

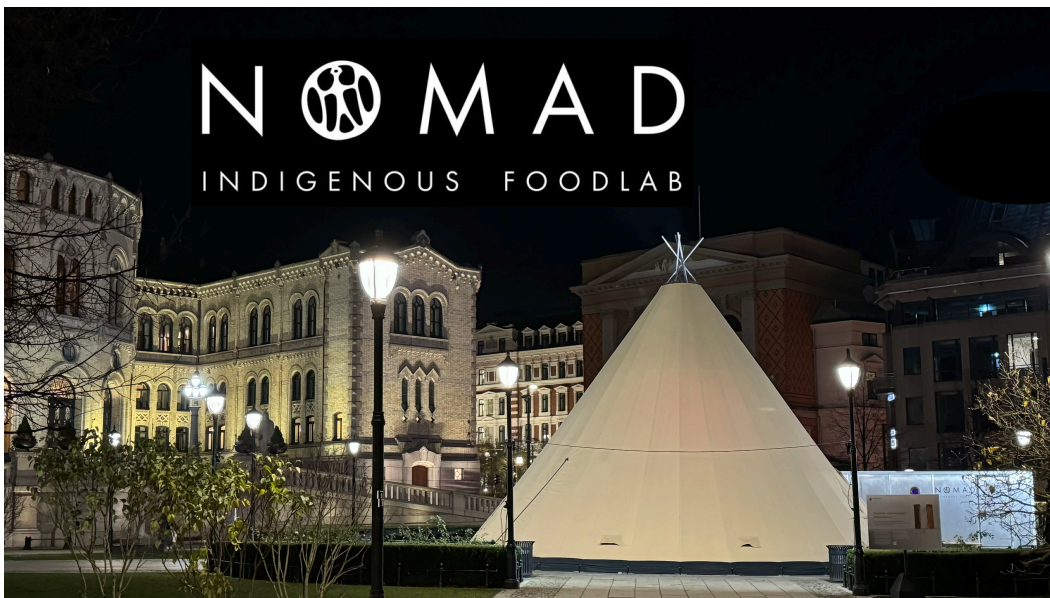


International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry

Международный Центр Оленеводства

Riikkaidgaskasaš Boazodoalloguovddáš

ANNUAL REPORT 2024



NOMAD FoodLab @ Stortinget, Oslo, Norway, on November 11-12, 2024

Part 1 - The ICR Board's Report for 2024

Based on the contents in this annual report, the Centre has done a very comprehensive work in 2024. 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 2024, the Board put special emphasis on the following initiatives within the strategic priority areas of youth, climate change adaptation, food, and reindeer herders' cooperation (in no particular order): Support for WRH, NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, Arctic Council, ARISE/ Training of Future Arctic Leaders, GEF/ UNEP Peatland & Nomadic Herders Resilience, UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR (UEI), , Reindeer herding information centers, Reindeer Portal, UN IYRP 2026 and WAMIP.

Multiple factors have influenced the goal achievements for the Centre in 2024. 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 significantly negatively affected ICR's operations directly in the period.

Summing up, the Centre has gone forward on all major points in the Strategic Plan for 2024. 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, and given the international situation, the Board concludes that the Centre has achieved very much in this period.



March 14, 2025

Helena Omma
Chair of the Board

Lars Kullerud
Vice Chair of the Board

Janne Näkkäljärvi
Board Member

Tsetsegmaa Gombo
Board Member

Khongorzhal Mugunshagai
Deputy Board Member

Ellen Sara Sparrok
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 strengthening 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 were approved by the Ministry December 12, 2019. The basic work of the Centre in the period has been funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development.

The Annual Report format is adapted to the size and distinctive character of ICR.

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/ Ministry of Regional Government and Districts/ Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development for 2006-2024

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/ Ministry of Regional Government and Districts/ Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development for 2006-2024.

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 strategic priorities. The Board decides the strategies for the Centre.

In a letter of May 26, 2023 the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development invited the organizations of reindeer herders in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Greenland, Mongolia and China, University of the Arctic, WRH, Sámi University College and the Sámi Council to propose candidates for the Board. Based on the incoming suggestions, the Ministry, in deliberation with WRH, appointed the following members for the Board for the period 2022-2026:

- Mrs. Helena Omma, WRH, Sweden, Chair of the Board
- Ms. Tsetsemaa Gombo, Taiga Nature Society, