



International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry
Международный Центр Оленеводства
Riikkaidgaskašaš Boazodoalloguovddáš

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Front page picture: Yamal reindeer migration. Ellen Inga Turi, ICR/ IPY EALÁT, 2007.

Part 1 - The ICR Board's Report for 2018

Based on the contents in this annual report, the Centre has done a very comprehensive work in 2018. The experience and work of the Centre shows that *the need for such a Centre is much greater than originally thought*. The activity of the Centre and the reception it has got in different forums and arenas shows that the establishment of such a Centre was appropriate, and that it fulfills important functions in circumpolar reindeer husbandry and in the work with specialists and authorities, functions that were not taken care of before. The Centre's work has been much in demand and many actors have apparently missed such a point of contact to the indigenous peoples engaged in reindeer husbandry throughout the circumpolar north. The Centre coordinates the work of different groups in reindeer husbandry and gains access for indigenous peoples and reindeer husbandry where it has not had access before. The activities and processes in and around the Centre are thus seen in light of the professional needs of the target groups.

Concerning the Centre's priorities in 2018, the Board put special emphasis on the following initiatives (in no particular order): The SDWG EALLU Project, Arctic Indigenous Peoples Culinary Institute, the RCN Rievdan Project, UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR, ReindeerPortal.org, UNEP/GEF Nomadic Herders/ Nomadic Herders Sápmi, Support of WRH, and work in the Arctic Council.

Many factors have influenced the goal achievements for the Centre in 2018

The Centre's wide-reaching institutional networks, the competence of ICR staff, the close coordination and collaboration with WRH and its member organisations, and a flexible and proactive basic organisation, have all in our view been key elements in securing goal achievement for the centre in this period. As far as external factors goes, the current challenging international situation has not negatively affected ICR's operations directly, though restricting funding access for projects to some degree.

Summing up, the Centre has gone forward on all major points in the Strategic Plan for 2018. All tasks that were prioritized have had very good progress, and new initiatives with strategic potential have been identified and actively pursued. Virtually all the measures have been carried through or initiated as assumed, within available resources and conditions. Taken into account the given possibilities of the Centre, both externally and in terms of internal resources and capacity, the Board concludes that the Centre has achieved very much in this period.



February 20, 2019.

Inger Anita Smuk
Chair of the Board

Mikhail Pogodaev
Vice Chair of the Board

Mai-Britt Utsi
Board Member

Nechei Serotetto
Board Member

Per Jonas Partapuoli
Board Member

Part II - Introduction and Key Figures

2.1 The Aims, Work and Organization of the Centre

The purpose of the International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) is to strengthen the international cooperation of reindeer husbandry¹. The main aim of the Centre² is to contribute to the maintenance and development of a sustainable reindeer husbandry in the North and to contribute to a strengthening of the cooperation between the world's reindeer herding peoples. The Centre shall also contribute to taking care of the traditional knowledge of reindeer husbandry, and to spread knowledge and understanding of reindeer husbandry.

ICR shall gather information and get an overview of relevant knowledge about reindeer husbandry and pass on information and documentation about conditions important for reindeer herders, for their culture and ecology, also including research results and reindeer herders' traditional knowledge. The Centre can indicate the need for and initiate research in collaboration with others. The Centre shall also provide professional and administrative support to the Association of World Reindeer Herders and its international activities. The Centre shall be operated in deliberation with WRH³.

ICR shall be a Centre of knowledge for preparing and exchanging information and documentation between the different groups of reindeer herders, scientists and administrators in the Arctic countries and to promote cooperation between them. The Centre shall thus promote further knowledge production, enhanced information and understanding for reindeer husbandry and the people living off reindeer husbandry worldwide. The international target groups⁴ for the work of the Centre are reindeer herders, public authorities, research and professional environments, other Arctic businesses⁵, organizations, collaborative bodies, and mainstream societies in reindeer herding countries.

ICR is an independent institution with its own Board and budget, and is formally organized as a state administrative body with a special authority. When it comes to administrative and financial questions, the Centre reports to the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation (following the Section on Sámi and Minority Issues). The Statutes of the Centre has been revised in 2010, and were approved by the Ministry on July 1, 2010. The basic work of the Centre in 2018 has been funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.



¹ Letters of Award from the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion/ Ministry of Reform, Government Administration and Church Affairs/ Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation for 2006-2018

² The Statutes of the Centre, July 1st 2010, § 1.

³ The Statutes of the Centre, July 1st 2010, § 2 and 4. Letters of Award from the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion/ Ministry of Reform, Government Administration and Church Affairs/ Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation for 2006-2018.

⁴ The Statutes of the Centre, July 1st 2010, § 2

⁵ Discussion in the Norwegian Parliament on White Paper number 30 (2005) / Report to the Foreign Affairs Committee number 264 (2005)

2.2 The Board

The Board is the superior body of the Centre. It has the overall responsibility for the work and activities of the Centre. It is responsible for professional quality, for use of financial and other resources, and for strategic priorities. The Board decides the strategies for the Centre.

In a letter of 10th of October 2014 the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation invited the organizations of reindeer herders in the Russian Federation, Sweden, Finland and Norway, University of Tromsø, University of Umeå, Herzen University, Russian Science Academy in Yakutsk, University of Lapland, University of the Arctic, WRH, Sámi University College and the Sámi Council to propose candidates for the Board. In a letter of October 19, 2018 the Ministry asked Herzen University, North Eastern Federal University in Russia, WRH and the Russian National Union of Reindeer Herders to propose replacement candidates for Board Member Rosa Laptander and Deputy Ludmila Gashilova. Based on the incoming suggestions, the Ministry, in deliberation with WRH, (re-)appointed the following members for the Board from the period 2018-2022:

- Reindeer herder Mrs. Inger Anita Smuk, Vice-chair of WRH, *Chair*
- Reindeer herder Dr Mikhail Pogodaev, Chair of WRH (*Elected Vice-Chair*)
- Reindeer herder Mr. Per Jonas Partapuoli, Sáminuorra and SSR, Sweden
- Reindeer herder Nechei Serotetto, Yamal, Reindeer Herders' Union of Russia/ Yamal (*replacing Roza Laptander*)
- Prof. Dr Mauri Ylä-Kotola, Rector of University of Lapland, Finland
- Mrs. Mai-Britt Utsi, Associated Professor, Sámi University of Applied Sciences. Norway

The following were appointed as Deputies:

Rated deputies for members from Norway:

1. Mr. Lars Kullerud, President, University of the Arctic
2. Dr. Mikkel Nils Sara, Associated Professor, Sámi University of Applied Sciences.

Rated deputies for members from Sweden:

1. Ms. Helena Omma, SSR, Sáminuorra, Sweden
2. Mrs. Anne-Maria Magga, Suoma Boazosámit, Finland

Rated deputies for members from Finland:

1. Mrs. Anne-Maria Magga, Suoma Boazosámit, Finland
2. Ms. Helena Omma, SSR, Sáminuorra, Sweden

Rated deputies for members from Russia:

1. Dr. Vyacheslav Shadrin, Associate Professor, Russian Science Academy, Russia
2. Dr. Elida Atlasova, Associate Professor, North Eastern Federal University, Russia (*replacing Dr Ludmila Gashilova*)

All the major reindeer herding nations are represented on the Board.

The Chair of the Board was appointed by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation together with WRH. The Board elects its own Vice-Chair. Dr. Mikhail Pogodaev, Russia, was unanimously re-elected upon nomination as Vice-Chair at the Board meeting in Salekhard November 27, 2018. The Board is appointed for four years.

The Board has had 3 meetings in 2018; Teleconference February 22, in Salekhard March 24, and in Salekhard November 27. The Board has processed 17 case issues in 2018.

2.3 The Administration

The Centre's staff has included the following persons in the current period:

- Mr. Anders Oskal, Kautokeino, has been employed full-time as Executive Director.
- Mr. Mikkel Anders Kemi, Kautokeino, has been employed full-time as Head of Office/ Senior Advisor.
- Ms. Elna Sara, Kautokeino, has been employed full-time as Information Manager.
- Prof Dr Svein D. Mathiesen, Tromsø, has been employed full-time as Senior Science Advisor/ UEI Professor and Institute Lead of UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR. Mathiesen has also had a 20% work leave to work as Professor II at UiT Arctic University of Norway from January to March. In addition he has had a Professor II position at Sámi University of Applied Sciences.
- Mr. Johan Mathis Turi, Kautokeino has been employed at 30 % as Senior Strategic Advisor.
- Ms. Sara Ellen Vars, has been employed at 30% as cleaning deputy.
- Prof Dr Robert W Corell, Washington DC, USA constituting 10% Senior Science Advisor/ UEI Professor II.
- Ms. Svetlana Avelova, Saint Petersburg, Russia, Project Coordinator, Engagement 100% the whole year.
- Ms. Alena Gerasimova, Saint Petersburg, Russia, Project Coordinator, Engagement 100% the whole year.
- Mr. Ole Ante Turi, Kautokeino, has been employed at 80% as Project leader from February to September.
- Mr. Philip Burges, Rovaniemi, Finland, has been employed at 40% as adviser from March to September.
- Ms. Rosa-Máren Magga, Heatta, Finland, Project Coordinator, Engagement from December.

In addition, there has been various, short-time engagements based on hourly rates, related to miscellaneous projects and other initiatives. This includes limited engagements of indigenous youth connected to projects.

In all, the Centre has had employees constituting roughly 7,2 man labour-years, with 13 different people engaged at the Centre through the period. While this could be said to represent a relatively wide spread of resources personnel-wise, it is part of a conscious strategy of widening ICR's reach in terms of people and networks especially related to project activities.

