ASSESSMENT OF THE REGULATORS

IACT members meeting at Ekati

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Review Board submitted its Report of Environmental Assessment on the Jay Project to the Minister of Lands.
- The Review Board's measures include a requirement for DDEC to submit an annual report on the implementation of measures.
- Since devolution, INAC has diminished its role in regulatory processes including the Environmental Agreement.

THE REGULATORS AND OUR MANDATE

As the public watchdog for environmental management at Ekati, the Agency monitors the performance of the operator and the federal and territorial government agencies that regulate the mine. The following are our comments regarding the regulators' performance in 2015-16.

AGENCY'S OVERALL ASSESSMENT

As in previous years, the regulators remain effective in ensuring that DDEC operates Ekati Mine in an environmentally sound manner. The majority of the regulators' time and expertise was focused on completion of the Jay Project environmental assessment. Over the course of 2015-16, we identified some instances where we felt that government agencies and regulators performed well and some instances where their involvement could have been improved.

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)

Following devolution of its land and water management responsibilities to the GNWT, INAC is performing a much diminished role in environmental regulatory processes including involvement with the Environmental Agreement. They did, however, participate in the annual general meeting and the last Environmental Agreement implementation meeting on behalf of the federal government. The Agency encourages the continued participation of the Government of Canada in matters related to the Environmental Agreement.

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

The Agency is pleased to note DFO's participation in the Jay Project Environmental Assessment. While DFO reviews most regulatory documents sent to environmental assessment, the Agency has noticed a narrowing of scope, likely as a result of the changes to the *Fisheries Act* and DFO's mandate. We now look forward to DFO's involvement in the anticipated Jay Project water licence process which will examine potential impacts to fish and fish habitat in Lac du Sauvage and Lac de Gras.

In addition to project reviews, DFO held a national workshop session in Yellowknife to inform stakeholders about revisions to the *Fisheries Act*. Especially relevant to Ekati lakes is how DFO defines an aboriginal fishery and changes to fish offsetting plans.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (GNWT)

Inspectors: The Agency is pleased that a regular inspections routine has been maintained (13 inspections were conducted in 2015-16). The GNWT inspector for Ekati continues to be thorough and effective.

Environment and Natural Resources (ENR): ENR conducted detailed reviews of documents within their mandate (e.g., wildlife, air, water, closure and reclamation) and provided well researched comments on DDEC's regulatory submissions. Their knowledge and significant involvement in the Jay Project environmental assessment are also noted. However, as pointed out in the Review Board's Report of Environmental Assessment (REA), there has been limited progress on a management plan for the Bathurst caribou herd and slow progress on a range plan and cumulative effects framework, both processes which are critical and long overdue given the current status of the herd. ENR's work on wildlife policy and guidance related to development continues to be promising, including consolidation of management programs for the diamond mines. The Wildlife group is leading the development of a Regional Standardized Wildlife Monitoring Protocol.

A review of the financial security held under the Environmental Agreement was concluded in 2015. The Agency is disappointed with both the process established by the GNWT and the outcome of the review. We believe an opportunity to ensure procedural fairness and transparency was lost when the Agency's participation was prematurely curtailed by the GNWT.

ENR's overall handling of the Environmental Agreement has been poor as the Environmental Agreement continues to require updating. This concern has been raised at numerous meetings and at our AGM by our Society Members. We are hopeful that progress can be made in the coming year.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA (ECCC)

ECCC's involvement in the regulatory process for Ekati Mine improved in 2015. They provided input into the Potassium Response Plan (Site Specific Water Quality Objectives) and the AEMP Annual Report, as well as several smaller documents.

Their involvement in the Jay Project provided valuable technical input on air quality, water quality and Species at Risk. We now look forward to ECCC's participation in the upcoming Jay Project water licencing process and their continued involvement in air and water quality matters, including incinerator operations.

The Agency also continues to seek clarification on the development of regulations for effluent from diamond mines, a commitment made previously by ECCC.

WEK'ÈEZHÌI LAND AND WATER BOARD (WLWB)

The Agency is pleased with the WLWB's management of DDEC's permits and licences in general. Of note, Part 1 of the WRSA Seepage Risk Framework was submitted and accepted by the WLWB. The Agency awaits Part 2: Closure Ecological Risk Assessment in June 2016.

