsible for the project.

Following this redrafting, the Executive of the Cree Trappers' Association undertook a third phase, a new round of consultation, primarily with the Elders. This was perhaps the most important stage in the entire process. The goal at this stage was to make certain that the document accurately reflected traditional Eeyou law, customs, practices, principles and values as understood by the Elders who are the custodians and guardians of that traditional law. It was also to make certain that the initiative to commit that part of the oral traditional law to writing and to update it with a contemporary dispute resolution process met with their approval.

Approval of Elders

It became clear through these consultations that the Elders agreed on what needed to be done and why. They viewed the initiative not as an attempt to impose a new law on the Eeyou but rather as one in which the Eeyou people were seeking to describe their existing traditional customs, practices, principles and values in writing, so that they would be better understood by Eeyou and non-Eeyou alike. They considered that by approving the writing down of Eeyou law they were exercising their on-going role as custodians and guardians of traditional Eeyou law to ensure its continuity and preserve it for the future. One Elder in Chisasibi commented: "of all the consultation processes I think this is the most important consultation that has ever happened in the communities."

Consensus reached

Throughout, consistent with traditional Eeyou practice, a process of consensus was used to arrive at a final decision as to what to include in the document and how to do so. There were many and on-going discussions between the participants in the process and there was a thorough exchange of points of view. In the course of the process, support for the initiative and for the contents of this document was sought and was received from all Eeyou communities and from all groups in those communities, from the Elders and the Youth, from Kanawapmaakinch and active hunters and trappers, from leadership and ordinary community members, as well as from the Grand Council of the Crees of Eeyou Istchee.

Cree terminology used

The drafting of this document has required many choices to be made. While this document was drafted originally in English, the choice was made to use Eeyou terminology for each of the important concepts it sets out, for this is a document that is conceived and articulated by Eeyou for Eeyou. It is intended, therefore, that it reflect Eeyou concepts, Eeyou values and the Eeyou way of seeing things. The Eeyou terms chosen were themselves the object of much discussion and reflect the consensus reached.

At the same time, an attempt has been made to make it clearly understood by non-Eeyou and by the non-Eeyou legal system, so the decision was made to try to use a tone and style easily understood by most non-Eeyou, but that still reflects the role of law in Eeyou culture. The great challenge of this process has been to find a way to describe accurately in writing, and in a language that is not the original language of the Eeyou, what is an oral tradition expressed in the Eeyou language. It reflects a balancing of the need to remain faithful to the oral law while producing a written law that would be clearly understood by Eeyou and non-Eeyou alike.

Guiding values and principles recognized

One answer to this challenge has been to set out in Eeyou and in English translation the guiding values and principles which are inherent in Eeyou traditional oral law, which guide the Eeyou in all their Indoh-hoh activities and which must guide the understanding and interpretation of this written law. Perhaps one of the most important of these is the value and guiding principle of Chishtaimiiduwin or Respect, which includes respect for the Creator, respect for all people, respect for the land and resources and respect for authority. It also includes the respect of other Eeyou that must be earned by every Indoh-hoh Eeyou. This value and guiding principle the Elders have said is at the heart of traditional Eeyou law and it is intended that it be reflected throughout this written law.

Use of the term law

It is also important to say something about the use of the term “law”. This word has been chosen to describe this document, to paraphrase the statement of an Eeyou Elder during the consultation process, because it reflects the importance of this document and the values and principles it sets out. It has also been chosen as way of indicating to non-Eeyou, in terms they will understand, the importance and place it has in Eeyou society.

Meaning of Weeshou-wehwun

At the same time, it must be understood that the Eeyou term “Weeshou-wehwun” refers to much more than what the term “law” suggests in English. It refers more generally to teachings and practices and includes the notion that practices evolve. It refers also to what might be termed a “code of ethics”. It must be understood that this written law only reflects part of traditional Eeyou custom and practice that relates to harvesting and the governance of hunting territories and it does not pretend to describe all of Eeyou Indoh-hoh Weeshou-Wehwun. Not every law or rule of harvesting and hunting territory governance needed to be written down, so decisions were made about what and what not to include. A good part of the Eeyou Weeshou-Wehwun is still only in oral form.

It is understood that Eeyou law is not static and will continue to evolve as the Eeyou themselves continue to evolve and adapt to the changing circumstances in which they find themselves and their land.



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Association des Trappeurs Cris

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www.creetrappers.ca

28.5 Cree Trappers' Association

28.5.1 As soon as possible, following the execution of the Agreement feasibility studies respecting the formation of a Cree Trappers' Association shall be undertaken jointly by Canada, Quebec and the Cree Regional Authority.

28.5.2 The parties referred to at paragraph 28.5.1 shall examine the possibility of the formation of a Joint Founding Committee involving representation from the Cree communities to assist and participate in the feasibility studies.

28.5.3 The feasibility studies shall involve consultation with individual Cree trappers or groups of trappers within each community.

28.5.4 The feasibility studies shall, if possible, be completed by July 1976.

28.5.5 The feasibility studies respecting the Cree Trappers' Association shall consider and contain recommendations respecting the following matters:

- a) a trapline development program including measures respecting camps communication and travel facilities;
- b) improved trapper capability including measures to increase availability of and sources of funds for equipment, supplies and transportation;
- c) fur marketing and promotion to increase the trappers' returns including fur collection services;
- d) improved biological production including habitat improvement, species rehabilitation and wildlife surveys;
- e) trappers' training programs, courses on fur grading, marketing and fur depot management;
- f) transfer to the Association of appropriate government services and programs related to trapping;
- g) possible development of other sectors of the fur industry;
- h) program management and administration;
- i) physical facilities necessary for the operation of the Association;
- j) objects, funding and administration of the Cree Trappers' Association including, enter a, the respective participation of the federal and provincial and Cree governments in funding.

28.5.6 Subject to the results of the feasibility studies and in the event that a Cree Trappers' Association is established, Canada, Quebec and the Cree Regional Authority, in a proportion to be mutually agreed upon shall assist the Association to the extent possible with funding with respect to its objects including:

- a) programs to be operated by the Cree Trappers' Association;

- b) capital funding for physical facilities in each Cree community as well as central facilities, if necessary, and for loan funds;
- c) costs connected with the operation of the Association.

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Cree Trappers' Association

ACTIVITY REPORT
2013 - 2014



For the year 2103, Cree Trappers' Association wishes to recognize an outstanding member from the Cree Nation of Eastmain; Mr. Daniel Moses, for many years, Mr. Moses has sat with us on our Regional General Assemblies, Mr. Moses has always voiced and put his input in helping preserve our hunting and trapping rights; has put his input on the Eeyou hunting law during the consultations, Mr. Moses still continues to pass down his knowledge of traditional hunting/trapping techniques and his skillful knowledge of traditional crafts at local or regional gathers.

The Cree Trappers' Association deeply appreciates the efforts, contributions and wisdom of Mr. Daniel Moses in helping preserving the Cree traditional way of life!

Thank you Daniel! CTA wishes you the best!

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MISSION STATEMENT

To maintain, promote, preserve and enhance the
EEYOU (traditional way of life) for its members and the
EEYOU ISTCHEE (Cree Nation) through:

1. Developing and implementing programs that benefit member's living conditions in the bush and undertaking the responsibilities set out in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Incorporation documents of the Association.
2. Advocating for sustainable wildlife harvesting and greater stability in the wild fur industry.
3. Promoting and maintaining bush survival techniques and reviving traditional tools, methods and systems for hunting, fishing and trapping while showing respect for the land, all living things and each other.
4. Partnering, and strengthening relationships with other EEYOU organizations and institutions to promote traditional EEYOU values and preserve the EEYOU language and way of life.

In pursuing this mission, the CTA will continually balance the opportunities that modern ways can offer to its members with the guidance that traditional EEYOU values and EEYOU governing systems provide.



CTA
CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION
1961

CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is an honor to present the 2013-2014 Cree Trappers' Association Annual report to the CTA membership, and to the Cree Nation of Eeyou Itschee.

When the Cree Trappers' Association was created in James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in 1975, then established in 1978, the majority of membership were actively pursuing Cree traditional harvesting Activities within Eeyou Itschee.

Since then industrial development had a huge impact in this way of life and the Cree were forced to react by educating themselves to adapt to realities of this impact. These impacts also created unforeseen challenges for Cree Trappers' Association, since its' establishment.

The Cree have been very successful in adapting to change and still maintaining their identity as a proud Nation with very strong roots that are embedded in their Cree language.

The generation of the Native population that witnessed the arrival of the first Europeans onto the land they have occupied at the time, welcomed them openly, and saw that these people had what could potentially enhance their harvesting activities, a typical reaction of them, only looking for a positive thing in people especially those that were viewed as strangers, strangers were always given the utmost respect, not expecting anything than a return of same respect from them.

This is a value that is best learned by living-off the land, as our Cree ancestors and have done for thousands of generations. Sadly, these values can sometimes be lost in the rapid change resulting from industrial development.

It is with this in mind that Cree Trappers' Association looks forward to fulfilling its' ever changing mandate in the year 2014-2015. I would like to thank the CTA Board of Directors for their guidance, and CTA executive for their commitment in facing challenging decisions they are forced to make. I would like to thank the staff at the Grand Council offices for their support, whenever it is requested. I would also like to acknowledge the Eeyou Marine Region Boards for their trust with CTA to carry out mandates outlined in the EMR agreement. I would like to thank all the employees of Cree Trappers' Association, without them, the successful work that is carried out for the CTA membership would be extremely difficult.



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Isaac Masty, B.Ed
President,
Cree Trappers' Association



CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is with pleasure that we present to you the 2013-2014 C.T.A. Annual Activity Report.

2013-2014 served for me the third year of my first term as Vice-President of the Cree Trappers' Association and what an honor it has been to serve you the members of the Association. As Vice-President of the Association, I have strived to move forward with the maintaining of our Cree Culture, our way of life and with the protection and preservation of Eeyou Istchee. Not only is the above important to unite and drive our Association but I, honestly, believe that these are the Cree Principles and Values that need to be passed on to our younger generation of our Cree membership.

I applaud the accomplishment of the Cree leadership in the historic conclusion of the "Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory between the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Gouvernement du Quebec". The objective of the Cree Nation was to have greater control over what happens in Eeyou Istchee, the Cree Trappers' Association has to play a significant role on behalf of its members to have greater control as it relates to planning and management powers in the territory.

Driven by the objectives of Incorporation in 1978 of the Cree Trappers' Association, we will continue to consult with other entities in providing the protection of the needs and interests of our Cree trappers.

Our members are so closely tied to their respective hunting territories; their respective lands are the very heart, the center of why they exist. That is why, in the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement, we have devoted and committed ourselves especially to the establishment of a land regime that will be equitable and that it will satisfy the needs of our membership.

As we do each year, we present the fur marketing program in our Annual Activity report and to our members at our Annual General Assembly.

From December 2013 to March 2014, the process for fur bearing animals was extremely high. When the season closed, the prices of the same fur bearing animals drastically dropped. This information is very important to our members, as this will impact the fur markets for next season.

In conclusion, I want to thank the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, Senior Management and the support staff for their dedication and commitment in making this annual report a success. Overall, there is a continuation of blessings to our people on the land.

Thank you.

Willie K. Gunner
Vice-President
Cree Trappers' Association



STRUCTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Cree Trappers' Association is structured on the following basis:

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GENERAL MANAGER

OFFICE STAFF

LOCAL OFFICERS

The general meeting is attended by regular members of the Association. However, the rules of the Association allow each village to delegate three representatives to general meetings, the Director of the local association plus two members.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Sydney Ottereyes
WASWANUPI



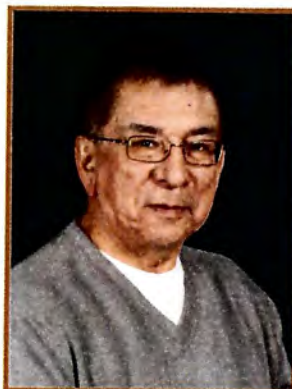
Ernest Tomatuk
WEMINDJI



Marjorie Weapenicappo
EASTMAIN



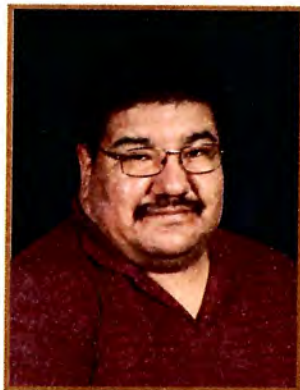
Bobby Neacappo
CHISASIBI



Alfred Coonishish
MISTISSINI



Bert W. Moar
WASKAGANISH



James Masty
WHAPMAGOOSTUI



James Neeposh
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU

Absent: Kenny Tanoush, NEMASKA

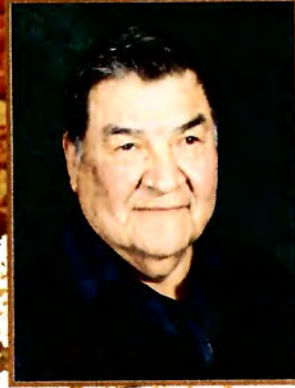
EXECUTIVE



Isaac Masty
PRESIDENT



Willie K. Gunner
VICE-PRESIDENT



Simeon Pash
SECRETARY-TREASURER



MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



Roderick Petawabano
GENERAL MANAGER



Jean-Baptiste Loon
SPECIAL PROJECTS
COORDINATOR



Jacinthe Beaudoin
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT



Gordon Louttit
ACCOUNTANT



Ron Zachary
FUR TECHNICIAN



Judy Coon-Come
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT



Phyllis Tomatuk
SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST
EASTMAIN



Vanessa Jacob
SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST
MISTISSINI

Absent: Deborah Matoush, INTERIM ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

LOCAL FUR OFFICERS



Reggie Bearskin
CHISASIBI



Betty Tomatuk
EASTMAIN



Richard Gunner
MISTISSINI



Varley Shecapio-Blacksmith
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU



Steven Neeposh
NEMASKA



Willie J. Loon
MISTISSINI



Paul Dixon
WASWANIPI



Allan House
WHAPMAGOOSTUI



Karilynn Blackned
WASKAGANISH

Absent: Lizzie Masty - Whapmagoostui, Abraham Matches - Wemindji

Status of CTA as an Association

Origin of CTA (JBNQA) in 1975

The establishment of an association for « trappers » was originally contemplated in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) (para. 24.3.24 and sub-section 28.5).

Incorporation in 1978 as a not-for-profit organization

The Cree Trappers' Association was incorporated in 1978 as a corporation without share capital under Part II of the Canada Corporations Act. As such, the CTA is "a body corporate and politic, without share capital, for the purpose of carrying on, without pecuniary gain to its members, objects, to which the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends, of a national, patriotic, religious, philanthropic, charitable, scientific, artistic, social, professional or sporting character, or the like objects". Both Québec and Canada required at the time that a "legal entity" be created.

In simpler terms the CTA is a not-for-profit corporate body united to pursue a set of goals common to its members. The goals of the Cree Trappers' Association are enumerated in its incorporation paper (see Annex). These goals were negotiated for and on behalf of Cree trappers, first in Sections 24 and 28 of the JBNQA and subsequently through the joint efforts of Crees, Québec and Canada as part of the feasibility study carried out prior to the incorporation. The CRA negotiated the result of the feasibility study, including the form of incorporation.

The common thread uniting all of the listed goals is the promotion of the rights, interests and values of the Eeyou trappers of Québec as a distinct group. Indeed, the intention driving the establishment of the Cree Trappers' Association as outlined in sub-section 28.5 of the JBNQA is the need for an organization that protects the interests of Cree trappers in Quebec, which are often more specific than the interests of Cree people in Quebec in general. This intention was recently reaffirmed by the Paix des Braves in 2008 and the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee, both of which foresee the continued existence of the CTA as a distinct organization.

Why the choice of a not-for-profit organization:

The choice was made to incorporate the association and because of its "mission" to incorporate it as a not-for-profit organization:

- A not-for-profit corporation has members instead of shareholders.
- The purpose of the corporation is not to make money for members but rather to carry on some activity of a national, patriotic, religious, philanthropic, charitable, scientific, artistic, social, professional or sporting character, or the like.
- The two basic components of a not-for-profit corporation are its Board of Directors and the members.

Status of CTA as an Association

A not-for-profit corporation carries on activities that are primarily for the benefit of its members.

All not-for-profit corporations have members. Usually membership criteria can be established/defined through a clear common interest, often related to service provision.

The conditions for the membership are established in the by-laws of the organization. In 1978, in the General By-law attached to the incorporation document, the membership was established as follows:

Members

The members of the Association shall be the Cree beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement engaged in trapping or related activities, or who were engaged in such activities and have since retired, and who have been accepted for admission as members by the Board of Directors of the Association.

If a Cree Band or band council has appointed a trappers' committee, each member of the trappers' committee shall likewise be a member of the Association.

For the purpose of these by-laws, the following are the Cree Bands of Quebec:

Fort George

Eastmain

Nemaska

Waswanipi

Old Factory

Rupert House

Mistassini

Great Whale River

Role of the Association members

The Cree Trappers' Association was incorporated to promote the interests of a specific group of people, Eeyou Trappers. Therefore the Association is best able to fulfill its mandate if decisions relating to its internal affairs, including its leadership, are made by the people it is meant to represent.

This is the norm among corporations and associations – important decisions regarding leadership and internal affairs in these organizations are typically, if not always, decided by shareholders or members. In the case of a non profit organization, the members are the decision makers.

The reasoning underlying this form of organization is straightforward and compelling; the direction of an association should be determined by its members because the association exists to promote the common objects of its membership. Because the CTA exists to further the specific interests of trappers it is most likely to be effective if its leadership is chosen by trappers.

Objects of the Cree Trappers' Association

The Letter Patent lists the common goals of Cree Trappers' Association and as mentioned before these were negotiated on behalf of Cree trappers prior to the incorporation. They are the following:

- a) to represent and act on behalf of the Cree Trappers of Quebec with respect to problems involved in all sectors of the fur industry in Canada and to protect and defend their interests with respect thereto;
- b) to encourage the conservation of fur-bearing animals as a renewable natural resource and to encourage and promote humane methods of harvesting;
- c) to promote the sale and assist in the orderly collection and marketing of wild furs by its members in all markets of the world;
- d) to act as a regional council, group or association to solve and assist in solving all problems affecting the welfare of the Cree trappers of Quebec ;
- e) to assist the Cree trappers of Quebec through all means permitted by law to affirm, exercise, protect, enlarge and have recognized and accepted their rights, guarantees, claims and interests;
- f) to foster, promote, protect and assist in preserving the way of life, values, activities and traditions of the Cree trappers of Quebec and to safeguard the system of the Cree traplines;
- g) to advise on methods and means of obtaining and to assist in obtaining the maximum possible benefits and advantages for the Cree trappers of Quebec;
- h) to protect and promote the rights, guarantees, claims and interests of the Cree trappers of Quebec with respect to the effects of development, and to study, organize and implement remedial works and measures, as well as measures relating to the protection and enhancement of wildlife;
- i) to discuss and deal with all governments, public authorities and other agencies, all corporations and persons in relation to the rights, guarantees, claims and interests of the Cree trappers of Quebec and, particularly, with respect to the development and improvement of fur processing management and marketing and the transfer of the Association of appropriate government services and programs related to trapping;

Objects of the Cree Trappers' Association

- j) to carry on research and provide or arrange for the provision of training programs and of technical, professional, educational and other assistance to improve the welfare of the Cree trappers of Quebec;
- k) to provide, administer and manage regional services and programs with respect to trapline development, communication, camps, transportation, supplies, all aspects of fur processing, management and marketing, the construction and maintenance of physical facilities and all other activities which may affect or benefit the Cree trappers of Quebec;
- l) to act as a vehicle for the obtaining, management, holding, administration, investment, distribution and placement of funds of or to be used for the benefit of the Cree trappers of Quebec;
- m) to work with other trappers' associations and other native organizations with respect to any common goals, aspirations and pursuits;
- n) to do all such other things as are necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

From the incorporation papers of the Association
recorded March 31, 1978.



James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

SECTION 28 : JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT

28.5 CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION

- 28.5.1 As soon as possible, following the execution of the Agreement, feasibility studies respecting the formation of a Cree Trappers' Association shall be undertaken jointly by Canada, Quebec and the Cree Regional Authority.
- 28.5.2 The parties referred to at paragraph 28.5.1 shall examine the possibility of the formation of a Joint Founding Committee involving representation from the Cree communities to assist and participate in the feasibility studies.
- 28.5.3 The feasibility studies shall involve consultation with individual Cree trappers or groups or trappers within each community.
- 28.5.4 The feasibility studies shall, if possible, be completed by July 01, 1976.
- 28.5.5. The feasibility studies respecting the Cree Trappers' Association shall consider and contain recommendations respecting the following matters :
- a) a trapline development program including measures respecting camps, communication and travel facilities;
 - b) improved trapper capability including measures to increase availability of and sources of funds for equipment, supplies and transportation;
 - c) fur marketing and promotion to increase the trappers returns including fur collection services;
 - d) improved biological production including habitat improvement, species rehabilitation and wildlife surveys;
 - e) trappers' training programs, courses on fur grading, marketing and fur depot management;
 - f) transfer to the Association of appropriate government services and programs related to trapping;
 - g) possible development of other sectors of the fur industry;
 - h) program management and administration;

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement

- i) physical facilities necessary for the operation of the Association;
- j) objects, funding and administration of the Cree Trappers' Association including, inter alia, the respective participation of the federal and provincial and Cree governments in funding.

28.5.6 Subject to the results of the feasibility studies and in the event that a Cree Trappers' Association is established, Canada, Quebec and the Cree Regional Authority, in a proportion to be mutually agreed upon shall assist the Association to the extent possible with funding with respect to its objects including :

- a) programs to be operated by the Cree Trappers' Association;
- b) capital funding for physical facilities in each Cree community as well as central facilities, if necessary, and for loan funds;
- c) costs connected with the operation of the Association.

Reprinted from:

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement
and Complementary Agreements, 1991 Edition.



Agreement concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Quebec and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee

Chapter 6 -- ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ASSUMPTION BY THE CREES OF CERTAIN JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUÉBEC AGREEMENT COMMITMENTS

- 6.1 For the period from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2052, the Crees shall assume the obligations of Québec, Hydro-Québec and the Société d'énergie de la Baie James to the Crees under the provisions of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement set forth in section 6.3 of this Agreement and concerning Economic and Community development.
- 6.2 The assumption by the Crees of the obligations described in paragraph 6.3 of this Agreement for the period from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2052 is made in consideration of the funding commitments of Québec under Chapter 7 of this Agreement and subject to the payment by Québec to the Crees through the Recipient of Funding of the annual payments provided for in Chapter 7 of this Agreement in accordance with the terms thereof.
- 6.3 The obligations of Québec, Hydro-Québec and the Société d'énergie de la Baie James contemplated by paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 hereof relate to the following provisions of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement:
- a) Economic development:
 - 28.5 and 24.3.24: Cree Trappers' Association (operation, capital and programs);
 - 28.6: Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association (operation);
 - 28.7: Cree Native Arts and Crafts Association (operation and programs);
 - 28.11.2 a): an Economic Development Agent per community;
 - 28.12: assistance to Cree Entrepreneurs.
- 6.4 The Crees shall carry out the obligations set forth in section 6.3 hereof in accordance with the applicable legislative and regulatory framework of general application such as following applicable construction codes and submitting projects to environmental and social impact assessment where applicable.
- 6.5 The provisions of this Agreement respecting the provisions of Section 8 and 28 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement described in section 6.3 hereof and the funding thereof do not affect nor are they intended to affect in any manner the obligations and commitments of Canada in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement including all those set out in Section 8 and 28 thereof.

Agreement concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee

On July 16, 2007, an agreement entitled an “Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee”, which includes a financial package of \$1.4 billion over a number of years and would clarify and facilitate the implementation of Canada’s obligations under the JBNQA going forward. The agreement seeks to resolve disputes related to the implementation of the JBNQA outstanding over the last 30 years, and secures mutual agreement between Canada and the Crees on obligations for the next 20 years, with a process to extend that initial timeframe.

Chapter 4.11 of this Agreement deals with the assumption of Canada’s obligations to the Cree Trappers’ Association by the Cree Nation.

4.11 Funding for Certain Cree Associations

The assumptions in relation to the provisions of the JBNQA contemplated by paragraphs, and of this Agreement regarding the CTA, COTA and CNACA are premised on continued annual funding from Canada to the said associations for the Term of this Agreement. In the event such annual funding is not continued for any reason whatsoever, then the assumption of the said undertakings contemplated by paragraphs , and of this Agreement shall cease as of the date such annual funding is not continued, and such undertakings shall be assumed by Canada from that date onward and shall no longer form part of the Assumed Federal JBNQA Responsibilities.



Offshore Islands Agreement Background on Negotiations

This proposed Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement (the "Offshore Agreement") is the conclusion of negotiations on the rights and obligations of the Crees and Canada in the offshore area of Eeyou Istchee that first began during the period from 1974 to 1977, around the time of the negotiation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (the "JBNQA"). In the 1977 discussions, it was initially proposed that the regime for governing the offshore would resemble the one under the JBNQA, with different categories of land. The wildlife, impact review and planning regimes applying in the offshore would be the ones imported from the JBNQA. At that time, however, there was no agreement between the Crees and Canada on details of the settlement or on compensation. In 1993, the federal government and the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut completed an Aboriginal land claim treaty that also called for the creation of the public Nunavut Territorial Government (set up in 1999). By 1998 Canada was also negotiating with the Nunavik Inuit of northern Quebec for an agreement to address Inuit rights in their offshore area. The time was now right to also stake out Cree rights to the offshore. In 1998-1999, preliminary discussions were undertaken to determine whether negotiations were possible. This eventually led to the negotiation and conclusion of the current Offshore Agreement.

Cree Trappers' Association

The Offshore Agreement outlines the role of the Cree Trappers' Association (CTA) including the local Cree Trappers' Associations in wildlife management in the EMR. The role of the CTA was not formally recognized in the JBNQA. Over the years, the CTA has defined its role to a great extent and it currently works with the Cree Regional Authority and the Governments of Quebec and Canada on such activities. Under this Offshore Agreement the CTA will be formally given certain responsibilities in the EMR.

Among other things, the CTA will:

- Be regularly consulted by the Wildlife Board;
- Consult its members and recommend wildlife management measures;
- Have a role in monitoring the harvesting activities and ensure that harvesters are aware of and implement any special measures;
- Allocate and enforce basic need levels when quotas are applied.

Implementation funding to the CTA to fulfill these new responsibilities (approximately \$500,000 per year) will be provided by the government through the Wildlife Board. Under the Offshore Agreement, a Wildlife Board will be established as an institution of public government. This Wildlife Board is similar to the Nunavik Inuit Wildlife Board and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

While these boards are independent, it is intended that they will work cooperatively when required to manage migratory and shared wildlife.

Offshore Islands Agreement Background on Negotiations

The referendum was held between March 15 and March 26, 2010 and the result was that 70 per cent of the eligible voters voted in favor of the Offshore Island Agreement. The Offshore Agreement was signed in Chisasibi July 7, 2010. Following the signing of the Agreement and upon consultation with the Crees, Canada is expected to present the agreement to Parliament and propose the enactment of the ratification legislation to bring the agreement into force. The Agreement will only come into force on the date on which the federal ratification legislation comes into force.

The CRA/GCC(EI) Council/Board on December 16, 2010 nominated the Cree representatives to the various EMR entities.

- Implementation Committee (Roderick Pachano, Brian Craik)
- Wildlife Board (Alan Penn, George Lameboy, Chantal Tetrault)
- Planning Commission (Alan Penn, George Lameboy)
- Impact Review Board (Brian Craik, George Lameboy)



EXECUTIVE MANDATES

ROLE AND MISSION OF CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION

The Cree Trappers' Association (CTA) was established on March 10, 1978 as stated in Section 28 of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* (JBNQA). It is the main institution intended and set up to ensure that the Cree hunting, fishing and trapping way of life could continue even in the context of development in the Territory. It is one of the most important and fundamental concepts of this historic *Agreement*.

The CTA was conceived at a time when the Eeyou nation fought to defend its territory, its way of life, its culture and values. At the basis of the idea of an association are the historical bonds between hunting families. So the CTA finds its source in Eeyou indigenous law and custom. Today, the CTA continues to represent the Eeyou trappers, protecting and fostering the traditional way of life and the foundational values, traditions and laws of the trappers and, indeed, of the Eeyou nation.

The CTA is proud to have the responsibility to protect and preserve the Eeyou heritage. Eeyou have a duty to govern themselves and their territory in accordance with Eeyou laws, traditions, customs, practices, values and traditions. Eeyou have a right to govern themselves and their territories and have always done so and particularly have established traditional/customary rules and guidelines regarding the management of Eeyou hunting territories.

Eeyou leaders, individuals and communities have always expressed concerns about the need to protect Eeyou tradition and values. Eeyou hunters and trappers play an important role in this preservation and the CTA as one of their official representatives is key to the process. However, in order to play an effective role the CTA has to receive proper financial and political support.

The Cree Trappers' Association is a service entity set up to maintain and improve the hunting, fishing and trapping way of life of the Cree people. Over 30% of the Cree population still practice the traditional way of life of hunting, fishing and trapping as a full-time occupation. At least 15% of the Cree population still practices this way of life on the part-time or seasonal basis.

Cree hunting, fishing, and trapping are the foundation of the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement*, and of the recent new relationships Agreements with Quebec and Canada. Because of the clear nature of the funding obligation in these agreements, resolution of the CTA programs, operations, and capital needs should be straightforward. The Cree trappers were and are at the heart of these treaty agreements, but somehow the CTA and Cree trappers' needs have been neglected in the past. Funding of the CTA is guaranteed in the *JBNQA*, but actual CTA funding has fallen short of its needs each year. The time has come to recognize the importance that the Cree Trappers' Association has for the Cree Nation, and to support the trappers' needs and programs.



UPDATE ON CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION

Isaac Masty, President, Willie K. Gunner, Vice-President, and Simeon Pash, Secretary/Treasurer are all serving their third and final year of a three-year term as elected Executive Members of the Association. This three-year term of Executive Committee Members will be up for renewal in the summer of (2014) and the members of the Cree Trappers' Association at their annual General Assembly will elect a new team of Executive Members to serve another three-year term.

The fiscal year 2013-2014 was once again somewhat difficult and more like a rebuilding year for Cree Trappers' Association. After the long process of recruiting and selecting personnel to take up the positions that were left vacant from the previous year(s) the Association was finally back with a full team of Executive Members and Senior Management Staff to carry out the essential services to its members of the Association. There were also new members at Board of Directors level of the Association this past year as we will be reported and stated later in this report. In addition the Association received an additional mandate in carrying out certain sections from the Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement.

Similarly as in the past along with their mandates and functions as elected officials, the Executive are responsible for the general direction, administration and management of the daily affairs of the Association. Among some of these functions the Executive is responsible in the financial affairs of the Association, subject to the control, general direction and authority of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee works as a team in managing the affairs of the Association on a daily basis and assist the other team members of the Association namely the senior and management staff; Roderick Petawabano, the General Manager, Jean Baptiste Loon, Special Projects Co-coordinator, and Ms. Jacinthe Beaudoin, Senior Accountant in the overall direction and management of the Association. The Executive and senior management staff hold regular meetings to conduct business in order to administer business in the two offices of CTA, which are, the main administrative office of the Association in the Cree Community of Eastmain and the Fur Depot at the community Mistissini. The Executive also prepares and officiates at all the Board of Directors meetings, special meetings of the Association whenever called for, and the General Assemblies, details of these meetings are listed further in this report. This committee is also responsible in carrying out all directives and mandates given at or derived from the Board of Directors meetings and the General Assemblies as well as Special Board meetings whenever called for. The Executive also assists in the recruitment and hiring of staff whenever it is required both at the regional and community levels. The Executive also assists in the organization of staff training sessions whenever training is required for its staff members and other personnel employed by the Cree Trappers' Association. It also ensures that year end reports are done and completed in a timely manner.

As Stated in section 28.5.6 of the JBNQA, *"Subject to the results of the feasibility studies and in the event that a Cree Trappers' Association is established, Canada, Quebec and the Cree Regional Authority, in a proportion to be mutually agreed upon, shall assist the Association to the extent possible with funding with respect to its objects including:*

- a) *programs to be operated by the Cree Trappers' Association;*
- b) *capital funding for physical facilities in each Cree community as well as central facilities, if necessary, and for loan funds,*
- c) *Costs connected with the operation of the Association."*

EXECUTIVE MANDATES

Cree Trappers' Association continues to receive financial funding from the Cree/Quebec New Relationship Agreement, the Cree Regional Authority Board of Compensation, and from the Federal Government Cree/Canada Agreement as a tri-partite funding sources as stated above, to provide essential services to its membership. Funding is also received from the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. CTA also receives funds from the CTA paid membership program. Annual funding has also been received from the James Bay Eeyou Compane. These funding arrangements provide the Association with financial resources needed to implement Operations, Programs, and Capital as stated above. These Program, Capital, and Operation funds are utilized for CTA and its members to realize the objects of the Association as specified in the above stated section 28.5 of the JBNQA, which was recently reaffirmed by the *Paix des Braves* Agreement of 2002 and more recently the *Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee*. One of the main powers and functions of CTA in this agreement will be acting as a consultative body for the members of the Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board (EMRWB) with respect to Wildlife management measures.