In addition, there has been a range of people from WRH's voluntary networks associated and working with the Centre in the period, connected to their roles in projects, local activities, voluntary work etc. These people have not received any salary from ICR (and are thus not included in the man-labour year setup).

There has also been learning for the Centre in terms of the administrative functions, including reporting, financial management, documentation and other demands. New tasks have also been introduced in this regard. In the current period one has also worked with developing processes and routines for the work of the Centre. This work will continue next year.

There has been two semi-annual meetings with the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation in the period, following the Letter of Award. The first meeting was held April 5 in Guovdageaidnu, and the second meeting November 7 in Oslo.

The accounts of the Centre are kept by the Norwegian Government Agency for Financial Management (DFØ-Direktoratet for Økonomistyring). The Centre is audited by the Office of the Auditor General in Norway. The Office of the Auditor General had a regular contact meeting with the Centre on October 23 in Oslo.

2.4 Key Figures from the Centre's Accounts in 2018

Below is a table of key figures from the Centre's accounts in 2018, in NOK.

Key figures from the Centre's Accounts	2017	2018
Man labour-years	8,30	7,20
Total allocation post 01 - 99	10 275 000	9 447 000
Degree of utilization post 01 - 99	99,90	88,60
Operating expenses	10 287 032	8 461 203
Wage share of operating expenses	42,90	53,30
Wage share per man (incl pension cost from 2017)	532 175	626 795

Part III - Activities and Results over the Year

3.1 Introduction: The Challenges of Circumpolar Reindeer Herding

The Jåhkâmáhkke-Declaration from the 6th World Reindeer Herders' Congress in 2017 provides an updated description of the possibilities, the challenges and the problems of reindeer husbandry from reindeer herders' own perspectives. The declaration is concerned with diverse challenges such as reindeer herders' economy, biodiversity and protected areas, fragmentation of grazing lands, health and well-being, the challenges of taiga reindeer herding, education, research and management, as well as international collaboration. The Honningsvåg-Declaration from the Sámi Conference in 2005 emphasizes that the indigenous peoples themselves shall manage their own knowledge. The conducted reindeer husbandry projects under the umbrella of the Arctic Council also draw up challenges for reindeer husbandry (eg. Sustainable Reindeer Husbandry I and II, EALÁT and EALLIN, ARA, AACA, as well as the ongoing projects EALLU and Nomadic Herders).

Other documents and reports of importance to circumpolar reindeer husbandry, are the UN Declaration of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN declaration on Agenda 21, part 26, the Sustainable Development Goals, the ILO Convention 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples, the UNESCO Convention on the preservation and development of cultural diversity, the IPCC assessments, the Arctic Council Adaptation Action to a Changing Arctic assessments, and the human rights criteria for the global resource sector (GRS) in accordance with the FTSE 4Good and Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes.

The beginning of the 21st century marks a time of changes in the Arctic, changes in geographical areas and in societies. Climate change and changes in the use of the Arctic are important drivers for this development. These questions are being highlighted in the Arctic Council reports Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) of 2004, the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) of 2004 and the Adaptation Action to a Changing Arctic assessments (AACA), the GLOBIO project within the framework of the UN Environmental Program (2001), and reports from the UN International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Centre was established as a response to these challenges, cf. the Norwegian Parliamentary Report number 30 (2005) "Possibilities and challenges in the North" and the Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Norwegian Parliament number 264 (2005).

The mechanisms and the network established by the Centre should be used towards practical reindeer husbandry. Through the work of the Centre, reindeer husbandry has been represented in arenas where it was not represented before. This is done in order to spread knowledge on circumpolar reindeer husbandry, its possibilities and its challenges. One has also focused on international networks in order to strengthen the role and possibilities of young reindeer owners. The Centre has deliberately worked to recruit youth to this line of work.

3.2 Projects

In 2018 the range of projects the Centre has initiated/ worked with includes the following initiatives, some of which will be specifically mentioned later (in no particular order):

- Arctic Council SDWG EALLU – Indigenous Youth, Climate Change & Food Culture 2015-2019
- Arctic Council AMAP Adaptation Actions to a Changing Arctic (AACA), follow up
- UNEP/ GEF/ CAFF Nomadic Herders
- Arctic Lavvu Dialogues
- BIRGEN – Traditional Knowledge and Education in Reindeer Husbandry (Reindeer herding traditional annual cycle calendar; Photo exhibit)
- Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute
- EU Horizon2020 INTERACT II Project (Lead WP9)
- EU Horizon2020 APPLICATE Project
- EU Horizon2020 new consortium 2019-
- FAO WAMIP/ Global Pastoralist Network Governance Project
- Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders: The Arctic Council and the Role of the Permanent Participants

3.3 Cooperation agreements

In 2018 the Centre has made cooperation agreements with the following institutions:

- Nord University, Graduate School of Business, Bodø, Norway
- Centre for High North Logistics, Kirkenes, Norway

3.4 Publications

In 2018 the Centre has authored, published and/ or substantially contributed to the following publications, also in partnership with UEI and its institutional partners:

- Mathiesen, S.D., Mathis P. Bongo, P. Burgess, Robert W. Corell, Anna Degteva, Inger Marie G. Eira, Inger Hanssen-Bauer, Alvaro Ivanoff, Ole Henrik Magga, Nancy G. Maynard, Anders Oskal, Mikhail Pogodaev, Mikkel N. Sara, Dagrún Vikhamar Schuler, and Ellen Inga Turi (2018): **Indigenous Reindeer Herding and Adaptation to New Hazards in the Arctic**, In *Nakashima D., Krupnik I. And Rubis, J.T (2018): Indigenous Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation*. Cambridge University Press and UNESCO, Cambridge and Paris.
- Eira, I.M.G, A. Oskal, I. Hanssen-Bauer and S.D Mathiesen (2018): **Snow cover and the loss of traditional indigenous knowledge**. *Nature Climate Change* 8, 928–931(2018). Published: October 29, 2018.
- Hansen, K.K, M.A. Sundset, L.P. Folkow, M. Nilsen and S.D. Mathiesen (2018): **Enteric methane emissions are lower from reindeer fed lichens compared to a concentrate feed**. *Polar Research* 2018, VOL. 00, 1505396
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17518369.2018.1505396>

- Zhozhikov A.V., M. Pogodaev, and S.D Mathiesen (2018): **The role and importance of the traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic and the far north for adaptation to climate change.** Complex scientific and educational expedition 'Floating University of the Arctic – 2018', NARFU Report from the scientific session of students and graduate students, p. 85-93. *In Russian.*
- Philip Burgess, Elena Antipina, Svetlana Avelova, Anna Degteva, Andrey Dubovtsev, Binderiya Dondov, Alena Gerasimova, Svein D Mathiesen, Anders Oskal, Mikhail Pogodaev Eilene Adams, Roksana Avevkhay, Burmaa Batkhishih, Khoschimeg Bayandalai, Olesya Bolotaeva, Karrie Brown, Máret Rávdna Buljo, Anna Chuprina, Sonita Cleveland, Rávdna Biret Márjá Eira Sara, Sarantuya Ganbat, Bayarmagnai Ganbold, Inger Marie Gaup Eira, Nadezhda Gerasimova, Tsetsegmaa Gombo, Chantal Gruben, Maxim Gulyaev, Jacey Firth-Hagen, Kia Krarup Hansen, Cyrus «Naungaq» Harris, Vlada Kaurgina, Zhanna Kaurgina, Mikkel Anders Kemi, Aleksandr Krasavin, Irina Krivoshapkina, Elvira Okotetto, Marta Okotetto, Nikolay Osenin, Maria Pogodaeva, Alena Prokopjeva, Udval Purevjav, Elna Sara, Nechei Serotetto, Lyubov Sidorova, Inger Anita Smuk, Anatoly Sorokin, Marjorie Tahbone, Sandy Tahbone, Valentina Tokhtosova, Issát Turi, Suanne Unger, Maria Yaglovskaya, Olesya Yakovleva, Sofia Zakharova, Uudus Zolzaya, Zagalma Zorigt (2018): **Indigenous youth, Arctic Change and Food Culture - Knowledge and How We Have Thrived on the Margins.** Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group Report 2015–2017. 2nd Edition, 2018. ISBN 978-82-998051-4-8. *(Containing 16 different articles).*
- Svein D. Mathiesen, L. Gashilova, S. Chernyshova, A. Gerasimova (2018): **Arctic Indigenous Peoples food systems - The role of traditional knowledge for sustainable development.** DIEÐUT 2018:1. ISBN 978-82-7367-045-8. *Containing 14 different articles, in Russian:*
 1. Svein D. Mathiesen, Ludmila Gashilova, Svetlana Chernyshova, Alena Gerasimova (2018): **Arctic Indigenous Peoples Food Systems – the role of traditional knowledge for sustainable development.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
 2. Nechei Serotetto, Marina Lyublinskaya (2018): **Knowledge preservation in languages of the Nenets and Saami people: the influence of slaughtering methods on the taste and quality of reindeer meat.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
 3. Anna Chuprina, Svetlana Chernyshova (2018): **Seasonality of traditional food culture of the Dolgan people.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
 4. Marta Okotetto (2018): **Traditional knowledge about reindeer fat in the Nenets food culture.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
 5. Alena Gerasimova (2018): **Taboo in food culture of reindeer herders of the North, Siberia and Arctic (case study of reindeer tongue's tip).** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article
 6. Svetlana Avelova (2018): **National specificity of the “food” concept in Evenki language (Linguoculturological aspect).** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
 7. Elvira Okotetto (2018): **Traditional knowledge of Nenets about herbs and berries.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.