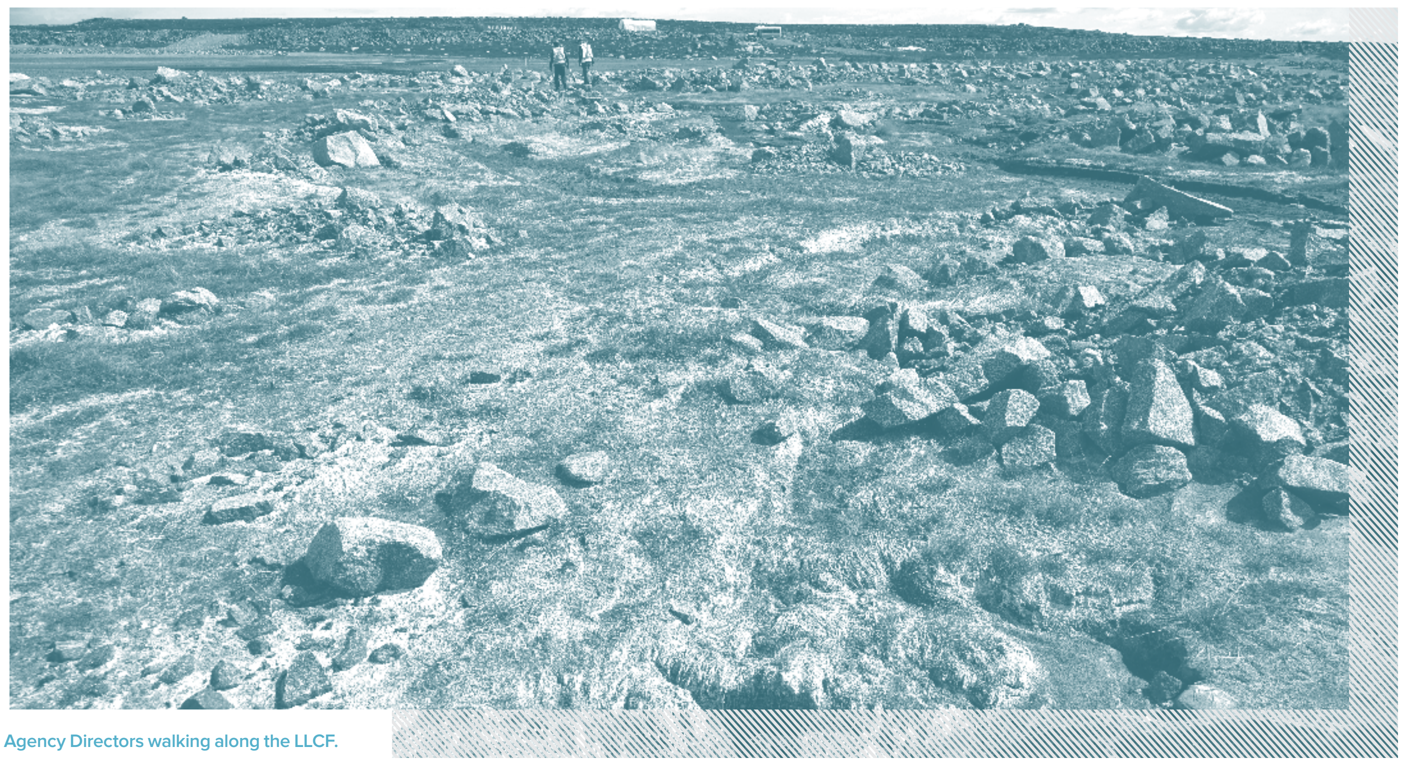
Pending approval from the GNWT Minister of Lands, the Agency anticipates a detailed and thorough licencing process for the Jay Project.

As noted last year, the Tłı̨chǫ Government successfully challenged Canada's proposed elimination of regional co-management boards at the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and on February 27, 2015 secured an interim injunction. The Government of Canada appealed the decision to grant the injunction. Currently, the appeal has been put on hold until further notice. In the meantime, the WLWB continues to perform well.

MACKENZIE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW BOARD (REVIEW BOARD)

The Review Board conducted a thorough and efficient environmental assessment (EA) of the Jay Project culminating in their submission of the REA to the GNWT Minister of Lands on February 1, 2016. The REA addressed a broad range of issues that included 22 measures. We are pleased to see that a number of these measures were designed to address the inclusion of Traditional Knowledge to inform decision making at Ekati Mine. In addition, the requirement for an annual report on the implementation of measures is a welcome attempt to ensure DDEC and regulators are held accountable for all measures of the EA.

On March 24, 2016 the Review Board met with parties to the EA to review their findings and took questions on their REA. This workshop was helpful and well received by the reviewers including the Aboriginal parties to the EA. ■



Agency Directors walking along the LLCF.