During the fiscal year 2013-2014 the Cree Trappers' Association received the following funding amounts from:

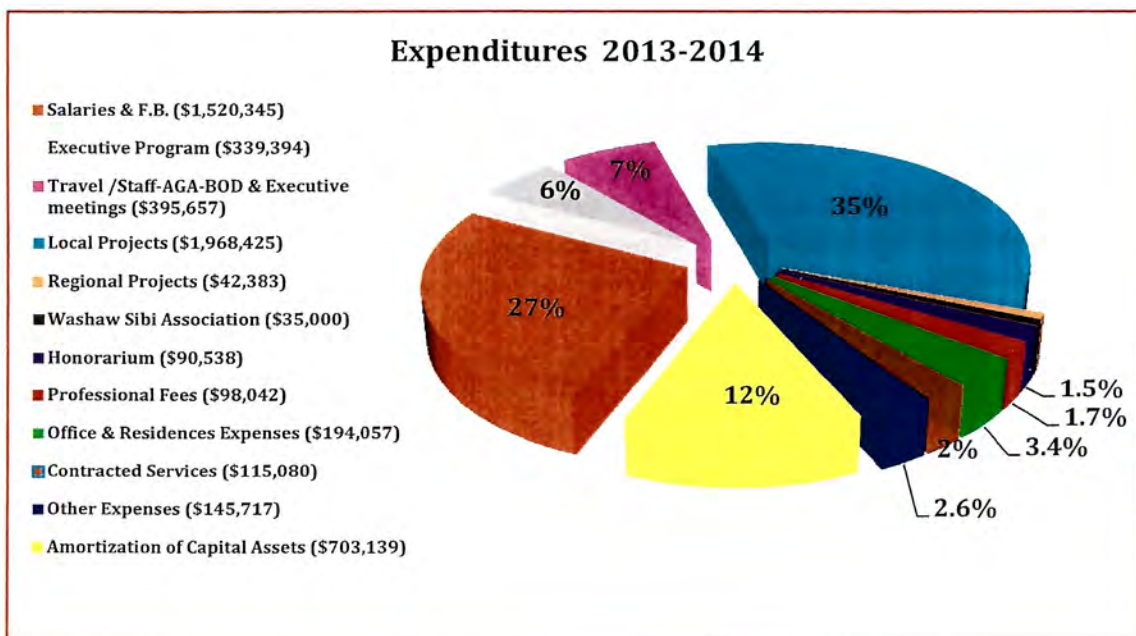
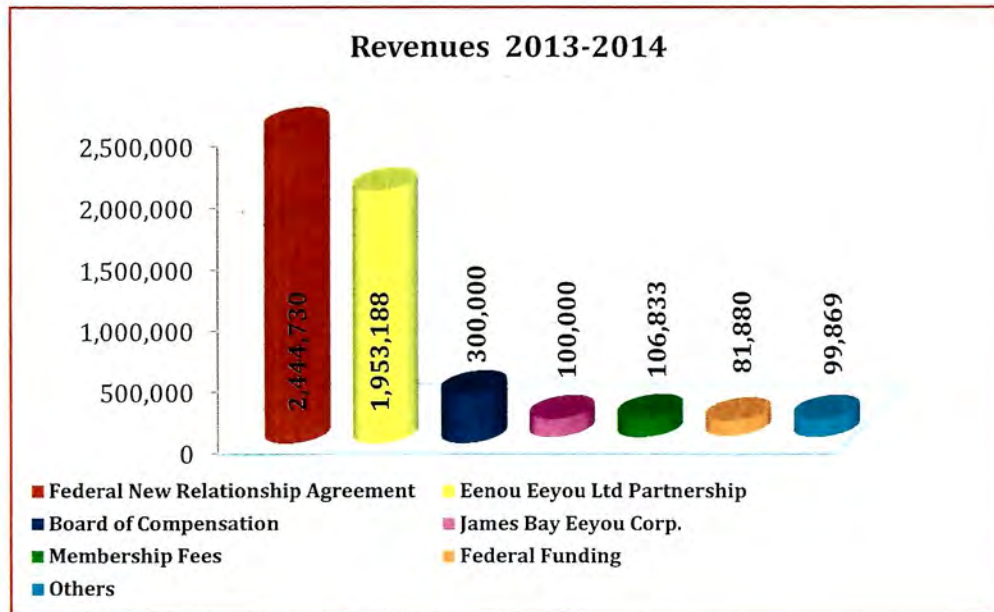
Cree/Quebec New Relationship Agreement _____	\$1,953,188
Cree/Canada Agreement, _____	\$1,953,189
Cree Regional Authority Board of Compensation, _____	\$300,000
AANDC a Federal Funding Agreement, _____	\$573,421
James Bay Eeyou Compane, _____	\$100,000
Trappers paid Membership, _____	\$100,000

With this funding the Association tries to manage and provide the same level of services to its members as in the past and as stated in the objects of the Cree Trapper' Association stipulated in its Letters Patent. CTA was able to disburse approximately forty per cent (40%) of these funds it received to administer its Operations and Administration, administrative offices and Regional Projects administered by the regional CTA offices in Eastmain and Mistissini. The other sixty per cent (60%) was used to cover the costs of Community Projects and Programs at the community and some at the Regional level. The administration funds were used to operate the regional and community operations of the Association. Program funds were utilized by trappers with CTA membership who still maintain their hunting, fishing, trapping activities on the land of the nine Cree communities. And some of these funds were also used for Capital expenditures.

CTA was able to help the Association and its trappers with some of their Capital requirements. Some trapper cabin funds were utilized to assist with their cabin repairs and maintenance programs. The biggest expenditure facing CTA this past year was it had to renew its administrative building in Eastmain which was deteriorating rapidly. At this point in time CTA had no option but to replace the very fast deteriorating building. Expenditures for the new building have begun in 2012 and will continue in the years to come through the financial arrangements with the Imperial Bank of Commerce. This new building was ready for occupancy in the early summer of 2013. CTA was happy to move into the new building in the fall of last year. The other major expenditure CTA faced during last summer was in assisting some trappers who lost cabins and equipment in the major forest fires in the summer of 2013. Many of the affected trappers cabins were not insured.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

During the year 2013-2014 we managed revenues of \$5.1M. Our expenses were broken down into five main categories which relate to the Administration & Fur Operations, Executive Mandates, Special Projects, Capital expenses and Local Projects & Programs for a total of \$5.6M. See below a brief overview of the global revenues and expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2014.



EXECUTIVE MANDATES

HUNTING FISHING TRAPPING REGIME

Section 24 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

Current issues relevant to the Cree Trappers' Association

(Provided by Alan Penn, CNG)

The following notes were prepared for the Cree Trappers' Association in order to summarize and review several current wildlife management issues which should be taken into account in the planning of CTA activities in the coming year.

Wildlife management includes a growing range of subjects relevant to the Cree Trappers' Association – and to the Cree population as a whole. The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement created the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Co-ordinating Committee – and the Cree Nation Government holds three seats on this fourteen-member body which provides advice and recommendations to governments – including the Cree Nation Government – on wildlife management issues.



The concept of 'wildlife management' is broad and it needs to be re-considered from time to time. It includes aspects of the Cree, Inuit and Naskapi hunting economies, as well as the use of wildlife resources both by non-JBNQA beneficiaries resident in northern Québec, as well as a large number of visitors each year who see opportunities to fish, to hunt, and to take advantage of the protected areas which are now being created in northern Québec. There is as well a growing awareness of both federal and provincial legislation aimed at the conservation of endangered species of wildlife, as well as amphibians, insects and plants.

Cree participation in the activities of the HFTCC is important, as it is the principal forum available for the native parties to the JBNQA to coordinate their respective roles, in particular with the work of the Québec government. It is appropriate, therefore, for the CTA – its executive committee and the board members – to maintain regular contact with the Cree Nation Government appointees on the HFTCC.

The HFTCC, including the Cree representatives, will also need to take into account the role of new government structures which did not exist when the JBNQA was negotiated – the Eeyou Marine Region Land Claim Agreement and the newly



created Cree Nation Government (replacing the Cree Regional Authority) with its responsibilities for Category II lands, as well as the joint Eeyou Istchee – Baie James government structure for Category III lands. The Cree Trappers' Association has key responsibilities for documenting Cree use of resources, Cree infrastructure, and other subjects which are relevant to the implementation of the JBNQA (via the HFTCC), the new governance structures, and the Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board.

EXECUTIVE MANDATES

During the last year of operations, several issues arose which are of direct relevance to the HFTCC and the Cree representatives on that committee:

- The HFTCC is directly involved in the development of the next major management plan for migratory caribou (the Leaf River herd is the population relevant to the Cree population), and work is under way to seek Cree input into the plan and participation in its implementation. This will include the tracking and reporting of Cree caribou harvests, by location, sex and where possible by age, as well as consultations on a number of aspects of population management, including the planning of surveys and the interpretation of survey results.
- The HFTCC is also involved in a consultative role in the development, implementation and evaluation of measures needed to conserve existing woodland caribou populations, including the tracking of continuing Cree harvesting where this is still taking place.
- We can expect the work on caribou management to be followed by the development of revised management plans for moose – a subject which needs attention in the light of the measures taken to limit non-beneficiary harvests in recent years, in particular in the southern portion of the Cree territory – and a growing need for reliable information on Cree harvests in different portions of the Cree territory.
- Decisions will have to be taken, in 2014, on whether or not to renew the existing right of first refusal to open outfitting operations in the JBNQA territory. A moratorium has been in place now for nearly twenty years on new operations (outside Category II lands) and the time is now ripe for a thorough and critical re-evaluation of what Cree society in general, and the Cree Trappers' Association in particular, expect from the outfitting industry and the Cree involvement in that industry. This is, of course, relevant to the Inuit as well.



- Work continues, at the level of the HFTCC, to clarify the rights of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi beneficiaries with respect to the transport of the products of harvesting, and the gift of those products to non-beneficiaries. Detailed protocols have been drawn up for management, and reporting, both for transport and gift; it is expected, in the Cree case, that the Cree Trappers' Association will assume some of the responsibilities for providing the relevant information to Cree hunters, other Cree beneficiaries and as necessary to non-beneficiaries.



- The Québec government is taking steps to include northern Québec in conservation strategies aimed at maintaining the quality of sport fisheries. The policies are directed mainly at conservation measures for lake trout and walleye, and involve a combination of strategies designed to control the seasons during which fishing takes place, the size of the fish which can legally be taken, and the number of fish which can be kept. These measures do not affect Cree fisheries directly, but they are relevant to the Cree use of these fish stocks and they should raise questions, on the Cree side, about the need for information on Cree fisheries and related conservation issues.



- The year 2014 is the year when, after forty years of work, construction of the La Grande project came to an end. During this period, mercury emerged as a major public health issue arising from Cree fisheries, and Hydro-Québec, along with the Cree Health Board, were active in this area. It will now be the turn of the Cree themselves to become more actively involved, and to address the role of mercury in the future development of Cree fisheries – both local food fisheries as well as recreational fisheries.



- Finally, it is worth stressing that initial steps are now being taken to examine ways in which closer ties can be built between impact assessment of development projects (including mines and roads) and the management of wildlife resources (fish migration and woodland caribou have been the focus so far). This is an area of work which should be of particular interest to the Cree Trappers' Association. It is an area which will also, no doubt, involve a close working relationship with the Niskamoon Corporation.

The Cree Trappers' Association has an evident interest in these matters, and in the planning of work priorities for 2014 – 2015, the subjects which have been briefly outlined here could usefully be pursued as key elements in the work plan.

EXECUTIVE MANDATES

FEDERAL FIREARMS LEGISLATION

The Quebec Government was interested in carrying out their own Long Gun legislation within the Province after the Government of Canada have decided they would no longer have a Long Gun legislation. Both Governments have not been able to agree what happens next. However, CTA membership will be informed on this important subject as more information becomes available.

CREE SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

This is the program that has been called for by Cree Nation at numerous General Assemblies both at CTA AGAs and GCCQ/CRA AGAs and seems to be difficult to implement. The CTA is waiting for the appropriate Cree Entity that would have worked with them on this program.

This is a program that was carried out by CTA sometime ago and it was called Cree Trappers Program. There were changes to a title, which might have qualified for long term funding by Quebec Ministry of Education.

There has been no response from the other Cree Entity in the last two years.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Cree Trappers' Association has also been working with university-based researchers to study adaptation to expected climate change. Several aspects of Cree hunting are affected both by year-to-year and long term climate variability, and this is particularly true of conditions when ice forms on lakes along the coast, as well as when ice breaks up in the spring. Observations by Cree hunters, at the regional level, are a potentially valuable ongoing source of information on climate variability and climate change which again CTA will monitor and pursue very closely.



TRADITIONAL EYOU HUNTING LAW

It is with pride that CTA is able to report that the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law has now received a positive endorsement from all Eeyou communities that have acknowledged it as representing the written version of part of their traditional way of doing things. We are now getting ready to ask for the same endorsement from the Cree Leadership CRA/GCCEI.

This document represents an achievement that we should all be proud of. It was initiated at the request of the elders and trappers and is the product of many discussions and consultations with them. At the end of the document there is a section that explains the background to the process.

There seems to be a few concerns about this document and even suggestions that it should be shelved because this document is not required by Cree Nation at this time and disputes should be addressed independently at local level on, a case by case basis. I would like to address these concerns.



The work to produce this document took time, after numerous consultations with main stakeholders who are the trapline managers themselves, however, of course it was impossible to include every single trapline manager, but the fact is that, since the issue was "Trapline Management" those that were consulted repeated exactly the same thing over and over

TRADITIONAL EYYOU HUNTING LAW

again. This happened without having heard each other in many cases, but the words used to produce the document were the words spoken by "Trapline Managers".

The difference was the fact that there was an obvious understanding that the way "Trapline Management" was done prior to the increased activity within Eeyou Istchee required some adaptation and this was the challenge: to reflect this adaption in the production of the document.

The word "Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law" is simply a title to the document and should never be compared with any existing non-aboriginal laws. The title was suggested by Elders who pointed out that this was a way to signify its' importance and everyone these days seem to believe that the word "LAW" is a word that deserves a very high standard of recognition. The authors, mainly the Executive of Cree Trappers' Association, accepted the suggestion and used it as a Title of the document.

The mandate originally came from CTA general assemblies where the Executive were requested to come up with a way to address the increasing, although very minimal trapline disputes, out of over 300 traplines within Eeyou Istchee, disputes are less that 3%, however, due to the increase impact of development in Eeyou, there are indications there is a potential of increase in the disputes. Very often the disputes were and are the result of a lack of understanding of trapline management rules.

There are several "Trapline Managers" that find the contents of the document to be very useful and have already followed the suggestion in the documents to address the difficulties they face as "Trapline Managers" and have resolved the difficulties.

It will be very disappointing for any organization to suggest that this document be scraped or shelved in this era of joint partnerships in development.

The document is the first of its kind. The main part of the development of the document was actually recording a part of the Cree History, and how "things" were done in the past before contact by non-Cree. It is very evident that they had a very solid Government structure in place that included everything non-Cree had within their respective government structures.

The document produced very general terms and left the details, to each community as to what was appropriate to them and how to apply the details within their communities.

There is no concern when a statement is made of the desire of Cree to assert their inherent rights, but as soon as they start producing these inherent rights on a paper, all of a sudden, there is "concern". It would be a sad day among the Cree when an important exercise, such as the "Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law" is shelved, because there are important components that are very useful in the schools, Health services and other entities if expanded to meet the roles of these Cree entities.

It was always understood that existing non-aboriginal laws could not be used as reference for the production because this exercise was based on "Cree way of doing things". Aboriginal knowledge is now an important feature in Canadian Courts and we, as Eeyou, have made the choice to record part of it.

Isaac Masty, B. Ed
President
Cree Trappers' Association

TRADITIONAL EYYOU HUNTING LAW

The Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law was finalized in 2009 and the text was approved by resolution of the CTA Board of Directors and CTA General Assembly. Following this, CTA started the “recognition” process as outlined in Part X of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law.

1.1 Recognition by the communities: completed

As stated at section 33.4 of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law, the text was to be submitted to each community “to be recognized as an expression of Eeyou law” by resolution of the General Assembly of each community. HLI prepared the draft resolution for that purpose.

All Eeyou communities have now adopted resolutions to that effect.

1.2 Posting in the communities: to be done

As stated at section 33.5 of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law, copies of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law have to be posted in each community once the resolution has been passed. HLI prepared the text of a notice that could be used for that purpose and correspondence addressed to each First nation. This process has not yet been achieved.

It is suggested that the posting in each community be carried out as soon as possible: it might be possible to use local fur officers to help coordinate the process with the First Nations.

1.3 Recognition by the CRA/GCCEI: to be done

As stated at section 33.4 b) of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law, it shall also be submitted to the GCCEI/CRA requesting them to adopt a resolution recognizing the document “as an expression of Eeyou law”.

Registry system: to be done

The introduction of a registry system is covered by Part VI of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law and is seen as essential to the management of the hunting territories in a manner that will be transparent and will help minimize the conflicts. In order to be implemented properly, it requires the close involvement of the First Nations and of the GCCEI/CRA.

The suggested steps are the following:

- 1) drafting of a brief summary outlining the suggested process;
- 2) contacting the CRA/GCCEI to request a meeting to start the process;
- 3) inform the communities.

TRADITIONAL EYYOU HUNTING LAW

EYYOU HUNTING LAW

COMMUNITY APPROVAL UPDATE (modified)

(As of June 13, 2013)

Eeyou First Nation	Meetings/Decision	Status of File	Posting
Waswanipi	Attendance at General Assembly (Thomas Coon, Paul Coon Come) Resolution passed 13-01-11	Council Resolution received (2010/2011 no. 134)	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
Chisasibi	Attendance at General Assembly (Thomas Coon, Paul Coon Come) Resolution passed 25-01-11	Members Resolution received (2010-001 of January 25, 2011)	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
Waskaganish	Attendance at Local CTA General Assembly (Thomas Coon, Paul Coon Come) Resolution passed 09-02-11. Community meeting called by CTA on July 13, 2011 to provide additional explanations (Alfred Coonishish, Thomas Coon, Monique Caron)	CTA Resolution received (dated February 2011) Need to have approval from community. Letter sent in November 2011 to Council requesting membership approval.	Follow-up to be made (WKG) and letter about posting to be sent
Eastmain	Attendance at General Assembly (Edward Gilpin, Rick Cuciurean) Resolution passed 24-02-11	Members Resolution received 2010-2011/02-24-001)	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
Whapmagoostui	Attendance at General Assembly (Paul Coon Come, Thomas Coon and Isaac Masty) Resolution passed 02-03-11	Members Resolution (2011-005) of March 2, 2011 received	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation

TRADITIONAL EYYOU HUNTING LAW

Nemaska	Meeting of CTA Executive with Nemaska Council (February 1, 2011 in Montreal). General Assembly on August 23-25, 2011. (W.K. Gunner, T. Coon, P. Coon Come, M. Caron)	Members Resolution received (2011-12-05 of August 25, 2011)	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
Wemindji	General Assembly held on September 14, 2011 (general explanations)	Council Resolution (2012-009) of January 25, 2012 received	General Assembly of October 2012 Resolution to be obtained (WKG)
Mistissini	Meeting held with Council (Paul Coon Come, Willie K. Gunner, Monique Caron) on September 6, 2011	Members Resolution 2012-49 dated December 4, 2012	Letter about posting signed December 11, 2012 by Isaac Masty. Copy to be obtained.
Oujé-Bougoumou	Meeting with Council in Montreal on December 8, 2011 (WKG & MC) Meeting with members held in Oujé-Bougoumou on March 22, 2012	Members Resolution OCN Resolution No.: 2011-2012-011 dated March 26, 2012 Letter about posting sent November 26, 2012	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
Washaw Sibi	Special members assembly held on July 7, 2011 (Thomas Coon, Simeon Pash, Paul Coon Come, Alfred Coonishish)	Resolution 2011-07-022 of July 7, 2011 received	Follow-up on posting and obtain confirmation
GCCEI/CRA	To be scheduled		

Posting process (letter sent November 10, 2011) – Part X of Eeyou Hunting Law, section 33.5

- Posting of document in the community
- Publicized (see DRAFT NOTICE)

CTA ACTIVITIES

WILDLIFE PROTECTION OFFICERS

The Cree Trappers' Association continues to work with and assists Quebec Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) in the implementation of section 10.17 of the Paix des Braves Agreement which calls for Quebec to maintain its existing complement of Game Wardens (Wildlife Protection Officers). To date Quebec is losing the already trained WPO's due to these Officers changing and accepting other employment opportunities elsewhere. The other factor that makes these Officers seeking other employment is that most of these officers are on seasonal contracts and would like full time position employment. And one other important factor is that when these Officers are employed by Quebec their salaries are taxable. These make the number of required positions of Officers needed greater. At the Quebec regional level there was reorganization of different departments being done during the past year, for this reason and among other factors there was no recruiting of new candidates done through during the year of 2013-2014. But still the Wildlife Protection Officers continues to meet with CTA and make an update report on their activities during the year. These reports include what has been accomplished in the Cree territory by the WPOs. The reports include useful information related to any illegal activities, such as Events, Offences, and Warnings. These meetings and reports are very useful and beneficial to both CTA and Quebec's Wildlife Protection Officers which makes it easier for both parties to work together.

In the past few years Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife of Quebec has met with the representatives of the Cree Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping Coordinating Committee, and Cree Communities to seek support from CRA, CTA and the Cree Communities for their intention to have Multidisciplinary Wildlife Protection Officers in Northern Quebec. During this past two years involvement from CTA was very limited because Environment Canada, MRNF, and DFO were busy in the development of this Multidisciplinary Wildlife Protection Officers Program in Northern Quebec. This development program is in its final stage and is near completion for final review by all involved. CTA was asked last summer at their General Assembly to review, approve, and assist in this development program.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION AUXILIARY OFFICERS

The Cree Trappers' Association also continues to work with and assists Quebec Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) in the implementation of section 10.18 of the Paix des Braves Agreement. The implementation calls for Quebec to train and appoint one interested Cree hunter and trapper (normally the Cree tallyman) for the Cree trap-lines in the area of Cree primary interest under section 24 of the JBNQA as Auxiliary Territorial Officer. The primary purpose of this mandate is to improve and regulate the enforcement of hunting, fishing and trapping legislation within each concerned trap-line. These meetings between CTA and Quebec also include updated reports on the status and progress on the training of Tallymen as Wildlife Protection Auxiliary Officers (WPA). There are still some WPA's that require training in meeting the expectations of this important mandate. As stated earlier regarding Quebec's reorganization of its Departments this was put on hold for a time being. But in recent months Quebec has continued to give refresher courses to the already trained WPA's on a regular basis. This will continue in the years to come until all Tallymen are trained as Wildlife Protection Auxiliary Officers.



CABIN INSURANCE PROGRAM

Presently the Cree Trappers' Services Trust "Ishtthchiikun" (Business arm of CTA) has insurance for trapline cabins under an "all risks" policy with the Board of Compensation Cree Collective Deductible Insurance. Many of the Cree Nations and Cree Entities have an insurance coverage for their buildings, vehicles and equipment under the Cree Collective Deductible Insurance Program of the Board of Compensation. The Cree Trappers' Association joined this Cree Insurance Program in July 20, 2006 for their 268 cabins, HF radios, buildings, vehicles, office equipment and Directors liabilities. The annual premium for each cabin is \$165.00. The Cree Trappers' Services Trust pays approximately \$ 39,000 annually for the trapline cabin portion of the insurance.

The cabin insurance fund was depleting rapidly due to poor participation from our members. In fiscal year 2008- 2009 the insurance fund had a deficit of \$ 31,000. At the December 2008 Board meeting of the Cree Trappers' Services Trust "Ishtthchiikun" it was agreed to pass a resolution approving that the cabin insurance premiums be paid by each community from their CQA/CCA funds. When the premiums are collected from the trappers each community's CQA/CCA funds will be adjusted to the amount received from that community. This Board of Directors resolution was renewed in June 2010 and will remain in force until revised or changed by the Board.

The cabin Insurance program has since seen changes in the costs of insuring cabins. This is due to the cabins lost in fires which increase the rate from \$ 220.00 in 2010-2011 to \$255.00 for this year.

This year we have seen yet again changes to the costs of insuring cabins. This past year, many cabins were lost to forest fires. Losses to cabins were in the communities of Eastmain, Wemindji, Mistissini and Nemaska. We also had some flood claim cabins in the Waswanipi traplines.

There are also updates that are currently being done by the Local Fur Officers in each Cree community. Updates which include, deceased cabin owners and the new recipients of these cabins. Such changes are required for the insurance program.

Also updates in the exact location of all the cabins in Eeyou Istchee are now taking place. This will be ongoing until all the updates are done.



CTA ACTIVITIES

GEOCONNECTIONS PORTAL

Geo-connections is a user-friendly online source of geographical and other relevant information on the environment, natural resources, land use, and land categories delivered through an internet portal. The Geo-Connections portal is a continuation of the Tourism Resource and Inventory Planning Project completed in March 2006 by the Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association (COTA). The primary purpose of the Geo-Connections Portal is to assist the Cree in research, planning and decision-making required for the development and management of lands and resources in Eeyou Istchee. This project was carried out jointly by COTA and the CTA and funded in part by the Geo-Connections Program of Natural Resources Canada and financial contributions from COTA and CTA. The portal is an important tool for CTA's future in land use, planning and management of the traplines of Eeyou Istchee. This multi year project has cabin location maps, trapline boundary maps, insurance and trapline transfer information. In the future harvesting data, the local fur officer reports as well as additional reports and data files will be added to the geoportal. During 2007- 2008 Niskamoon and the Cree Nation of Mistissini joined in the Geoportal project as proponents. A user's needs assessment was completed to identify how best to proceed with a second phase in 2008-2009. Geo-connections Program funded a second phase of this project for 2009-2010. All of the objectives have been achieved.



The Association will continue to modify this tool with our Cree entity partners.

During 2010-2011 the four Cree entity partners participated in a study of the potential return on investment (ROI) cost of the Geoportal. This study was funded by the Geo-connections Program. The ROI study demonstrates that over time there should be cost savings in using the Geoportal for ongoing administration of the Cree Trappers' Association and our three Cree entity partners.

This project is still ongoing and will continue to provide the much needed information as it was intended for.

We have completed the last modifications to the Harvest database online and the application is ready to be used. The application is currently being reviewed and a plan will be put together of what the next steps will be in order for CTA fur officers to start entering the data into this system. Once all data has been entered, the general public will be ready to access information on this website.

CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING

Starting in 2009 the Cree Trappers' Association (CTA) the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) and the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) received funding from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to carry out a study called "Identification of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures for the Hunters, Trappers and Communities of Eeyou Istchee"

The main purposes of this project were to:

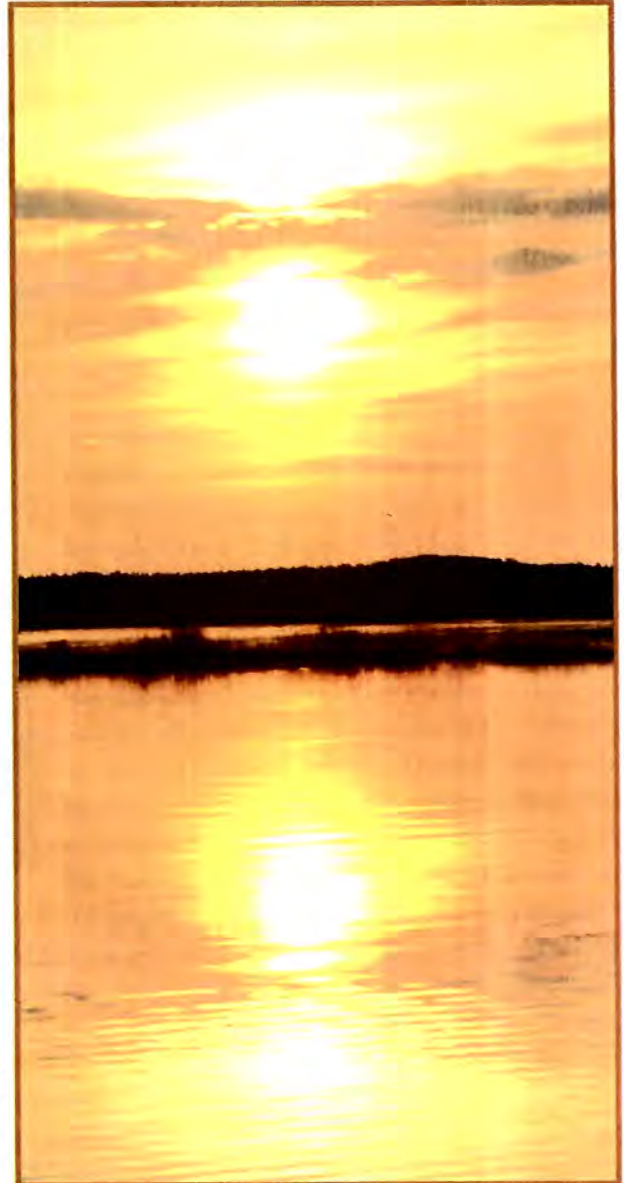
- improve the understanding of the environmental implications of climate change in James Bay (Eeyou Istchee), drawing both on local (Cree) and Western science perspectives;
- improve the understanding of the human implications of climate change for Eeyou Istchee, with a specific focus on the impacts on hunters, trappers and other community members;
- identify the vulnerabilities of Eeyou Istchee to climate change, as well as the possible avenues for mitigation of, and adaptation to its impacts; and
- enhance awareness among Cree of the implications of climate change in their territory, and encourage Cree participation in mitigation and adaptation measures.

An application on the Cree Geoportal has been developed to have an ongoing map to report climate change observations.

The types of observations that we would like to obtain are divided into five main themes: Infrastructure, Land, Water, Weather and Wildlife. Periodically these observations will be displayed on the climate change map for the information of all Geoportal users.

This year, the CTA proposed two (2) new projects. First one is a joint venture with the Inuit which will focus on the community of Whapmagoostui. The main objective of this project is to identify the safe travel routes and install monitoring stations where we will be able to watch and know how the winter conditions change on the ice and snow so we may be able to notify the general public of how safe the travel routes are for traveling at certain times of the year.

The second project will focus more on the southern communities such as Waskaganish and Mistissini. We will be setting up monitoring stations where we will be monitoring the more used travel routes. In Mistissini, we will focus on the lake and surrounding rivers and lakes. In Waskaganish we will monitor the river(s) and also the bay ice conditions.



CTA ACTIVITIES

CTA STAFF TRAINING 2013

Like any employer, CTA has the responsibility to provide training to its employees in improving services to the communities. Unfortunately, the lack of human resources in the organization has always been a negative factor when it comes to planning, organizing and implementing consistent training for CTA employees. In any event, the following training sessions were provided;

- First Aid Training: (September 26-27, 2013)
The session consisted of a 2 day training session for all Local Fur Officers in Val-d'Or. More and more, employees working with the general public are required to possess the necessary certification in dealing with emergency medical situations. Hence, the need to have this specific training for all Local Fur Officers.
- Fur-grading: (November 20-21, 2013)
This training session was offered at Barraute, for all Local Fur Officers. Times and techniques change, and it is important for all Local Fur Officers to know and learn about these changes.
- PowerPoint training: (November 12, 2013)
A one day PowerPoint training was offered to the CTA Executive in Val-d'Or.
- Secretarial workshop (January 30-31, 2014)



As a new employee, and in preparation of her job, the Secretary\Receptionist followed a 2 day workshop on various duties of a secretary, in Ottawa (Performance Management Consultants).

As mentioned in the beginning, not having adequate human resources in place has been detrimental in terms of planning, organizing and implementing consistent training sessions for all employees. Regular training should be an entitlement for all workers. In attempting to meet this goal, the Executive Committee has recommended an Administrative Assistant position for the organization. Aside from other important tasks and responsibilities, this position would be involved extensively in the planning, organizing and implementation of training sessions for all employees.



BOAT SAFETY COURSE

The Federal Government has passed a law which requires that the following people obtain a Pleasure Craft Operator Card:

- All operators of any powered watercraft under 4 m in length (13.1 feet)
- All operators of personal watercraft (sea-doods and jet skis)
- All operators of any powered watercraft born after April 1, 1983
- As of September 15, 2009 all boaters will be required to have the Pleasure Craft Operator Card in order to operate a powered watercraft. There is no grandfather clause or age exemption, this law applies to all boaters. Powered watercraft includes watercraft fitted with any size motor-even trolling motors.