8. Liudmila Gashilova (2018): **Fish as the main component of the traditional cuisine of the Nivkhi people.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
9. Angelina Terletskaia, Svetlana Chernyshova (2018): **Traditional knowledge in culinary culture of indigenous peoples of Chukotka (production, processing and storage of food products).** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
10. Arkady Gashilov, Dmitry Turks (2018): **Traditional food of the Selkup people as an element of ethnic identity.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
11. Zoya Ryabchikova, Elizaveta Pershina (2018): **The somatic lexical system as a unique source of traditional knowledge of the Khanty people.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
12. Anna Spiriyakova, Zoya Ryabchikova (2018): **The role of the Khanty people's traditional knowledge in fishing.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
13. Ragtyna Tymkyl, Vera Cheboksarova (2018): **Fish and fish dishes in the language and culture of the Yukagir people.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.
14. Olesya Bolotaeva, Ganna Shestopalova (2018): **Linguistic and cultural features of the vocabulary of the Koryak language: a case study of fish names and fish products.** DIEÐUT 2018:1 article.

3.5 Actions and Measures in the Strategic Plan of 2018

Here follows a comprehensive review of the Centre's Strategic Plan for the period. According to Board Decision 22/17 (ICR Strategic Plan 2018-), some activities in the plan were given priority over others. In the review below these priority activities are marked with a (*).

3.5.1 Traditional Knowledge in Reindeer Husbandry:

One of the Centre's main purposes is to take care of and document traditional knowledge from reindeer husbandry, in close cooperation with local reindeer herders, with the aim that this knowledge can be utilized in management of reindeer husbandry and the natural environment.

3.5.1.1 UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR (UEI at ICR) – University of the Arctic EALÁT Institute for Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry (*)

UEI at ICR has arranged/ co-arranged a variety of professional seminars and workshops in the period. There has also been arranged courses, cf. later chapters in this report. As a legacy of SDWG EALÁT, the SDWG EALLIN and SDWG EALLU projects in the Arctic Council has been major follow-up platforms of the EALÁT concept, continuing refinement of methods and tools as well as institutional networks, with a focus on reindeer herding youth and active youth participation. See separate chapter on SDWG EALLU.

3.5.1.2 Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute (*)

The indigenous reindeer herding communities in Fennoscandia, Russia, China, Mongolia and North America are presently facing new challenges and threats against a sustainable development and local value added. The reasoning behind the *Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute initiative (AIPCI)* is that ICR wish to develop methods and skills to improve the economy of reindeer husbandry to maintain its resilience and sustainability in face of rapid Arctic change, focusing on diversity and economic freedom of reindeer herders. ICR acknowledge that the traditional knowledge among the reindeer husbandry professionals is the foundation for a sustainable livelihood. At the same time, it is seen as key to ensure the reindeer herders' access to and ownership of the most profitable parts of their value chains.

In the period, ICR has implemented activities of AIPCI in coordination with SDWG EALLU and RCN Rievdan. See also the chapter for SDWG EALLU. These efforts were also linked to UArctic EALÁT Institute.

In the period, ICR has worked on refining the concept of the virtual culinary institute. This has included initial work to clarify R&D components, mapping partner institutions and people, networking and relation building, work with funding applications and more. This also includes work with the Biebmú network. Funding applications have been developed for various funding sources.

3.5.1.3 Arctic Council EALLU: Indigenous Youth, Climate Change and Food Culture *) See information under 3.5.4.3.

The work with UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR, the Arctic Council EALLU Project, and the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute have all had good progress.

3.5.2 Establishing a Database for Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry:

The Centre has a long-term goal to establish and maintain a database that includes all issues of significance for reindeer husbandry, as part of bringing forward necessary tools for management.

3.5.2.1 Collection of Baseline Data on Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry

The Centre has focused on collection of data from different regions in partnership with WRH through existing projects and processes. Gathered materials have to some extent, been outreached through ReindeerPortal and other written materials. These efforts have also been supplemented by the Centre's work with the Arctic Council AACA, the Arctic Council EALLU project, and more. Through the Nomadic Herders project, the information on particularly the Taiga regions has been maintained, as well as biodiversity data for the Barents region.

The collection of baseline data for a database has had good progression, given available resources.

3.5.3 Outreach and Information, Knowledge Development, Development of New Outreach Tools:

The Centre is to contribute to sustainable reindeer husbandry through circumpolar knowledge promotion and development. It is a goal to establish the Centre's position as a key knowledge provider on circumpolar reindeer husbandry.

3.5.3.1 Development of the ReindeerPortal.org (*)

In the period the Centre has retained all the social media and information platforms that one has been running since 2013. The ReindeerPortal.org is developed in a continued partnership with WRH, as well as other UArctic partners.

Most people find the site through *Google* search or are referred via Facebook. *Yandex*, the Russian search engine is now a much used search engine used to find our site, also reflecting Russian contents. Key search terms to find us are 'reindeer herders', 'reindeer herding' and 'reindeer'.

The Reindeer Portal is currently home to multiple sub-project sites including nomadicherders.org, eallin.org, davggas.org, rievdan.org, ealat.institute, eallu.org and more.

The Reindeer Portal is accessible through multiple URLs including reindeerportal.org, reindeerherding.org, reindeercentre.org and others, to maximise accessibility and traffic.

Utilization of social media:

As an integral part of the focus on the ReindeerPortal.org, one has also worked on the inclusion and linkages towards new social media. The aim is to also utilize social media with the whole ReindeerPortal.org concept to secure mutually supportive outreach strategies and build-up of wanted traffic. Newly generated content is reflected automatically through selected social media channels. In order to enhance the reach and linkages to different user groups, ICR has maintained social media pages linked to the ReindeerPortal.org, and vice versa. The Centre's social media platforms are important means by which ICR outreach our work and news related to reindeer husbandry world wide.

The Centre has its own page on Facebook, which represents a popular means of outreaching ICR news and content, as well as that of other partners. This platform has a low technical barrier to entry, and a relatively wide reach. In the period, the number of ICR followers grew from 2 057 to 2 256 in 2018, continuing earlier growth.

Twitter ICR also uses Twitter to outreach and bring attention to content from ICR and the ReindeerPortal.org. The platform has a heavy emphasis on science and policy, which is considered to suit ICR core messages well. ICR further retains a Youtube channel (www.youtube.com/user/icrh) for outreach of videos.

3.5.3.2 UNEP Nomadic Herders Project (*)

The Centre has delivered the *UNEP Nomadic Herders Program* application, ie. through the implementation of the GEF Project Preparation Grant (PPG) pre-project, together with WRH and UNEP/ GRID-Arendal already in 2013. There has been done a range of refinements and developments of the main application since then, in close dialogue with UNEP. The final decision for approval of the main project has not yet been made by GEF, due to challenges in GEF Washington allegedly relating to G7 sanctions on Russia. In 2018, the efforts of ICR has focused on supporting WRH in trying to address these issues with affected national states and regions, while maintaining contact and engagement locally. While the situation is not yet clarified, some progress has been made in partnership with WRH.

The Nomadic Herders project is especially important because of its focus and potential significance for the very challenged taiga reindeer herding peoples and regions, cf. the Jåhkåmåhkke Declaration of 2017.

As part of the Nomadic Herders concept, ICR applied and were awarded funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment for the project *Nomadic Herders Sápmi*, finalized in 2017. A follow up project was applied and was awarded in 2018, to be finalized in 2019. This sub-project focus on training of youth in the Arctic Council system, linking to biodiversity and nature protection.

Furthermore, ICR together with WRH has developed a global *Nomadic Herders MSP* concept and application (small and medium sized project) in dialogue with UNEP, that focus on training of indigenous youth, biodiversity and land degradation. There is currently dialogue with UNEP on funding through GEF, which is so far not clarified.

3.5.3.3 Course in Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry – Outreach Towards Authorities

Regional and national authorities have been actively involved in professional seminars and workshops linked to SDWG EALLU and Nomadic Herders, including lectures and discussions by key ICR and WRH personnel and reindeer herding students. In addition, status and findings from regional EALLU sites and activities and CAFF Nomadic Herders have been continuously reported to the Arctic Council system, primarily national authority experts in SDWG and CAFF. While the Centre is seeking options to re-run the UArctic Master Course entitled “*Adaptation to Globalisation in the Arctic: The Case of Reindeer Husbandry*” (AGA) and the “*Course on Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge (CBD 8J)*”, these initiatives together with the Training of Future Arctic Leaders concept forms building blocks for the Centre’s efforts towards outreach and training of also local authorities.

3.5.3.4 UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR and Course Development

Please see also 2.5.5.2 UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR.

In the period, the work has been concentrated on the “Training of Future Arctic Leaders” concept, developed by ICR within the framework of UArctic EALÁT Institute. In a joint effort together with the SDWG EALLU project, ICR has coordinated training programs for reindeer youth in 2015-2018, also as part of the further development of this course concept. This work is linked to the RCN Rievdan project, AIPCI and Arctic Council EALLU.

In partnership with the Arctic Council IPS, WRH, Raipon and others, UEI at ICR planned and implemented a Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders course in Moscow entitled: *The Arctic Council and the Role of the Permanent Participants*. Primary participants were Arctic indigenous youth from across the Russian Federation, in presence of Arctic Council SAO Chair Aleksi Härkönen, SAOs, PP representatives and other invited guests. The training course was co-sponsored by the Norwegian Barents Secretariat.

In the period there was also developed a course concept on *Food Innovation Leadership* in partnership with Nord University in Norway, linked to EALLU and Rievdan.