ASSESSMENT OF DOMINION DIAMOND EKATI CORPORATION

Main Camp at Ekati Diamond Mine

HIGHLIGHTS

- DDEC completed initial trials for a new dust suppressant.
- Community engagement efforts were good and some TK relevant to environmental management and reclamation at Ekati Mine was gathered, but its use is still unclear.
- DDEC was cooperative and responsive throughout the Jay Project environmental assessment.

As noted in past annual reports, DDEC continues to operate Ekati in an environmentally sound manner and the Agency generally benefits from a good working relationship with the staff at DDEC.

DDEC was generally cooperative and responsive to concerns raised throughout the Jay Project environmental assessment (EA). They responded to all Information Requests and supplied additional information in a timely manner. The Agency believes the Jay Project environmental assessment process will result in better overall monitoring and mitigation of potential impacts on the ecosystem around Ekati. The Agency looks forward to working with DDEC to implement these directions.

It was unfortunate that during much of the Jay Project EA, DDEC was reluctant to acknowledge the impacts Ekati operations may be having on the Bathurst caribou herd, despite concerns expressed by Aboriginal parties to the EA and the Agency. This denial led to much misdirected effort on the behalf of reviewers, effort which could have been better directed at finding solutions to reduce potential impacts.

In the fall of 2015, DDEC implemented a compost program in an effort to reduce waste. The compost program has been highly effective at reducing waste and decreasing the amount of fuel used onsite in the incinerators. In addition, DDEC is assessing the possibility of using the compost as part of closure activities. The Agency commends DDEC for this initiative and in recognition of their efforts wrote a letter of support for DDEC's submission for a Towards Sustainable Mining Environment Excellence Award.

In previous reports, the Agency has been critical of DDEC's lack of action regarding the issue of road dust prevention and management. We are pleased that DDEC began initial trials in 2015 on a new dust suppressant EnviroKleen, which shows promise. The Agency looks forward to a dust management best practises document that will provide clear guidelines and protocol for the application of suppressants.

Despite improvements, the Agency continues to be disappointed in DDEC's handling of Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities. It is not always clear how TK gathered by DDEC is being implemented within monitoring or mitigation programs. The Agency encourages DDEC to improve and clarify the linkage between TK gathering and implementation at Ekati Mine.

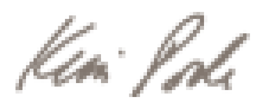
MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The management of Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency is responsible for preparing the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements and other financial information contained in this report.

Management prepares the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The financial statements are considered by management to present fairly the management's financial position and results of operations.

The organization, in fulfilling its responsibilities, has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that management assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use, and that the records are reliable for preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements have been reported on by Crowe MacKay LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Agency's auditors. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion on the financial statements.



Kim Poole, Secretary Treasurer
June 24, 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian 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 auditors' 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the Agency'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 Agency'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 Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency as at March 31, 2016, 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.

Crowe MacKay LLP

Chartered Accountants
Yellowknife, Canada
June 24, 2016

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended March 31

See accompanying notes.

	2016	2015
Revenues		
Core funding – Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation	$ **627,805**	$ 621,193
Separate funding – Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation	**40,000**	40,000
Interest income	**1,341**	2,214
	669,146	663,407
Expenditures		
Acquisition of assets	**5,250**	-
Advertising and promotion	**2,278**	-
Amortization	**3,001**	2,682
Auditing and bookkeeping fees	**19,644**	21,127
Board support		
- honoraria	**114,135**	152,942
- travel, meals and accommodations	**29,467**	46,940
Community consultation		
- annual general meeting	**5,626**	16,922
- annual report	**52,360**	40,779
- community visits	**6,138**	31,566
Consultants	**4,124**	1,595
Insurance	**5,028**	5,124
Office supplies	**14,273**	15,457
Postage and courier	**910**	1,089
Professional development	**1,269**	1,010
Rent – office and maintenance	**31,500**	31,500
Rent – facility rental	**945**	4,480
Separate fund		
- honoraria	**81,764**	31,705
- travel and administration	**21,052**	2,778
Staff recruitment	**2,821**	-
Staff travel	**1,289**	3,063
Telephone and fax	**5,814**	6,199
Wages and benefits	**227,453**	241,532
	636,141	658,490
Excess of revenues over expenditures before other items	**33,005**	4,917
Other items		
Core fund - contributions repayable	**(38,255)**	-
Separate fund - contributions repayble	**-**	(5,516)
Acquisition of assets	**5,250**	-
	(33,005)	(5,516)
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	$ **-**	$ (599)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the year ended March 31

See accompanying notes.