Although there is an exemption in this law for aboriginal people if the boat is being used for sustenance purposes (such as sustenance hunting or fishing). If the aboriginal person is using a boat for a recreational boating activity or for work (guiding, slashing, construction and Hydro-Quebec etc.) then a Pleasure Craft Operator Card is required.

The Cree Trappers' Association is working with the Canadian Power and Sail Squadron to provide the Boat Safety course to Crees and the public at large in the communities.

5 Things You Can Do To Have a Safe and Enjoyable Boating Season

1. Wear your Personal Flotation Device (PFD) or lifejacket. Regulations require that you carry a properly fitting PFD or lifejacket that is Canadian approved and in good condition for every person on board. They only work when you wear them and usually by the time you need them it is too late to even find them and then struggle to put them on. In over 80% of boating related drowning people were not wearing their PFD.
2. Don't Drink and Boat! Now you could lose your driver's license. Over 40% of all boating fatalities involve alcohol.
3. Everyone who operates a powered recreational vessel requires proof of operator competency. Don't get caught without it. Get proper training, take a course and get your Pleasure Craft Operator Card (PCOC).
4. Don't boat in poor weather. Water conditions can change very quickly, especially on large shallow lakes like Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe. Check weather reports before you leave shore and return to shore as soon as good conditions begin to change.
5. Get a Pleasure Craft Courtesy Check (PCCC) and ensure that you have the proper safety equipment on board, it is accessible and it is in good operating condition.

Required Equipment	Canoes, Kayaks, Row Boats	Personal Water Craft (PWCs)	Powered up to 6 meters in length	Powered over 6 up to 9 meters in length
One Canadian approved PFD or Lifejacket for every person on board	✓	✓	✓	✓
At least 15 meters of buoyant heaving line	✓	✓	✓	✓
A manual propelling device or anchor with at least 15 meters of line		✓	✓	✓
A watertight flashlight (don't forget the batteries) or 3 approved flares of type A, B or C		✓	✓	✓
Plus 6 approved flares of type A,B or C				✓
A sound signalling device	✓	✓	✓	✓
Navigation lights if operated at night or periods of poor visibility	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magnetic compass unless operating in sight of navigation marks			✓	✓
Bailer or manual water pump with sufficient hose to reach overboard	✓	✓	✓	✓
Exempt if everyone is wearing their PFD		✓		
One class 5BC fire extinguisher if equipped with an inboard engine, fixed fuel tank or fuel burning appliance		✓	✓	✓
Exempt if everyone is wearing their PFD		✓		
Plus one 5BC fire extinguisher if there is a fuel burning appliance				✓
Reboarding device if climbing distance is over 0.5 meters				✓

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CREE ELDERS AS INSTRUCTORS IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TECHNOLOGY DEC TRAINING PROGRAM

The Natural Environment Technique training program (NET/DEC) was launched in Chibougamau on September 6th of 2011, at the Centre d'études collégiales de Chibougamau (CECC), as part of the Cégep de Saint-Félicien. The three-year training program leads to a Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) and has a duration of three years.

Seven (7) Cree students were registered in the training program for the 2011 fall session. We project a second cohort of 11 students will be added in 2012 - 2013. Lessons given by elders were done mostly in the field through practical classes. These field classes are an important component of the NET training program.

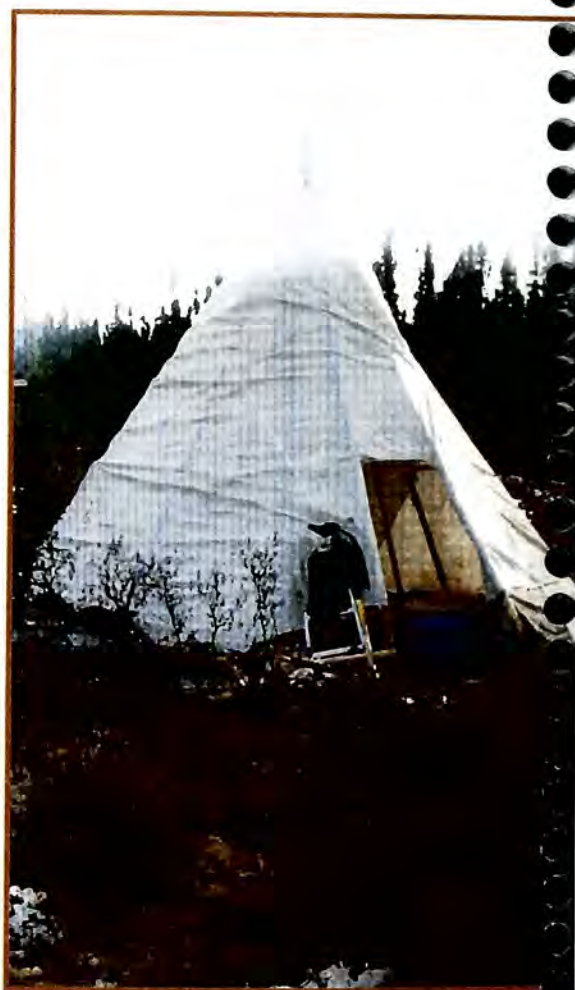
The NET training program is actually co-sponsored by the following partners:

- Niskamoon Corporation
- Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et des sports du Québec (MELS)
- Emploi Québec
- Hydro-Québec
- Cree Human Resources Development (CHRD)
- Cree School Board
- Industry partners such as: Goldcorp, Black Rock Metals, Stornaway Diamonds, Waska Ressources and others.

The training program is meant to emphasize, among other elements, the transmission of cultural and traditional knowledge to the students. To better complete the training of Cree students, it has been proposed to involve Cree elders to teach general Cree values, ecological knowledge, ethics and customs. The program involves both men and women elders, since this would allow for better communication, will value gender-based knowledge and will provide for sharing of different Cree experiences between students and instructors.

Niskamoon Corporation and the Cree Trappers' Association, along with its educational partners, sought additional funds to finance the participation of elders in the field activities. Niskamoon and Cree Regional Authority through the Agreement for Elders of Cree communities program financed the involvement of Cree elders in the training program between 2011 and 2012, with a possibility to renew the program in 2012 until 2014.

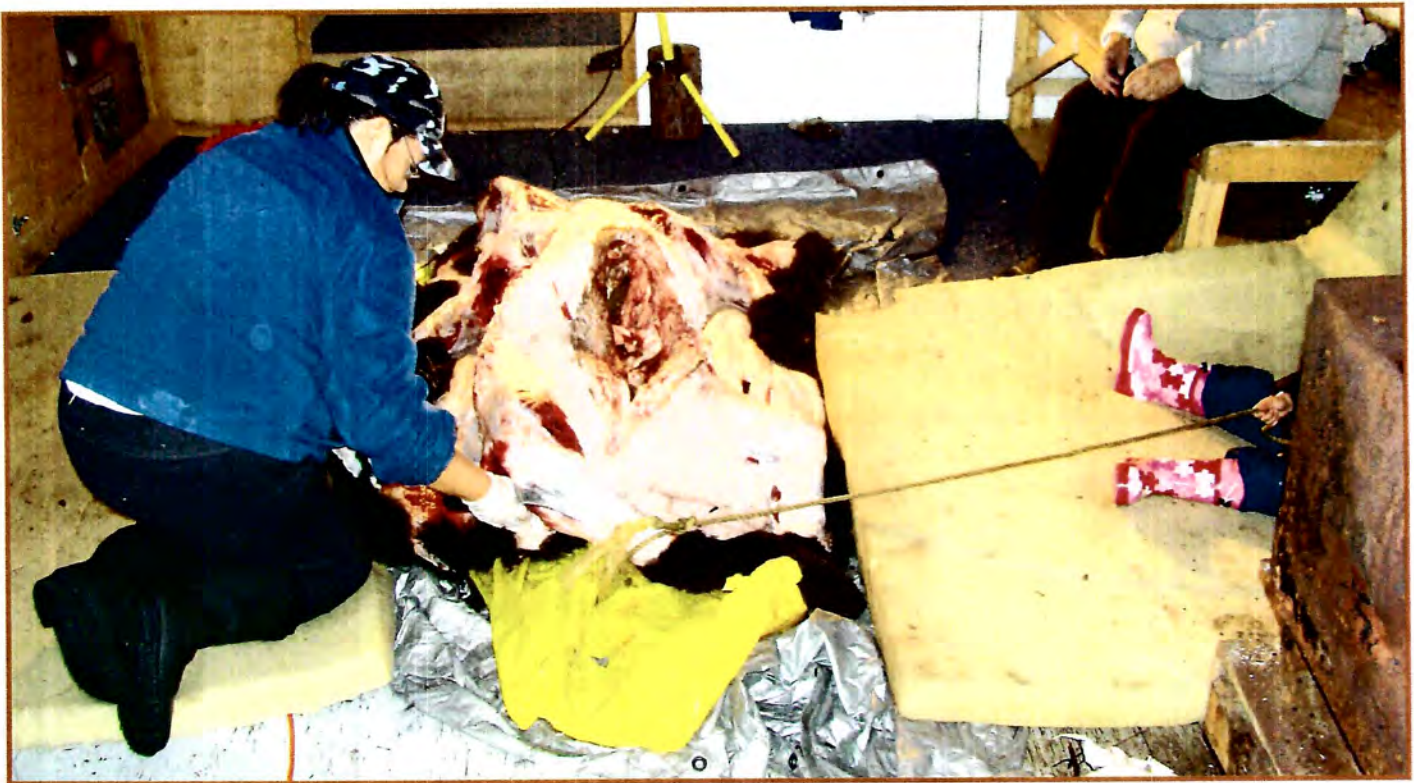
The project is held on the Eeyou Istchee territory. Most sessions will be given near the three Cree communities surrounding Chibougamau, Ouje-Bougoumou, Mistissini and Waswanipi. However, additional efforts will be made to include more distant communities, particularly in the third year of the program when visits to coastal communities are planned. In addition, the sessions will include a one-week course given in the bush near Chibougamau.



OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the program is as follows:

- Provide for Cree elders to act as instructors, in addition to the College teachers, to young Cree students for the following NET courses: "Terrestrial Fauna (I and II)," "Flora of North Quebec," "Stay in Natural Environment," "Fauna Inventory," "Aquatic Fauna Inventory," "Sustainable Development (I and II)," "Fauna, Bird, Mammal and



Fish Diseases," "Wildlife and Territory," "Management of Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitats," "Population and Wildlife Management Plans."

The inclusion of elders as instructors will:

- Reinforce the training program by including and promoting Cree elders' knowledge as an integral part of the teaching content;
- Feature the social participation of Cree elders in the program;
- Promote the role of elders as creative and active resources in Cree communities;
- Contribute to the involvement of Cree elders in general in the community, for the transmission of cultural and traditional learning;
- Promote the importance of Cree traditional knowledge in the understanding of the fauna and flora of Eeyou Istchee;

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Elders will teach and transfer a wide range of Cree knowledge and skills. These include:

- Acting as resource persons and field guides during practical activities on the territory;
- Providing general assistance and mentoring to Cree students during practical training activities;
- Providing advice and information on Cree traditional and cultural knowledge and values to students;
- Providing assistance in teaching Cree language on the specialized field of natural resources and wildlife.

The expected knowledge and skills to be transferred by the elders within the NET training program are the following:

- Attitude and respect of fauna and natural environment;
- Animal illnesses;
- Capturing (live and dead) mammals, birds, fishes and others animals;
- Plants as food resources;
- Food handling and conservation in the wild;
- Setting up a camp in the wild;
- Wilderness survival and safety (4 seasons);
- Maintenance and repair of motorized vehicles;
- Cree language

Estimated Participation of Cree Elders in the NET Training Program

Period	Elder Couples' Participation (number of days)
Fall 2011	3
Winter 2012	3
Spring 2012	6
Fall 2012	9
Total – Year 1	18
Winter 2013	15
Fall 2013	15
Winter 2014	3
Total – Year 2	33
Total	54

The CTA is working to ensure this project is ongoing and hopes to continue working with Niskamoon and CRA and with the CGEP in keeping this project as one of the high priorities on its list of special projects.

SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

UPDATE ON FILES 2013-2014 - ADMINISTERED BY: JEAN-BAPTISTE LOON, SPECIAL PROJECTS COORDINATOR – CTA

The following report will focus on a few of the many files that the Special Projects Coordinator has been working on since being engaged as the Special Projects Coordinator of the Cree Trappers' Association.

Although, there are many files currently under the Special Projects Coordinator, it is essential to provide a brief update to the CTA Executive and CTA Board of Directors and the members on specific projects to ensure of the awareness of ongoing work being pursued and the progress of these projects.

1) WOODLAND CARIBOU

The CNG/CRA and CTA along with MDDEFP did not do much for this project this year. This was due to the changes that occurred in the MNRF office. There is a new department MDDEFP that was created that will oversee all Wildlife Management in our area, which also includes the Woodland caribou file.

This year will focus more on this file and continue monitoring the Woodland Caribou.



SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

2) FIREARMS SAFETY & INTRODUCTION TO HUNTING WITH FIREARMS

The CTA in conjunction with Securite Nature started going to most of the Cree Communities for the Firearms Safety Course and Introduction to Hunting with Firearms. To date we have gone to the following Cree Communities: Mistissini, Ouje-Bougoumou, Waswanipi, Eastmain, Waskaganish, Wemindji and Chisasibi. A total of 200 people have taken both courses and successfully passed. There are at least 1500 Crees that are still waiting to take these courses. We will still need to go to Whapmagoostui, Nemaska and Waskaganish.

We are currently waiting for funding from the RCMP which will enable the CTA to continue providing these courses on an annual basis.

There continues to be a heavy demand from all the Cree Communities to have this course on an ongoing basis.

While we are providing these two (2) courses to the Cree communities, we are also re-certifying the Cree Instructors. As far we have seven (7) Cree Instructors fully trained and ready to give these courses in their communities.



3) BOAT SAFETY COURSE

The CTA did not pursue with this course this year due to many other projects that we had committed to. One of the reasons why CTA did not pursue this course was that this course is available online and people can have access to it by logging on to the website. However, the CTA will pursue in this program in the summer of 2014 as many of our people have been asking for this course.



4) GEOPORTAL WEBSITE

The Geoportal website has again been upgraded and Strata 360 re-trained the Local Fur Officers so they began to enter the number of fur bearing animals and big game harvested for the year. Throughout the year we experienced some technical problems with the website. For now the website is running smoothly. There are numerous requests received by the Special Projects Coordinator for people that want access to this website mainly for work related reasons. As for the trapline boundaries, there were discussions held as to how CA will proceed once this part of the work is implemented. We are waiting for the next phase of this part of the work and direction from the CTA to proceed with the trapline boundary system.



5) NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The CTA has been involved in this CGEP program where we have provided Elders teaching and knowledge on various subjects related to culture, traditional activities, trapping, hunting and fishing activities of the program. This program is in its graduation year and we had very little to do for the students as much of their school work was in the classroom. This project is still ongoing as of today.

6) MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE

The CTA is required to assist on various projects under the MNRF/MDDEFP on wildlife protection and Management:

- **Moose Management File:**
Production of posters for Mistissini, Waswanipi, Oujebougoumou, Waskaganash and Nemaska and distribution. Awareness on the number of moose harvested and collection of data.
- **Moose Jaws File:**
Collection of moose jaws – Mistissini, Waswanipi, Nemaska and Eastmain traplines. This file is still ongoing.

SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

- **Spruce Grouse Study:**

Work is currently being conducted just outside of the town of Chapias where Biologists are looking for eggs and the habitat of this specie.

- **Marten Study File (Oujebougoumou Traplines):**

This study was completed in early April 2013. A report is pending in the next few weeks. A copy will be made available for CTA.



- **Polar Bear File (Chisasibi and Whapmagoostui):**

A study on polar bear was conducted on the Chisasibi and Whapmagoostui traplines. A report will be available once it is completed. At the moment a map is available at the CTA office for review.

- **Endangered Species File (Birds, etc.):**

Various species in Eeyou Istchee have been identified as endangered. This spring and summer, there will be studies conducted along the shores of James Bay where the CTA will be involved. Several meetings have been held this past fall and winter to determine which areas the studies will be conducted.

- **Bird Bands:**

Again, CTA is collecting bird bands and paying \$5.00 per band submitted to the office. This will be ongoing until there is no need to collect these bird bands.

- **Important Bird Areas:**

CTA is directly involved in this file as the studies are underway along the James Bay shores where areas have been identified where various species of birds and waterfowl migrate and feeding areas. This past March the work was done in the community of waskaganish where workshops were also held.

7) CLIMATE CHANGE

The CTA submitted a proposal to Health Canada on Climate change. We submitted the proposal as a joint venture with the Inuit. In the month of January 2014 we were informed that our proposal was approved and we are working towards the implementation of this project as early as September 2014. The purpose of the project was to develop adaptation tools to support safe access by the Cree/Inuit to the land and resources. We will be monitoring the travel routes most used by the Cree and Inuit. Monitoring stations will be set along the most used routes both on the land and on the ice.

8) CABIN INSURANCE FILE

This file is ongoing but requires the assistance and **FULL collaboration of all Local Fur Officers**. They are the ones that need to provide the information for all cabins concerning deceased and recipients of certain cabins. Last summer many cabins were destroyed by the Forest Fire. Eastmain, Wemindji, Nemaska and Mistissini trappers lost many of their cabins

and personal belongings. Not all of the Trappers cabins were insured and therefore, these people lost everything. But for those that bought insurance for their cabins that were destroyed got their cabins back. This file will always be required to be updated on an annual basis.

9) FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA FILE

The CTA generally receives regular updates on all the happenings with FIC and all the meetings that take place. All issues regarding Fur and furbearing animals are always forwarded to CTA. Regular updates on the certified traps – Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) is always forwarded on a regular basis and passed on to the Cree Communities.

10) TRAPLINE BOUNDARIES

We are currently reviewing all the maps that are currently floating around and trying to determine which map we will use when determining the trapline boundaries. We have developed a new version of the map that we will be using for the trapline boundaries. The people that are working on this file are: Valter Blazevic and Brian Lewis – Strata 360, Maxine Mark Stewart and Jonathan ELKhoury, GIS Techs – CNG, and JB Loon, Special Projects Coordinator – CTA and Willie K Gunner, Vice President - CTA. The work is ongoing at the moment and requires a lot of work to come up with the right map. The LFO's will provide their own community maps of their traplines that will be used to determine the final maps of the traplines of Eeyou Istchee.

11) PROTECTED AREAS

Recently the CNG/CRA established a working group to identified protected areas of Eeyou Istchee. CTA is part of this group and there are ongoing meetings taking place on a regular basis.

12) OTHERS:

- **Migratory Caribou**
Attending meetings on the various issues surrounding these two herds in Quebec.
- **1st Aboriginal Harvesters Conference in Ottawa**
CTA will be participating in this conference.
- **SDBJ – Beavers on James Bay highway**
CTA receives calls from SDBJ concerning beavers along the highway and we inform the communities to advise the tallymen to trap these beavers before SDBJ moves in to destroy these beaver.

SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

- MDDEFP – Beaver

The MNNEFP contacts the CTA on a regular basis concerning “nuisance” beaver along the roads and ditches. Such beavers are required to be trapped or captured and moved to another area. CTA is responsible to ensure that the Trappers are contacted before another person is sent to remove these beavers.

Here is a list of projects the Special Projects Coordinator – CTA is currently involved in.

<i>Woodland Caribou</i>	<i>Trapline Boundaries</i>
<i>Migratory Caribou</i>	<i>Ministry of Wildlife</i>
<i>Important Bird Areas</i>	<i>SDBJ Beavers</i>
<i>Firearms Safety Courses</i>	<i>Request for Permits</i>
<i>Hunting Course</i>	<i>Protected Areas</i>
<i>Boat safety Courses</i>	<i>Annual CTA Report</i>
<i>Cabin Insurance File</i>	<i>Wolverine File</i>
<i>Fur Institute of Canada</i>	<i>MDDEFP Beavers</i>
<i>Geoportal Website</i>	<i>Waterfowl Study (Geese)</i>
<i>CTA Website</i>	<i>Fur Council of Canada</i>
<i>Bird Bands</i>	<i>Traditional Pursuits Program</i>
<i>Moose Management file</i>	<i>CTA 5 year Plan</i>
<i>Moose Jaws File</i>	<i>Canadian Wildlife Federation</i>
<i>Lake trout Study</i>	<i>FaunENord</i>
<i>Marten Study</i>	
<i>Spruce Grouse study</i>	
<i>Endangered Species file</i>	
<i>Polar Bear file</i>	

Aside from these files, there is other work that the office of the Special Projects Coordinator is mandated to work on such as, attending CTA Executive meetings and Board Meetings, and other meetings related to environment and wildlife, etc.

PROPOSED REVIEW OF THE TRAPLINE BOUNDARIES

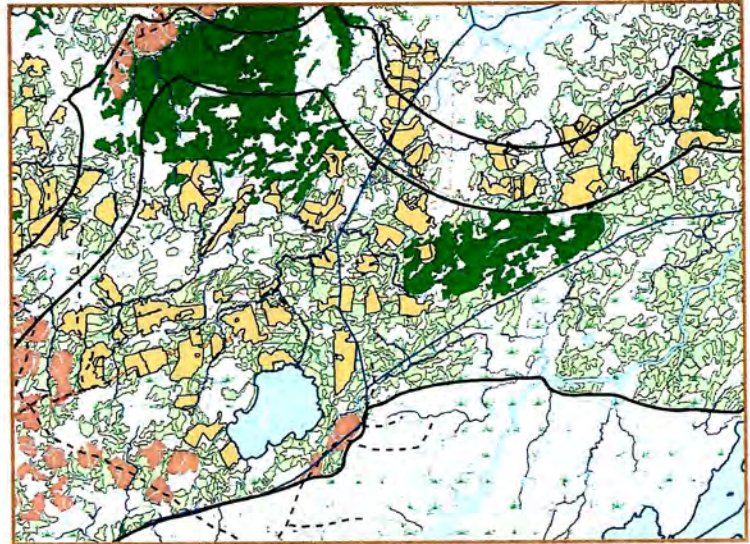
Background

The Hudson Bay Company proposed and developed the trapline system that we have today. Back in those days, the families that hunted in each area were given an area where they needed to tally the number of beaver lodges within their area, which in turn became a trapline and one person was named a tallyman. Today, because of the number of maps circulating, there are overlaps of trapline boundaries in each community creating family and neighboring trapline disputes.

Objective

This project will formally recognize the Cree Trapline Boundaries through a Review Exercise that will look at the previous and current versions of the Cree Trapline Boundaries.

The main objective of this project is to review the existing versions of the trapline boundaries currently in use by different Cree organizations and communities and come-up with a common and up-to-date version of the trapline boundaries. While realizing that finalizing the trapline boundaries can be a long process that will also involve community consultations and conflict resolution, the project team will have to complete the mandate in three distinct phases described below.



Methodology / Work plan

Phase 1

As per section 16 of the Traditional Eeyou Hunting Law, a preliminary register of Indoh-hoh Istchee shall be prepared by the CTA on the basis of the trapline maps and tallyman list currently used and shall be entered in the Geoportail for public inspection in each community for 60 days.

Steps to do before entering the data on the Geoportail, gather all information relating to the trapline boundaries, update all recorded modifications and prepare a new preliminary trapline boundaries shape file and community trapline maps.

Information to gather:

- All shape file trapline boundaries versions and modifications (CRA, HQ, SOTRAC)
- Past and Current community traplines maps
- History of Tallymen List
- List of Current Registered Tallyman

Traplines issues to consider before public inspection and future modifications

- The trapline boundaries under chapter 3 may have to stay the same because it will affect the limits of the forest management units (FMU).
- Need to review the 2005 Mistissini traplines under chapter 3, since they do not match the current FMU and the 1% and 25%. (not if the 2003 Mistissini traplines affected by forestry remain)

SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

Prepare Community trapline maps at 1:250,000 scale for community consultation. Present maps to the CTA local community officers at the beginning of June during a training session in Val d'Or. Local community officers will be able to provide feedback as well as take the maps back to their community for further consultations with the tallyman and trappers.

Phase 2

As per section 17, 'the preliminary register of the Indoh-hoh Istchee for each community including the map of territories and list of the tallyman shall be subject to confirmation by consensus at a public meeting each community to which all the tallymen of that community are invited to attend'

The confirmation of the preliminary register for each community would involve individual tallyman consultations and a public meeting to confirm the information collected as a community and then issue a resolution.

The community consultations with the individual tallyman (and perhaps surrounding environment) would be to identify the issues on his trapline. Document the issues such as the registered tallyman, the trapline boundary and identify if the trapline is impacted by any development. (Having the previous tallyman would be interesting to have him consulted if present.)

(Should there be a time allocated to those who think they should be the one registered as tallyman? Since this might be a kind of dispute relating to the registered tallyman)

Information to record on Review of Trapline Boundaries – Phase 2 Consultation

- Community
- Trapline
- Tallyman Name and Period (ex. 1993-present)
- Record Previous Tallymen and Period (ex. 1967-1993)
- List each Neighboring trapline and identify if the boundary between is good, not quite, or wrong.
- Tallyman Signature
- Interviewee Name and a Signature
- Date

Information to share during the community public meeting (to receive resolution)

- List of confirmed traplines
- List of disputed traplines
- List of disputes



Based on feedback received, the CTA shall verify the maps and lists from the resolutions, make the necessary corrections and indicate the disputes. In other words, input information collected in the Phase 2 Consultations into a database and append database to preliminary trapline boundaries. And then, adopt the new version as "official" temporarily and publish/integrate in Geoportal. Notify all Cree organizations and provide them access to the most current version.

Finalize Phase 2 by TBD

- Distribute preliminary version to HQ and MNR (After phase 1 or 2?)

Phase 3

Retrace the traplines boundaries using 1:50,000 CanVec data and base trapline boundaries on established set criteria such as geographic features, administrative boundaries and record description of the boundary.

Phase 3 needs to be split into parts:

- A. External Community Trapline Boundaries
- B. Priority Traplines
- C. Other Traplines

Steps to take for each part

1. Prepare Base Maps
2. Individual Interview / Consultations (Public meeting?) (6 months)
3. Identify disputes and overlaps
4. Resolve Gaps and Overlaps
5. Send disputes to a Conflict Committee
6. Validate
7. Final

<<<

Have the information collected in Phase 2 verified by the CTA

Project Team

CTA Regional Jean-Baptist Loon – Regional Project Coordinator

Willie K. Gunner –

Isaac Masty

CRA Maxine Mark-Stewart – GIS Technician

Jonathan ELKhoury – GIS Technician

STRATA 360 Valter Blazevic – Consultant

Brian Lewis – GIS Technician

CTA Local Local Fur Officers

Conflict Committee - TBD

Timeline

SPECIAL PROJECTS UPDATE

<p>Phase 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gather and review all shape files of Trapline Boundaries - Collect Community trapline maps - Produce new Preliminary Trapline Boundaries Shape file - Prepare Community Traplines Maps at 1:250,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From December 2012 - CTA meeting date
<p>Phase 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Project: Review of the Trapline Boundaries - Phase 2 Consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - June 3, 2012 - Summer 2013
<p>Phase 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare base maps for Consultations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External Trapline o Priority Traplines o Trapline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fall 2013

Project Products

Phase 1

- Preliminary Trapline Boundaries Shape file

Phase 2

- Database of Trapline conflicts

Phase 3

- External Boundaries Shape file
- Priority Traplines Shape file
- Final Trapline Boundaries

Budget

TBD

Certified Traps – AIHTS Implementation in Canada Updated May 6, 2014

(New additions to this list are marked in Bold)



The Canadian Wildlife Directors, Competent Authorities for implementation of the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) have approved a 2-phase process for implementing the AIHTS in Canada. The following list shows the two phases for regulating species-specific traps: (1) the **certified traps regulated for specific species**; (2) **certified traps that are not regulated at this time**. The traps listed by name have all been certified by a governing competent authority as meeting the requirements of the AIHTS for specific species.

Check with your provincial or territorial government to confirm regulations related to trap uses applicable in your trapping area.

PHASE 1 - KILLING TRAPS - Certified traps actually regulated for use per species

SPECIES				
BEAVER	Bélisle Classique 330 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper B.M.I. 330 Body Gripper B.M.I. BT 300	Bridger 330 Duke 330 LDL C280 LDL C280 Magnum LDL C330	LDL C330 Magnum Rudy 280 Rudy 330 Sauvageau 1000-11F Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11	Sauvageau 2001-12 Species-Specific 330 Dislocator Half Magnum Species-Specific 440 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
FISHER	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220	Koro #2 LDL C160 Magnum LDL C220 Magnum	Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Plus Sauvageau 2001-5	Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8
MARTEN <i>Martes americana</i> <i>Martes martes</i> <i>Martes zibellina</i>	Bélisle Super X 120 Bélisle Super X 160 B.M.I. 126 Magnum Body Gripper	LDL B120 Magnum LDL C160 Magnum Koro #1 Northwoods 155	Rudy 120 Magnum Rudy 160 Plus Sauvageau C120 Magnum	Sauvageau 2001-5 Sauvageau 2001-6 KP120 (Russia) Kleiner Schwanenhals (Germany) Eiabzugseisen (Germany)
RACCOON	Bélisle Classique 220 Bélisle Super X 160 Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 B.M.I. 160 Body Gripper B.M.I. 220 Body Gripper B.M.I. 280 Body Gripper B.M.I. 280 Magnum Body Gripper	Bridger 160 Bridger 220 Duke 160 Duke 220 Koro #2 LDL C160 LDL C160 Magnum LDL C220	LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum Northwoods 155 Rudy 160 Rudy 160 Plus Rudy 220 Rudy 220 Plus	Sauvageau 2001-6 Sauvageau 2001-7 Sauvageau 2001-8 Species-Specific 220 Dislocator Half Magnum Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 160 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220
MUSKRAT On Land	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper B.M.I. 120 Body Gripper Magnum B.M.I. 126 Body Gripper Magnum	Bridger 120 Duke 120 Koro Muskrat Trap LDL B120 LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 411-180	Ouell RM Rudy 110 Rudy 120 Rudy 120 magnum Sauvageau 2001-5	Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend" Triple M Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
MUSKRAT Underwater	Any jaw type trap (body gripping or leghold) set as a submersion set that exerts clamping force on a muskrat and that maintains a muskrat underwater.			

PHASE 1 - RESTRAINING TRAPS - Certified traps actually regulated for use per species

SPECIES				
CANADA LYNX	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs	Oneida Victor #3 equipped with at least 8mm thick, non-offset steel jaws, 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate

Phase 2. YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION TO BE DETERMINED

Certified Traps to be regulated in the future for trapping the following species:

Although the traps listed in Phase 2 are certified for the following species and trap categories, the year of entry into force of the obligation to use only AIHTS Certified traps has not yet been determined. This date, which could vary from one species to another, will be known at least 3 years in advance. *Until then, traps that are currently legally permitted can still be used.*

Check with your provincial or territorial government to confirm regulations related to trap uses applicable in your trapping area.

PHASE 2 - KILLING TRAPS – Traps certified per species but not yet mandatory

SPECIES				
OTTER	Bélisle Super X 220 Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 LDL C220	LDL C220 Magnum LDL C280 Magnum Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11	Sauvageau 2001-12 Rudy 220 PLUS Rudy 280 Rudy 330	Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 220 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 280 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
WEASELS	Bélisle Super X 110 Bélisle Super X 120 B.M.I #60 B.M.I 120 Body Gripper Magnum B.M.I 126 Body Gripper Magnum	Bridger 120 Koro Muskrat Trap Koro Rodent Trap LDL B120 Magnum Ouell 411-180	Ouell 3-10 Ouell RM Rudy 120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 Magnum Sauvageau C120 "Reverse Bend"	Sauvageau 2001-5 Triple M Victor Rat Trap Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 110 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 120
CANADA LYNX	Bélisle Super X 280 Bélisle Super X 330 B.M.I 220 Body Gripper B.M.I 280 Magnum Body Gripper	B.M.I 220 Magnum Body Gripper B.M.I 280 Body Gripper	Bridger 220 LDL C220 LDL C220 Magnum LCL C280 Magnum	Rudy 330 Sauvageau 2001-8 Sauvageau 2001-11 Woodstream Oneida Victor Conibear 330
BOBCAT	NO TRAPS YET CERTIFIED.			