3.5.3.5 The Rievdan Project *)

In 2014, Sámi University of Applied Sciences (SUAS) together with ICR developed and submitted the Rievdan project to the Research Council of Norway. Rievdan has an overarching goal to build up a master program in reindeer herding at SUAS. The project achieved funding, and final agreements with the Research Council and SUAS was signed in 2015. ICR has responsibility for WP3 and partially WP4 in the project, focusing on food culture and outreach, respectively. In the period, ICR has planned and implemented its components of the project, and reported this to SUAS both in project meetings and by

formal reports. Upon request from the leadership of SUAS, the ICR Director has entered into position as project co-leader in 2018. See also list of publications.

There has been good progress on outreach and knowledge development activities, and especially so regarding EALLU and Rievdan. GEF/ UNEP Nomadic Herders has also had good progress, the external conditions taken into account.



Pic: Canadian Reindeer Herd. N. Dory, 2014.

3.5.4 Contact, Cooperation and Network Building within Reindeer Husbandry:

The Centre shall establish contact and communication between world reindeer herding peoples, and between reindeer husbandry and other entities. The cooperation with WRH is a critical condition for this, and so assistance to WRH is a key element in the Centre's strategy.

3.5.4.1 Support to WRHs Secretariat (*)

In supporting WRH, the Centre has been assisting WRH in its international work as well as helping in planning and arranging WRH Executive Board meetings, Council meetings and the 7th World Reindeer Herders' Congress. In 2017, the Boards of ICR and WRH made an agreement that ICR would organize WRH's secretariat, and where the current Director of ICR now also leads the secretariat. As before, assistance in WRHs work in the Arctic Council has been a main focus, as well as support to WRHs administrative work. In 2018, ICR has been involved in the planning of the World Reindeer Herders' Council Meeting held in Salekhard, YNAO, Russia in March 2018, as well as the planning of another Council Meeting in 2019. Furthermore, ICR has been involved together with WRH in planning the 7th World Reindeer Herders Congress in Khanty-Mansiysk AO, Russia in 2021. As part of this, the centre took part in work and meetings between WRH and partners about planning of the Congress. ICR also have the responsibility to plan and implement the professional components of the Congress, including Reindeer Herders' Professional Day, and has initiated work on this in the period. While there have been contributions made to projects and initiatives of WRH, including special efforts to implement Council meetings, it has not been possible to contribute a regular full position to WRHs work (as recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group in 2004).

3.5.4.2 International Network of Reindeer Herders' Information Centres (*)

In the period, there has been ongoing work to establish several new centres, including the following initiatives/ regions:

- Centre for Taiga Reindeer Husbandry, Tsaganuur, Mongolia.
- Training Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Teachers and Even Culture in Topolinoe, Sakha Republic, Russia.

- National Center for Reindeer Herding Development, Salekhard, Yamalo-Nenets AO, Russia.

On November 25, ICR together with WRH participated in an opening event for the *National Center for Reindeer Herding Development* in Salekhard, Yamalo-Nenets AO, Russia. In the period, ICR has had special emphasis on contributing to forming and establishing the centre in Yamal, together with WRH, including input on contents and draft statutes. The establishment of the Russian National Centre represents a major step in terms of institutional capacity building in world reindeer herding, as it will take a responsibility for reindeer herding across the territory of the Russian Federation, based in the largest reindeer herding region. It is therefore a major achievement, facilitated by the work of ICR and WRH. ICR has also continued developing plans for a possible training/ exchange concept for the different regional reindeer herding centers.

3.5.4.3 Arctic Council EALLU: Indigenous Youth, Climate Change and Food Culture (*)

ICR together with WRH was able to achieve good progress for the EALLU initiative in the period, in dialogue and interaction with the Arctic Council and co-leads Norway, Russia, USA, Canada, Greenland/Denmark, Saami Council and AIA, as well as with all the other Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council, along with a few observer organisations.

Activities of SDWG EALLU in 2018 includes the following community-based youth workshops, science seminars and actions:

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- Arctic Skills, EALLU event, Iengra, Sakha Republic, April 3-4
- EALLU co-hosted event in Topolinoe, Sakha Republic, April 4
- GastroNord, EALLU/ Arctic Event, GastroNord and Stockholmssmässan 2018, April 26
-
- International seminar on Arctic indigenous peoples food culture, Gourmand Awards and EALLU side event, Yantai, China, May 24
- International Gourmand Awards, Yantai, China, May 25-26
- EALLU planning meeting for 7WRHC, Nefteyugansk, KhMAO, Russia, June 30
- EALLU Food Exhibit, in collaboration with Nordland County and Nord University, Arendalsuka, Arendal, Norway, August 14
- Arctic Biodiversity Congress, Rovaniemi, Finland, October 9-12
- Arctic Environmental Ministers Meeting, including a special EALLU lavvu dialogue with youth and the Ministers, Rovaniemi, Finland, October 11-12
- Gathering for Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council with EALLU food demonstration, in relation to the 2nd Arctic Science Ministerial Meeting, Berlin, Germany, October 24
- EALLU youth event, Yamal Polar AgroEconomic College, Salekhard, November 27
- Gourmand Intl Arctic event, including presentation and demonstration of EALLU, Residence of the French Ambassador to Sweden, Stockholm, December 19
-

While one has been able to implement activities together with other ICR projects and initiatives, the project have yet to achieve basic funding for project management and coordination of deliverables production. Applications have been submitted/ revised to the Norwegian MFA, Nordic Council of Ministers, the Barents Secretariat, and others.

The project has consistently been reported in to the Arctic Council SDWG/ SAO meetings through presentations and materials, and through the standard reporting mechanisms of the Arctic Council. The general project work has been based on collaboration with WRH member organisations, local indigenous institutions, business actors, as well as regional authorities. There has also been positive collaboration with all PPs and specific observers in terms of practical implementation.

At the 23rd International Gourmand Awards Ceremony held in Yantai, China May 25-26, 2018, the EALLU book the first prize as the *Best Arctic Culinary Book*, However it also won the *Grand Prize* at the awards - *Best Food Book of the Year Across All Categories* – where it was competing with 1 372 books from over 70 States. The Ministerial Deliverable from SDWG EALLU made by pan-Arctic indigenous youth was thus able to gain global attention and recognition.

Based on the work and project recommendations of SDWG EALLU and efforts of WRH, point #22 of the last Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting Declaration reads:

“...encourage the establishment of a program for training indigenous youth in the documentation of traditional knowledge related to food, food entrepreneurship and innovation”. The Fairbanks Declaration, on the Occasion of the 10th Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council, Fairbanks, Alaska, US, May 11, 2017.

In the period, ICR and WRH has collaborated with Nord University in Bodø Norway in course development, under the MoU between ICR and the University signed in Salekhard, YNAO in March 2018. Together, one has developed a new course concept entitled *Food Innovation Leadership*, responding directly to the Arctic Council Fairbanks Declaration. One has aimed for a pilot implementation in 2019, for an introductory course in food innovation, entrepreneurship and business development, hosted at Nord University Graduate Business School in Bodø, Norway.

During the ongoing Finnish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, ICR and WRH have now together produced a formal Arctic Council deliverable – a 2nd Arctic Council Food Book – to be presented at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Rovaniemi in May 2019. Production of the draft report including policy recommendations was initiated in 2018, and submitted by the SDWG ministerial deliverable deadline January 5, 2019.

As for cooperation and network building in reindeer husbandry, the Arctic Council EALLU Project has had very good progress, as a cornerstone project of the Centre and WRH in the Arctic Council. There has been good progress regarding regional information centers concerning establishment of the centre in Yamal and initiated processes in new regions. The support to WRH has been focused on planning,

implementing and reporting the WRH Council and Board Meetings, Arctic Council related work, and planning 7WRHC.

3.5.5. Contact, Cooperation and Network Building in Research and Professional Environments of the North:

The Arctic Council and UArctic are considered key collaborative bodies and arenas with regard to the research, education and professional environments of the north. The long-term goal of the Centre is to build up the knowledge on reindeer husbandry in the Arctic Council system and UArctic, and to earn and maintain a role as the key knowledge provider on circumpolar reindeer husbandry on these key arenas.

3.5.5.1 Participation in Arctic Council (*)

The Centre has participated together with WRH on all the most important meetings in Arctic Council in 2018, with the long-term aim to build an international network for knowledge exchange and collaboration. This includes all meetings of SAOs and SDWG, as well as meetings of ACAP, CAFF and AMAP, and the Arctic Environmental Ministers Meeting in Rovaniemi. Work has been concentrated on the SDWG EALLU project, CAFF Nomadic Herders, as well as observer-related issues and more.

Other participation, in collaboration with WRH and the Saami Council:

- Svein D. Mathiesen: Participant in the Arctic Council Task Force on Strengthening Scientific Cooperation in the Arctic and preparation for ASM2.
- Anders Oskal: Governing Committee and Council Member of the Arctic Economic Council.

3.5.5.2 UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR (*)

The University of the Arctic Institute for Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry: UArctic EALÁT Institute, was formally established the 5th November 2010.

The institutional framework of the institute have been further developed in 2016, including efforts along with the agreements with institutions within the IPY EALÁT Legacy networks. The Centre has the responsibility for international coordination of the UArctic EALÁT Institute. Prof. PhD Svein D Mathiesen has functioned as Institute Lead in the period, while Prof. PhD Robert W Corell has been engaged as a Special Scientific Advisor/ Professor II. The Executive Director and the whole range of ICR employees have also all been involved in the work of the Institute, to variable degrees.

The UArctic EALÁT Institute has been engaged in a wide spectrum of knowledge challenges for circumpolar reindeer herding in the period, including education, training, traditional knowledge, information and outreach.