	Unrestricted Fund	Tangible Capital Asset Fund	Total 2016	Total 2015
Balance, beginning of year	$ 7,710	$ 4,376	$ 12,086	$ 12,685
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	(599)
Acquisition of assets	(5,250)	5,250	-	-
Amortization	3,001	(3,001)	-	-
Balance, end of year	**$ 5,461**	**$ 6,625**	**$ 12,086**	$ 12,086

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the year ended March 31

See accompanying notes.

Assets

	2016	2015
Current		
Cash	$ 487,984	$ 423,852
Term deposits (note 3)	15,419	15,259
Accounts receivable	247	-
Prepaid expenses	3,835	4,197
	507,485	443,308
Tangible capital assets (note 4)	6,625	4,376
	$ 514,110	$ 447,684

Liabilities

	2016	2015
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	$ 126,247	$ 100,574
Deferred revenue (note 6)	337,522	333,903
Contributions repayable (note 7)	38,255	1,121
	502,024	435,598

Fund balances

	2016	2015
Unrestricted Fund	5,461	7,710
Tangible Capital Asset Fund	6,625	4,376
	12,086	12,086
	$ 514,110	$ 447,684

Commitments (note 8)

Approved on behalf of the board:

Jaida Ohokannoak

Jaida Ohokannoak, Chairperson

Kim Poole

Kim Poole, Secretary-Treasurer

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended March 31

See accompanying notes.

	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used for)		
Operating activities		
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	$ -	$ (599)
Item not affecting cash		
Amortization	3,001	2,682
	3,001	2,083
Change in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(247)	-
Prepaid expenses	362	246
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,673	(14,514)
Deferred revenue	3,619	15,567
Contributions repayable	37,134	(6,744)
	69,542	(3,854)
Investing activity		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(5,250)	-
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	64,292	(3,854)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	439,111	442,965
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 503,403	$ 439,111
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	$ 487,984	$ 423,852
Term deposits	15,419	15,259
	$ 503,403	$ 439,111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

1. Nature of operations

Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency ("the Agency") is a not-for-profit organization incorporated under the Societies Act of the Northwest Territories. It is exempt from income tax under Section 149(1) of the Income Tax Act.

The mission of the Agency is to oversee environmental management at the Ekati Diamond mine site in the Northwest Territories.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. The significant policies are detailed as follows:

(a) Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and term deposits.

(b) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost. The Agency provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives, as set out in note 4.

When tangible capital assets are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated amortization are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is charged against earnings in the period.

Tangible capital assets acquired or constructed during the year are not amortized until they are put into use.

(c) Deferred revenue

Contributions received in advance are deferred. The amounts will be taken into income as services and goods are acquired.

(d) Fund accounting

The Unrestricted Fund reports revenues from and expenditures of unrestricted contributions to be used for general operations.

The Tangible Capital Asset Fund reports the balances, activities, and transactions relating to tangible capital assets of the Agency.

(e) Revenue recognition

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

Investment income includes interest income. Interest income is recognized when earned.

(f) Financial instruments - Recognition and Measurement

Initial measurement

Financial assets originated or acquired or financial liabilities issued or assumed in an arm's length transaction are initially measured at their fair value. In the case of a financial asset or financial liability not subsequently measured at its fair value, the initial fair value is adjusted for inancing fees and transaction costs that are directly related to its origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption. Such fees and costs in respect of financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at fair value are expensed.

The Agency subsequently measures the following financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized costs:
Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, and term deposits.
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable, accrued liabilities and contributions repayable.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indications that financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, management determines whether a significant adverse change has occurred in the expected timing or the amount of future cash flows from the asset, in which case the asset's carrying amount is reduced to the highest expected value that is recoverable by either holding the asset, selling the asset or by exercising the right to any collateral. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly or through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in net income. Previously recognized impairment losses may be reversed to the extent of any improvement. The amount of the reversal is recognized in operations.

(g) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the period in which they become known.

3. Term deposits

Short-term investments consist of guaranteed investment certificates maturing on May 2, 2016 and earning interest at 1.10% per year. The certificates are transferable on demand to the Agency's bank account.