PHASE 2 - RESTRAINING TRAPS – Traps certified per species but not yet mandatory

SPECIES		
COYOTE	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil spring Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil spring Oneida Victor 1.75 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on top side of jaw and ¼-inch on underside of jaws), with a 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil spring	Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and ¼-inch on underside of jaws), with 2 coil springs. Oneida Victor #3 equipped with 3/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and ¼-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs. Bridger #3 equipped with 5/16-inch offset, double rounded steel jaw laminations (3/16-inch on topside of jaw and ¼-inch on underside of jaws), with 4 coil springs and an anchoring swivel centre mounted on a base plate
WOLF	Bélisle Footsnare #8 Bridger Alaskan #5 Offset and Laminated Jaws Bridger Alaskan #5 Rubber Jaws Livestock Protection EZ Grip No. 7 MB 750 Alaskan OS (3/8')	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs, a minimum 8mm thick base plate and an anchoring swivel mounted on a base plate Rudy Red Wolf 4 ½
BOBCAT	Bélisle Footsnare #6 Bélisle Sélectif Oneida Victor #1.5 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #1.75, offset, laminated jaws equipped with 2 coil springs	Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 2 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 Soft Catch equipped with 4 coil springs Oneida Victor #3 offset, laminated jaws equipped with 2 coil springs
RACCOON	Duffer Egg Trap	Lil' Grizz Get'rz Duke DP Coon Trap
RACCOON (CAGE & BOX TRAPS)	Ramconct DURA-POLY Box Trap Havahart Cage Trap 1079 Havahart Cage Trap 1081 Havahart Cage Trap 1085	Tomahawk Cage Trap 108 Tomahawk Cage Trap 108.5 Tomahawk Cage Trap 608 Tomahawk Cage Trap 608.5

LOCAL TRAPPERS' COMMITTEES

CHISASIBI

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bobby Neacappo | Chairman |
| 2. Adrian Chiskamish | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Freddie Scipio | Member |
| 4. Harry Bearskin | Member |
| 5. John Pachano | Member |
| 6. Richard Pepabano | Member |
| 7. Noah Chakapash | Member |
| 8. Reggie Sealhunter | Member |
| 9. Simeon Kitty | Member |
| 10. Josie Cox | Member |



EASTMAIN

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Marjorie Weapenicappo | Chairperson/
Board of Director March 2013 |
| 2. Kathleen Whiskeychan | Member |
| 3. Roderick Mayappo | Member |
| 4. Jeffrey Mayappo | Member |
| 5. Ernie Moses | Member |
| 6. Victor R. Gilpin | Member |
| 7. Marcel Moses | Member |
| 8. Betty Tomatuk | Local Fur Officer/Acting Secretary |



LOCAL TRAPPERS' COMMITTEES

MISTISSINI

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Alfred Coonishish | Interim Chairman / Director |
| 2. Matthew Petawabano | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Harry Meskino | Member |
| 4. Stanley Mianscum | Member |
| 5. Sam Petawabano | Member |
| 6. Jimmy-Paul Coon-Come | Member |
| 7. James Wapachee | Member |
| 8. Gerald Longchap | Council Portfolio/
Trappers' Issues |



NEMASKA

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Kenny Tanoush | Chairman |
| 2. Jim Blackned | Member |
| 3. Robert Capassit | Member |
| 4. Samuel Mettaweskum | Member |
| 5. Matthew Tanoush | Member |
| 6. Freddy Wapachee | Member |
| 7. James Wapachee Sr. | Member |
| 8. Steven Neeposh | Secretary |



OUJE-BOUGOUMOU

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Anna Bosum | Chairperson |
| 2. Mary Bosum | Member |
| 3. George Shecapio-Blacksmith | Member |
| 4. David Gordon Bosum | Member |
| 5. Peter Mianscum | Member |
| 6. Timmy Romeo Bosum | Member |
| 7. Catherine Wapachee | Member |
| 8. James Neeposh | Representative |
| 9. Varley Shecapio-Blacksmith | Local Fur Officer |



WASHAW SIBI

Local Trappers' Committee



LOCAL TRAPPERS' COMMITTEES

WASKAGANISH

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Bert W. Moar | Director |
| 2. William T. Hester | Chairman |
| 3. Ryan Erless | Member |
| 4. Anderson Jolly | Member |
| 5. Sanders Weistche | Member |
| 6. George Katapatuk | Member |
| 7. Raymond Blackned | Member |



WASWANIFI

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Paul Dixon | Interim Chairman |
| 2. Allan Happyjack Sr. | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Sydney Ottereyes | Treasurer |
| 4. Matthew Ottereyes Sr. | Member |
| 5. Johnny A. Grant | Member |
| 6. Frankie Blacksmith | Member |
| 7. Allan Saganash Sr. | Member |



WEMINDJI

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Arden Visitor | President |
| 2. Ernest Tomatuk | Vice-President |
| 3. Elmer Georgekish | Director |
| 4. Bill Stewart | Director |
| 5. Karen Mistacheesick | Director |
| 6. Frederick N. Cheezo | Director |
| 7. Stanley Shashaweskum | Director |



WHAPMAGOOSTUI

Local Trappers' Committee

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. James Masty | Chairperson |
| 2. Robbie Kawapit | Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. Jacob Dick | Member |
| 4. Matthew Natachequan | Member |
| 5. Frances George | Member |
| 6. Eliza Kawapit Masty | Member |
| 7. John Shem | Member |



CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION MEETINGS 2013-14

DATE	CTA BOD/EXECUTIVE	PLACE OF MEETING
1. April 12, 2013	Executive Committee	Conference Call
2. May 21 - 23, 2013	Executive Committee	Val d'Or, QC
3. June 7, 2013	Executive Committee	Val d'Or, QC
4. June 17, 2013	Executive Committee	Ottawa, ON
5. June 17 - 19, 2013	Board of Directors	Ottawa, ON
6. June 19, 2013	Executive Committee	Ottawa, ON
7. July 15, 2013	Executive Committee	Val d'Or, QC
8. July 30 - 31, 2013	Executive Committee	Ottawa, ON
9. August 12, 2013	Executive Committee	Chisasibi, QC
10. August 13 - 14, 2013	General Assembly	Chisasibi, QC
11. August 15, 2013	Special Board of Directors	Chisasibi, QC
12. August 27, 2013	Executive Committee	Mistissini, QC
13. September 19, 2013	Executive Committee	Ottawa, ON
14. October 15 - 16, 2013	Executive Committee	Val d'Or, QC
15. November 15, 2013	Executive Committee	Val d'Or, QC
16. November 26, 2013	Executive Committee	Conference Call
17. December 10 - 12, 2013	Board of Directors	Montreal, QC
18. December 13, 2013	Executive Committee	Montreal, QC
19. January 8, 2014	Executive Committee	Conference Call
20. January 15, 2014	Board of Directors	Conference Call
21. February 5, 2014	Executive Committee	Montreal, QC
22. February 6 - 7, 2014	Special Board of Directors	Montreal, QC
23. February 11, 2014	Executive Committee	Conference Call
24. March 17 - 18, 2014	Executive Committee	Mistissini, QC
25. March 26, 2014	Executive Committee	Conference Call



SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP BY COMMUNITY 2013-2014

COMMUNITY	ADULTS (TALLYMEN INCLUDED)	TALLYMEN	JUNIORS
CHISASIBI	1300	11	42
EASTMAIN	355	12	151
MISTISSINI	1053	32	57
NEMASKA	379	17	141
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU	173	11	7
WASKAGANISH	1493	38	116
WASWANIPI	677	64	10
WEMINDJI	544	19	160
WHAPMAGOOSTUI	631	23	227
TOTAL COUNT	6605	227	911

As approved by the Cree Trappers' General Assembly



LOCAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

We allocated a total of \$1.95M from the Eenou Eeyou Ltd Partnership Fund and the Federal New Relationship Fund to all nine communities; each amount per village is based on their number of memberships sold during the previous year.

Community	Memberships 2012-2013	Eenou Eeyou Ltd Partnership Fund \$	Federal New Relationship Fund \$	TOTAL \$
Chisasibi	<i>1722.5</i>	228,992	151,435	380,429
Eastmain	<i>402</i>	95,247	62,988	158,234
Mistissini	<i>1017</i>	150,199	99,329	249,529
Nemaska	<i>367.5</i>	91,394	60,441	151,833
Ouje-Bougoumou	<i>232.5</i>	76,316	50,470	126,784
Waskaganish	<i>1448</i>	198,336	131,161	329,498
Waswanipi	<i>661.5</i>	110,497	73,072	183,569
Wemindji	<i>508.5</i>	93,409	61,773	155,181
Whapmagoostui	<i>691</i>	127,523	84,333	211,855
TOTAL	<i>7050.5</i>	1,171,912	775,000	1,946,912

These funds were used to assist the trappers in their hunting, fishing and trapping activities.

There were many different projects supported with these funds, such as:

- Equipment Subsidy
- Gas Subsidy
- Ammunition Subsidy
- Air and Ground Transportation
- Bush Radio Repairs & Batteries
- Youth Trappers Assistance
- Elders Assistance
- Cabin Construction and Renovations
- Cabin Insurance
- Hunting and Fishing Supplies
- Trappers Committee Operations
- Cultural Activities
- Traditional Food
- Snow Removal

BIG GAME SURVEY

SUMMARY REPORT BY COMMUNITIES

July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

MOOSE

	Male	Female	Calf	TLL
24	4	1	29	
27	3	2	32	
180	93	28	301	
16	17	5	38	
32	32	22	86	
18	3	3	24	
76	36	16	128	
	2		2	

CARIBOU

	Male	Female	Calf	TLL
51	42	2	95	
16	4		20	
		1	1	
5			5	
4	5	5	14	
46	113	39	198	

Black Bear

18
10
33
21
4
27
8
11

SUB-TOTAL 132 122 164 47 333 373 190 77 640

TOTAL PER SPECIES 132 333 640

TRAPLINE CAPTURE REPORT

SUMMARY FOR ALL COMMUNITIES

2013-2014

Community	BVR	LNK	SBL	MNK	OTR	FSR	SKN	WSEL	MUSKRAT	SQUIREL	WOLF	RED FOX	SILVER FOX	WHITE FOX	CROSS FOX	RACON	CAS
CHISASIBI	148	30	257	13	29	1		15	112	72	7	22	2		9		
EASTMAIN	42	3	23						2			2					
MISTISSINI	390	30	759	37	60	1		7	66	2	2	19			2		
NEMASKA	47	3	30						5			6					
OUJE-BOUGOMOU																	
WASHAW SIBI	11	6	57	1								2					
WASKAGANISH	302	2	178	2	8				3			10			2		
WASWANAPI	213	19	91	6	6	3		4	26		1	3			1		3
WEMINDJI	245	30	235	3	25		1	22	34	17	6	41	1		7		8
WHAPMAGOOSTUI	42		66	2	14				36			3	1	1	2		
WINNEWAY	4	2	13	6		2		1		2		1					
Grand Total	1444	125	1709	70	142	7	1	49	284	89	18	109	4	1	23	3	8

NOTE: OUJE-BOUGOMOU SOLD ALL FUR TO PRIVATE BUYER

OUJE-BOUGOMOU

125 12 309 12 17 3 3 20 21 3 5

SUMMARY OF FURS SOLD BY ISHTHCHIIKUN 2013-2014

Species		Quantity	Amount Paid	Average
Beaver	BVR	1444	\$ 18,205.00	\$ 12.61
Castoreum	CAS	8	\$ 139.00	\$ 17.38
Fisher	FHR	7	\$ 225.00	\$ 32.14
Lynx	LYX	125	\$ 7,553.00	\$ 60.42
Mink	MNK	67	\$ 393.00	\$ 5.87
Marten	MTN	1709	\$ 70,260.00	\$ 41.11
Otter	OTR	142	\$ 3,444.00	\$ 24.25
Muskrat	RAT	284	\$ 828.50	\$ 2.92
Racoon	RCN	3	\$ 30.00	\$ 10.00
Red Fox	RFX	108	\$ 2,308.00	\$ 21.37
Silver Fox	SFX	4	\$ 83.00	\$ 20.75
Skunk	SKK	1	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Squirrel	SQU	89	\$ 60.50	\$ 0.68
Artic fox	WFX	1	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Wolf	WLF	18	\$ 1,038.00	\$ 57.67
Weasel	WSL	48	\$ 76.50	\$ 1.59
Cross Fox	XFX	23	\$ 584.00	\$ 25.39

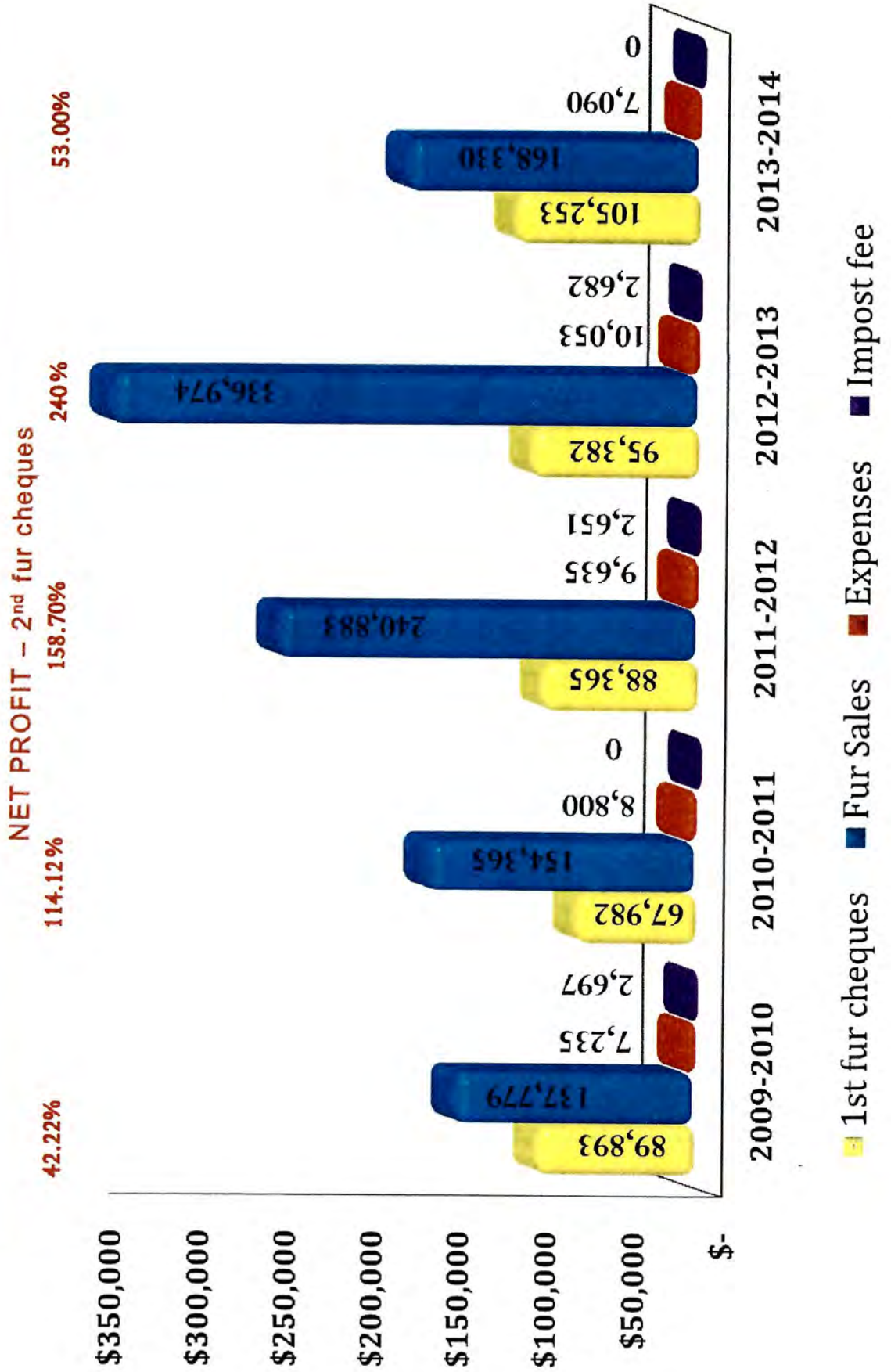
Total Amount

\$ 105,252.50

ISHTHCHIIKUN

Fur Analysis 2009 to 2014

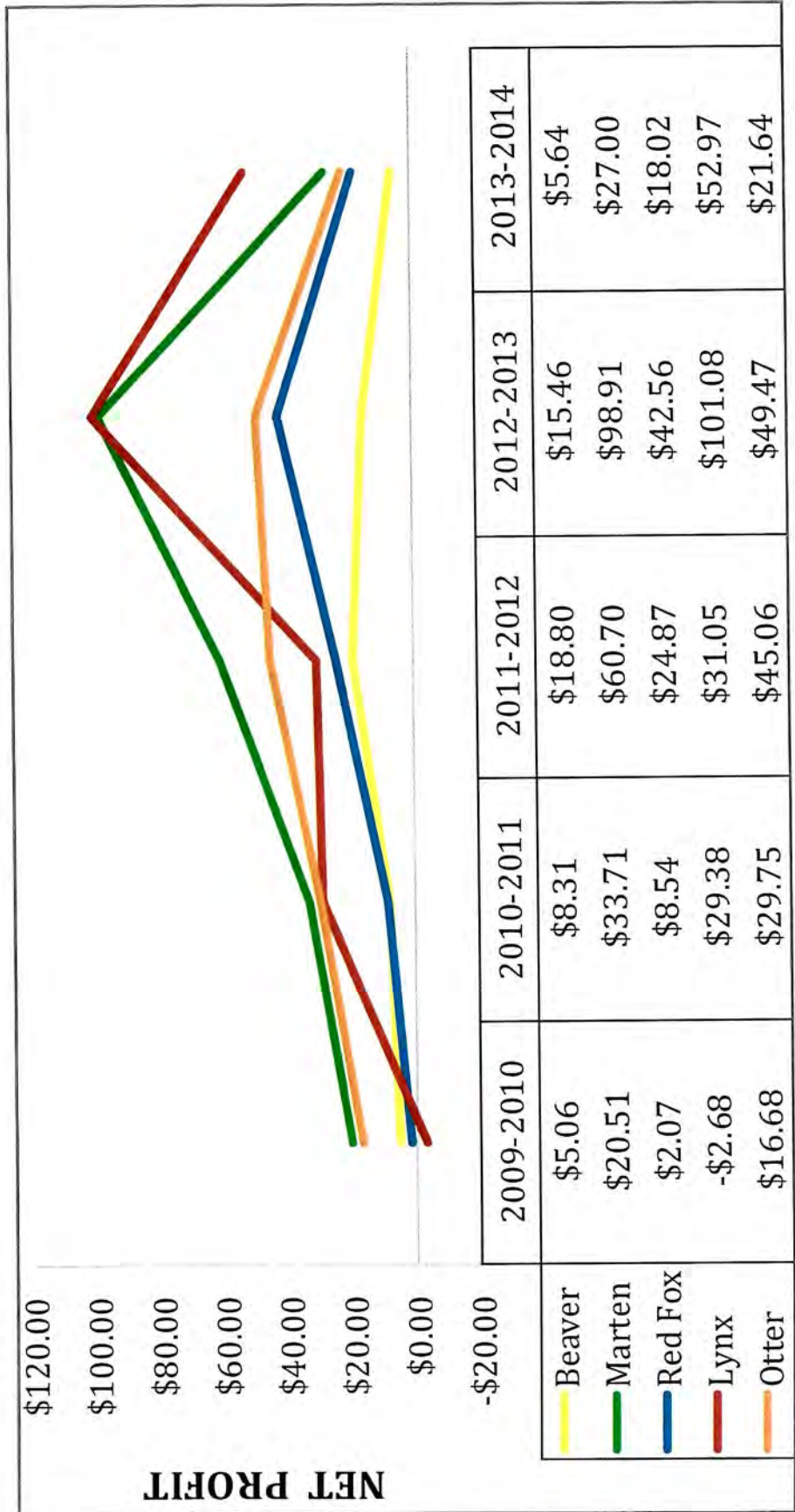
For the last five (5) years



ISHTHCHIIKUN

Net Profit per species

For the last five (5) years



ISHTHCHIIKUN FUR SALES REPORT

September 2013 to August 2014

COMMUNITY	FUR PURCHASES	FUR SALES	EXPENSES	IMPOST FEE	BALANCE PAYABLE TO TRAPPERS
CHISASIBI	13,417	21,458	904	0	7,137
EASTMAIN	1,536	2,457	103	0	817
MISTISSINI	45,319	72,478	3,053	0	24,107
NEMASKA	1,620	2,590	109	0	861
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU	0	0	0	0	0
WASKAGANISH	10,654	17,039	718	0	5,667
WASWANAPI	9,745	15,585	656	0	5,184
WEMINDJI	16,022	25,624	1,079	0	8,523
WHAPMAGOOSTUI	3,213	5,139	216	0	1,709
WASHAW SIBI	1,891	3,024	127	0	1,006
WIINNEWAY	1,836	2,936	124	0	977
TOTAL	105,253	168,330	7,090	0	55,988

CREE FUR TRUST ACCOUNT

ISHTHCHIIKUN

As of March 31, 2014

COMMUNITY	BALANCE MAR-31-13	EXPENSES	INTEREST REVENUE	IMPOST FEE REVENUE	BALANCE MAR-31-14
CHISASIBI	126,631	(561)	797	377	127,244
EASTMAIN	39,900	(111)	251	121	40,161
MISTISSINI	118,130	(111)	743	879	119,641
NEMASKA	3,151	(411)	20	50	2,810
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU	3,057	(111)	19	0	2,965
WASKAGANISH	44,481	(1,036)	280	344	44,069
WASWANAPI	27,041	(111)	170	257	27,358
WEMINDJI	28,583	(236)	180	621	29,148
WHAPMAGOOSTUI	17,461	(361)	110	32	17,242
TOTAL	408,437	(3,050)	2,570	2,682	410,639

CREE TRAPPERS' SERVICES TRUST INSURANCE FUND

From October 1, 1991 to March 31, 2014

FUNDING	Initial Funding	Cabins @ \$50	Cabins Insurance with BOC	Total
BOARD OF COMPENSATION	86,539			86,539
CREE NATION OF CHISASIBI	30,000			30,000
JAMES BAY EYYOU	125,000			125,000
CHISASIBI TRAPPERS		15,750	44,495	60,245
EASTMAIN TRAPPERS		13,176	19,935	33,111
MISTISSINI TRAPPERS		5,750	60,900	66,650
NEMASKA TRAPPERS		3,750	25,108	28,858
OUJE-BOUGOUMOU TRAPPERS		0	19,200	19,200
WASKAGANISH TRAPPERS		6,250	46,920	53,170
WASWANUPI TRAPPERS		650	26,580	27,230
WEMINDJI TRAPPERS		6,150	43,410	49,560
WHAPMAGOOSTUI TRAPPERS		1,150	24,960	26,110
TOTAL FUNDING	241,539	52,626	311,508	605,673
INTEREST EARNED ON G.I.C's				79,413
CONTRIBUTION FROM CTA GENERAL ACCOUNT				41,632
TOTAL FUNDING AND INTEREST				726,718
EXPENSES				
<u>2013-2014</u>				
INSURANCE COST				97,493
AUDIT FEES				1,000
<u>PREVIOUS YEARS</u>				
INSURANCE COST				328,551
TRAVEL EXPENSES				10,939
CONTRACT SERVICES				34,026
HONORARIUM				3,000
INSURANCE CLAIMS PAYOUTS				83,283
BANK CHARGES				246
ADMINISTRATION & AUDIT FEES				11,329
TOTAL EXPENSES				569,867
BALANCE CREE TRAPPER'S INSURANCE FUND				156,851

**Cree Trappers' Association /
Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech**

**Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

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Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP
Suite 2000
National Bank Tower
600 De La Gauchetière Street West
Montréal, Quebec H3B 4L8

Tel.: 514-878-2691
Fax: 514-878-2127
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Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and the statements of operations, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but

not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech as at March 31, 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by Part II of the Canada Corporations Act, we report that, in our opinion, the accounting principles in Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP¹

Montréal
June 17, 2014

¹ CPA auditor, CA public accountancy permit no. A108468

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Operations

Year ended March 31, 2014

	2014				2013			
	General Fund		Capital Asset Fund		General Fund		Capital Asset Fund	
	Unrestricted	Restricted Programs	Unrestricted Programs	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted Programs	Unrestricted Programs	Total
Revenues								
Contributions								
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (Note 10)		81,880		81,880				81,880
CNG – Board of Compensation	237,184		62,816	300,000				300,000
Eenou-Eeyou Limited Partnership (Note 11)	542,276	1,195,912	215,000	1,953,188				1,953,188
Cree Nation Government – Federal New Relationship Agreement (Note 12)	1,664,461	780,269		2,444,730				2,444,730
Niskamoon Corporation								
Cree Nation Government		5,990		5,990				5,990
James Bay Eeyou Corporation			100,000	100,000				100,000
Hydro-Québec								
Membership fees	106,833			106,833				106,833
Interest income	14,722			14,722				14,722
Rental income	6,025			6,025				6,025
Administration fees to Cree Trappers' Services Trust	10,000			10,000				10,000
Administration fees							14,000	14,000
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets								
Other	23,968	7,694	17,470	49,132				49,132
	2,605,469	2,071,745	395,286	5,072,500			14,000	5,086,500
								29,997
								5,052,544

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Operations**

Year ended March 31, 2014

	General Fund				Capital Asset Fund		2013	
	2014		2013		2014			2013
	Unrestricted	Restricted Programs	Unrestricted Programs	Total	Unrestricted	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Expenses								
Staff salaries and benefits	1,101,590	77,381	281,129	1,460,100		1,460,100	1,460,315	
Honorarium	90,538			90,538		90,538	58,240	
Travel and related expenses	29,679	24,997	58,265	112,941		112,941	190,841	
Local projects		1,968,425		1,968,425		1,968,425	1,924,361	
General Assembly	99,416			99,416		99,416	111,754	
Training	71,611			71,611		71,611	24,775	
Public relations	7,521			7,521		7,521	6,005	
Board of Directors' meetings and travel	136,376			136,376		136,376	85,712	
Office and residence occupancy costs	58,166			58,166		58,166	47,389	
Professional fees	25,491			25,491		25,491	23,407	
Legal fees	48,682		23,869	72,551		72,551	64,614	
Office supplies, printing and freight	83,550			83,550		83,550	74,497	
Telecommunications	52,341			52,341		52,341	26,211	
Registration fees		8,070		8,070		8,070	2,157	
Contracted services	51,522	19,084	65,108	135,714		135,714	81,631	
Executive travel	48,807			48,807		48,807	61,048	
Wildlife monitoring	1,400			1,400		1,400	615	
Amortization of tangible capital assets					703,139	703,139	609,886	
Bank charges	8,262			8,262		8,262	6,949	
Interest on long-term debt					53,199	53,199	22,396	
Vehicle maintenance and insurance	10,433			10,433		10,433	10,332	
Washaw Sibi Association	35,000			35,000		35,000	35,000	
Special amortization payment (Note 13)	341,374			341,374		341,374	258,906	
Administration fees							9,609	
Contribution to Cree Trappers' Services Trust	41,632			41,632		41,632		
Contribution for emergency expenses	3,658			3,658		3,658		
Other			18,062	18,062		18,062		
	<u>2,347,049</u>	<u>2,097,957</u>	<u>446,433</u>	<u>4,891,439</u>	<u>756,338</u>	<u>5,647,777</u>	<u>5,230,396</u>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	<u>258,420</u>	<u>(26,212)</u>	<u>(51,147)</u>	<u>181,061</u>	<u>(742,338)</u>	<u>(561,277)</u>	<u>(177,852)</u>	

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of the financial statements.

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Changes in Fund Balances
 Year ended March 31, 2014

	2014			2013		
	Unrestricted	Restricted Programs	Unrestricted Programs	General Fund Total	Capital Asset Fund	Total
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$ 747,953	\$ 32,658	\$ 321,612	\$ 1,102,223	\$ 1,559,129	\$ 2,839,204
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	258,420	(26,212)	(51,147)	181,061	(742,338)	(177,852)
Interfund transfers (Note 8)	(325,238)			(325,238)	325,238	
Fund balances, end of year	681,135	6,446	270,465	958,046	1,142,029	2,661,352

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of the financial statements.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech**

Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2014

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(561,277)	(177,852)
Non-cash items		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	703,139	609,886
Gain on disposal of tangible capital assets	(14,000)	
Net change in working capital items (Note 3)	(135,460)	28,766
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>(7,598)</u>	<u>460,800</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(185,839)	(1,733,070)
Disposal of tangible capital assets	14,000	
Term deposit	(310,763)	(707,850)
Receipt of term deposit	707,850	900,083
Cash flows from investing activities	<u>225,248</u>	<u>(1,540,837)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long-term debt		1,300,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(100,200)	(8,350)
Cash flows from financing activities	<u>(100,200)</u>	<u>1,291,650</u>
Net increase in cash	117,450	211,613
Cash, beginning of year	<u>542,363</u>	<u>330,750</u>
Cash, end of year	<u><u>659,813</u></u>	<u><u>542,363</u></u>

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of the financial statements.

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Financial Position
 March 31, 2014

	2014		2013	
	General Fund	Capital Asset Fund	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	659,813		659,813	542,363
Term deposit, 1.25% (1.25% in 2013), maturing in January 2015	310,763		310,763	707,850
Trade and other receivables (Note 4)	103,404		103,404	146,534
Prepaid expenses	2,722		2,722	
Due from Cree Trappers' Services Trust, without interest (Note 15)	28,257		28,257	10,291
	<u>1,104,959</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,104,959</u>	<u>1,407,038</u>
Long-term				
Tangible capital assets (Note 5)		2,333,479	2,333,479	2,850,779
	<u>1,104,959</u>	<u>2,333,479</u>	<u>3,438,438</u>	<u>4,257,817</u>

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Financial Position
 March 31, 2014

	2014		2013	
	General Fund	Capital Asset Fund	Total	Total
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Trade payables and other operating liabilities (Note 6)	144,787		144,787	302,689
Prepaid memberships	2,126		2,126	2,126
Current portion of long-term debt		100,200	100,200	100,200
Bank loan payable on demand (Note 7)	146,913	100,200	247,113	405,015
		1,091,250	1,091,250	1,191,450
	146,913	1,191,450	1,338,363	1,596,465
FUND BALANCES				
General Fund				
Unrestricted	681,135		681,135	747,953
Restricted Programs	6,446		6,446	32,658
Unrestricted Programs	270,465		270,465	321,612
Invested in capital assets		1,142,029	1,142,029	1,559,129
	958,046	1,142,029	2,100,075	2,661,352
	1,104,959	2,333,479	3,438,438	4,257,817

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board,

Margaret Weapenicappo
 Director

Richard Lewis
 Director

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

1 - GOVERNING STATUTES AND PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech (hereafter the "Organization") is incorporated as a not-for-profit organization under Part II of the Canada Corporations Act.

The Organization's activities involve the management of various programs which are undertaken to promote, protect and assist the activities and interests of the Cree trappers of Quebec.

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Organization's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Fund accounting

The principles of fund accounting have been employed in the preparation of these financial statements as the most appropriate method of controlling and reporting on the activities of the Organization.

General Fund

The General Fund covers the activities, the projects and the administration of the Organization. The following operations are carried out within the General Fund:

- General Fund – Unrestricted;
- General Fund – Unrestricted Programs Operations;
- General Fund – Restricted Programs Operations.

Capital Asset Fund

The Capital Asset Fund was established for the purpose of accounting for tangible capital assets used in the operations of the Organization. Monies received, raised or borrowed for the purposes of acquiring tangible capital assets are accounted for in this fund.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recorded in the financial statements, notes to financial statements and schedules. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Organization may undertake in the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements**

March 31, 2014

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial measurement

Upon initial measurement, the Organization's financial assets and liabilities from transactions not concluded with related parties and those from transactions with parties whose sole relationship with the entity is in the capacity of management (and members of the immediate family) are measured at fair value, which, in the case of financial assets or financial liabilities that will be measured subsequently at amortized cost, is increased or decreased by the amount of the related financing fees and transaction costs. Transaction costs relating to financial assets and liabilities that will be measured subsequently at fair value are recognized in operations in the year they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement

At each reporting date, the Organization measures its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost (including any impairment in the case of financial assets), except for the term deposit which the Organization has elected to measure at fair value by designating that fair value measurement shall apply.

With respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Organization assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and if the Organization determines that during the year there was a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from a financial asset, it will then recognize a reduction as an impairment loss in operations. The reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss on a financial asset measured at amortized cost is recognized in operations in the year the reversal occurs.

Revenue recognition

Contributions

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, contributions restricted for future period expenses are deferred and are recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Membership fees and other sources of revenues

Membership fees are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Other sources of revenues are recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the services are rendered and amounts to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements**

March 31, 2014

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net investment income

Net investment income includes interest income, which is recognized using the accrual method of accounting, and changes in fair value.