Activities of UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR in the period includes:

- Various outreach events on indigenous peoples' food culture and food systems, including activities under Arctic Council EALLU and RCN Rievdan.

- Participation in various UArctic activities and seminars.
- Applications for funding for different Institute courses etc, under decision.
- Further concept development for the institute.

The Centre has closely followed up the Arctic Council work on key issues for reindeer husbandry. As for the UArctic network, cornerstone achievements include the Biological Diversity and Traditional Knowledge Course, Training of Future Arctic Leaders program and development of other programs.

3.5.6. Open Post - Other Activities and Initiatives:

The Centre has also been engaged in a range of other activities and initiatives, of which some are reported here. They have been contributing to fulfill the purposes of the Centre in different ways, within the Centre's field of operations. This includes network building, participation in meetings/ seminars etc. related to traditional knowledge, participation related to national and regional reindeer herders' NGOs and authorities, planning, implementation and participation on professional seminars, conferences, workshops etc., work towards national and international media, lectures for indigenous students and in different forums. Activities are listed below (in no particular order).

3.5.6.1 Meetings, Conferences, Hosting Delegations and More

The Centre has taken part in a wide diversity of different activities in the period, some of which are listed below.

- Arctic Frontiers, Tromsø, Norway
- Arctic Circle, Reykjavik, Iceland
- High North Dialogue, Bodø, Norway
- EAT Forum, Stockholm, Sweden, June 12-13
- Hosting Russian Ambassador to Norway HE Teimuraz Otarovich Ramishvili, Kautokeino/ Alta, June 25-26
- Hosting the US Ambassador to Norway HE Kenneth J Braithwaite, Kautokeino, December 5
- Other activities, not listed.

3.5.6.2 Participation in Relevant Forums and Networks

- The Centre has actively participated at various meetings and activities of UArctic.
- The Centre has actively participated in the Arctic Economic Council (AEC), as the Executive Director of ICR is a council member of AEC.
- The Centre has participated at meetings of the Norwegian-Russian Chamber of Commerce, as a member of this forum.
- The Centre has participated in the Arctic Circle, also as the Executive Director of ICR is a member of the Arctic Circle Advisory Board.

3.5.6.3 Planning and Implementation of Professional Seminars, Conferences, Workshops etc.

- Through the Arctic Council EALLU project, the GEF/ UNEP Nomadic Herders project, the EU H2020 Interact II project and more, ICR has arranged a diversity of international seminars and community-based workshops in circumpolar reindeer herding areas in the period. (Please refer to separate mentioning of this above.)

3.5.6.4 Work towards National and International Media

- The Centre has received a lot of international media focusing on indigenous peoples in the north, reindeer herding and global change.
- One has focused media work in relation to ICR events and participation in different forums, for example:
 - EALLU and Rievdan events (various media, including local media)
 - Nomadic Herders events (various media, including local media)

3.5.6.5 Lectures for Indigenous Students or in Different Forums

The Centre has given various other lectures in the period, including for:

- Students in reindeer herding etc. at Sámi University of Applied Sciences in Kautokeino
- Students at Herzen University in St.Petersburg, Russia
- EALLU Youth participating at events during the year

3.5.6.6 Initiation and Participation in Joint Projects on Knowledge Development, Traditional Knowledge, Training and Information

- As part of the *RCN Rievdan Project*, there was produced different articles in the period, see under ICR publications. .
- The efforts of the Birgen project has been sought continued through the work with the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute, where womens' roles and traditional knowledge on food culture and raw materials is a key part of the concept. Such continuation needs to be worked on next year.
- Training of future Arctic Indigenous leaders. International Introductory Course: The Arctic Council and the Role of the Permanent Participants. Held in Moscow, November 17-18

3.5.6.7 Other Activities

Together with WRH, ICR has also contributed to the UNEP Gap Analysis on Pastoralism, following the UNEA Resolution on Sustainable Rangelands and Pastoralism, as well as to the Committee on an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralism.

Concerning other activities, the Centre has achieved much within the main goals of the Centre, with limited resources. Several of these activities and initiatives have shown strategic potential for the Centre, and have had significant positive impact on other operations, projects and initiatives of the Centre.

Part IV - Management Control at the Centre

4.1 Management Control Systems

The Centre's Management Control Systems are centered around the standard Full-Service Solution provided by the Norwegian Government Agency for Financial Management (DFØ). These solutions have been designed to fulfil all requirements for financial management in Norwegian State Agencies.

The Centre further utilizes the standard ethical guidelines for the State sector in Norway, and has its own separate ethical framework document for handling of traditional knowledge of indigenous societies. In addition, the Centre has developed separate routines for internal and external reporting of any irregular activities, or so-called whistle-blowing. These routines are subject to discussions at Office staff meetings and/ or personnel seminars at ICR.

4.2 Risk Management Tools

The Centre has developed a risk-management tool, also refined through its own experiences since its inception. This tool is based on core risk-management parameters such as probabilities, consequences and adaptive measures, and is connected to the professional goals of the Centre as defined by the ICR Strategic Plan. The risk tool and its basic data is reviewed regularly, including through Office staff meetings and/ or personnel seminars, and is also subject to discussion at the semi-annual meetings with the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. The risk management tool is handled by the Board as an addendum to the ICR Strategic Plan.

4.3 Working Environment and the Outer Environment

The offices at the LES-building are suited for the Centre's activities, providing a proper working environment. The regional reindeer husbandry administration is also currently located in LES, as well as the Sámi newspaper Ávvir, representing both a relevant professional environment and a gathering point for reindeer herders as a primary target group of the Centre. The office space at Diehtosiida and the FRAM Centre further provide useful work environments for ICR.

The Centre seeks to actively work with reduction of sick-leaves, inclusion of people with reduced working capacities, as well as continued engagement of older employees. The rate of absence at the Centre has been registered to less than 1% in the period, and has been consistently low the last years.

The Centre uses digital means of communication in its work, such as e-mail, Skype, videoconferencing and other electronic tools. It is necessary to use these means of communication because of the vast geographical region in which the Centre works and for financial reasons. Furthermore, the Centre only sends out Board case documents electronically. These priorities are also necessary to maintain the outer environment. The Board is of the opinion that the work of the Centre does not pollute the outer environment.

4.4. Gender Equality and Diversity

Of the 6 members of the Board, 3 are men and 3 are women. This means that there are 50 % of each gender on the Board. In addition, the Chair of the Board, carrying a double vote, is a woman.

In the administration men have been employed in positions equaling ca 3,3 man-labour years in the current period, while women have been employed equaling ca 3,2 man-labour years, including longer term temporary positions/ engagements (>1 year). The Centre works towards an equal gender balance in the administration. The Centre also seeks to follow non-discrimination practices towards people's religion, sexual orientation and so on.

4.5. Other Common Directives in the Letter of Award

Here follows a report on common directives given to the Centre in the Letters of Award, applied as far as they are relevant.

The following points have been initiated/ implemented in order to make ICR's work more efficient and simplifying regulations etc. (ie. reporting of 'tidstyver' etc. Listed in no particular order):

- Assessment/ streamlining of ICT-function and ICR-systems.
- Establishing VPN of more computers to exploit travelling/ waiting time for administrative work.
- Developed new templates for project budgeting and economic reporting of projects.
- Drafted new personnel regulations, ie. relating to administrative simplifications.
- Implementation of weekly/ semi-weekly virtual office meetings.

Throughout the year, ICR has been working on efficiency measures in terms of work processes and services. Among other things, ICR has implemented weekly virtual office meetings with its employees. This makes the work processes internally more efficient, given the international nature of the organisation.

When it comes to measures to give concrete effects for end users, ICR has prioritized increasing the Russian content on reindeerportal.org, in order to make ICR's work and outputs more available also for Russian speaking users, and thus more efficient.

Concerning apprentices:

ICR has not taken in an apprentice (lærling) in the period, but has generally assessed how this arrangement could be utilized in its future work. This includes consideration of the parts of the sc. Presidential program of the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) that is aimed at the public sector. Although no apprentice has been formally taken in for the period, ICR has nonetheless actively worked with including and engaging reindeer herding youth in different projects, processes and initiatives, especially the EALLU and Nomadic Herders project initiatives.

Concerning emergency and safety plans:

While ICR have offices at Diehtosiida, the emergency plan and concept developed is available for the Centre. Based on this, the Centre has also refined its plans for the rest of the office space, which will also be continuing into next year. The Centre has conducted and participated in safety/ fire drills in the period.

Concerning user assessments:

The World Reindeer Herders' Congresses have provided direct input for ICR's work, for instance through the latest Jáhkâmáhkke Declaration. Efforts on considering mechanisms for meaningful user feedback will continue next year, in dialogue with WRH.

Concerning work-related crime (arbeidslivskriminalitet):

The Centre is included in most of common purchase agreements that the Directorate for Financial Management (DFØ) makes for Norwegian state entities. For ICR's own agreements multiple tenders/ offers are required along with tax certificates and HMS declarations, as appropriate.

Concerning 'Klart Språk':

The Centre seeks to use a clear and understandable language in all its communications, internally and externally.

Concerning financial management at the Centre:

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation decided on a new Main Directive for Financial Management at ICR June 30, 2014. Based on this, the Centre has also developed an Internal Directive for Financial Management, to be further refined next year. See also points above.