4. Tangible capital assets

	Rate	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2016 Net book value	2015 Net book value
Equipment	20%	$ 10,727	$ 10,549	$ 178	$ 222
Computer equipment	30-55%	8,521	4,234	4,287	1,068
Website	30%	15,120	12,960	2,160	3,086
		$ 34,368	$ 27,743	$ 6,625	$ 4,376

5. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2016	2015
Accounts payable	$ 102,252	$ 63,767
Government remittances - Canada	16,243	26,052
Salaries and benefits payable	7,752	10,755
	$ 126,247	$ 100,574

6. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue consists of payments received in advance for the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

7. Contributions repayable

	2016	2015
Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation		
Core funding repayable (receivable)	$ 38,255	$ (4,395)
Separate fund repayable (receivable)	-	5,516
	$ 38,255	$ 1,121

Contributions repayable arising from one fiscal year are normally deducted from contributions provided by Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation in the following fiscal year. In 2015-16, the Agency had excess contributions of $38,255, which is to be deducted from 2016/2017 contributions.

8. Commitments

As at March 31, 2016 the Agency has an operating lease (month-to-month) for office space; there are no immediate plans for changes in rental agreements nor location. The payment for the next year is based on the existing month-to-month contract is $31,500 (2015 -$31,500).

9. Economic dependence

The Agency receives 100% (2015 -100%) of its revenue from Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation. Management is of the opinion that operations would be significantly affected if the funding was substantially curtailed or ceased. The funding arrangement with the owners of the mine is governed by legislation.

10. Comparative figures

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year.

11. Financial instruments

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a transaction will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Agency does have credit risk in cash of$487,984 (2015 - $ $423,852) as a result of having funds with one chartered bank in excess of the insurable limit. Furthermore, the Agency has a concentration risk as full balance of cash is held at one financial institution. This risk has not changed from the prior year.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Agency does have a liquidity risk in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities of$126,247 (2015 - $100,574). Liquidity risk is the risk that the Agency cannot repay its obligations when they become due to its creditors. The Agency reduces its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that it documents when authorized payments become due; maintains an adequate cash balance to repay trade creditors and repays long term debt interest and principal as they become due. In the opinion of management the liquidity risk exposure to the Agency is low and is not material. This risk has not changed from the prior year.

SUMMARY OF WORK PLAN AND CORE BUDGET 2016-17 AND 2017-18

Back Row: Kim Poole, Doug Doan, Arnold Enge, Emery Paquin and Jesse Jasper. Front Row: Jessica Simpson, Tim Byers, Jaida Ohokannoak and Marc Casas

The work plan for 2016-17 is based on the direction and feedback received from our Society Members at our annual general meeting (AGM) and the Agency’s own initiatives.

The second year of the work plan will be refined and modified based on direction received during next year’s AGM, and any changes or modifications to activities at Ekati Mine.

Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC), as the owner of Ekati Mine, is solely responsible for funding the Agency in accordance with the 2006 Resolution Agreement. The Agency’s budget for 2016-17 is approximately $675,000 while the budget for 2017-18 is projected to be $681,000, which reflects an assumed increase in Canada’s Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 1.5%.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Board Meetings and Conference Calls

Board meetings are held approximately four times per year. They provide an opportunity for Directors to discuss, review, and make recommendations on recent, ongoing and anticipated initiatives. Guests are invited to meetings to provide updates and receive input on their specific activities. DDEC, Wek’èezhìı Land and Water Board (WLWB), and Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) inspectors are regular guests.

Proposed Activities: Annually, three board meetings (not including one in a community) and two conference calls.

Review of Reports, Plans and Programs, and Implementation of the Environmental Agreement

Directors review and make recommendations on the major reports, programs, studies and plans required under the Environmental Agreement, water licences and other regulatory approvals.