Contributed supplies and services

The Organization may recognize contributed supplies and services when the fair value of these contributions can be reasonably estimated and if it would have had to otherwise acquire these supplies and services for its normal operations.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets acquired are recorded at cost. When the Organization receives contributions of tangible capital assets, their cost is equal to their fair value at the contribution date.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized using the following methods and annual rates:

	<u>Methods</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Buildings	Straight-line	10%
Office building	Straight-line	5%
Landscaping	Straight-line	20%
Vehicles	Straight-line	20%
Radio equipment and computers	Diminishing balance	30%
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	Diminishing balance	20%

Write-down

When the Organization recognizes that a tangible capital asset no longer has any long-term service potential, the excess of net carrying amount of the tangible capital asset over its residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations.

Pension plan

The pension plan, which is a defined benefit multi-employer plan, is accounted for in accordance with the recommendations on defined contribution plans as per the *CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting* since the Organization has insufficient information to apply defined benefits plan accounting. The pension expense is equal to the amount of contributions paid by the employer during the period.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

3 - INFORMATION INCLUDED IN CASH FLOWS

The net change in working capital items is detailed as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Trade and other receivables	43,130	19,135
Prepaid expenses	(2,722)	
Due from Cree Trappers' Services Trust	(17,966)	(14,876)
Trade payables and other operating liabilities	(157,902)	30,185
Prepaid memberships		(845)
Deferred revenues		(4,833)
	<u>(135,460)</u>	<u>28,766</u>

4 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable	41,251	42,127
Contributions receivable	5,000	20,000
Sales taxes receivable	53,538	53,404
Other	3,615	31,003
	<u>103,404</u>	<u>146,534</u>

5 - TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Net carrying amount
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	7,199,890	6,706,499	493,391	1,065,361
Office building	1,683,529	84,167	1,599,362	1,683,166
Landscaping	16,800	1,680	15,120	
Vehicles	78,700	7,870	70,830	
Radio equipment	1,195,402	1,171,248	24,154	34,506
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	335,633	230,483	105,150	39,100
Computers	81,917	56,445	25,472	28,646
	<u>10,591,871</u>	<u>8,258,392</u>	<u>2,333,479</u>	<u>2,850,779</u>

6 - TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER OPERATING LIABILITIES

Government remittances total \$3,539 as at March 31, 2014 (\$4,566 as at March 31, 2013).

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech**
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014

7 - LONG-TERM DEBT

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Bank loan payable on demand, secured by the building with a net carrying amount of \$1,599,362 as at March 31, 2014 and by a hypothec on the universality of property, prime rate plus 1.15% (4.15%), payable in monthly instalments of \$8,350 plus interest, maturing on February 9, 2026 (a)	<u>1,191,450</u>	<u>1,291,650</u>
Current portion	100,200	100,200
Bank loan payable on demand	<u>1,091,250</u>	<u>1,191,450</u>
	<u>1,191,450</u>	<u>1,291,650</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(a) Under the terms of the credit agreement, the Organization is required to respect certain covenants.

The estimated instalments on long-term debt for the next five years are \$100,200 in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

8 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The amount transferred to the Capital Asset Fund corresponds to the following:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	185,839	1,733,070
Disposal of tangible capital assets	(14,000)	
Issuance of long-term debt		(1,300,000)
Principal repayment of long-term debt	100,200	8,350
Interest on long-term debt	53,199	22,396
	<u>325,238</u>	<u>463,816</u>

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

9 - FUNDING OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Provincial funding

On October 17, 2001, the Organization entered into an agreement with the Government of Quebec for an amount of \$3,697,474 to finance the following through a twenty-year loan guarantee:

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Communication equipment	250,000	250,000	200,000	310,000	1,010,000
Repairs, improvements and construction of trapline camps		337,474	600,000	835,000	1,772,474
Office and storage facilities		300,000	300,000	315,000	915,000
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>887,474</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,460,000</u>	<u>3,697,474</u>

This agreement was irrevocably assigned to the James Bay Cree Projects Corporation Ltd. which has entered into a loan agreement with Caisse centrale Desjardins in order to provide the above amounts in the agreed time frame less a fee of 1.4%.

Federal funding

The federal component of this capital funding arises from a comprehensive funding agreement that was amended on March 18, 1999 to provide for an additional amount of \$750,000 for community buildings. The amendment requires the Organization to complete the construction of a central office, local offices and warehouses in addition to purchasing a communication system as well as the related equipment and vehicles. This additional amount is being provided pursuant to Section 28.5.6B of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). The projects were completed within budget.

Apatisiwin and Niskamoon Corporation funding

From 2002 to 2004, Apatisiwin provided funding to the Organization to build cabins in accordance with the following agreements:

	\$
Agreement no. 2002-12	117,420
Agreement no. 2003-07	1,071,420
Agreement no. 2004-07	1,597,895

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements**

March 31, 2014

9 - FUNDING OF CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

As of March 30, 2005, Apatisiwin was dissolved and Niskamoon Corporation took over the funding to build the cabins under the following agreements:

	\$
Agreement no. 2005-24	1,000,000
Agreement no. 2006-55	115,000
Agreement no. 2007-86	63,913

Conditions have been met by the Organization and the maximum funding has been obtained.

10 - ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CANADA

This funding is provided by the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada comprehensive funding arrangement (no. 1214-QC-000091). The source program is the Community Economic Development program (\$81,880; \$565,895 in 2013).

11 - EENOU-EEYOU LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

On February 7, 2002, the Crees of Quebec entered into an agreement with the Government of Quebec. This agreement dealt with, among other matters, the long-term implementation of Section 28 of the JBNQA and provided for funding to be paid to the Eenou-Eeyou Limited Partnership for that and other purposes. As a consequence, Quebec's obligation to provide financial assistance for the matters contemplated in Section 28.5.6 of the JBNQA has been assumed by this entity.

12 - FEDERAL NEW RELATIONSHIP AGREEMENT

On February 21, 2008, the Crees of Quebec entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada. This agreement dealt with, among other matters, the long-term implementation of Section 28 of the JBNQA and provided for funding to be paid to the Cree Nation Government (Cree Regional Authority in 2013 and before) for that and other purposes. As a consequence, Canada's obligation to provide financial assistance for the matters contemplated in Section 28.5.6 of the JBNQA has been assumed by this entity.

13 - PENSION PLAN LIABILITY

The Organization participates in the James Bay Cree-Naskapi Pension Plan (hereafter the "Plan"). The Plan is a defined benefit multi-employer plan with 17 different employers participating for all their employees who satisfy certain eligibility conditions. There is no separate account by employer under the Plan.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech**
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014

13 - PENSION PLAN LIABILITY (Continued)

Participating employers pay current service contributions as shown by actuarial valuations conducted on a regular basis. If there is a deficit in the Plan, special amortization payment may be required from all participating employers in proportion to their share of the actuarial liabilities on a solvency basis of the Plan in addition to current service contributions.

The last complete actuarial valuation of the Plan was conducted as of December 31, 2012 and revealed a total deficit of \$93,819,000 using the prescribed solvency basis as of December 31, 2012. For the Organization, the allocated portion of this deficit equals \$2,179,700. This will cause additional special amortization payment to be repaid through monthly solvency payments of \$26,600 until the next valuation. Gains or losses as revealed by future valuations of the Plan will have an impact on these amounts. The Pension Plan expenses of the Organization for the year amounted to \$410,648 (\$404,808 in 2013), including special amortization payment of \$341,374 (\$258,906 in 2013).

14 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risks

The Organization's main financial risk exposure is detailed as follows.

Credit risk

The Organization is exposed to credit risk regarding the financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position. The Organization has determined that the financial assets with more credit risk exposure are trade and other receivables and due from Cree Trappers' Services Trust since failure of any of these parties to fulfil their obligations could result in significant financial losses for the Organization.

The credit risk regarding cash and the term deposit is considered to be negligible because they are held by a reputable financial institution with an investment grade external credit rating.

Market risk

The Organization's financial instruments expose it to market risk, in particular interest rate risk, resulting from both its investing and financing activities:

– Interest rate risk:

The Organization is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to financial assets and liabilities bearing fixed and variable interest rates.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

14 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The term deposit bears interest at a fixed rate and the Organization is, therefore, exposed to the risk of changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

The long-term debt bears interest at a variable rate and the Organization is, therefore, exposed to the cash flow risk resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

The Organization's liquidity risk represents the risk that the Organization could encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Organization is, therefore, exposed to liquidity risk with respect to all of the financial liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position.

Carrying amount of financial assets by category

The carrying amount of the Organization's financial assets that are measured at amortized cost totals \$737,936 (\$645,784 as at March 31, 2013), whereas the carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value totals \$310,763 (\$707,850 as at March 31, 2013).

Guaranteed financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2014, the carrying amount of guaranteed financial liabilities is \$1,191,450.

15 - SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

The Organization exercises significant influence over the Cree Trappers' Services Trust given the fact that its directors act as the Trust's trustees.

During the year, the Organization entered into related party transactions with the Cree Trappers' Services Trust. These transactions were carried out at the exchange amount, which is the value established and accepted by the parties.

The Trust, which was created by the Organization as a result of a deed of constitution of a perpetual trust under the Civil Code of Quebec, was established for the purpose of providing certain services for or on behalf of trappers who are members of the Organization.

16 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

**Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris /
Eeyouch Kantoohodo Ehmahmoueech
Schedules**

Year ended March 31, 2014

SCHEDULE I – GENERAL FUND – UNRESTRICTED – OPERATIONS

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Revenues		
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada		467,895
CNG – Board of Compensation	237,184	43,592
Membership fees	106,833	106,373
Interest income	14,722	15,311
Eenou-Eeyou Limited Partnership (Note 11)	542,276	533,310
Cree Nation Government – Federal New Relationship Agreement (Note 12)	1,664,461	1,155,775
Rental income	6,025	6,725
Administration fees to Cree Trappers' Services Trust	10,000	10,000
Administration fees		9,609
Other	23,968	2,640
	<u>2,605,469</u>	<u>2,351,230</u>
Expenses		
Staff salaries and benefits	1,101,590	1,078,842
Honorarium	90,538	58,240
Travel and related expenses	29,679	41,890
Executive travel	48,807	61,048
General Assembly	99,416	111,754
Training	71,611	24,775
Public relations	7,521	6,005
Board of Directors' meetings and travel	136,376	85,712
Office and residence occupancy costs	58,166	47,389
Professional fees	25,491	23,407
Legal fees	48,682	64,614
Office supplies, printing and freight	83,550	73,737
Telecommunications	52,341	26,211
Contracted services	51,522	58,285
Bank charges	8,262	6,949
Vehicle maintenance and insurance	10,433	10,332
Wildlife monitoring	1,400	615
Washaw Sibi Association	35,000	35,000
Contribution to Cree Trappers' Services Trust	41,632	
Contribution for emergency expenses	3,658	
Special amortization payment (Note 13)	341,374	258,906
	<u>2,347,049</u>	<u>2,073,711</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	<u>258,420</u>	<u>277,519</u>

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech Schedules

Year ended March 31, 2014

SCHEDULE II – GENERAL FUND – RESTRICTED PROGRAMS – OPERATIONS

	Coordinator special projects	Cree Quebec-Federal Agreement	Natural Environment Technology DEC Training Program	Boat safety and Canadian firearms safety course	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues					
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada					
Cree Nation Government	81,880		5,990		81,880
Eenou-Eeyou Limited Partnership (Note 11)		1,171,912		24,000	1,195,912
Cree Nation Government – Federal New Relationship Agreement (Note 12)	5,269	775,000			780,269
Other		1,785		5,909	7,694
	<u>87,149</u>	<u>1,948,697</u>	<u>5,990</u>	<u>29,909</u>	<u>2,071,745</u>
Expenses					
Staff salaries and benefits	77,381				77,381
Travel and related expenses	9,768			15,229	24,997
Local projects		1,968,425			1,968,425
Registration fees			5,990	8,070	8,070
Contracted services	87,149	1,968,425	5,990	13,094	19,084
	<u>87,149</u>	<u>1,968,425</u>	<u>5,990</u>	<u>36,393</u>	<u>2,097,957</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	-	(19,728)	-	(6,484)	(26,212)

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech Schedules

Year ended March 31, 2014

SCHEDULE III – GENERAL FUND – UNRESTRICTED PROGRAMS – OPERATIONS

	Executive program	Reorganization study	Hunting Law program	Eeyou programs	Sundry programs	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues						
James Bay Eeyou Corporation	100,000					100,000
CNG – Board of Compensation	62,816					62,816
Eenou-Eeyou Limited Partnership (Note 11)		50,000	150,000		15,000	215,000
Other					17,470	17,470
	<u>162,816</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>		<u>32,470</u>	<u>395,286</u>
Expenses						
Staff salaries and benefits	281,129					281,129
Travel and related expenses	58,265					58,265
Legal fees			23,869			23,869
Contracted services		29,886			35,222	65,108
Other					18,062	18,062
	<u>339,394</u>	<u>29,886</u>	<u>23,869</u>		<u>53,284</u>	<u>446,433</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	<u>(176,578)</u>	<u>20,114</u>	<u>126,131</u>		<u>(20,814)</u>	<u>(51,147)</u>

Cree Trappers' Association / Association des Trappeurs Cris / Eeyouch Kantoohoodo Ehmahmoueech
Schedules

Year ended March 31, 2014

SCHEDULE IV – TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS AND INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSET FUND

	2014										2013
	Computers \$	Equipment, furniture and fixtures \$	Radio equipment \$	Vehicles \$	Landscaping \$	Office building \$	Buildings \$	Total \$	Total \$	Total \$	
Capital acquisitions											
Buildings						363	1,522	1,885			1,708,343
Vehicles				78,700				78,700			
Landscaping					16,800			16,800			
Computer equipment	6,376										
Office equipment		82,078									
Current year's acquisitions	6,376	82,078		78,700	16,800	363	1,522	185,839			1,733,070
Amortization	(9,550)	(16,028)	(10,352)	(7,870)	(1,680)	(84,167)	(573,492)	(703,139)			(609,886)
Tangible capital assets balance, beginning of year	28,646	39,100	34,506			1,683,166	1,065,361	2,850,779			1,727,595
Tangible capital assets balance, end of year	25,472	105,150	24,154	70,830	15,120	1,599,362	493,391	2,333,479			2,850,779
Long-term debt						(1,191,450)		(1,191,450)			(1,291,650)
Invested in capital assets	25,472	105,150	24,154	70,830	15,120	407,912	493,391	1,142,029			1,559,129

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust /
Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishtchiikun**

**Financial Statements
March 31, 2014**

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Raymond Chabot
Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of
Cree Trappers' Services Trust /
Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishtthchiikun

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP
Suite 2000
National Bank Tower
600 De La Gauchetière Street West
Montréal, Quebec H3B 4L8

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Fax: 514-878-2127
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We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris / Ishtthchiikun, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and the statements of operations, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of

accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris / Ishthchiikun as at March 31, 2014 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP¹

Montréal
June 17, 2014

¹ CPA auditor, CA public accountancy permit no. A108468

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun
Operations**

Year ended March 31, 2014

				2014	2013
	General Fund \$	Insurance Fund \$	Fur Trust Fund \$	Total \$	Total \$
Revenues					
Membership fees		68,860		68,860	67,980
Impost fee revenue			2,682	2,682	2,651
Net investment income		857	2,570	3,427	4,668
Contribution from Cree Trappers' Association		41,632		41,632	
Insurance refund		214,808		214,808	
Fur sales	240,737			240,737	277,276
	<u>240,737</u>	<u>326,157</u>	<u>5,252</u>	<u>572,146</u>	<u>352,575</u>
Expenses					
Office supplies, printing and freight	5,759		2,050	7,809	6,745
Cabin replacement costs		214,808		214,808	
Impost fee	2,682			2,682	2,651
Insurance		97,493		97,493	67,510
Cost of fur sold	228,055			228,055	264,625
Audit	7,180	1,000	1,000	9,180	6,808
Administration charges from Cree Trappers' Association	10,000			10,000	10,000
	<u>253,676</u>	<u>313,301</u>	<u>3,050</u>	<u>570,027</u>	<u>358,339</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	<u>(12,939)</u>	<u>12,856</u>	<u>2,202</u>	<u>2,119</u>	<u>(5,764)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun**

Changes in Fund Balances

Year ended March 31, 2014

				2014	2013
	General Fund \$	Insurance Fund \$	Fur Trust Fund \$	Total \$	Total \$
Fund balances (negative), beginning of year	(93,800)	142,026	410,406	458,632	464,396
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	(12,939)	12,856	2,202	2,119	(5,764)
Interfund transfers (Note 6)		1,969	(1,969)		
Fund balances (negative), end of year	<u>(106,739)</u>	<u>156,851</u>	<u>410,639</u>	<u>460,751</u>	<u>458,632</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun**

Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2014

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses	2,119	(5,764)
Non-cash item		
Net change in working capital items (Note 3)	<u>144,035</u>	<u>(5,426)</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>146,154</u>	<u>(11,190)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Term deposit	(303,299)	(339,996)
Receipt of term deposit	<u>339,996</u>	<u>335,329</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	<u>36,697</u>	<u>(4,667)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	182,851	(15,857)
Cash, beginning of year	<u>38,828</u>	<u>54,685</u>
Cash, end of year	<u><u>221,679</u></u>	<u><u>38,828</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishtthchiikun**
Financial Position
March 31, 2014

				2014	2013
	General Fund	Insurance Fund	Fur Trust Fund	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS					
Current					
Cash	(8,910)	47,424	183,165	221,679	38,828
Term deposit (Note 4)		75,825	227,474	303,299	339,996
Trade accounts receivable	79,750			79,750	175,641
Inventory (Note 5)	46,109			46,109	38,677
Prepaid expenses		33,602		33,602	20,603
	<u>116,949</u>	<u>156,851</u>	<u>410,639</u>	<u>684,439</u>	<u>613,745</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current					
Trade payables and other operating liabilities	195,331			195,331	144,722
Due to Cree Trappers' Association, without interest	28,257			28,257	10,291
	<u>223,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>223,588</u>	<u>155,013</u>
FUND BALANCES (NEGATIVE)					
Initial contribution	100			100	100
General Fund	(106,739)			(106,739)	(93,800)
Insurance Fund		156,851		156,851	142,026
Fur Trust Fund			410,639	410,639	410,406
	<u>(106,639)</u>	<u>156,851</u>	<u>410,639</u>	<u>460,851</u>	<u>458,732</u>
	<u>116,949</u>	<u>156,851</u>	<u>410,639</u>	<u>684,439</u>	<u>613,745</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board,

Marjorie Wezpenicappo
Director

Raymond Levesque
Director

Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris / Ishtthchiikun

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

1 - GOVERNING STATUTES AND PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris / Ishtthchiikun (hereafter the "Trust") was created as a result of a deed of constitution of a perpetual trust under the Civil Code of Quebec by the Cree Trappers' Association (CTA), the settler, for the purpose of providing certain services for or on behalf of trappers who are members of the CTA. The trustees are the directors of the CTA.

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Trust's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Fund accounting

The principles of fund accounting have been employed in the preparation of these financial statements as the most appropriate method of controlling and reporting on the activities of the Trust.

General Fund

The General Fund covers the activities of the Cree Fur Project, which facilitates the marketing of furs for the Cree trappers.

Insurance Fund

The Insurance Fund has been set up to create a self-insurance program covering trapline cabins and equipment for Cree trappers who have subscribed to the program.

Fur Trust Fund

The Fur Trust Fund was originally set up by the Department of Indian Affairs in the late 1930's to cover the shipping costs of fur from the local communities to the auction houses. In 1990, the management of this fund was transferred to the CTA, which in turn transferred it to the Trust in 2003. Any disbursement from the fund needs to be unanimously approved by the nine Cree communities through the General Assembly.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recorded in the financial statements and notes to financial statements. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Trust may undertake in the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris / Ishthchiikun

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial measurement

Upon initial measurement, the Trust's financial assets and liabilities from transactions not concluded with related parties and those from transactions with parties whose sole relationship with the Trust is in the capacity of management (and members of the immediate family) are measured at fair value, which, in the case of financial assets or financial liabilities that will be measured subsequently at amortized cost, is increased or decreased by the amount of the related financing fees and transaction costs. Transaction costs relating to financial assets and liabilities that will be measured subsequently at fair value are recognized in operations in the year they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement

At each reporting date, the Trust measures its financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost (including any impairment in the case of financial assets), except for the term deposit which the Trust has elected to measure at fair value by designating that fair value measurement shall apply.

With respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Trust assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and if the Trust determines that during the year there was a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from a financial asset, it will then recognize a reduction as an impairment loss in operations. The reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss on a financial asset measured at amortized cost is recognized in operations in the year the reversal occurs.

Revenue recognition

Contributions

The Trust follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, contributions restricted for future period expenses are deferred and are recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue of the appropriate fund when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Membership fees and insurance refund

Membership fees and insurance refund are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Fur sales

Fur sales are recorded on an accrual basis to the extent that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fur pelts are sold at the auction house and amounts to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun**
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014

2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net investment income

Net investment income includes interest income, which is recognized using the accrual method of accounting, and changes in fair value.

Inventory valuation

Inventory consists of fur pelts and is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of fur pelts is determined using the average cost method.

Contributed supplies and services

The Trust may recognize contributed supplies and services when the fair value of these contributions can be reasonably estimated and if it would have had to otherwise acquire these supplies and services for its normal operations.

Related party transactions

During the year, the Trust entered into related party transactions with the CTA. These transactions were carried out at the exchange amount, which is the value established and accepted by the parties.

3 - INFORMATION INCLUDED IN CASH FLOWS

The net change in working capital items is detailed as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable	95,891	(39,059)
Inventory	(7,432)	(14,467)
Prepaid expenses	(12,999)	(55)
Trade payables and other operating liabilities	50,609	33,279
Due to Cree Trappers' Association	17,966	14,876
	<u>144,035</u>	<u>(5,426)</u>

4 - TERM DEPOSIT

The Trust manages its term deposit on the basis of its cash requirements so as to optimize interest income. At year-end, the Trust has the following term deposit:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	\$	\$
Guaranteed income certificate, 1.25%, maturing on April 11, 2014	303,299	
Guaranteed income certificate, 1.4%, matured during the year		339,996
	<u>303,299</u>	<u>339,996</u>

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun**

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2014

5 - INVENTORY

The amount of inventory recognized as an expense during the year corresponds to the cost of fur sold presented in the statement of operations. No write-down of inventory or reversal of a previous write-down of inventory was recognized in the statement of operations.

6 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Following the recording in 2013 under the Insurance Fund of office supplies, printing and freight expenses which were pertaining to the Fur Trust Fund, an interfund transfer in the amount of \$1,969 has been recorded in 2014 to adjust the related fund balances.

7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risks

The Trust's main financial risk exposure is detailed as follows.

Credit risk

The Trust is exposed to credit risk regarding the financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position. The Trust has determined that the financial assets with more credit risk exposure are trade payables and other operating liabilities since failure of any of these parties to fulfil their obligations could result in significant financial losses for the Trust.

The credit risk regarding cash and the term deposit is considered to be negligible because they are held by a reputable financial institution with an investment grade external credit rating.

Market risk

The Trust's financial instruments expose it to market risk, in particular interest rate risk, resulting from its investing activities:

– Interest rate risk:

The term deposit bears interest at a fixed rate and the Trust is, therefore, exposed to the risk of changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

The Trust's liquidity risk represents the risk that the Trust could encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Trust is, therefore, exposed to liquidity risk with respect to all of the financial liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position.

**Cree Trappers' Services Trust / Fiducie de Services des Trappeurs Cris /
Ishthchiikun**
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2014

7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Concentration of credit risk

All of the Trust's accounts receivable were owed by a single customer at year-end. The Trust is therefore exposed to a significant concentration of credit risk. However, taking into consideration that the Trust's selling transactions as well as the number of auction houses it is doing business with are very limited, this situation is normal. Furthermore, the auction houses the Trust is doing business with are reputable and proceed rapidly to the payment of their purchases. The amount receivable as of March 31, 2014 was indeed paid in total within a few weeks after year-end.

Carrying amount of financial assets by category

The carrying amount of the Trust's financial assets that are measured at amortized cost totals \$301,429 (\$214,469 as at March 31, 2013), whereas the carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value totals \$303,299 (\$339,996 as at March 31, 2013).

Guaranteed financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2014, there are no guaranteed financial liabilities.

ANNEX 1

Submission of the Cree Trappers' Association to the
Cree and Naskapi Act Commission.
February, 2014

Submission of the Cree Trappers' Association to the Cree and Naskapi Act Commission.

February, 2014

1. Introduction

The Cree Trappers' Association takes this opportunity to submit a brief in connection with the hearings in 2014 of the Cree-Naskapi Commission on the implementation of the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act (CRINA). This brief is submitted in the context of the application of Part XII of the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act.

The CTA has taken note of article 171 of this Act and the central importance of the role and obligations of the Commission in reporting on the overall progress in the implementation of the Act. We will therefore keep in mind these obligations. We will, however, consider the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act - and therefore the Cree communities which operate under this legislation - in the broader context of the overall development of Cree society in an era of changing governmental relationships.

2. The Cree Trappers' Association and the JBNQA.

The Cree Trappers' Association (which we will refer to the 'CTA') is one of the institutions created by Section 28 of the JBNQA – a section which dealt with a number of economic development issues relevant to Cree society. Although the origins of the CTA can be traced back to 1975 and the negotiation of the JBNQA, it has now been in operation for a period of nearly forty years – a period of rapid and far-reaching social, and economic change, and the work of the CTA obviously has had to take into account these changes. For three-quarters of this time, the Commission has also been in operation and therefore has been able to examine the evolution of the Cree First Nations as local and regional government entities during these times of social and economic development. Profound changes have taken place in the economics of fur trapping, and the CTA has found it necessary to take a broader view of the economic and social role of hunting in the local food production economy in Cree society – while maintaining its role in the collection, processing and marketing of furs.

3. Recapitulation – referring back to the CTA recommendations in 2012.

It is relevant to keep in mind the issues raised in the CTA brief to the Commission in 2012. Those issues remain relevant and the Commission may wish to consult this brief. The broad emphasis in 2012 was on adaptation to change. Construction of the La Grande Complex was coming to an end, and questions were being asked about both the future of hunting but on the need for other and more diverse ways of sustaining the Cree economy. Where does the Cree hunting economy fit into this changing political world, and the changing economy of the Cree communities? What do we need to know about changing land use and relationships between land users? These were important questions then, and they remain entirely relevant in this brief.

4. Changing institutions of government in Cree society and the CTA

Since the CTA intervened before the Commission in 2012, we have seen the completion of negotiations around the theme of 'governance' and, most recently, the coming into force of the legislation creating the Cree Nation Government (CNG) in Category II lands – and of the James Bay - Eeyou regional government structure for Category III lands. The Cree Nation Government has, in practical effect, taken over the role of the Cree Regional Authority – but in Category II lands it now has the responsibilities of a municipal government or regional municipality. In Category III lands, the Cree Nation Government will be working with the Jamesian communities, but also on land and resource management issues which are typically the responsibility of municipal governments or regional municipal counties. In addition, the CNG will acquire, progressively,

responsibilities for the management of commercial forestry operations in Category II lands. We also understand that further negotiations are also being planned to change the organization and objectives of government structures on Category I B and I B special lands. These are all matters of direct interest and concern to the CTA.

In addition, we have to take into account the amendment in 2009 of the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act to provide for the adoption by the Cree Regional Authority (now the CNG) of by laws in certain areas relating to land and resource management – areas with implications for the Cree Trappers' Association.

In other words, at both the local and regional level, the legal environment in which the CTA is operating has changed greatly since the first twenty years of the implementation of the JBNQA, and we expect many more changes as the new administrative regimes which to which we refer here gradually take effect. The CTA will have to adapt to and adjust to this new environment.

5. The contemporary hunting economy – what we know and what we don't know.

What we are finding now is that these changes – both at the level of the changes in the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act and the coming into force of the Cree Nation Government – raise a number of questions about the documentation available to Cree society, both at the local and regional level, on Cree hunting.

We would like to begin our comments under this heading with a few remarks about hunting as a skilled activity, which is learned by young hunters from their elders not just in their childhood and teens, but also through their adult life. It is more than a just a matter of hunting. The skills and reputation of a hunter depend on a wide understanding of both the biological and social environment in which the Cree make their livelihood from the land. It was in that context that we emphasised, in 2012, the importance for Cree society of the Eeyou hunting law on which we have been working and continue to work – and which provides for us a moral and educational framework for a hunting society.

The membership of the Cree Trappers' Association has considerable concerns about what it sees as the potential erosion and loss of these skills – and about the long term consequences for the Cree use of land and the management of wildlife resources. These concerns involve the role and responsibilities of the Cree government structures, in the general context of the Crees' own objectives of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement as this agreement relates to the protection of the Cree economy and the maintenance of the values on which it is based.

It is in our view also important to recognize that Cree society currently lacks a clearly established framework for documenting important aspects of the Cree hunting economy and, with that, needed information on changing patterns of land use. We see this as a serious information gap, and one which needs to be understood and addressed. It is well known these days that there are many disputes about hunting territory boundaries and even about the meaning of the hunting territories and the responsibilities which go with them – and we see this as part of a larger problem of inadequate information and guidance.

6. Hunting, human health and well being.

The opportunity to present before the Commission is also an opportunity for the CTA to bring to the Commission's attention the growing concerns in the Cree world about changing diet and the changing health profiles of the Cree population. It is well known, both to the Crees themselves and to the non-beneficiary peoples with whom they work, that the Cree people face some significant nutritional and dietary challenges. This has become particularly evident to us when we look at obesity, especially in young people, and at diabetes. Women, including young women, seem especially vulnerable.

We are being reminded by our own health authorities that these kinds of changes in health profiles are being reported in many other northern communities – and that the explanations lie in rapid changes in diet – especially the move away from

traditional or 'bush food'. In the Cree case, this problem of dietary change has also been linked to the widespread presence of mercury in the environment.

Promoting the role of bush food is a subject matter of active interest and concern to the CTA, along with making sure that there are ways of continuing to promote fisheries in the Cree economy in ways which take into account a balance between the nutritional value of fish – including the risk of heart disease – and the presence of mercury.

7. Land use, resource conservation and management, and the CTA

In the years since the creation of the CTA, we have seen the construction of the four phases of the La Grande project – which, as far as we know, is now complete. We have also seen the steady northward expansion of the forest products industry. The logging industry has involved clear-cut logging over an area larger than that of the hydro-electric reservoirs (i.e. in each case, some 13-15,000 sq. km.) and the construction over 10,000 km of roads and trails. All told, the combination of forestry and hydro-electric development has brought about major changes in the landscape since the negotiation of the JBNQA. In addition to these changes to the landscape, the Québec government is interested in the creation of major parks and other categories of protected areas, roughly equally distributed, as far as we can see, between Category II (CNG) lands and Category III.

However, during this time frame, the boundaries of the Cree system of hunting territories or traplines have, with few exceptions, remained unchanged. There are roughly three hundred of these territories, and they range widely in area (smaller in the south, larger in the north). There have been very few boundary changes to take into account the flooding of lands, the arrival of roads, the growing number of non-beneficiary ('Jamesian') camps. As far as boundaries are concerned, very little has changed. On the other hand, the way that these territories are seen and understood by the Crees themselves has been changing in ways which often have limited connection with hunting but major connections with future prospects for economic development. Boundaries, in this process, have become far more important – in a political sense.

The opening of major road corridors, the availability of vehicles (trucks, ATV's and powerful snow machines and outboard motors) has brought about many changes in the overall accessibility and use of territory. Although the patterns and timing of land use are quite different, we have to take into account as well the large number of 'Jamesian' camps used for hunting and for fishing. In some regions, they far outnumber the Cree camps – which are also changing as they come to serve different purposes in Cree society.

As Cree society (including the CTA) moves towards the next stages in the implementation of the Cree-Naskapi Act (of Québec) Act, the implementation of the work of the CNG, and the emergence of the James Bay-Eeyou regional government for Category III lands, it will become increasingly important to determine how Cree land use – and the control of lands – will evolve in the coming years. The Cree Trappers' Association is concerned that there does not appear to exist any clearly defined mechanisms – certainly not in the JBNQA itself – for dealing with these quite fundamental changes which are taking place in the organization of land use in the traditional Cree territory. Even in the case of 'protected areas' of different kinds, the Cree trappers generally have not been drawn into discussions about what these ideas mean in practice, with the result that there is a danger that many of the decisions involved in the creation of parks and protected areas are taking place without any clearly defined and accepted ways of bringing Cree land users (in general) into this discussion.

8. Developing new relations with the Jamesian population.

Although we have already touched on the subject in this brief, we will use this opportunity to stress the importance of changing relationships with the 'non-beneficiary' or 'Jamesian' population. The CTA recognizes that important changes are underway in the political relationships between Crees and Jamesians. We understand the need for closer working relationships, and recognize that much work remains to be done in this area. The CTA wishes to contribute actively and

constructively to the building of closer working relationships. This we see as an important issue in the implementation of the agreements recently negotiated with the government of Québec, but it is equally important to the changing role of the Cree-Naskapi (of Québec) Act and the Cree communities in the context of this Act.