Part V - Assessment of Future Prospects of the Centre

5.1 Planned Work in 2019 and Onwards

In the work plan for 2018 there are initiatives that will be continued in 2019 onwards. Here one would especially mention the work with Arctic Council EALLU project, Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute, the RCN Rievdan project, UArctic EALÁT Institute and course development, the ReindeerPortal.org, and the UNEP Nomadic Herders Project. The preparation and planning together with WRH of the World Reindeer Herders' Council Meetings and Congress will also be important. Further, work to follow-up and establish a network of and for local reindeer herding centres will be of importance. The Centre's continued engagement in knowledge production, TK, research and education will also be important for goal achievement.

Another area the Centre will have to focus on in 2019 and further, is the coordination of information and communication tasks in Russia, Mongolia, China and North-America, including gathering of information. In relation to this, the continued development work on the ReindeerPortal.org is key, where one seeks to ultimately reap the full benefits of modern information and communication technology for reindeer herders in a changing world, by building the ReindeerPortal.org into the best source of information on world reindeer husbandry. Development, evaluation and implementation of the course materials on circumpolar reindeer husbandry will also continue. The same goes for the further development of the network of information centers in reindeer husbandry.

The Centre will continue to build competence about the Northern areas amongst youth working in reindeer husbandry. This will be done directly at the Centre and through recruitment. This task will also be vital in the future.

As the common statement of world reindeer herding peoples from the 6th World Reindeer Herders' Congress, the *Jåhkåmåhkke-Declaration* will have clear impacts and implications for the work of ICR, as a very important policy document for the professional work of the Centre.

5.2 Summing Up and Thoughts About the Future Work

The work of the Centre so far has shown that the need for such a Centre actually is much greater than initially assumed. The Centre has important functions in circumpolar reindeer husbandry and in the work with specialists and authorities in the high north, functions that were not taken care of before. The large activity in and around the Centre reveals that it fills both professional needs, knowledge needs and coordination needs for the different groups the Centre is working with. The Board would like to underline the important role of the Centre for the sustainable development in the high north, both seen from the cooperation with WRH and the Arctic Council, the work the Centre has done during IPY, in UArctic, in UNEP and the IPCC, as well as within the framework of the High North Strategy of the Norwegian Government.

Societal structures, infrastructure, institutions and organizations in reindeer husbandry are generally very diverse throughout the reindeer herding world. Infrastructure is often quite challenging in the most isolated reindeer herding communities, and many threatened reindeer herding cultures today are to be found in the eastern parts of Eurasia. It is therefore necessary to continue and even strengthen the international focus of the Centre for it to succeed in its mandate to maintain a sustainable reindeer husbandry in the circumpolar areas. The composition of the Board of the Centre includes two representatives from Russia, meaning that the Board is better able to cover the geographical scope of the Centre, including regional networks and contacts. It should be considered to add a Board Deputy Member from the eastern regions outside Russia, ie. Mongolia or China, for better regional coverage and legitimacy.

Even though the Centre has come a long way since its startup in 2005, the work to establish its structure is not yet finished. There is still much work to be done to consolidate and develop the Centre into an international tool for circumpolar reindeer husbandry, not least seen in relation to the needs and the very serious, complex and diverse challenges of reindeer herding societies in the high north today. As such, the Centre will still be in a development phase for some time.

Due to the special current international situation, the Centre's work on true people-to-people collaboration between Arctic indigenous peoples is seen as more important than ever before. In a situation where the political cooperation is more challenging, and national economies are receding, there are clear dangers and experience that ordinary indigenous people are the first to feel negative impacts from this situation. Therefore it is of utmost importance that the Centre is properly equipped and made able to function as a real hub for transparent and concrete people-to-people collaboration across the circumpolar north. This will be of importance both to reindeer herding societies, the northern indigenous peoples, the Arctic region, as well as mainstream society.

As the Centre has expanded since its startup, there are now more activities and people involved than initially expected. The Centre moved its main administration into the LES building in Kautokeino in 2010, providing good space and working environment for the main base of employees, adequate location for profiling and so on. At the same time, the Centre still maintains connections to Diehtosiida in Kautokeino (the Sámi Science Building), with collaboration partners and projects, and office space on site. The Centre has also opened an office at the FRAM II Centre in Tromsø, Norway.

Looking at the project portfolio of the Centre, it is however also clear that there are some limitations to further expansion of project activity in terms of the current basic funding.

Issues like translation and interpreting are natural parts of the work of an international Centre. This is a challenge that also has financial consequences. The Centre needs to use financial resources on this in order to be able to function internationally, especially in conjunction with the large reindeer husbandry regions in the east. The experience from 2006-2016 show that this represents a larger expense than initially thought, although some relief has been found in engagement of Russian speaking personnel. An interdepartmental

committee assessed the establishment of the Centre in 2004. At that time it was envisaged that the Board would be comprised only of Norwegian citizens. This committee, and the Centre itself, have done some calculations and have come to the result that an international Board will double the expenses of the work of the Board when one includes translation and interpreting. The Board does not see it as possible to reduce these expenses if the Centre shall function according to its intentions. The traditional knowledge of the people engaged in reindeer husbandry is also stored and accessible through different languages of the indigenous peoples in the high north. This is a challenge in itself.

The Board recommends that the financial basis of the Centre should be strengthened in future budgets so that the Centre will be better able to carry out its tasks and reach its goals in appropriate and rational ways. The Board wants that the following fields should be prioritized:

- The need for the Centre, its work and activity: It is clear that the need for the Centre internationally is much larger than assumed earlier. The Board sees that there is a clear need for strengthening the professional resources of the Centre, to meet the real challenges and needs that exist in international reindeer husbandry. It is therefore clearly necessary to increase the staff at the Centre, especially when focusing on the reindeer herding regions in Russia, Mongolia, China and North-America. It is also necessary to secure resources to establish a network for local reindeer herding centres.
- Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute: Because Arctic indigenous reindeer herders today are facing unprecedented change and therefore also specific challenges, it is of outmost importance to secure that also local indigenous communities are able to exploit possibilities arising from Arctic change. The establishment of a culinary institute for Arctic indigenous peoples represents a new approach to handle Arctic change, building on the traditional knowledge on food culture in the local communities in a new and positive way. Today, traditional food culture of Arctic indigenous peoples are hardly documented and used for local business development and value-added for reindeer herders. The issues of food security and food safety for indigenous peoples is also gaining international attention in face of Arctic change. This project is linked to the Arctic Council EALLU project, the RCN Rievdan project, as well as potential links with the BIRGEN project of the Women's Network in Reindeer Husbandry. Therefore, the Board stress the importance of this initiative by ICR and WRH, and urge the need to secure appropriate funding through ICR for such an initiative.
- Support to WRH: As another issue it has not been possible with the current situation to allocate one labour man-year for support to WRH, although this was recommended by the interdepartmental working group in 2004. This needs to be corrected because cooperation with WRH is a critical success factor for reaching the goals of the Centre, especially concerning maintaining and developing contacts with different regions of reindeer husbandry and the different reindeer herding peoples in the circumpolar north.
- Multilingualism: The expenses in connection with multilingualism in the Board and in the work of the Centre will exceed the calculated expenses in the report from the interdepartmental working group in 2004. This has got to do with the international composition of the Board and with expenses to translation and interpreting etc.

These conditions all mean that the budget for 2018 will be tight. This also puts a limit on the possibilities to handle further external funding for the professional activities of the Centre, even though financial opportunities for project funding may exist.

Part VI - Budget and Accounts for 2018

6.1 The Board's Comments to the Accounts for 2018

The International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) was established by the Norwegian Government in 2005 in Kautokeino, as a contribution to the unique international cooperation of circumpolar reindeer herding peoples. ICR is an independent professional unit, with its own board and budget. Its core funding is provided by the Norwegian Government through annual grants from the budget of the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

The annual accounts constitute part VI of the annual report of ICR.

6.2 Confirmation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the regulation for financial management in the Norwegian State, circular R-115 from the Ministry of Finance, the Letter of Awards 2018 from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, and the requirements for ICR in the Directive on Financial Management. The Board believes the accounts provide a comprehensive picture of the Centre's disposable appropriations, recorded expenses, revenues, assets and liabilities.

6.3 Assessment of Significant Issues

In 2018, ICR has disposed total grants of expenditure on chapter/ item 056 301 of NOK 6.414.000, cf. the appropriation report. Under-expenditure for item 01 was NOK 19 784. On chapter / item 356303 the hire income was NOK 64 895 higher than allocation, and will be increased from under-expenditure for chapter/item 056301. Total sum transferred to the next year on chapter/ item 056301 according to the calculations in note B will thus be NOK 84 679.

In addition, the Centre has grants of totally NOK 2 853 000 on chapter/ item 056 321 - Special operating costs, for charging costs of externally funded projects. The grant may be exceeded following corresponding additional income on chapter / item 356302, and may also be transferred to the next year so that project revenues received one year can be used for project expenditures the subsequent years, to the extent that the income comes before the expenses. The grant is at the same level as the income appropriation under chapter / item 356302. The Centre has an under-consumption on chapter / item 056321 of NOK 965 985 and additional income on revenue account 356302 of NOK 144 110. This sums up to NOK 1 110 095 in all, which will be transferred to next year, in accordance with note B. The reason for this transfer from 2018 to 2019 is primarily connected to grants on multi-year projects. These projects have been postponed due to delayed startup and maternity leave period. The total is thus NOK 1 110 095, to be transferred to 2019.

6.4 The Framework for the Financial Management of the Centre

The Letter of Awards from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, and the main Directive for the Financial Management at ICR as of June 30, 2014 lays out the framework for the management of the finances of the Centre. In these documents, there are

regulations on financial management, routines and reports, as well as more detailed rules on the dialogue between ICR and the Ministry.