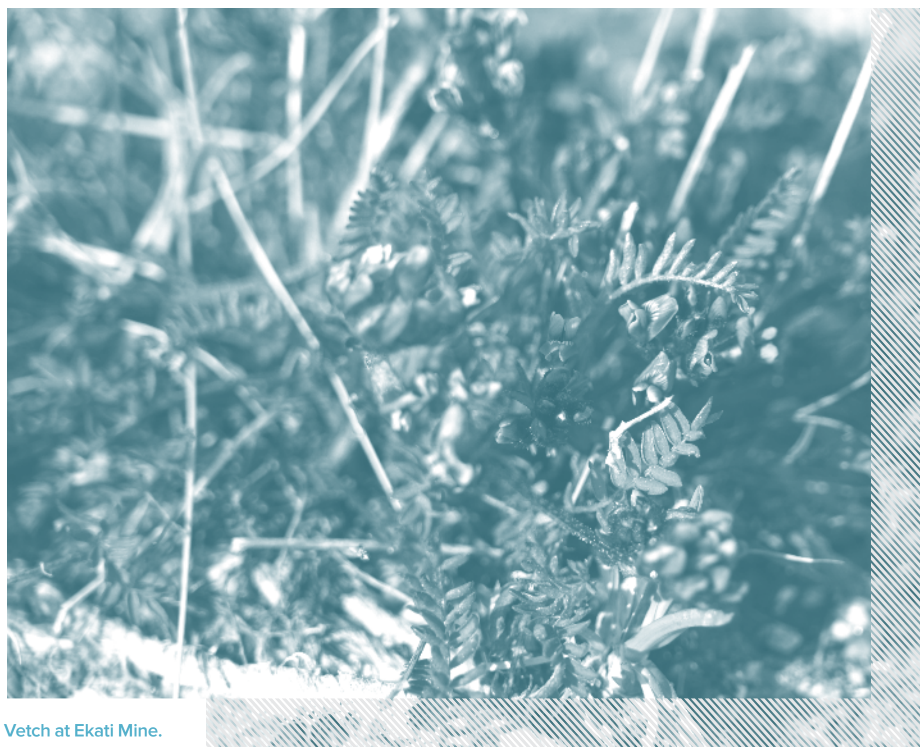
Proposed Activities: The Agency expects to deal with the following in 2016-17:

- The regular environmental monitoring reports for 2016 under the Environmental Agreement and Water Licence;
- 2015 Environmental Impact Review;
- AEMP Re-evaluation and AEMP Design Plan:
- Sable Road, Sable Pit and Pigeon Land Use Permit renewals;

TABLE 5: CORE BUDGETS 2015-16 AND 2016-17

Activity	Forecasted 2015-2016	Proposed 2016-2017	Proposed 2017-2018
Board Meetings	53,373	66,825	67,827
Review of Documents	21,351	85,950	62,239
Separate Fund	88,631	40,000	0
Communications	134,024	151,500	168,773
Outside Contracts	15,234	10,000	10,000
Mgmt and Admin	313,386	322,700	327,541
Special projects	6,194	0	0
TOTAL	628,949	673,100	636,380
(approved)	667,700	675,045	681,161

Note: Figures based on actual expenses as audited statements use a different breakdown.



Vetch at Ekati Mine.

- Waste Rock Storage Area Seepage Ecological Risk Assessment;
- Caribou Monitoring Protocol;
- Wildlife Regional Monitoring Workshop;
- Potassium Response Plan;
- Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan Annual Progress Report;
- Various management plans and updates including the Caribou Road Management Plan; Wildlife Effects Monitoring Plan; Air Quality and Emissions Monitoring and Mitigation Plan and the Waste Rock and Processed Kimberlite Management Plan.

There are also two meetings planned with DDEC, GNWT, INAC and the Agency which focus on implementation of the Environmental Agreement.

A similar workload is expected in 2017-18.

Separate Fund Activities

The Resolution Agreement establishes a Separate Fund of up to $40,000 per year for Agency expenses where a public hearing is reasonably assured as indicated in approved work plans or budgets, or as confirmed by a regulatory body.

Proposed Activities: For 2016-17, the Agency expects to deal with the following:

- Jay Project water licence and land use permit applications and review;
- Preparation and submission of water licence interventions and technical reports; and
- Technical session and public hearing preparation and participation.

There is no expected public hearing process for 2017-18.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Consultation and communications with our Society Members and the general public is an important part of the Agency's mandate.

Proposed Activities: The Agency will maintain its visits to communities, and host one board meeting and an open house in a community in 2016-17. The Agency will continue to produce technical and plain language annual reports, and a pamphlet summarizing the annual reports for distribution to all households, and attend workshops and meetings relevant to our mandate. The Agency will continue to maintain its website, the 'Ekati Timeline' and public registry. The Agency will also be implementing other parts of our Communications Plan including printed material and possibly video files in Aboriginal languages.

Similar activities are anticipated in 2017-18.

OUTSIDE CONTRACTS

On occasion, the Agency turns to other experts to help review reports, studies, and plans.

Proposed Activities: It is difficult to predict what, if any, outside expertise the Agency may commission, but aspects of AEMP re-evaluation and re-design may require some outside expertise.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Agency provides the majority of its management and administrative services through its Yellowknife office and staff of an Executive Director and a Communications and Environmental Specialist. The Agency manages its own office space and equipment.

Proposed Activities: Maintain current staff and benefit levels.

The same activities are anticipated in 2017-18.