9. Conclusion – and the importance of strong indicators.

In conclusion, we would like to say that we see the Cree Naskapi Commission as playing a key and potentially pivotal role in exploring and shaping the changes which are taking place in Cree society.

The Commission should not simply see itself as a passive observer in this complex process. It has an active role to play, and should examine with both the Cree local governments and the regional Cree entities how it can most effectively contribute.

With hindsight, the Cree and Naskapi Commission can look back now over thirty years of the implementation of the legislation for which it has responsibilities. The analysis of what has really happened during those three decades is important, and we look forward with interest to seeing the results of the Commission's analysis of the current changes which are doing so much to reshape the role of this legislation since it originally took shape in the wake of the land regimes written into the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement.

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The Fire of 2013





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Gouvernement du Québec
Députée de Taschereau
Ministre de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale
Ministre du Travail
Ministre responsable de la Condition féminine
Ministre responsable de la région de la Capitale-Nationale
Ministre responsable de la région de la Chaudière-Appalaches

Québec, le 19 décembre 2013

Monsieur Jacques Chagnon
Président de l'Assemblée nationale
Hôtel du Parlement
1045, rue des Parlementaires
Bureau 1.30, 1^{er} étage
Québec Québec G1A 1A4

Monsieur le Président,

Conformément à la *Loi sur l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris* (L.R.Q., c. O-2.1), je suis heureuse de vous transmettre le rapport d'activité de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris pour l'exercice financier se terminant le 30 juin 2013.

Ce rapport rend compte des activités de cet organisme durant la période du 1^{er} juillet 2012 au 30 juin 2013.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Agnès Maltais

p. j.

LE PROGRAMME

Pour conserver l'admissibilité de leur unité de prestataires, les chefs de famille doivent, par la suite, rencontrer annuellement les mêmes exigences. Cependant, certaines exceptions sont prévues dans les cas de circonstances inhabituelles. Le programme prévoit différents statuts de prestataires et pour chacun d'eux des dispositions particulières :

- Dans le cas de nouvelles demandes sans année de qualification, un maximum de 120 jours est payable lors de la première année d'inscription au programme.
- Pour les unités en absence temporaire, les banques de congés de maladie sont maintenues durant leur absence, qui autrement seraient remises à zéro après un certain nombre d'années.
- Le statut « semi-actif » pour sa part s'adresse aux prestataires aînés qui, pour différentes raisons, souhaitent réduire graduellement leurs activités d'exploitation et activités accessoires tout en demeurant inscrits au programme. Pour se prévaloir de ce statut, le chef de l'unité de prestataires doit cumuler une expérience de participation d'au moins 15 années au programme incluant les cinq dernières. De plus, le nombre total d'années d'inscription au programme additionné à son âge doit totaliser au moins 80.

De plus, lorsqu'une unité de prestataires se voit attribuer le statut semi actif, deux options sont offertes :

- Recevoir un montant forfaitaire représentant 100 % de la valeur des jours de congé de maladie accumulés par le chef et le conjoint de l'unité de prestataires; ou
- Conserver, pour une période maximale de cinq ans, son admissibilité au programme; les exigences d'admissibilité sont alors réduites, mais une limite annuelle de 119 jours payable par adulte est appliquée.

Pour profiter de la deuxième option, le chef de l'unité de prestataires doit préalablement prouver qu'il est en mesure de pratiquer des activités de chasse et de pêche ou des activités accessoires pendant au moins 20 jours dans l'année, dont 10 jours à l'extérieur de la communauté.

CALCUL DES PRESTATIONS

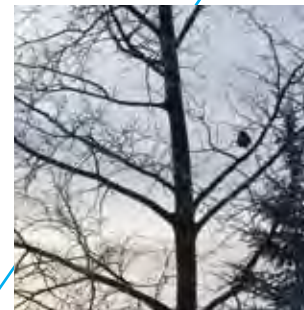
La méthode de calcul de prestations est avant tout fonction du temps consacré aux activités d'exploitation.

En effet, la majeure partie des argents versés tient compte du nombre de jours passés en forêt par les adultes membres de l'unité et par conséquent, les revenus de familles de même taille peuvent être différents.

Pour établir les prestations annuelles de chaque unité, l'Office s'appuie sur les paramètres suivants : la durée de la période consacrée à la chasse, la pêche et le piégeage, les gains annuels de l'unité et la taille de la famille. Le calcul des prestations se fait en deux étapes. Premièrement, un montant est alloué pour chaque journée passée dans le bois par le chef et le conjoint de l'unité dans l'exercice des activités d'exploitation et des activités accessoires. Le programme prévoit des maximums de jours rémunérés par adulte par année, soit 240, 120 ou 119 selon le statut de l'unité de prestataires. Une limite annuelle globale de 350 000 jours pour l'ensemble des prestataires est également imposée.

Une allocation supplémentaire de 30 % de l'allocation quotidienne est accordée pour chaque journée passée par les adultes d'une unité dans une région qualifiée d'« éloignée ». En général, il s'agit de terrains de piégeage situés au-delà d'un rayon de 50 km de la communauté ou si accessible par la route, au delà d'une distance de 200 km. Cette allocation peut être accordée pour un maximum de 180 jours par adulte et couvre les jours passés dans le bois entre le 1^{er} novembre et le 30 avril. Le nombre de jours pour lesquels l'allocation en région d'exploitation éloignée est attribuée est limité à 100 000 pour l'ensemble des prestataires et est inclus dans la limite globale de 350 000 jours.

Par ailleurs, un montant supplémentaire, le montant de base garanti, calculé en fonction de la taille et des revenus de l'unité peut s'ajouter aux allocations quotidiennes dans certains cas. Ce montant additionnel permet d'augmenter les prestations des familles qui sont plus nombreuses ou pour qui les prestations du programme représentent la seule source de revenus. Les taux utilisés sont indiqués au tableau 6 et les revenus nets de l'unité sont déduits des prestations à 40 % et les prestations de la sécurité de la vieillesse du gouvernement du Canada sont déduites à 100 %. À moins d'être spécifiquement exclus, tous les montants reçus par les membres de l'unité à titre de revenus ou salaires, y compris les allocations quotidiennes versées en vertu du programme, sont considérés comme des revenus.



Même si la règle de base exige que la pratique des activités d'exploitation constitue le mode de vie principal des prestataires, ceux-ci peuvent cependant participer à certaines activités économiques de la région en travaillant de façon saisonnière, ce qui leur permet d'accroître leur revenu. Il est cependant proscrit de cumuler des prestations versées en vertu du programme avec des sommes reçues d'un autre programme fédéral ou provincial de sécurité du revenu.

Le programme s'adresse donc spécifiquement à des personnes qui désirent poursuivre un mode de vie traditionnel et tente d'assurer à leur famille un revenu suffisant tout en leur garantissant une mesure de sécurité économique compatible avec les conditions existantes de temps à autre.

Les prestations sont calculées sur une base annuelle et réparties en quatre versements effectués vers les 1^{er} septembre, 1^{er} décembre, 1^{er} avril et 30 juin ou mensuellement selon les désirs et habitudes d'activités des prestataires. Le calendrier correspond, dans la mesure du possible, à celui des chasseurs et piégeurs et les paiements sont donc versés aux périodes où la majorité d'entre eux est dans leur communauté respective.

FONDS D'ASSURANCE COMPENSATION EN CAS DE MALADIE OU DE DÉASTRE

Un Fonds d'assurance financé à parts égales par les prestataires du programme et le gouvernement du Québec a été établi pour compenser financièrement les prestataires pour la perte de revenus encourue à la suite d'une incapacité à pratiquer des activités d'exploitation ou des activités accessoires en raison de maladie ou de désastre.

Chaque adulte d'une unité accumule, dans une banque individuelle, des jours de congé de maladie, attribués selon le nombre de jours payables pour chaque année programme.

En plus de la banque individuelle, un prestataire peut avoir recours à une banque communautaire établie à un maximum annuel de 2000 jours pour l'ensemble des prestataires.

La banque communautaire réserve aussi 500 jours pour compenser des prestataires qui auraient encouru une perte de revenus à la suite d'un désastre comme une inondation ou un feu de forêt qui les empêcherait de pratiquer les activités d'exploitation selon leurs habitudes.

FIGURE 1 NOMBRE D'UNITÉS DE PRESTATAIRES INSCRITES PAR ANNÉE-PROGRAMME

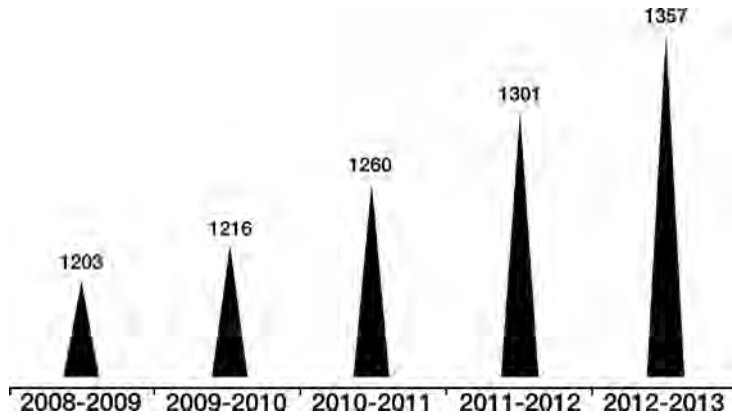
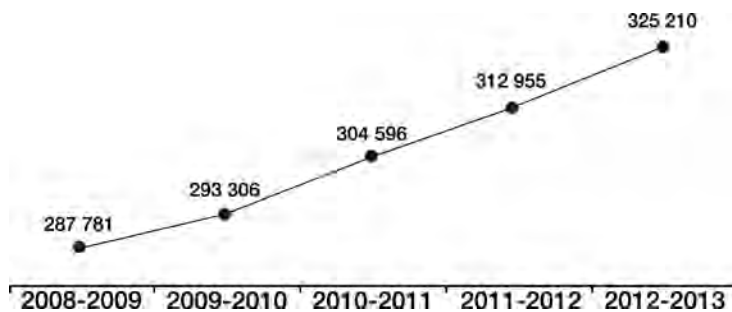


FIGURE 2 NOMBRE DE JOURS PAYÉS PAR ANNÉE-PROGRAMME



Le Programme de sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris verse une allocation journalière pour les jours passés en forêt consacrés aux activités traditionnelles de chasse, de pêche et de piégeage ou aux activités accessoires qui sont reliées au mode de vie traditionnel. Le programme prévoit un maximum de jours payables par adulte et une limite globale pour tous les prestataires de 350 000 jours-personne par année programme. En règle générale, la limite annuelle s'élève à 240 jours payables par adulte, mais la limite n'excède pas 119 jours si le statut du prestataire est semi-actif et 120 jours pour une nouvelle demande sans année de qualification.

En 2012-2013, les activités en forêt ont représenté 323 505 jours, soit 99,5% des journées payables (Tableau 4). Les autres jours rémunérés sont les congés de maternité (0,4%) ainsi que les jours compensés en cas de maladie (0,2%). Il n'y a eu aucune journée de désastre payée en 2012-2013.

Les activités d'exploitation de la faune et les activités accessoires ne sont rémunérées que si le chasseur ne reçoit pas une autre indemnité pour la même période. En effet, lorsqu'un chasseur reçoit un salaire ou un montant pour une journée (ex. CSST, assurance emploi, etc.), l'allocation quotidienne n'est pas versée. Dans le cas où ces montants seraient versés au chef de l'unité de prestataires, cette règle a également pour conséquence d'éliminer le paiement de jours dans le bois pour le conjoint. De plus, les jours consacrés aux activités d'exploitation de la faune en excédant du maximum annuel de jours applicable par adulte, soit 240, 120 ou 119 selon le statut de l'unité, ne sont pas pris en considération dans le calcul des prestations.

Les jours identifiés comme en « région éloignée » sont inclus dans le nombre de jours dans le bois, mais identifient les jours durant lesquels les chasseurs et piégeurs cris se sont déplacés vers les territoires considérés comme étant plus difficiles d'accès et pour lesquels une allocation supplémentaire est versée. Ces territoires correspondent généralement à des terrains de piégeage situés à plus de 200 km de la communauté s'il y a accès par la route ou dans les autres cas situés à l'extérieur d'un rayon de 50 km. La tendance révèle une augmentation des jours en région éloignée, passant de 44 884 jours en 2010-2011 à 45 452 jours en 2011-2012 pour atteindre cette année 46 048 jours (Tableau 4).

Les statistiques individuelles révèlent que le nombre moyen de jours payables par unité de prestataires a été de 240 jours en 2012-2013 (Tableau 5). La plus grande moyenne du nombre de jours payables par unité s'observe dans la communauté de Mistissini (278 jours) suivi de Waswanipi/Washaw-Sibi (267 jours) et de Whapmagoostui (240 jours), tandis que la communauté d'Eastmain démontre le plus faible nombre de jours par unité, soit 203 jours en moyenne (Tableau 5).

Depuis 2002-2003, le programme a introduit trois nouveaux statuts de participation : semi actif, absence temporaire et nouvelle demande sans année de qualification. En 2012-2013, six unités de prestataires bénéficient du statut semi-actif, aucune unité de prestataires n'a réclamé une absence temporaire et quatre ont été admis sur le programme sans année de qualification à la suite de l'obtention d'un diplôme d'études secondaires.

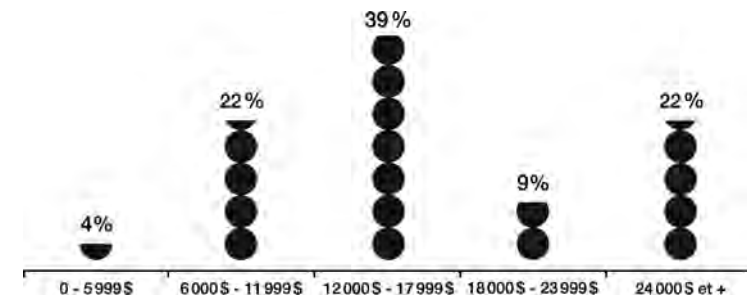
PRESTATIONS ACCORDÉES

Les prestations du programme sont indexées annuellement en fonction du coût de la vie au Québec et le taux est établi selon l'indice d'accroissement en vigueur pour le Régime des rentes du Québec. Les paramètres de calcul employés pour l'année 2012-2013 représentent une majoration de 2,3% par rapport à l'année précédente (Tableau 6).

En 2012-2013, le montant total des prestations versées aux chasseurs et piégeurs cris s'élève à 23 090 067 \$ (Tableau 7). De ce montant, 92,9% représente les argents versés aux chasseurs et piégeurs cris pour les jours passés en forêt à pratiquer des activités d'exploitation de la faune, incluant l'allocation supplémentaire pour les jours en région éloignée. Cette disposition mise en place en 2002-2003 a d'ailleurs permis le versement d'un montant additionnel de 881 359 \$ (3,8% du total) aux prestataires du programme (Tableau 7).

Le montant moyen des prestations versées par unité pour toutes les communautés en 2012-2013 se situe à 17 016\$, soit une augmentation comparativement à 16 612\$ en 2011-2012 et à 16 261\$ en 2010-2011. On observe aussi que les prestations moyennes par unité varient entre 13 958\$ pour la communauté d'Eastmain jusqu'à 19 189\$ pour les unités de prestataires de la communauté de Waswanipi/Washaw-Sibi (Tableau 7). La majorité (61%) des unités de prestataires reçoit des prestations se situant entre 6 000\$ et 17 999\$ (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 PRESTATIONS VERSÉES AUX UNITÉS



L'IMPORTANCE DES PRESTATIONS DU PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS

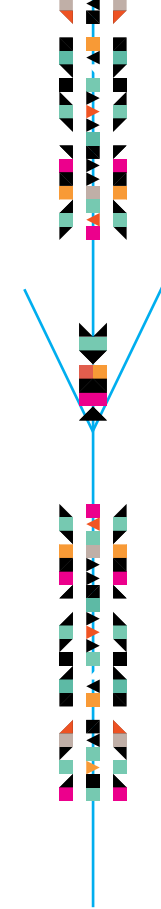
La pratique des activités de chasse, pêche et piégeage entraîne des dépenses d'équipement et de transport élevées. En plus de ces coûts, les chasseurs doivent également continuer à assumer les dépenses liées au maintien d'une résidence dans leur communauté respective. Plusieurs chasseurs cumulent donc des revenus d'activités traditionnelles, comme ceux obtenus par le programme, avec des emplois saisonniers afin de s'assurer un revenu annuel suffisant. En 2012-2013, les prestations du programme (23 090 067 \$) ont totalisé 68% de l'ensemble des revenus des chasseurs inscrits au programme (33 772 280 \$) et la balance, soit 10 682 213 \$, provenait des revenus reliés principalement à l'emploi.

FONDS D'ASSURANCE

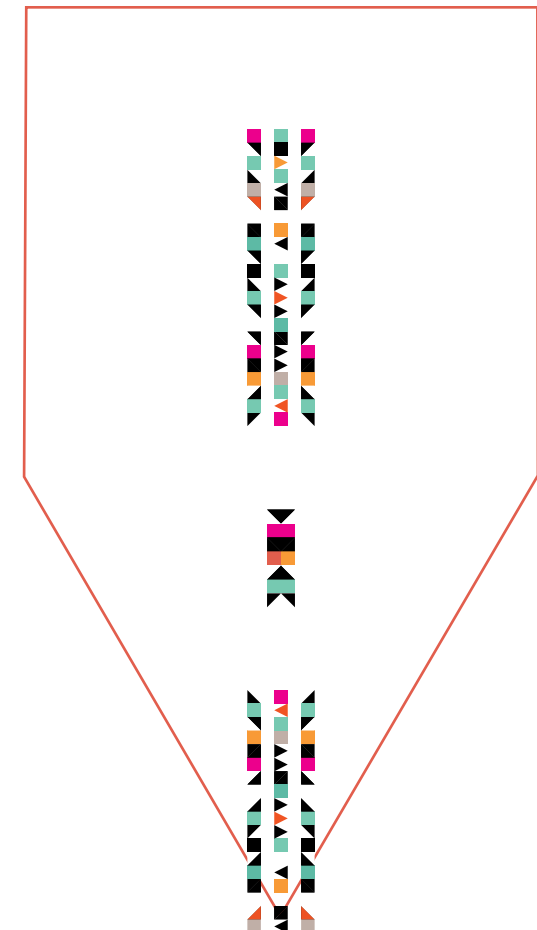
Depuis l'instauration en 2002-2003 des dispositions concernant la création d'un Fonds d'assurance, la perte de revenus encourue à la suite d'une incapacité à pratiquer les activités d'exploitation ou des activités accessoires en raison de maladie ou de désastre peut être en partie compensée. En 2012-2013, le Fonds d'assurance a compensé 494 jours de maladie, mais aucun jour de désastre (Tableau 8).

CONCLUSION

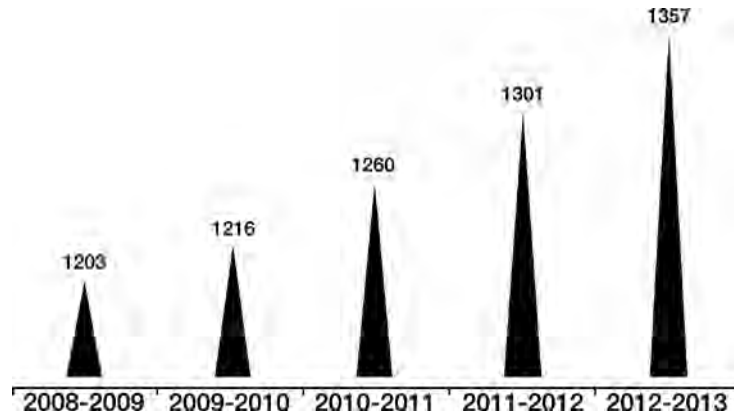
La participation au Programme de sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris a augmenté de façon constante depuis 2008-2009. Il est possible que la baisse des possibilités d'emploi dans le Nord, dû à certains développements majeurs maintenant terminés, combinée à une nouvelle tendance d'adhésion au programme par les nouveaux retraités, expliquent peut-être de cette tendance. Des modifications potentielles au Programme de sécurité du revenu pourraient éventuellement contribuer à une encore plus grande augmentation. À l'heure actuelle, nous sommes en voie d'atteindre, d'ici un an ou deux, le seuil maximal de 350 000 journées payables. L'Office devra suivre attentivement cette tendance, surtout au cours des négociations entre les deux parties pour apporter des changements éventuels au programme.



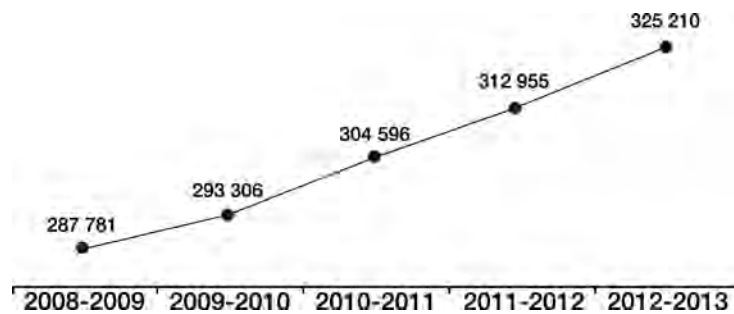
ENGLISH



GRAPH 1 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY UNITS PER PROGRAM-YEAR



GRAPH 2 NUMBER OF DAYS PAID PER PROGRAM-YEAR



The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program grants a daily allowance for days spent in the bush while pursuing traditional activities of hunting, fishing or trapping or related activities. The Program allows a maximum number of days payable for each adult and a global limit of 350,000 person days for each Program year for all beneficiaries. For each adult, the maximum number of days payable is 240 days per adult but this limit may not exceed 119 days if the beneficiary is enrolled under the semi active status or may not exceed a 120 days for a new demand without a qualifying year.

In 2012-2013, 323,505 days were spent conducting harvesting and related activities in the bush, and this represents 99.5% of all days payable (Table 4). Other paid days are mainly for maternity leave (0.4%) as well as days for sick leave (0.2%). No days were compensated for disaster in 2012-2013.

Wildlife harvesting and related activities are paid only when they occur in the bush and only if the hunter receives no other compensation for the same period. When a hunter receives wages or an amount for a given day (e.g. workers' compensation, employment insurance, etc.), the daily allowance is not paid. Should these amounts be paid to the head of the beneficiary unit, this rule also eliminates payment of days in the bush for the consort. Moreover, the days spent on wildlife harvesting activities above and beyond the annual maximum applicable per adult, i.e. 240, 120 or 119 depending on the status of the unit, are not taken into consideration in the benefit calculation.

The days identified as spent in "far regions" are included in the number of days in the bush but identify the days Cree hunters and trappers travelled to the territories deemed most difficult to access and for which an additional allowance is paid. These territories generally correspond to traplines located more than 200 km from the community where there is highway access or, in other cases, located outside a 50 km radius from the community. Program year 2012-2013 again reveals an increase in days spent in far regions, reaching 46,048 this past program-year (Table 4) compared to 45,452 days in 2011-2012, and 44,884 in 2010-2011.

Individual statistics reveal that the average number of days payable per beneficiary unit was 240 in 2012-2013 (Table 5). The highest average of days payable per beneficiary unit was observed in the community of Mistissini (278 days), followed by Waswanipi/Washaw-Sibi (267 days), and Whapmagoostui (240 days), whereas the community of Eastmain had the lowest average with 203 days payable per beneficiary unit (Table 5).

Since 2002-2003, the Program has introduced three new participant categories: semi-active, temporary leave and new demand without a qualifying year. In 2012-2013, six beneficiary units were enrolled as semi-active, 0 beneficiary units requested a temporary leave and four beneficiaries were admitted on the Program without the qualification year after completing secondary education.

BENEFITS PAID

Program benefits are indexed each year to the cost of living in Québec. The rate is based on the index used for the Québec Pension Plan. The calculation parameters used for 2012-2013 represents an increase of 2.3 % when compared to the previous year (Table 6).

In 2012-2013, benefits paid to Cree hunters and trappers totalled \$23,090,067 (Table 7). Of this amount, 92.9% represents sums paid to beneficiaries of the Program for days spent in the bush, including the additional allowance for days spent in far regions. This disposition, established since 2002-2003, enabled the payment of an additional \$881,359 (3.8% of the total) to the beneficiaries of the Program (Table 7).

The average amount paid per beneficiary unit for all Cree communities in 2012-2013 was \$17,016, compared to \$16,612 in 2011-2012 and \$16,261 in 2010-2011. The average of benefits paid per beneficiary unit ranged from \$13,958 for the community of Eastmain to \$19,189 for the beneficiary units of Waswanipi/Washaw-Sibi (Table 7). The majority (61%) of beneficiary units receive annual benefits ranging from \$6,000 to \$17,999 (Graph 3).

GRAPH 3 AMOUNTS PAID TO BENEFICIARY UNITS



THE IMPORTANCE OF BENEFITS FROM THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM

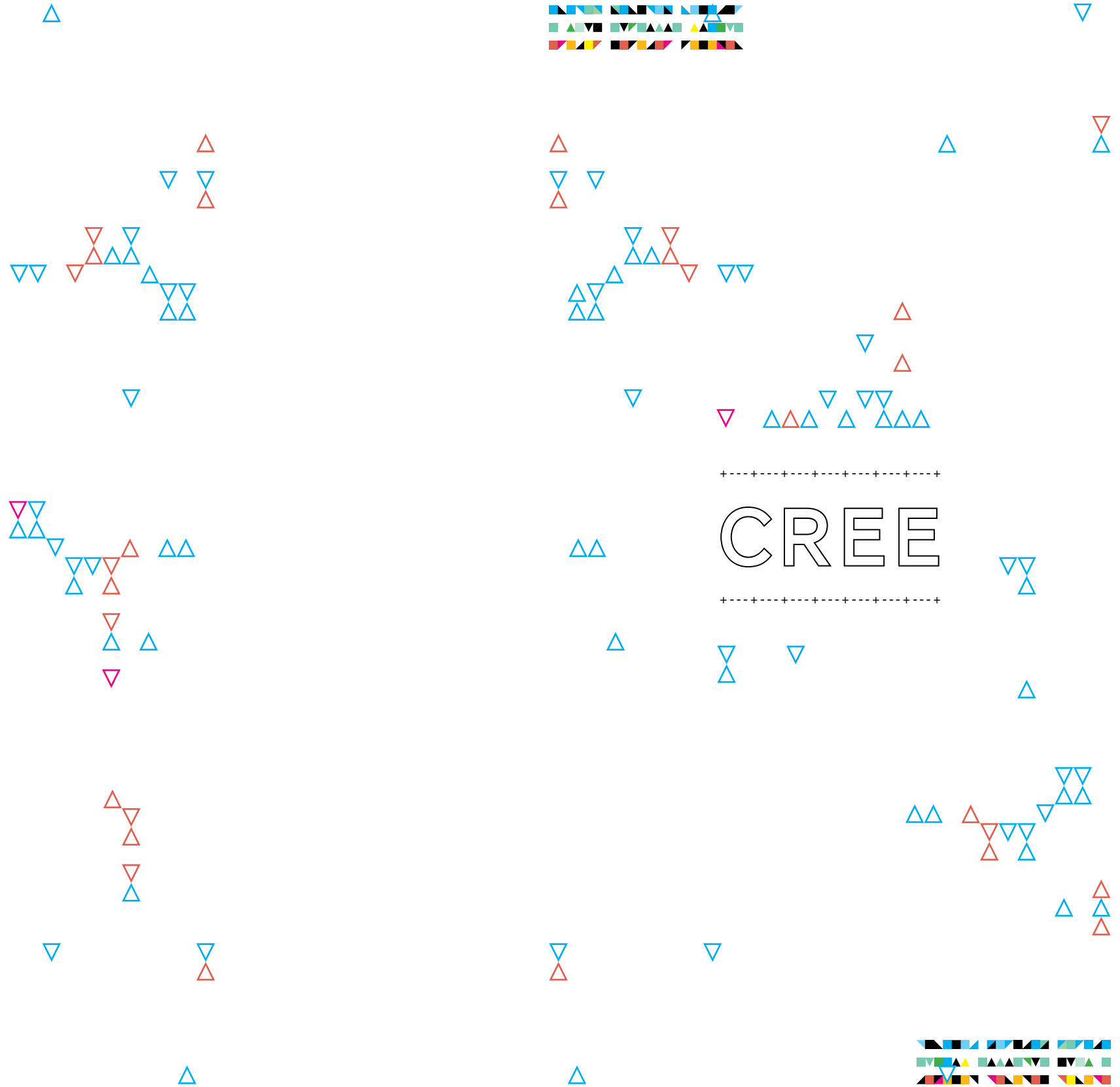
Hunting, fishing and trapping activities entail relatively high equipment and transportation costs. In addition to these expenses, hunters must also continue to pay for maintaining a home in the community. Many hunters combine traditional activities and subsequent benefits paid by the Program with seasonal employment in order to earn sufficient income. In 2012-2013, Program benefits (\$23,090,067) represented 68% of the total income (\$33,772,280) of beneficiaries enrolled on the Program. The remaining \$10,682,213 came primarily from employment.

INSURANCE FUND

Since the implementation in 2002-2003 of the provisions regarding the creation of an Insurance Fund, revenue losses occurring because of an inability to carry out the harvesting or related activities due to illness or disaster may be partially compensated. In 2012-2013, the Fund compensated 494 sick leave days while no event constituting a disaster occurred during that Program year (Table 8).

CONCLUSION

The participation to the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program has increased steadily since 2008-2009. Possibly, the completion of major developments and the associated decrease in employment opportunities, combined with an emerging trend for new retirees to join the income Security program, may be explanations for this trend. Potential new changes to the Income Security Program may eventually contribute to yet further increases. As it stands, we are on course to reach, within a year or two, the maximum threshold of 350,000 days payable. The Board will need to follow this trend carefully, especially as both governing parties enter into negotiations for potential changes to the program.





George M. Shecapio
Adjoint au programme - Services
Program Assistant - Services
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Mistissini



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Administrateur local
Local Administrator
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Mistissini



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Administratrice locale
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Chisasibi



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Local Administrator
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Chisasibi



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Chisasibi



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Waskaganish



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Waswanipi



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Washaw-Sibi



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Local Administrator
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Wemindji



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Eastmain



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Whapmagoostui



Winnie Bosum
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Oujé-Bougoumou



OFFICE
DE LA SÉCURITÉ
DU REVENU DES
CHASSEURS
ET PIÉGEURS CRIS

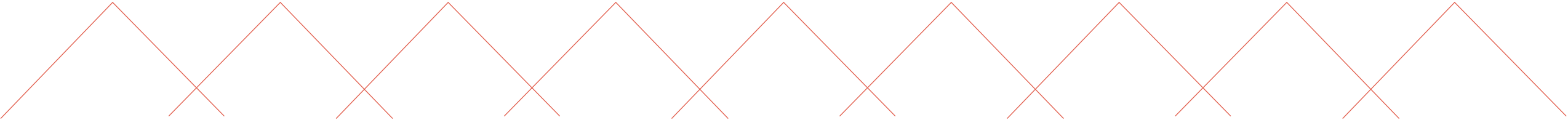
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ÉTATS FINANCIERS
DE L'EXERCICE CLOS
LE 30 JUIN 2013

CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS
INCOME SECURITY
BOARD



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR
ENDED ON
JUNE 30, 2013





RAPPORT DE LA DIRECTION

Les états financiers de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris (l'Office) ont été dressés par la direction, qui est responsable de leur préparation et de leur présentation, y compris les estimations et les jugements importants. Cette responsabilité comprend le choix de méthodes comptables appropriées qui respectent les Normes comptables canadiennes pour le secteur public. Les renseignements financiers contenus dans le reste du rapport annuel d'activité concordent avec l'information donnée dans les états financiers.

Pour s'acquitter de ses responsabilités, la direction maintient un système de contrôles comptables internes, conçu en vue de fournir l'assurance raisonnable que les biens sont protégés et que les opérations sont comptabilisées correctement et en temps voulu, qu'elles sont dûment approuvées et qu'elles permettent de produire des états financiers fiables.

L'Office reconnaît qu'il est responsable de gérer ses affaires conformément aux lois et règlements qui le régissent.

Les membres de l'Office surveillent la façon dont la direction s'acquitte des responsabilités qui lui incombent en matière d'information financière et ils approuvent les états financiers.

Le Vérificateur général du Québec a procédé à l'audit des états financiers de l'Office, conformément aux normes d'audit généralement reconnues du Canada, et son rapport de l'auditeur indépendant expose la nature et l'étendue de cet audit et l'expression de son opinion. Le Vérificateur général peut, sans aucune restriction, rencontrer les membres de l'Office pour discuter de tout élément qui concerne son audit.