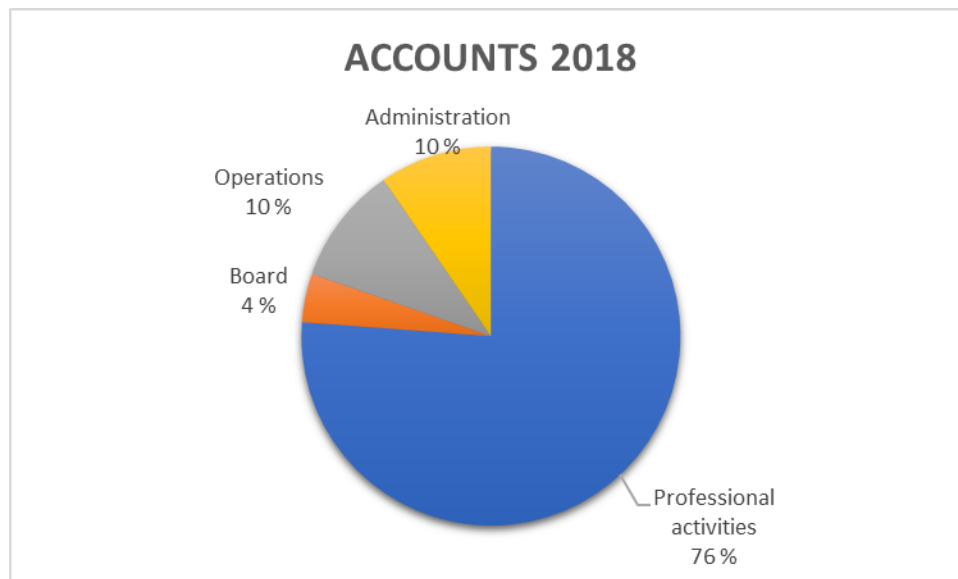
6.5 The Budget and Accounts for 2018

With reference to Board decision 23/17 Budget for 2018, the periodic economic report and prognosis to the Ministry by 31 August 2018, the Board's discussion and decision in case 13/18 Budget and Accounts for 2018, and the accounts for 2018 from Norwegian Directorate for Financial Management (DFØ), the ICR accounts for 2018 are found in the reporting list of grants at the end of this report. Key figures are also presented in chapter 2.4 above.

The accounts show an under-consumption/result of NOK 84 679 for 2018 concerning the basic budget (ie. apart from projects). This is within the 5% transfer limit and will be applied transferred to 2019.

Overall, the year has been relatively calm in terms of economic activities compared to previous years with very high project activity. This is mainly related to some projects finishing in 2017 and some new projects starting late in 2018 to continue into 2019. Thus, the administration have accordingly balanced the basic budget and transferred some funding to 2019.

In sum there is a surplus on project income of roughly NOK 1 110 095, largely due to some larger multi-year project continuing into 2019, where the income has come before corresponding expenses.



Based on expenditure and cost sites (and allocation of wages for administrative tasks and the Chair), the costs for administration and operations were around NOK 1 664 574 or around 19,5 % of the total account of the Centre in 2018. These shares are in line with

figures from previous years.

Similarly, around NOK 6 445 246 or 76 % of the total expenditure in 2018 were allocated to professional activities, ie. including projects and the Board's work. In other words, most of the Centre's resources are allocated to professional work, and only limited amounts on administration and operations. This is roughly on the same level as experiences from previous years, while a limited decline may be observed connected to overall lower project activities for parts of the year.

With regards to Projects, the accounts show that ca. 32 % of the total income of the Centre for 2018 was external financing. Net short-term debts per December 31, 2018 amounted to NOK 264 185, mainly consisting of tax deductions for the 6th term of 2018 and VAT, and in addition there are accounts payable of NOK 143 097 due to payments which due dates falls in the accounting year of 2019.

6.5.1 Additional Information

The Office of the Auditor General of Norway is the external auditor confirming the Centre's annual accounts. The audit report can be read on our website www.reindeerherding.org when it becomes publicly available.

Guovdageaidnu, Norway, 2019

Anders Oskal
Executive Director

Appendix: Note on Principles to the Annual Accounts

Annual accounts for government businesses are prepared and presented in accordance with further guidelines laid down in the regulations for financial management in the Norwegian State ("Regulations"), adopted 12 December 2003 with amendments, the latest of 05 November 2015. The annual accounts are in accordance with the requirements in the Regulations, section 3.4.1, specific decisions in circular note R-115 from the Ministry of Finance, and any additional requirements determined by own Ministry.

The reporting list of grants includes an upper part with a report of grants, and a lower part showing values that the business is listed up with in the capital accounts. The report of the ledger accounts has an upper part showing what is reported to the government accounts according standard plan for accounts for state businesses, and a lower part showing groups of accounts that are included in the account for national treasury.

The reporting list of grants and report of general ledger accounts are prepared of the base of the Regulations, section 3.4.2 - the basic principles of annual accounts:

- a) The accounts follow the calendar year
- b) The accounts contain report of all expenses and revenues for the financial year
- c) Expenses and revenues are kept in the accounts with the gross sum
- d) The accounts are prepared in accordance with the cash basis/principles

The reporting lists of grants and report of general ledger accounts are prepared according to the same principles, but grouped by various account plans. The principles correspond with the requirements in the Regulations, section 3.5 on how businesses must report to the government accounts. Total sum line "Net reported to the grants accounts" is similar in both lists.

All government businesses are affiliated with the state group accounts scheme in Norges Bank in accordance with the requirements in the Regulations, section. 3.7.1. Ordinary administrative agencies (gross budget businesses) are not supplied with available funds throughout the year. At the end of the year, the balance of the individual accounts is reset at the transition to a new year.

Reporting of grants

The reporting list of grants shows the business' accounts numbers reported to the government accounts. The report is listed up after chapters and items in the report of accounts, which the business has been given authority to dispose. The report shows all financial assets and liabilities of the business listed in the state capital accounts. The column for total grants shows what the business has been granted in the Letter of Awards for each combination of chapter/item.

The report on ledger accounts

The report on ledger accounts presents accounts numbers that the business has reported to the government accounts accordingly the standard plan for accounts state businesses. The enterprise has a credit facility for disposable awards on the consolidated accounts in Norges Bank. The supports shall not be recognized and therefore do not appear as revenue in the report.

Note 6 to the report on ledger accounts show differences between the settlement with the treasury and the state treasury.

Oppstilling av bevilgningsrapportering 2018

Utgiftskapittel	Kapittelnavn	Post	Posttekst	Note	Samlet tildeling*	Regnskap 2018	Merutgift (-) og mindregift
0500	Spesielle driftsutgifter	✓ 21			180 000	179 973	27
0563	Driftsutgifter	✓ 01			6 414 000	6 394 216	19 784
0563	Spesielle driftsutgifter	✓ 21			2 853 000	1 887 015	965 985
1633	Nettoordning for mva i staten	✓ 01			0	153 971	
<i>Sum utgiftsført</i>					9 447 000	8 615 175	

Inntektskapittel	Kapittelnavn	Post	Posttekst	Samlet tildeling*	Regnskap 2018	Merinntekt og mindreinntekt(-)	
3563	Diverse inntekter	✓ 02		2 653 000	2 797 110	144 110	
3563	Leieinntekter	✓ 03		264 000	328 895	64 895	
5309	Tilfeldige inntekter	✓ 29		0	9 438		
<i>Sum inntektsført</i>					2 917 000	3 135 443	

Netto rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet

Kapitalkontoer						5 479 732	
60089001	Norges Bank KK /innbetalinger				3 166 363		
60089002	Norges Bank KK/utbetalinger				-8 636 600		
706721	Endring i mellomværende med statskassen				-9 495		
<i>Sum rapportert</i>						0	

Beholdninger rapportert til kapitalregnskapet (31.12)

		28.12.2018	31.12.2017	Endring
706721	Mellomværende med statskassen	-144 088	-134 594	-9 495

* Samlet tildeling skal ikke reduseres med eventuelle avgitte belastningsfullmakter. Se note B for nærmere forklaring.

Oppstilling av artskontorrapporteringen 2018

	Note	2018	2017
Driftsinntekter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Innbetalinger fra gebyrer	1	0	0
Innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer	1	2 797 110	2 949 161
Salgs- og leieinnbetalinger	1	328 895	293 755
Andre innbetalinger	1	0	0
<i>Sum innbetalinger fra drift</i>		3 126 005	3 242 916
Driftsutgifter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Utbetalinger til lønn	2	4 512 924	4 417 058
Andre utbetalinger til drift	3	3 861 498	5 869 974
<i>Sum utbetalinger til drift</i>		8 374 421	10 287 032
Netto rapporterte driftsutgifter		5 248 416	7 044 115
Investerings- og finansinntekter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Innbetaling av finansinntekter	4	0	0
<i>Sum investerings- og finansinntekter</i>		0	0
Investerings- og finansutgifter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Utbetaling til investeringer	5	83 090	0
Utbetaling til kjøp av aksjer	5,6B	0	0
Utbetaling av finansutgifter	4	3 692	2 112
<i>Sum investerings- og finansutgifter</i>		86 782	2 112
Netto rapporterte investerings- og finansutgifter		86 782	2 112
Innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten			
Innbetaling av skatter, avgifter, gebyrer m.m.		0	0
<i>Sum innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten</i>		0	0
Tilskuddsforvaltning og andre overføringer fra staten			
Utbetalinger av tilskudd og stønader		0	0
<i>Sum tilskuddsforvaltning og andre overføringer fra staten</i>		0	0
Inntekter og utgifter rapportert på felleskapitler *			
Gruppelivsforsikring konto 1985 (ref. kap. 5309, inntekt)		9 438	7 500
Arbeidsgiveravgift konto 1986 (ref. kap. 5700, inntekt)		0	0
Nettoføringsordning for merverdiavgift konto 1987 (ref. kap. 1633, utgift)		153 971	196 884
<i>Netto rapporterte utgifter på felleskapitler</i>		144 533	189 384
Netto rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet		5 479 732	7 235 612
Oversikt over mellomværende med statskassen **			
Eiendeler og gjeld		2018	2017
Fordringer		0	0
Kasse		0	0
Bankkontoer med statlige midler utenfor Norges Bank		0	0
Skyldig skattetrekk		-141 046	-147 906
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		-3 042	13 312
Annen gjeld		0	0
Sum mellomværende med statskassen	6	-144 088	-134 594

* Andre ev. inntekter/utgifter rapportert på felleskapitler spesifiseres på egne linjer ved behov.

** Spesifiser og legg til linjer ved behov.

Kontrollsum:

5 479 732

5 479 732

0

Note A Forklaring av samlet tildeling utgifter			
Kapittel og post	Overført fra i fjor	Årets tildelinger	Samlet tildeling
56 301	70 000	6 344 000	6 414 000
056321	200 000	2 653 000	2 853 000
50 021		180 000	180 000

Note B Forklaring til brukte fullmakter og beregning av mulig overførbart beløp til neste år

Kapittel og post	Stikkord	Merutgift(-)/ mindre utgift	Utgiftsført av andre iht. øggede belastningsfullmakter(-)	Merutgift(-)/ mindreutgift etter øggede belastnings-fullmakter	Merinntekter / mindreinntekter(-) iht. merinntektsfullmakt	Ondisponering fra post 01 til 45 eller til post 01/21 fra neste års bevilgning	Innsparinger(-)	Sum grunnlag for overføring	Maks. overførbart beløp *	Mulig overførbart beløp beregnet av virksomheten
56 301		19 784		19 784	64 895			84 679	320 700	84 679
56 321	kan overføres	965985		965 985	144 110			1 110 095	1 110 095	1 110 095
50 021		27		27				27		0
xxxx45								0		
xxxx45	"kan overføres"							0		
xxxx70				0 Ikke aktuell		Ikke aktuell	Ikke aktuell	Ikke aktuell		
xxxx75	"overslagsbevilgning"			0 Ikke aktuell		Ikke aktuell	Ikke aktuell	Ikke aktuell		

*Maksimalt beløp som kan overføres er 5% av årets bevilgning på driftspostene 01-29, unntatt post 24 eller sum av de siste to års bevilgning for poster med stikkordet "kan overføres". Se årlig rundskriv R-2 for mer detaljert informasjon om overføring av ubrukte bevilgninger.

Forklaring til bruk av budsjettfullmakter

Forklaring til bruk av budsjettfullmakter

Departementet har delegert til virksomheten fullmakt til å overskride driftsbevilgningen under kap.563 post 01 mot tilsvarende merinntekter på kap.3563 post 03, og fullmakt til å overskride driftsbevilgningen under kap. 563 post 21 mot tilsvarende merinntekter på kap.3563 post 02

Virksomheten har også fått fullmakt til å belaste kappost 050021 for inntil kr. 180.000 i 2018

Stikkordet «kan overføres»:

Det er opprettet en egen post for utgiftsføring av eksternt finanserte prosjekter. Formålet er å skille prosjektkostnader fra de ordinære driftskostnadene. Bevilgningen er på samme nivå som inntektsbevilgningen. Det er tilført stikkord «kan overføres» slik at prosjekteinntekter som kommer inn ett år, kan benyttes til prosjektkostnader påfølgende år i den grad inntekter kommer før påløpte kostnader.

Mulig overførbart beløp:

Virksomhetens ubrukte bevilgning på kapittel /post 056301 beløper seg til kr. 84.679. Da dette beløpet er under 5% regnes hele beløpe som mulig overføring til neste budsjettår. Beløpet som står på kapittel/post 056321 kan overføres i sin helhet da stikkordet kan overføres er knyttet til kapittel/posten. Beløpet inngår i beregningen mulig overførbart beløp til neste år

Note 1 Innbetalinger fra drift

	2018	2017
<i>Innbetalinger fra gebyrer</i>		
Sum innbetalinger fra gebyrer	0	0
<i>Innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer</i>		
Tilskudd fra andre statlige virksomheter	826 759	1 152 714
Tilskudd fra organisasjoner og stiftelser	0	441 144
Andre tilskudd og overføringer	1 970 351	1 355 303
Sum innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer	2 797 110	2 949 161
<i>Salgs- og leieinntekter</i>		
leieinntekter fast eiendom	55 916	293 755
Hus/ fremleieinntekter. States bygg	272 979	0
Sum salgs- og leieinntekter	328 895	293 755
<i>Andre innbetalinger</i>		
Sum andre innbetalinger	0	0
Sum innbetalinger fra drift	3 126 005	3 242 916

Note 2 Utbetalinger til lønn

	2018	2017
Lønn	3 903 609	3 421 023
Arbeidsgiveravgift	0	0
Pensjonsutgifter*	450 288	410 128
Sykepenger og andre refusjoner (-)	0	-34 180
Andre ytelser	159 026	620 087
Sum utbetalinger til lønn	4 512 924	4 417 058
Antall årsverk:	7,2	8,3

* Nærmere om pensjonskostnader

Pensjoner kostnadsføres i resultatregnskapet basert på faktisk påløpt premie for regnskapsåret. Premiesats for 2018 er 12 prosent. Premiesatsen for 2017 var 12 prosent.

Note 3 Andre utbetalinger til drift

	2018	2017
Husleie	616 461	581 555
Vedlikehold egne bygg og anlegg	0	0
Vedlikehold og ombygging av leide lokaler	0	0
Andre utgifter til drift av eiendom og lokaler	56 760	51 963
Reparasjon og vedlikehold av maskiner, utstyr mv.	0	0
Mindre utstyranskaffelser	23 500	50 661
Leie av maskiner, inventar og lignende	18 013	20 691
Kjøp av fremmede tjenester	362 407	1 050 412
Reiser og diett	1 469 677	2 023 276
Øvrige driftsutgifter	1 314 680	2 091 415
Sum andre utbetalinger til drift	3 861 498	5 869 974

Note 4 Finansinntekter og finansutgifter

	2018	2017
<i>Innbetaling av finansinntekter</i>		
Renteinntekter	0	0
Valutagevinst	0	0
Annen finansinntekt	0	0
Sum innbetaling av finansinntekter	0	0

	2018	2017
<i>Utbetaling av finansutgifter</i>		
Renteutgifter	3 692	2 112
Valutatap	0	0
Annen finansutgift	0	0
Sum utbetaling av finansutgifter	3 692	2 112

Note 5 Utbetaling til investeringer og kjøp av aksjer

	2018	2017
<i>Utbetaling til investeringer</i>		
Immaterielle eiendeler og lignende	0	0
Tomter, bygninger og annen fast eiendom	0	0
Beredskapsanskaffelser	0	0
Infrastruktureiendeler	0	0
Maskiner og transportmidler	0	0
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy og lignende	83 090	0
Sum utbetaling til investeringer	83 090	0

	2018	2017
<i>Utbetaling til kjøp av aksjer</i>		
Kapitalinnskudd	0	0
Obligasjoner	0	0
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler	0	0
Sum utbetaling til kjøp av aksjer	0	0

Note 6 Sammenheng mellom avregning med statskassen og mellomværende med statskassen.

Del A Forskjellen mellom avregning med statskassen og mellomværende med statskassen

	2018	2018	
	Spesifisering av bokført avregning med statskassen	Spesifisering av rapportert mellomværende med statskassen	Forskjell
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investeringer i aksjer og andeler*	0	0	0
Obligasjoner	0	0	0
Sum	0	0	0
Omløpsmidler			
Kundefordringer	22 200	0	22 200
Andre fordringer	0	0	0
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	0	0	0
Sum	22 200	0	22 200
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld	0	0	0
Sum	0	0	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld	-143 097	0	-143 097
Skyldig skattetrekk	-141 046	-141 046	0
Skyldige offentlige avgifter	-3 042	-3 042	0
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	0	0	0
Sum	-287 185	-144 088	-143 097
Sum	-264 985	-144 088	-120 897

* Virksomheter som eier finansielle anleggsmidler i form av investeringer i aksjer og selskapsandeler fyller også ut note 8 B

Del B Spesifisering av investeringer i aksjer og selskapsandeler

	Ervervsdato	Antall aksjer	Eierandel	Stemmeandel	Årets resultat i selskapet	Balanseført egenkapital i selskapet	Balanseført verdi i regnskap*
<i>Aksjer</i>							
<i>Selskap 1</i>							
<i>Selskap 2</i>							
<i>Selskap 3</i>							
Balanseført verdi 28.12.2018							0

* Investeringer i aksjer er bokført til anskaffelseskost. Balanseført verdi er den samme i både virksomhetens kontospesifikasjon og kapitalregnskapet.

Ved utfylling av note 8, del B skal tall fra selskapets siste avlagte årsregnskap benyttes. Det vil forekomme at selskap som virksomheten har eierandeler i ikke har offentliggjort sitt årsresultat før virksomhetens frist for oversendelse av årsrapport med tilhørende årsregnskap (så snart det foreligger og innen 15. mars). Ved utfylling av noten kan dere benytte tall fra selskapets årsregnskap for året før. Om det ikke benyttes regnskapstall fra siste år bør dette opplyses om i noten.