Serge Larivière, PH.D., MBA
Directeur général

Régent Brind'Amour, CPA, CMA
Directeur des services administratifs

POUR
L'OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS

Québec, le 17 décembre 2013

RAPPORT DE L'AUDITEUR INDÉPENDANT

À l'Assemblée nationale

Rapport sur les états financiers

J'ai effectué l'audit des états financiers ci-joints de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris qui comprennent l'état de la situation financière au 30 juin 2013, l'état des résultats, l'état de l'excédent cumulé, l'état de la variation des actifs financiers nets et l'état des flux de trésorerie pour l'exercice clos à cette date ainsi qu'un résumé des principales méthodes comptables et d'autres informations explicatives inclus dans les notes complémentaires.

Responsabilité de la direction pour les états financiers

La direction est responsable de la préparation et de la présentation fidèle de ces états financiers conformément aux Normes comptables canadiennes pour le secteur public, ainsi que du contrôle interne qu'elle considère comme nécessaire pour permettre la préparation d'états financiers exempts d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs.

Responsabilité de l'auditeur

Ma responsabilité consiste à exprimer une opinion sur les états financiers, sur la base de mon audit. J'ai effectué mon audit selon les normes d'audit généralement reconnues du Canada. Ces normes requièrent que je me conforme aux règles de déontologie et que je planifie et réalise l'audit de façon à obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les états financiers ne comportent pas d'anomalies significatives.

Un audit implique la mise en œuvre de procédures en vue de recueillir des éléments probants concernant les montants et les informations fournis dans les états financiers. Le choix des procédures relève du jugement de l'auditeur, et notamment de son évaluation des risques que les états financiers comportent des anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs. Dans l'évaluation de ces risques, l'auditeur prend en considération le contrôle interne de l'entité portant sur la préparation et la présentation fidèle des états financiers afin de concevoir des procédures d'audit appropriées aux circonstances, et non dans le but d'exprimer une opinion sur l'efficacité du contrôle interne de l'entité. Un audit comporte également l'appréciation du caractère approprié des méthodes comptables retenues et du caractère raisonnable des estimations comptables faites par la direction, de même que l'appréciation de la présentation d'ensemble des états financiers.

J'estime que les éléments probants que j'ai obtenus sont suffisants et appropriés pour fonder mon opinion d'audit.

Opinion

À mon avis, les états financiers donnent, dans tous leurs aspects significatifs, une image fidèle de la situation financière de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris au 30 juin 2013, ainsi que des résultats de ses activités, de ses gains et pertes de réévaluation, de la variation de ses actifs financiers nets et de ses flux de trésorerie pour l'exercice clos à cette date, conformément aux Normes comptables canadiennes pour le secteur public.

Rapport relatif à d'autres obligations légales et réglementaires

Conformément aux exigences de la *Loi sur le vérificateur général* (RLRQ, chapitre V-5.01), je déclare qu'à mon avis, à l'exception des changements apportés aux méthodes comptables relatives aux instruments financiers et aux paiements de transfert expliqués à la note 3, ces normes ont été appliquées de la même manière qu'au cours de l'exercice précédent.

Le vérificateur général du Québec par intérim,

Michel Samson, CPA auditeur, CA

Québec, le 17 décembre 2013

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
ÉTAT DES RÉSULTATS
DE L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 30 JUIN 2013

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
REVENUS			
Contributions du gouvernement du Québec	25 066 000 \$	25 493 505 \$	24 111 305 \$
Intérêts	<u>10 000</u>	<u>12 683</u>	<u>11 257</u>
	<u>25 076 000</u>	<u>25 506 188</u>	<u>24 122 562</u>
CHARGES			
Prestations de sécurité du revenu	22 842 800	23 270 305	21 876 505
Traitement et avantages sociaux	1 139 800	1 116 609	1 079 085
Déplacements	120 000	115 878	109 433
Loyers	148 500	148 563	134 047
Honoraires professionnels	10 000	9 388	13 565
Entretien et traitements informatiques	233 000	220 301	222 457
Publicité	20 000	40 727	13 075
Formation	27 000	29 184	9 721
Fournitures	59 600	45 804	56 593
Téléphone et communications	34 000	31 103	33 946
Frais de banque et d'intérêts	1 500	1 230	1 100
Amortissement des immobilisations corporelles	<u>10 100</u>	<u>10 016</u>	<u>9 977</u>
	<u>24 646 300</u>	<u>25 039 108</u>	<u>23 559 504</u>
EXCÉDENT ANNUEL	<u>429 700</u> \$	<u>467 080</u> \$	<u>563 058</u> \$

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante des états financiers.

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
ÉTAT DE L'EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ
DE L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 30 JUIN 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ AU DÉBUT	889 538 \$	885 180 \$
Remise au gouvernement du Québec (note 4)	(1 000 000)	(558 700)
Excédent annuel	<u>467 080</u>	<u>563 058</u>
EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ À LA FIN	<u>356 618</u> \$	<u>889 538</u> \$

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante des états financiers.

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
ÉTAT DE LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE
AU 30 JUIN 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
ACTIFS FINANCIERS		
Trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie (note 5)	842 119 \$	1 261 530 \$
Débiteurs (note 6)	<u>4 653 623</u>	<u>4 581 400</u>
	<u>5 495 742</u>	<u>5 842 930</u>
PASSIFS		
Charges à payer et frais courus (note 7)	5 099 146	4 886 401
Dû au Fonds d'assurance (note 15)	<u>55 803</u>	<u>89 418</u>
	<u>5 154 949</u>	<u>4 975 819</u>
ACTIFS FINANCIERS NETS	<u>340 793</u>	<u>867 111</u>
ACTIF NON FINANCIERS		
Charges payées d'avance	1 698	1 716
Immobilisations corporelles (note 8)	<u>14 127</u>	<u>20 711</u>
	<u>15 825</u>	<u>22 427</u>
EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ	<u>356 618</u> \$	<u>889 538</u> \$

Obligations contractuelles (note 9)

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante des états financiers.

POUR
L'OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS


Jean-Guy Dugré


Willie Iserhoff

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
ÉTAT DE LA VARIATION DES ACTIFS FINANCIERS NETS
DE L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 30 JUIN 2013

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
EXCÉDENT ANNUEL	429 700 \$	467 080 \$	563 058 \$
Acquisitions des immobilisations corporelles	(3 000)	(3 432)	(9 252)
Amortissement des immobilisations corporelles	<u>10 100</u>	<u>10 016</u>	<u>9 977</u>
	<u>7 100</u>	<u>6 584</u>	<u>725</u>
Acquisition de charges payées d'avance	(1 800)	(1 698)	(1 716)
Utilisation de charges payées d'avance	<u>1 716</u>	<u>1 716</u>	<u>1 270</u>
	<u>(84)</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(446)</u>
Remise au gouvernement du Québec (note 4)	<u>(1 000 000)</u>	<u>(1 000 000)</u>	<u>(558 700)</u>
(Diminution) Augmentation des actifs financiers nets	(563 284)	(526 318)	4 637
Actifs financiers nets au début	<u>867 111</u>	<u>867 111</u>	<u>862 474</u>
Actifs financiers nets à la fin	<u>303 827</u> \$	<u>340 793</u> \$	<u>867 111</u> \$

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante des états financiers.

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
ÉTAT DES FLUX DE TRÉSORERIE
DE L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 30 JUIN 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
ACTIVITÉS DE FONCTIONNEMENT		
Excédent annuel	467 080 \$	563 058 \$
Éléments sans effet sur la trésorerie:		
Amortissement des immobilisations corporelles	<u>10 016</u>	<u>9 977</u>
	477 096	573 035
Variation des actifs et passifs reliés au fonctionnement		
Débiteurs	(72 223)	(740 146)
Charges payées d'avance	18	(446)
Charges à payer et frais courus	212 745	750 469
Dû au Fonds d'assurance	<u>(33 615)</u>	<u>10 333</u>
	<u>106 925</u>	<u>20 210</u>
Flux de trésorerie provenant des activités de fonctionnement	<u>584 021</u>	<u>593 245</u>
ACTIVITÉS D'INVESTISSEMENT EN IMMOBILISATIONS		
Acquisitions d'immobilisations corporelles et flux de trésorerie utilisés pour les activités d'investissement en immobilisations	<u>(3 432)</u>	<u>(9 252)</u>
ACTIVITÉS DE FINANCEMENT		
Remise au gouvernement du Québec (note 4) et flux de trésorerie utilisés pour les activités de financement	<u>(1 000 000)</u>	<u>(558 700)</u>
(DIMINUTION) AUGMENTATION DE LA TRÉSORERIE ET DES ÉQUIVALENTS DE TRÉSORERIE	<u>(419 411)</u>	<u>25 293</u>
TRÉSORERIE ET ÉQUIVALENTS DE TRÉSORERIE AU DÉBUT	<u>1 261 530</u>	<u>1 236 237</u>
TRÉSORERIE ET ÉQUIVALENTS DE TRÉSORERIE À LA FIN (note 12)	<u>842 119</u> \$	<u>1 261 530</u> \$

Les notes complémentaires font partie intégrante des états financiers.

OFFICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS
NOTES COMPLÉMENTAIRES
30 JUIN 2013

1. CONSTITUTION, FONCTION ET FINANCEMENT

L'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris (l'Office), constitué en vertu de la *Loi sur l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris* (RLRQ, chapitre O-2.1), a pour fonction d'administrer le programme de sécurité du revenu établi par cette loi aux fins de fournir aux piégeurs et chasseurs cris une garantie de revenu; ce programme comprend également d'autres mesures d'incitation à se consacrer aux activités d'exploitation de la faune comme mode de vie.

Des montants sont versés à des unités de prestataires qui y sont admissibles, sujet entre autres conditions, au temps passé à chasser, pêcher et piéger et à exercer des activités accessoires.

En vertu des lois fédérale et provinciale de l'impôt sur le revenu, l'Office n'est pas assujéti aux impôts sur le revenu.

2. PRINCIPALES MÉTHODES COMPTABLES

Aux fins de la préparation de ses états financiers, l'Office utilise prioritairement le *Manuel de comptabilité de l'Institut Canadien des Comptables Agréés pour le secteur public*. L'utilisation de toute autre source de méthodes comptables est cohérente avec les Normes comptables canadiennes du secteur public.

Utilisation d'estimations

La préparation des états financiers de l'Office par la direction, conformément aux Normes comptables canadiennes pour le secteur public, exige que celle-ci ait recours à des estimations et à des hypothèses. Ces dernières ont une incidence à l'égard de la comptabilisation des actifs et des passifs, de la présentation des actifs et passifs éventuels à la date des états financiers ainsi qu'à l'égard de la comptabilisation des revenus et des charges au cours de la période visée par les états financiers. Les principaux éléments pour lesquels la direction a établi des estimations et formulé des hypothèses sont la durée de vie utile des immobilisations corporelles et les frais courus. Les résultats réels peuvent différer des meilleures prévisions faites par la direction.

État des gains et pertes de réévaluation

L'état des gains et pertes de réévaluation n'est pas présenté étant donné qu'aucun élément n'est comptabilisé à la juste valeur ou libellé en devises étrangères.

Instruments financiers

La trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie ainsi que les débiteurs sont classés dans la catégorie des actifs financiers évalués au coût ou au coût après amortissement selon la méthode du taux d'intérêt effectif.

Les charges à payer et frais courus ainsi que le dû au Fonds d'assurance sont classés dans la catégorie des passifs financiers évalués au coût ou au coût après amortissement selon la méthode du taux d'intérêt effectif.

Revenus

Les contributions du gouvernement du Québec qui sont des paiements de transfert sont constatés lorsque les contributions sont autorisées et que l'Office a satisfait aux critères d'admissibilité, s'il en est, et qu'il est possible de faire une estimation raisonnable des montants en cause.

Les autres revenus sont constatés au fur et à mesure qu'ils sont gagnés et que leur recouvrement est raisonnablement assuré.

Prestations de sécurité du revenu

Les prestations sont constatées lorsqu'elles sont autorisées et que les bénéficiaires ont satisfait aux critères d'admissibilité, s'il en est. Les montants relatifs à la récupération des trop-payés sont comptabilisés aux résultats dans l'exercice au cours duquel ils sont récupérés.

ACTIFS FINANCIERS

Trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie

L'Office présente, dans la trésorerie et les équivalents de trésorerie, les soldes bancaires et les placements facilement convertibles à court terme, en un montant connu de trésorerie dont la valeur ne risque pas de changer de façon significative.

ACTIFS NON FINANCIERS

De par leur nature, les actifs non financiers sont généralement utilisés afin de rendre des services futurs.

Immobilisations corporelles

Les immobilisations corporelles sont comptabilisées au coût et sont amorties selon la méthode linéaire sur leur durée de vie utile prévue, soit :

	Durée
Améliorations locatives	7 ans
Mobilier équipement	5 ans
Équipement informatique	3 ans
Logiciel	5 ans

Dépréciation d'immobilisations corporelles

Lorsque la conjoncture indique qu'une immobilisation corporelle ne contribue plus à la capacité de l'Office de fournir des services ou que la valeur des avantages économiques futurs qui se rattachent à l'immobilisation corporelle est inférieure à sa valeur nette comptable, son coût est réduit pour refléter sa baisse de valeur. Les moins-values nettes sur les immobilisations sont imputées aux résultats de l'exercice. Aucune reprise sur réduction de valeur n'est constatée.

Régimes de retraite

La comptabilité des régimes à cotisations déterminées est appliquée aux régimes interemployeurs à prestations déterminées gouvernementaux étant donné que l'Office ne dispose pas de suffisamment d'informations pour appliquer la comptabilité des régimes à prestations déterminées.

3. MODIFICATIONS COMPTABLES

Présentation des états financiers

Le 1^{er} juillet 2012, l'Office a adopté prospectivement le chapitre SP 1201 « Présentation des états financiers ». Ce chapitre modifie et remplace le chapitre SP 1200 « Présentation des états financiers ». Les principales modifications sont les suivantes :

- Les gains et les pertes de réévaluation sont présentés dans un nouvel état financier.
- L'excédent ou le déficit cumulé est présenté comme étant le total de l'excédent ou du déficit lié aux activités et des gains et pertes de réévaluation cumulés.

L'adoption de cette norme n'a eu aucune incidence sur les résultats, ni sur l'état de la situation financière de l'Office.

Instruments financiers

Le 1^{er} juillet 2012, l'Office a adopté prospectivement le chapitre SP 3450 « Instruments financiers ». Ce nouveau chapitre établit des normes de comptabilisation et d'évaluation des actifs financiers, des passifs financiers et des dérivés non financiers.

Les principaux éléments de ce chapitre sont les suivants :

- Les éléments compris dans le champ d'application du chapitre sont classés dans l'une ou l'autre des deux catégories d'évaluation : celle de la juste valeur ou celle du coût ou coût après amortissement.
- Jusqu'à ce qu'un élément soit décomptabilisé, les gains et les pertes découlant de la réévaluation à la juste valeur sont présentés dans l'état des gains et pertes de réévaluation.
- L'obligation d'ajouter de nouvelles informations sur les éléments présentés ainsi que sur la nature et l'ampleur des risques découlant des instruments financiers. Ces informations ont été ajoutées et présentées à la note 13.

En date du 1^{er} juillet 2012, l'Office :

- A classé ses actifs financiers et passifs financiers à la juste valeur ou au coût ou coût après amortissement conformément aux catégories prescrites par le SP 3450 et a comptabilisé ces éléments dans l'état de la situation financière.
- A appliqué les critères prescrits par le SP 3450 pour identifier les actifs financiers et passifs financiers qui doivent être évalués à la juste valeur.
- A appliqué prospectivement les dispositions relatives à l'évaluation du présent chapitre.

L'adoption de cette norme n'a eu aucune incidence sur les résultats, ni sur l'état de la situation financière de l'Office.

Paiements de transfert

Le 1^{er} juillet 2012, l'Office a adopté prospectivement le chapitre SP 3410, « Paiements de transfert ». Ce chapitre, qui modifie et remplace l'ancien chapitre SP 3410, « Paiements de transfert », établit des normes sur la façon de comptabiliser et de présenter les paiements de transfert versés à des particuliers, à des organisations ou à d'autres gouvernements, tant du point de vue du cédant que de celui du bénéficiaire.

L'adoption de cette norme n'a eu aucune incidence sur les résultats, ni sur l'état de la situation financière de l'Office.

4. REMISE AU GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC

En juin 2012, les membres de l'Office ont résolu de remettre un montant de 1 000 000 \$ au gouvernement du Québec à même l'excédent cumulé.

5. TRÉSORERIE ET ÉQUIVALENTS DE TRÉSORERIE

La trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie est constituée de l'encaisse. L'encaisse comprend un montant de 30 000 \$, détenu dans un compte en fiducie et affecté par résolution des membres de l'Office aux versements de prestations. Ce montant sert à pourvoir, entre autres, aux versements d'avance et aux paiements d'urgence lorsque le processus normal d'émission de chèques entraîne des délais excessifs pour le prestataire.

6. DÉBITEURS

	2013		2012	
Subvention à recevoir du ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale	4 503 165	\$	4 518 207	\$
Autres	<u>150 458</u>		<u>63 193</u>	
	<u>4 653 623</u>	\$	<u>4 581 400</u>	\$

7. CHARGES À PAYER ET FRAIS COURUS

	2013		2012	
Prestations de la sécurité du revenu	4 828 262	\$	4 730 878	\$
Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale	150 691		67 954	
Centre de services partagés du Québec	40 146		47 004	
Fournisseurs	42 657		13 175	
Traitements et avantages sociaux	<u>37 390</u>		<u>27 390</u>	
	<u>5 099 146</u>	\$	<u>4 886 401</u>	\$

8. IMMOBILISATIONS CORPORELLES

	2013			2012		
	<u>Coût</u>	<u>Amortissement cumulé</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Coût</u>	<u>Amortissement cumulé</u>	<u>Net</u>
Améliorations locatives	18 416	\$ 18 416	\$ -	18 416	\$ 18 416	\$ -
Mobilier et équipement	23 465	16 190	7 275	23 465	12 016	11 449
Équipement informatique	47 377	40 525	6 852	43 945	34 683	9 262
Logiciel	<u>904 650</u>	<u>904 650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>904 650</u>	<u>904 650</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>993 908</u>	\$ <u>979 781</u>	\$ <u>14 127</u>	<u>990 476</u>	\$ <u>969 765</u>	\$ <u>20 711</u>

Au cours de l'exercice, les acquisitions d'équipement informatique ont été de 3 432 \$. Au cours de l'exercice précédent, les acquisitions de mobilier et équipement et d'équipement informatique ont été respectivement de 2 631 \$ et de 6 621 \$.

9. OBLIGATIONS CONTRACTUELLES

L'Office est engagé par un contrat de services professionnels avec le Centre de services partagés du Québec pour l'entretien de son système informatique jusqu'en mars 2014.

L'Office est également engagé par deux baux à long terme échéant en mars et avril 2020 pour des locaux administratifs. Ces engagements totalisent 674 312 \$.

Les paiements minimums futurs exigibles sur la totalité des obligations contractuelles s'établissent comme suit :

2014	150 528
2015	97 845
2016	100 566
2017	100 566
2018	100 566
2019 et suivants	<u>177 832</u>
	<u>727 903</u>

10. RÉGIMES DE RETRAITE

Les employés de l'Office participent au Régime de retraite des employés du gouvernement et des organismes publics (RREGOP) ou au Régime de retraite du personnel d'encadrement (RRPE). Ces régimes interemployeurs sont à prestations déterminées et comportent des garanties à la retraite et au décès.

Au 1^{er} janvier 2013, le taux de cotisation de l'Office pour le RREGOP a augmenté de 8,94 % à 9,18 % de la masse salariale cotisable et celui du RRPE est demeuré à 12,30 %.

Les cotisations de l'Office imputées aux résultats de l'exercice s'élèvent à 53 552 \$ (2012 : 51 072 \$). Les obligations de l'Office envers ces régimes gouvernementaux se limitent à ses contributions à titre d'employeur.

11. OPÉRATIONS ENTRE APPARENTÉS

En plus des opérations entre apparentés comptabilisées à la valeur d'échange et déjà divulguées dans les états financiers, l'Office est apparenté avec tous les ministères et les fonds spéciaux ainsi qu'avec tous les organismes et entreprises publiques contrôlés directement ou indirectement par le gouvernement du Québec ou soumis, soit à un contrôle conjoint, soit à une influence notable commune de la part du gouvernement du Québec. L'Office n'a conclu aucune opération commerciale avec ces apparentés autrement que dans le cours normal de ses activités et aux conditions commerciales habituelles. Ces opérations ne sont pas divulguées distinctement aux états financiers.

12. TRÉSORERIE ET ÉQUIVALENTS DE TRÉSORERIE À LA FIN

Information supplémentaire

	2013	2012
Intérêts reçus	12 683 \$	11 309 \$

13. INSTRUMENTS FINANCIERS

Gestion des risques liés aux instruments financiers

Dans le cours normal de ses activités, l'Office est exposé à différents risques, notamment le risque de crédit, le risque de liquidité et le risque de marché. La direction a mis en place des procédures en matière de contrôle et de gestion qui l'assurent de gérer les risques inhérents aux instruments financiers et d'en minimiser les impacts potentiels.

Risque de crédit

Le risque de crédit peut découler de la possibilité qu'une partie manque à ses obligations financières et, de ce fait, amène l'autre partie à subir une perte financière. Il peut aussi survenir s'il y a concentration d'opérations avec une même partie ou concentration d'obligations financières de tierces parties ayant des caractéristiques économiques similaires et qui seraient affectées de la même façon par l'évolution de la conjoncture. L'Office est exposé à un risque de crédit au maximum de la valeur comptable de la trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie ainsi que des débiteurs.

Le risque de crédit associé à la trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie est essentiellement réduit au minimum en s'assurant que ceux-ci sont investis auprès d'une institution financière réputée.

L'Office estime que le risque de crédit associé aux débiteurs est limité car le débiteur principal est le Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, qui est un apparenté sous contrôle commun.

Risque de liquidité

Le risque de liquidité est le risque que l'Office ne soit pas en mesure de répondre à ses besoins de trésorerie ou de financer ses obligations liées à ses passifs financiers lorsqu'elles arrivent à échéance.

L'Office paie généralement ses factures à l'intérieur d'un délai de 30 jours. Les charges à payer et frais courus ainsi que le dû au Fonds d'assurance totalisent 5 154 949 \$ au 30 juin 2013 (4 975 819 \$ au 30 juin 2012). Plus de 87% du total des sommes (92% en 2012) sera versé aux bénéficiaires à même l'encaissement du compte à recevoir du Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

L'Office évalue très faible son risque de liquidité puisqu'il détient suffisamment de trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie pour honorer ses engagements financiers courants et à long terme, et ce, à un coût raisonnable.

Risque de marché

Le risque de marché est le risque que le cours du marché ou que les flux de trésorerie futurs d'un instrument financier fluctuent en raison de variations du prix du marché. Le risque du marché comprend trois types de risques : le risque de change, le risque de taux d'intérêt et le risque de prix. L'Office considère qu'il est seulement exposé au risque du taux d'intérêt attribuable à sa trésorerie et équivalents de trésorerie qui portent intérêt à des taux basés sur celui du marché.

L'objectif de l'Office est de gérer l'exposition au risque de taux d'intérêt en s'assurant que la sécurité des fonds détenus a priorité sur les revenus d'intérêt gagnés. L'Office considère donc que son risque lié à la variation du taux d'intérêt est faible.

14. CHIFFRES COMPARATIFS

Certains chiffres de l'exercice précédent ont été reclassés en fonction de la présentation adoptée pour l'exercice courant.

15. FONDS D'ASSURANCE

La Convention complémentaire no 15 modifiant le chapitre 30 de la Convention de la Baie-James et du Nord québécois est entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} juillet 2002. Un Fonds d'assurance administré par l'Office a été créé, pour financer les congés de maladie et ceux relatifs aux désastres. Le Fonds est financé par des contributions égales du gouvernement du Québec et des prestataires du programme. Les actifs du Fonds d'assurance ne font pas partie des actifs de l'Office, lequel a la responsabilité de rendre compte des activités du Fonds. Pour l'année-programme 2012-2013, le taux de contribution du gouvernement et des prestataires est de 1,40 % des jours payés.

Les résultats, l'excédent cumulé et l'état de la situation financière du Fonds d'assurance pour l'exercice clos le 30 juin 2013, sont les suivants :

RÉSULTATS ET EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ

	<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>
REVENUS			
Contribution du gouvernement du Québec	146 122	\$	234 228
Contribution des prestataires	146 122		234 228
Intérêts	<u>33 554</u>		<u>30 838</u>
	<u>325 798</u>		<u>499 294</u>
CHARGES			
Congés de maladie et désastres	278 686		326 194
Frais de banque	<u>91</u>		<u>90</u>
	<u>278 777</u>		<u>326 284</u>
EXCÉDENT ANNUEL	47 021		173 010
EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ AU DÉBUT	<u>408 895</u>		<u>235 885</u>
EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ À LA FIN	<u>455 916</u>	\$	<u>408 895</u>

ÉTAT DE LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE

	<u>2013</u>		<u>2012</u>
ACTIFS FINANCIERS			
Encaisse	626	\$	356
Placements	3 225 369		2 872 814
Compte à recevoir de l'Office	55 803		89 418
Compte à recevoir du gouvernement du Québec	<u>55 803</u>		<u>89 418</u>
	<u>3 337 601</u>		<u>3 052 006</u>
PASSIFS			
Congés de maladie à payer aux prestataires	2 881 683		2 643 111
ACTIFS FINANCIERS NETS ET EXCÉDENT CUMULÉ	<u>455 918</u>	\$	<u>408 895</u>

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

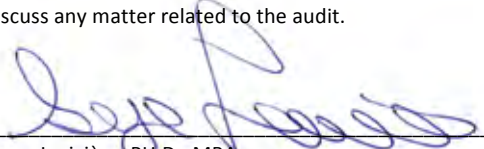
The financial statements of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board (the Board) have been drawn up by management, which is responsible for their preparation and presentation, including significant judgments and estimates. This responsibility involves choosing appropriate accounting policies that comply with Canadian public sector accounting standards. All other financial information contained in the annual activity report is consistent with that presented in the financial statements.

To fulfill its responsibilities, management maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are duly approved and properly recorded, when appropriate and in a manner suitable for preparing reliable financial statements.

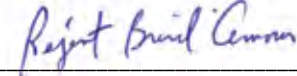
The Board recognizes that it is responsible for conducting its affairs in accordance with the statutes and regulations governing it.

The members of the Board oversee the manner in which management performs its financial reporting duties and approve the financial statements.

The Auditor General of Québec has audited the Board's financial statements in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, and his independent auditor's report states the nature and scope of this audit and his opinion. The Auditor General may, without restriction, meet with the members of the Board to discuss any matter related to the audit.



Serge Larivière, PH.D., MBA
Director-general



Régent Brind'Amour, CPA, CMA
Director of Administrative Services

FOR
THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD

Québec, December 17, 2013



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the National Assembly

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2013, and the statement of operations, the statement of accumulated surplus, the statement of change in net financial assets and the statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information included in the notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

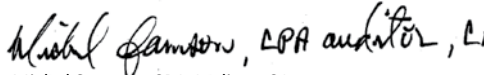
I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board as at June 30, 2013, and the results of its operations, **its remeasurement gains and losses**, changes in its net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the *Auditor General Act* (CQLR., chapter V-5.01), I report that, in my opinion, the accounting principles in these standards have been applied, except for the changes to the accounting methods relating to financial instruments and government transfers explained in Note 3 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.



Michel Samson, CPA Auditor, CA
Acting Auditor General of Québec

Québec, December 17, 2013

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2013

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
REVENUES			
Contributions of the Government of Québec	\$25,066,000	\$25,493,505	\$24,111,305
Interest	<u>10,000</u>	<u>12,683</u>	<u>11,257</u>
	<u>25,076,000</u>	<u>25,506,188</u>	<u>24,122,562</u>
EXPENSES			
Income security benefits	22,842,800	23,270,305	21,876,505
Salary and fringe benefits	1,139,800	1,116,609	1,079,085
Travel	120,000	115,878	109,433
Rent	148,500	148,563	134,047
Professional fees	10,000	9,388	13,565
Data processing and maintenance	233,000	220,301	222,457
Advertising	20,000	40,727	13,075
Training	27,000	29,184	9,721
Supplies	59,600	45,804	56,593
Telephone and communications	34,000	31,103	33,946
Bank and interest fees	1,500	1,230	1,100
Amortization of tangible capital assets	<u>10,100</u>	<u>10,016</u>	<u>9,977</u>
	<u>24,646,300</u>	<u>25,039,108</u>	<u>23,559,504</u>
ANNUAL SURPLUS	<u>\$429,700</u>	<u>\$467,080</u>	<u>\$563,058</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$889,538	\$885,180
Remittance to the government of Québec (note 4)	(1,000,000)	(558,700)
Annual surplus	<u>467,080</u>	<u>563,058</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$356,618</u>	<u>\$889,538</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

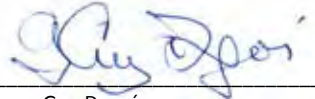
CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2013

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	\$842,119	\$1,261,530
Accounts receivable (note 6)	<u>4,653,623</u>	<u>4,581,400</u>
	<u>5,495,742</u>	<u>5,842,930</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	5,099,146	4,886,401
Amount owing to the Insurance Fund (note 15)	<u>55,803</u>	<u>89,418</u>
	<u>5,154,949</u>	<u>4,975,819</u>
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS	<u>340,793</u>	<u>867,111</u>
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Prepaid expenses	1,698	1,716
Tangible capital assets (note 8)	<u>14,127</u>	<u>20,711</u>
	<u>15,825</u>	<u>22,427</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>\$356,618</u>	<u>\$889,538</u>

Contractual obligations (note 9)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR
THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD



Jean-Guy Dugré



Willie Iserhoff

CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2013

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
ANNUAL SURPLUS	\$429,700	\$467,080	\$563,058
Acquisitions of tangible capital assets	(3,000)	(3,432)	(9,252)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	<u>10,100</u>	<u>10,016</u>	<u>9,977</u>
	<u>7,100</u>	<u>6,584</u>	<u>725</u>
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(1,800)	(1,698)	(1,716)
Use of prepaid expenses	<u>1,716</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>1,270</u>
	<u>(84)</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(446)</u>
Remittance to the government of Québec (note 4)	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>(558,700)</u>
(Decrease) Increase in net financial assets	(563,284)	(526,318)	4,637
Net financial assets at beginning of year	<u>867,111</u>	<u>867,111</u>	<u>862,474</u>
Net financial assets at end of year	<u>\$303,827</u>	<u>\$340,793</u>	<u>\$867,111</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2013**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
OPERATING TRANSACTIONS		
Annual surplus	\$467,080	\$563,058
Non-cash items		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	<u>10,016</u>	<u>9,977</u>
	<u>477,096</u>	<u>573,035</u>
Change in assets and liabilities related to operations		
Accounts receivable	(72,223)	(740,146)
Prepaid expenses	18	(446)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	212,745	750,469
Amount owing to the Insurance fund	<u>(33,615)</u>	<u>10,333</u>
	<u>106,925</u>	<u>20,210</u>
Cash provided by operating transactions	<u>584,021</u>	<u>593,245</u>
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS		
Acquisitions of tangible capital assets and cash applied to capital transactions	<u>(3,432)</u>	<u>(9,252)</u>
FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Remittance to the government of Québec (note 4) and cash applied to financing transactions	<u>(1,000,000)</u>	<u>(558,700)</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(419,411)</u>	<u>25,293</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,261,530</u>	<u>1,236,237</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (note 12)	<u>\$842,119</u>	<u>\$1,261,530</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2013**

1. CONSTITUTION, OPERATION AND FUNDING

The purpose of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board (the Board), created pursuant to *An Act respecting the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board* (CQLR, chapter O-2.1), is to administer this Act for the purposes of providing Cree trappers and hunters with a guaranteed income; this program includes other measures aimed at encouraging beneficiaries to carry out wildlife harvesting activities as a way of life.

Benefits are paid to eligible beneficiary units according, among other things, to the time spent hunting, fishing and trapping and carrying out related activities.

Under federal and provincial tax laws, the Board is not subject to income tax.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the purposes of preparing its financial statements, the Board uses on a priority basis the *Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Public Sector Accounting Handbook*. The use of any other source of accounting policies is consistent with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Using estimates

The preparation of the Board's financial statements by management, in accordance with the Canadian public sector accounting standards, requires that management use estimates and assumptions that affect reporting of assets and liabilities, presentation of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, and reporting revenues and expenses over the period covered by the financial statements. The main items for which the management used estimates and assumptions are useful life of tangible capital assets and accrued liabilities. The real results may differ from the best estimates made by management.

Statement of remeasurement gains and losses

The statement of remeasurement gains and losses is not presented since no element is recognized at fair value and denominated in foreign currencies.

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable are classified as financial assets measured at cost or at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as well as its amount owing to the Insurance Fund are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost or amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

Revenues

Contributions from the Quebec government that are government transfers are recognized when contributions are authorized and the Board has met the eligibility criteria, if any, and it is possible to make a reasonable estimate of those amounts.

The other revenues are recorded as they are earned and as their collection is reasonably assured.

Income security benefits

Benefits are recognized when they are authorized and when recipients have met the eligibility criteria, if any. Amounts relating to the recovery of overpayments are recorded in income in the period in which they are recovered.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents

The Board presents, under cash and cash equivalents, bank balances and short-term investments that are easily convertible in the short term into a known amount of cash whose value is not likely to change significantly.

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The non-financial assets are normally employed to provide future services.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost and amortized over their expected useful life using the straight-line method and the following durations:

	<u>Duration</u>
Leasehold improvements	7 years
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Software	5 years

Write-downs of tangible capital assets

When the general economic environment indicates that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Board's ability to provide services or that the value of the future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital asset is below its net book value, its cost is reduced to reflect its decline in value. The net losses in value on tangible capital assets are charged to the statement of operations. No recovery is recorded.

Pension plans

The accounting procedure used for defined-contribution plans is applied to multiemployer government defined-benefit plans, given that the Board lacks sufficient information to apply the accounting procedure for defined-benefit plans.

3. ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Presentation of Financial Statements

July 1, 2012, The Board prospectively adopted Chapter PS 1201 "Financial statement presentation". This chapter amends and replaces Chapter PS 1200 "Financial statement presentation". The main changes are the following:

- The remeasurement gains and losses are presented in a new financial statement.
- The accumulated surplus or deficit is presented as the total surplus or deficit related to activities and accumulated remeasurement gains and losses.

The adoption of this standard has had no impact on the results or the Board's financial position statement.

Financial Instruments

July 1, 2012, The Board prospectively adopted Chapter PS 3450 "Financial Instruments". This new chapter established standards for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and non-financial derivatives.

The main items in this chapter are the following:

- Items included in the scope of this chapter are classified in one or the other of the two evaluation categories: fair value or cost or amortized cost.
- Until an item is derecognized, gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are presented in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.
- The requirement to add new information to the evidence presented and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. The information has been added and included in note 13.

As of July 1, 2012, the Board:

- Classified its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value or at cost or amortized cost in accordance with the categories prescribed by PS 3450 and recorded these items in the statement of financial position.
- Applied criteria prescribed by PS 3450 to identify financial assets and financial liabilities that must be measured at fair value.
- Prospectively applied the provisions relating to the assessment of this chapter.

The adoption of this standard has had no impact on the results or on the Board's financial position statement.

Government transfers

On July 1, 2012, the Board prospectively adopted chapter PS 3410, "Government transfers". This chapter changes and replaces the former chapter PS 3410, "Government transfers", and establishes standards on how to account for and report government transfers to individuals, organizations or other governments, both from the point of view of the transferor as well as the recipient.

The adoption of this standard has had no impact on the results or on the Board's financial position statement.

4. REMITTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF QUÉBEC

In June 2012, members of the Board decided to remit an amount of \$1,000,000 to the government of Québec from its accumulated surplus.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand. Cash includes an amount of \$30,000, held in a trust account and affected by a resolution by Board members regarding benefit payments. This amount is used to provide payments in advance and emergency payments when the normal process of issuing cheques results in excessive delays for the beneficiary.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Subsidy receivable from the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale	\$4,503,165	\$4,518,207
Others	<u>150,458</u>	<u>63,193</u>
	<u>\$4,653,623</u>	<u>\$4,581,400</u>

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Income security benefits	\$4,828,262	\$4,730,878
Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale	150,691	67,954
Centre de services partagés du Québec	40,146	47,004
Suppliers	42,657	13,175
Salaries and fringe benefits	<u>37,390</u>	<u>27,390</u>
	<u>\$5,099,146</u>	<u>\$4,886,401</u>

8. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

	<u>2013</u>			<u>2012</u>		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>Net</u>
Leasehold improvements	\$ 18,416	\$ 18,416	\$ -	\$ 18,416	\$ 18,416	\$ -
Furniture & equipment	23,465	16,190	7,275	23,465	12,016	11,449
Computer hardware	47,377	40,525	6,852	43,945	34,683	9,262
Software	<u>904,650</u>	<u>904,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>904,650</u>	<u>904,650</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 993,908</u>	<u>\$ 979,781</u>	<u>\$ 14,127</u>	<u>\$ 990,476</u>	<u>\$ 969,765</u>	<u>\$ 20,711</u>

During the year, there were acquisitions of Computer hardware for \$3,432. During the previous year, there were acquisitions of furniture & equipment and computer hardware respectively for \$2,631 and \$6,621.

9. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Board is committed, under a professional services contract, to paying the Centre de services partagés du Québec, for their maintenance of its computer system until March 2014.

The Board is also committed under two long-term leases for administrative offices expiring in March and April 2020. These commitments total \$674,312.

Minimum future payments on all of the commitments are as follows:

2014	150 528
2015	97 845
2016	100 566
2017	100 566
2018	100 566
2019 and following	<u>177 832</u>
	<u>\$727 903</u>

10. PENSION PLANS

Board employees participate in the Government and Public Employees Retirement Plan (RREGOP) or the Pension Plan of Management Personnel (PPMP). These are multiemployer defined-benefit plans and include guaranteed payments upon retirement and death.

As at January 1, 2013, the RREGOP rate of contribution for the Board increased from 8.94 % to 9.18 % of assessable payroll. The PPMP rate stayed at 12.30 %.

The Board's contributions charged to income for the year amounted to \$53,552 (2012: \$51,072). The Board's liability towards these Government plans is restricted to its contributions as an employer.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party transactions disclosed in its financial statements and recorded at exchange value, the Board is a related party to all government departments, special funds, agencies and public enterprises directly or indirectly controlled by the Government of Québec or subject to either joint control or significant influence by it. The Board did not carry out any business transactions with these related parties other than during the normal course of operations and under normal business conditions. These transactions are not shown separately in the financial statements.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT END OF YEAR

<u>Additional information</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Interest received	\$12,683	\$11,309

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk management from financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Board is exposed to various risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Management has established procedures for monitoring and managing that ensures the risk management associated with financial instruments and to minimize potential impacts.

Credit risk

Credit risk may arise from the possibility that one party fails to fulfill its financial obligations, and therefore, causes the other party to incur a financial loss. It can also occur if there is a concentration of transactions with the same party or a concentration of financial obligations of third parties with similar economic characteristics and are affected similarly by changes in economic conditions. The Board is exposed to credit risk regarding the carrying values of its cash and cash equivalents as well as accounts receivable.

Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is substantially minimized by ensuring that they are invested with a reputable financial institution.

The Board believes that credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited because the main debtor is the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale, which is related under common control.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board is not able to meet its cash requirements or fund its financial liabilities related to its financial liabilities as they come due.

The Board usually pays its bills with a 30-day period. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as well as amounts owing to the Insurance Fund totalled \$ 5,154,949 on June 30, 2013 (\$4,975,819 on June 30, 2012). More than 87% of the total amount (92% in 2012) will be paid to the beneficiaries from the collection of accounts receivable from the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

The Board evaluates its liquidity risk as being very low since it holds enough cash and cash equivalents to meet its current and long-term commitments at a reasonable cost.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the market price or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rates and price risk. The Board considers that it is only exposed to interest rate risk due to its cash and cash equivalents that bear interest at rates based on the market rate.

The Board's objective is to manage exposure to interest rate risk by ensuring that the security of funds has priority over earned interest income. The Board considers that its exposure to interest rate changes is low.

14. Comparative figures

Certain figures for the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

15. INSURANCE FUND

Complementary Agreement No. 15 amending Section 30 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement came into effect on July 1, 2002. An insurance fund administered by the Board was created to finance sick leave and leave related to disasters. The Fund is financed by equal contributions from the Government of Québec and program beneficiaries. The Insurance Fund's assets are separate from the assets of the Board, which is responsible for reporting on Fund activities. For the program-year 2012-2013, the rate of contribution of the government and the beneficiaries to the fund is 1.40 % of the days paid.

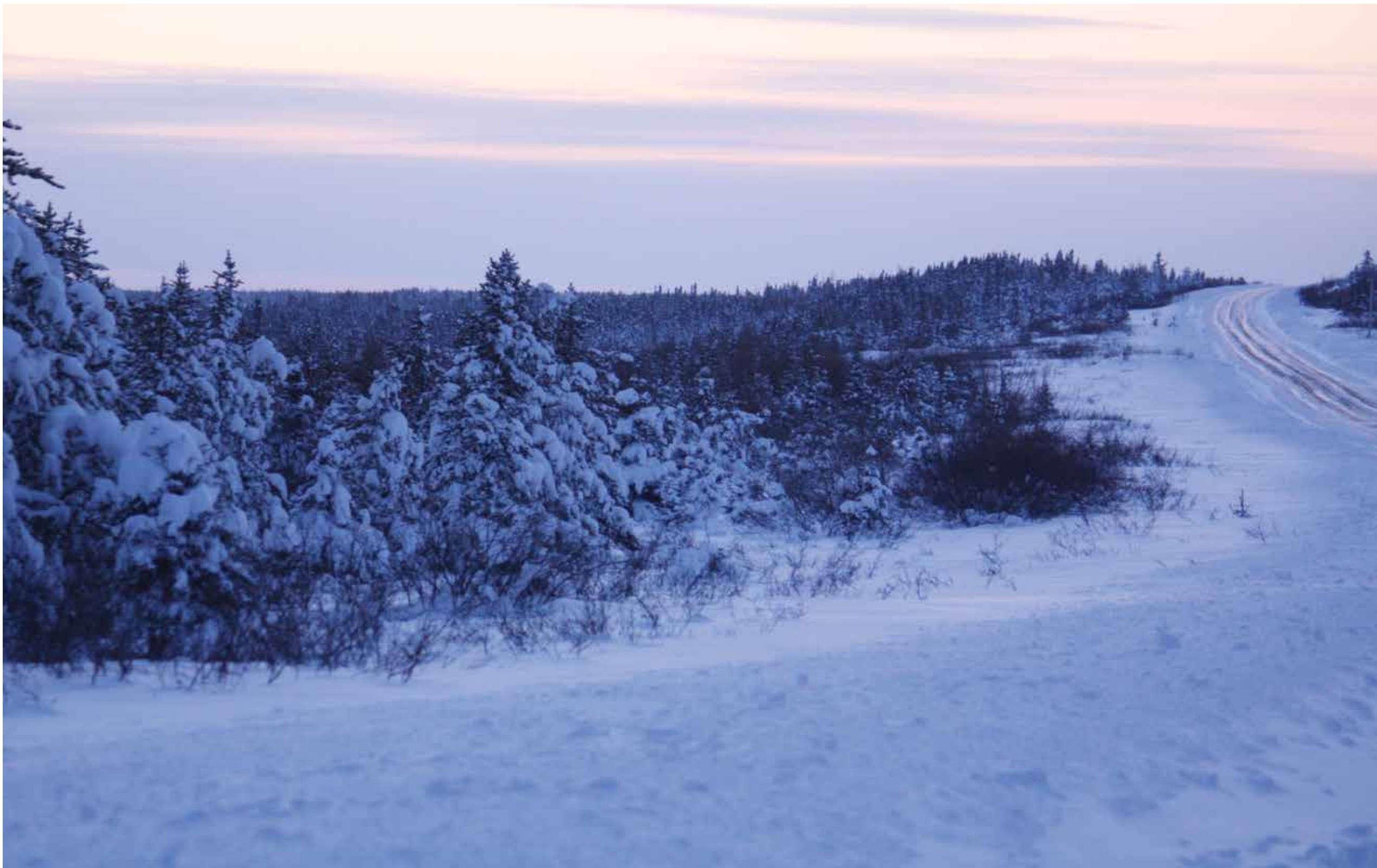
The operations, accumulated surplus and financial position of the Insurance Fund for the year ending on June 30, 2013 are as follows:

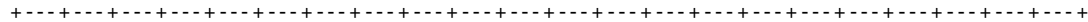
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
REVENUES		
Contribution of the Government of Québec	\$146,122	\$234,228
Contribution of beneficiaries	146,122	234,228
Interest	<u>33,554</u>	<u>30,838</u>
	<u>325,798</u>	<u>499,294</u>
EXPENSES		
Sick leave and disasters	278,686	326,194
Bank fees	<u>91</u>	<u>90</u>
	<u>278,777</u>	<u>326,284</u>
ANNUAL SURPLUS	47,021	173,010
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>408,895</u>	<u>235,885</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$455,916</u>	<u>\$408,895</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash on hand	\$626	\$356
Investments	3,225,369	2,872,814
Account receivable from the Board	55,803	89,418
Account receivable from the Government of Québec	<u>55,803</u>	<u>89,418</u>
	<u>3,337,601</u>	<u>3,052,006</u>
LIABILITIES		
Sick leaves payable to beneficiaries	\$2,881,683	\$2,643,111
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>\$455,918</u>	<u>\$408,895</u>





**CHAPITRE I
OBJET ET CHAMP D'APPLICATION**

1•Le présent code a pour objet de préserver et de renforcer le lien de confiance dans l'intégrité, l'impartialité et l'indépendance des membres de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris, ci-après désigné l'Office, et de favoriser la transparence au sein de l'Office.

**CHAPITRE II
PRINCIPES D'ÉTHIQUE ET RÈGLES GÉNÉRALES DE
DÉONTOLOGIE**

2•Le membre de l'Office est tenu, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, de respecter les principes d'éthiques et les règles de déontologie prévus par la loi ainsi que ceux établis dans le présent code d'éthique et de déontologie.

Il doit, en cas de doute, agir selon l'esprit de ces principes et de ces règles. Il doit de plus organiser ses affaires personnelles de telle sorte qu'elles ne puissent nuire à l'exercice de ses fonctions.

3•Le membre de l'Office est tenu à la discrétion sur ce dont il a connaissance dans l'exercice ou à l'occasion de l'exercice de ses fonctions et est tenu, à tout moment, de respecter le caractère confidentiel de l'information ainsi reçue.

Cette obligation n'a pas pour effet d'empêcher un membre de l'Office représentant ou lié à un groupe d'intérêts particulier de le consulter ni de lui faire rapport, sauf si l'information est confidentielle suivant la loi ou si le conseil d'administration exige le respect de la confidentialité.

4•Le membre de l'Office doit, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, prendre ses décisions indépendamment de toutes considérations politiques partisans.

5•Le membre de l'Office doit éviter de se placer dans une situation de conflit entre son intérêt personnel et les obligations de ses fonctions. Il doit dénoncer à l'Office tout intérêt direct ou indirect qu'il a dans un organisme, une entreprise ou une association susceptible de le placer dans une situation de conflit d'intérêts, ainsi que les droits qu'il peut faire valoir contre l'Office, en indiquant, le cas échéant, leur nature et leur valeur.

6•Le membre de l'Office qui a un intérêt direct ou indirect dans un organisme, une entreprise ou une association qui met en conflit son intérêt personnel et celui de l'Office doit dénoncer par écrit cet intérêt aux autres membres et, le cas échéant, s'abstenir de participer à toute délibération et à toute décision portant sur l'organisme, l'entreprise ou l'association dans lequel il a cet intérêt. Il doit en outre se retirer de la séance pour la durée des délibérations et du vote relatifs à cette question.

Toutefois cette déchéance n'a pas lieu si un tel intérêt lui échoit par succession ou donation pourvu qu'il renonce ou en dispose avec toute la diligence possible; elle n'a pas lieu non plus dans le cas où un membre de l'Office ou quelqu'un de sa famille reçoit des prestations du programme de sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris.

Le présent article n'a toutefois pas pour effet d'empêcher un membre de l'Office de se prononcer sur des mesures d'application générale relatives aux conditions de travail au sein de l'Office par lesquelles lui ou quelqu'un de sa famille à l'emploi de l'Office serait aussi visé.

**CHAPTER I
PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

1•The purpose of the present code is to preserve and enhance the confidence of the public in the integrity, impartiality and independence of the members of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, thereafter named the Board, and to promote openness within the Board.

**CHAPTER II
ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL RULES OF
PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT**

2•In the performance of his duties, the member of the Board is bound to comply with the ethical principles and the rules of professional conduct prescribed by law as well as the principles and rules set forth in the present code of ethics and professional conduct.

In case of doubt, he shall act in accordance with the spirit of those principles and rules. He shall, in addition, arrange his personal affairs in such a manner that they cannot interfere with the performance of his duties.

3•The member of the Board is bound to discretion in regard to anything that comes to his knowledge in the performance or during the performance of his duties and is at all times bound to maintain the confidentiality of information thus received.

That obligation does not have the effect of preventing a member of the Board from reporting to a specific interest group that he represents or to which he is linked, except where the information is confidential by law or where the board of directors requires that confidentiality be maintained.

4•In the performance of his duties, the member of the Board shall make decisions regardless of any partisan political considerations.

5•The member of the Board shall avoid placing himself in a situation of conflict between his personal interest and the duties of his office.

He shall reveal to the Board any direct or indirect interest that he has in an agency, corporation or association likely to place him in a situation of conflict or interest, as well as any rights that he may assert against the Board, and shall indicate, where applicable, their nature and value.

6•The member of the Board who has a direct or indirect interest in an agency, corporation or association entailing a conflict between his personal interest and that of the Board shall reveal the interest in writing to the other members of the Board and, where applicable, shall abstain from participating in any deliberation or any decision pertaining to the agency, corporation or association in which he has that interest. In addition, he shall withdraw from the sitting for the duration of the deliberations and the voting concerning that matter.

However, such forfeiture is not incurred if such interest devolves to him by succession or gift, provided that he renounces or disposes of it with all possible dispatch, nor is it incurred where the member of the Board or a member of his family receives Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program benefits.

This section does not prevent a member of the Board from expressing opinions about conditions of employment applied at large within the agency or corporation and that could affect him or a member of his family who is in the employment of the Board.

7•Le membre de l'Office ne doit pas confondre les biens de l'Office avec les siens et ne peut sous réserve de l'article 6 les utiliser à son profit ou au profit de tiers.

8•Le membre de l'Office ne peut utiliser à son profit ou au profit de tiers l'information obtenue dans l'exercice ou à l'occasion de l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Cette obligation n'a pas pour effet d'empêcher un membre de l'Office représentant ou lié à un groupe d'intérêts particulier de le consulter ni de lui faire rapport, sauf si l'information est confidentielle suivant la loi ou si le conseil d'administration exige le respect de la confidentialité.

9•Le membre de l'Office ne peut accepter aucun cadeau, marque d'hospitalité ou autre avantage que ceux d'usage et d'une valeur modeste.

Tout autre cadeau, marque d'hospitalité ou avantage reçu doit être retourné au donateur.

10•Le membre de l'Office ne peut, directement ou indirectement, accorder, solliciter ou accepter une faveur ou un avantage indu pour lui-même ou pour un tiers.

11•Le membre de l'Office doit, dans la prise de ses décisions, éviter de se laisser influencer par des offres d'emploi ou tout autre avantage.

12•Le membre de l'Office qui a cessé d'exercer ses fonctions doit se comporter de façon à ne pas tirer d'avantages indus de ses fonctions antérieures au service de l'Office.

13•Le membre de l'Office qui a cessé d'exercer ses fonctions ne doit pas divulguer une information confidentielle qu'il a obtenue ni donner à quiconque des conseils fondés sur de l'information non disponible au public concernant l'Office.

14•Le président doit s'assurer du respect des principes d'éthique et des règles de déontologie par les membres de l'Office.

**CHAPITRE III
RÉMUNÉRATION**

15•Les traitements, traitements additionnels, allocations et dépenses de chaque membre de l'Office sont fixés et payés par l'autorité qui l'a nommé.

**CHAPITRE IV
PROCESSUS DISCIPLINAIRE**

16•Aux fins du présent chapitre, l'autorité compétente pour agir est

- le secrétaire général associé responsable des emplois supérieurs au ministère du Conseil exécutif lorsqu'il s'agit d'un membre nommé ou désigné par le gouvernement qui est en cause;
- l'Administration régionale crie ou son successeur lorsqu'il s'agit d'un membre nommé ou désigné par l'Administration régionale crie qui est en cause.

17•Sur conclusion que le membre de l'Office a contrevenu à la loi ou au code d'éthique et de déontologie, l'autorité compétente doit en être informée.

7•The member of the Board shall not treat the property of the Board as if it were his own property and, under reserve of Section 6, may not use it for his own benefit or for the benefit of a third party.

8•The member of the Board may not use for his own benefit or for the benefit of a third party information obtained in the performance or during the performance of his duties.

That obligation does not have the effect of preventing a member of the Board from consulting or reporting to a specific interest group that he represents or to which he is linked, except where the information is confidential by law or where the board of directors requires that confidentiality be maintained.

9•The member of the Board may not accept any gift, hospitality or other advantage, except what is customary and is of modest value.

Any other gift, hospitality or advantage received shall be returned to the giver.

10•The member of the Board may not, directly or indirectly, grant, solicit or accept a favour or an undue advantage for himself or for a third party.

11•In the decision-making process, the member of the Board shall avoid allowing himself to be influenced by offers of employment or any undue advantage.

12•The member of the Board who is no longer in office shall conduct himself in such a manner as not to derive undue advantages from his previous service with the Board.

13•It is prohibited for the member of the Board who has left the Board to disclose confidential information or to give anyone advice based on information not available to the public concerning the Board.

14•The chairman shall ensure that the members of the Board comply with the ethical principles and rules of professional conduct.

**CHAPTER III
REMUNERATION**

15•The salary, additional salary, allowances and expenses of each member of the Board shall be fixed and paid by the authority that appointed him.

**CHAPTER IV
DISCIPLINARY PROCESS**

16•For the purposes of this Chapter, the authority competent to act is

- the Associate Secretary General for Senior Positions of the Ministère du Conseil exécutif where the person concerned is a member of the Board appointed or designated by the Government;
- the Cree Regional Authority or its successor where the person concerned is a member of the Board appointed or designated by the Cree Regional Authority.

17•Where it is concluded that the member of the Board has violated the law or the code of ethics and professional conduct, the competent authority shall be informed accordingly.

L'année-programme 2012-2013 fut la cinquième année d'application du plan d'action de développement durable de l'Office, publié le 31 mars 2009. Conformément à l'information transmise par le bureau de coordination de développement durable, le plan d'action sera prolongé jusqu'au 31 mars 2015 et sera bonifié d'au moins une action qui contribue à l'atteinte de l'un ou de l'autre des 21 objectifs de l'Agenda 21 de la culture du Québec. L'Office fera les modifications demandées à son PADD au cours de la prochaine année.

Activités réalisées en cours d'année

Orientation stratégique gouvernementale 1 (incontournable)

Informier, Sensibiliser, Éduquer, Innover

Objectif gouvernemental 1

Mieux faire connaître le concept et les principes de développement durable et favoriser le partage des expériences et des compétences en cette matière et l'assimilation des savoirs et savoir-faire qui en facilitent la mise en œuvre.

Premier Objectif de l'Office

Sensibiliser le personnel du siège social et des bureaux locaux aux principes de développement durable.

Action 1

Mettre en œuvre des activités contribuant à la réalisation du Plan gouvernemental de sensibilisation et de formation des personnels de l'administration publique, tant auprès des employés du siège social que de ceux des bureaux situés dans les communautés crie de la Baie-James.

<u>Geste</u>	<u>Suivi 2012-2013</u>
1. Publier des affiches dans les locaux du siège social et dans les bureaux des communautés crie.	Complété
2. Participation à une formation sur le développement durable.	Complété
3. Transmettre de l'information aux employés dans les communautés crie.	Complété

Indicateur : Taux d'employés rejoints par les activités de sensibilisation au développement durable.

Cible : 80% des employés sensibilisés d'ici 2011.

Résultats de l'année : En 2012-2013, l'Office a fourni de l'information à son personnel du siège social et des bureaux locaux relativement aux principes de développement durable.

Deuxième Objectif de l'Office

Sensibiliser la clientèle du programme aux principes de développement durable.

Action 2

Promouvoir les principes du développement durable auprès de la clientèle, c'est-à-dire les chasseurs, trappeurs, et pêcheurs crie, prestataires du programme.

<u>Geste</u>	<u>Suivi 2012-2013</u>
4. Articles sur le développement durable inclus dans la revue publiée par l'Office : «The Cree Hunter and Trapper».	Complété

Indicateur : Nombre de communications adressées directement aux prestataires.

Cible : Au minimum 1 article à paraître par année.

Résultats de l'année : En décembre 2012, un article a été publié dans la revue «The Cree Hunter and Trapper». L'Office vise à poursuivre cette action sur une base régulière et de publier au minimum un article par année.

Orientation stratégique gouvernementale 2 (incontournable)

Produire et consommer de façon responsable.

Objectif gouvernemental 2

Appliquer des mesures de gestion environnementale et une politique d'acquisitions écoresponsables au sein des ministères et organismes gouvernementaux.

Troisième objectif de l'Office

Mettre en place des pratiques d'achat respectueuses de l'environnement.

Action 3

Mettre en œuvre des pratiques et des activités contribuant aux dispositions de la Politique pour un gouvernement responsable.

<u>Geste</u>	<u>Suivi 2012-2013</u>
5. Mettre en place des mesures de récupération des matières résiduelles et de réduction de la consommation d'énergie au siège social et dans les bureaux locaux.	Poursuivi
6. Acquérir des biens et des services d'une façon écoresponsable.	Poursuivi
7. Sensibiliser le personnel du siège social et des bureaux locaux à privilégier les communications électroniques et à en limiter l'impression.	Poursuivi
8. Inciter les employés des bureaux locaux à se servir de leurs ordinateurs d'une façon régulière afin de réduire le papier nécessaire aux communications.	Poursuivi

Indicateur : Pratiques d'acquisition écoresponsable.

Mesures contribuant à l'atteinte des objectifs nationaux de gestion environnementale.

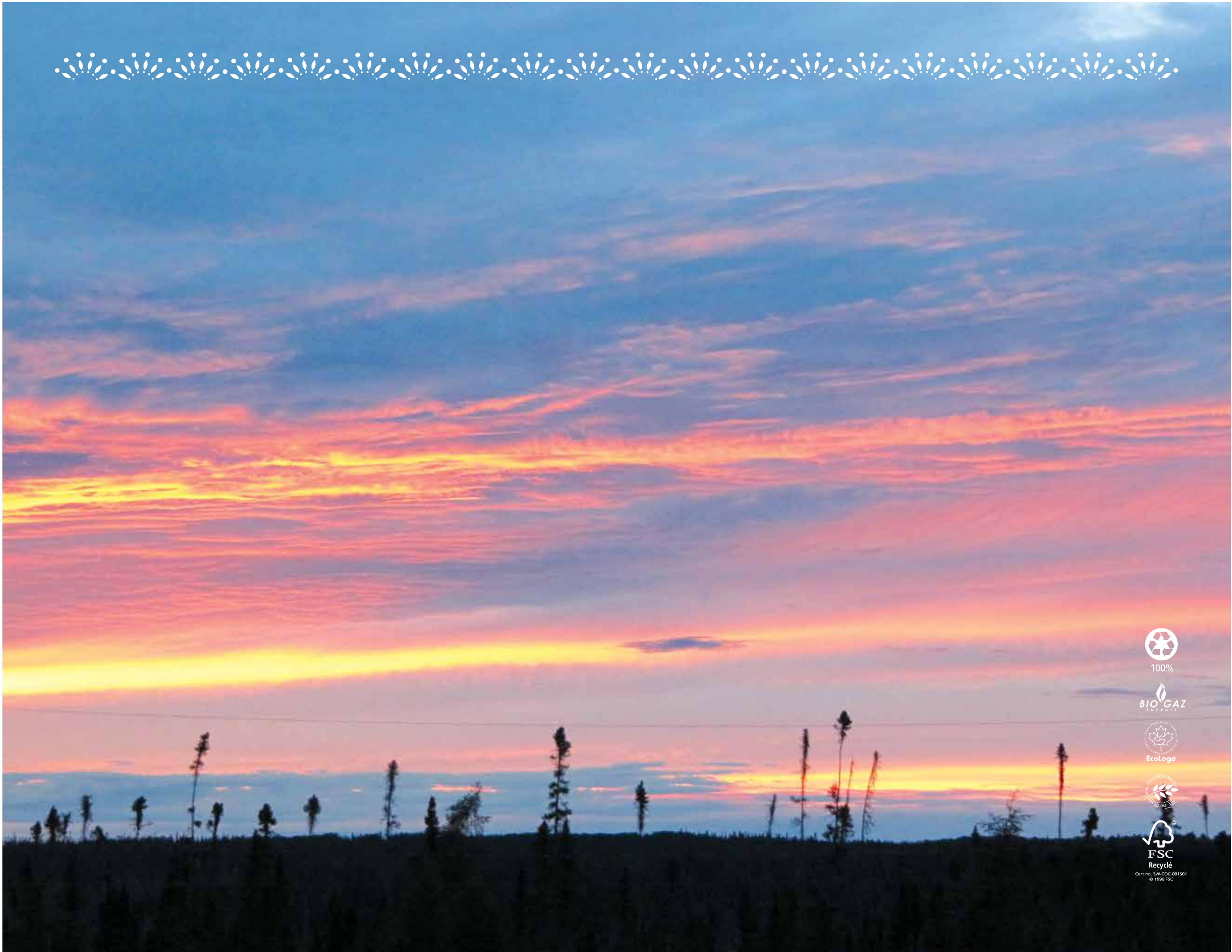
Cible : Nombre de pratiques d'acquisition écoresponsable.

Nombre de mesures de gestion environnementale.

Résultats : En 2012-2013, l'Office a poursuivi des efforts de réduction de consommation de papier. En effet, l'Office a réduit considérablement le nombre de tablettes de formulaires envoyés à la reprographie. Les administrateurs locaux sont encouragés à consulter l'intranet de l'Office et d'imprimer, seulement lorsque requis, les formulaires dont ils ont besoin.

Objectifs gouvernementaux non retenus

L'Office a fait l'exercice de réviser tous les objectifs gouvernementaux de développement durable afin d'en établir le lien avec sa mission. La liste des objectifs non retenus, ainsi que les motifs correspondants, est incluse à l'Annexe 1 du Plan d'action de développement durable 2009-2013.



100%

BIOGAZ
ENERGIE

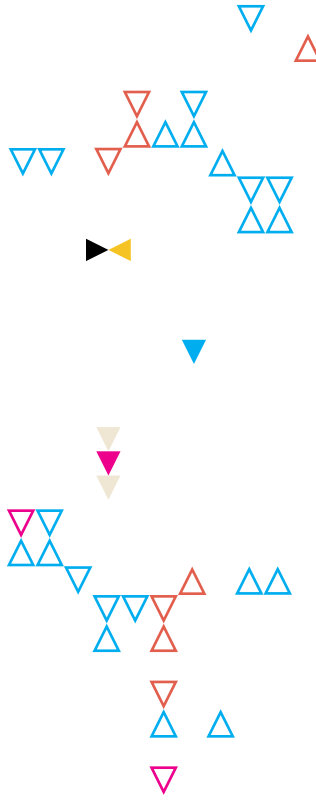


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CREE TRAPPERS ASSOCIATIONANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION # 302/12

SUBJECT: Support to Cree Nation of Mistissini on their opposition to Uranium Mining

Proposed By:
Paul Dixon

WHEREAS, the members of the Annual General Assembly have met in Whapmagoostui, Quebec on 1st day of August 2012.

WHEREAS, the Cree Nation of Mistissini has voiced their opposition to the advanced Uranium Mining Exploration Project on Mistissini Cree ancestral lands on several occasions;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Cree Trappers' Association have written to the Cree Nation of Mistissini expressing their support to the Cree Nation of Mistissini opposition to Uranium Mining;

WHEREAS, the Mistissini delegates of C.T.A. Annual General Assembly 2012 have reported the Cree Nation of Mistissini opposition to Uranium Mining in Eeyou Istchee.

Seconded By:
Steven Neeposh

BE IT RESOLVED:

THAT, the Assembly of the Cree Trappers' Association held at Whapmagoostui on July 31, and August 1, 2012 hereby voiced their support to the Cree nation of Mistissini on their position to oppose the Uranium Mining Exploration Project in Mistissini ancestral lands;

THAT, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Association are hereby mandated to communicate the resolution to the Cree Nation to Mistissini and the appropriate Government authorities and agencies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the Executive committee and the Board of Directors are hereby further mandated to do all things deemed necessary and useful to give effect to the foregoing.

Action:

Certified copy of a
Resolution adopted on
1st day of August 2012.

Simeon Pash
Secretary/Treasurer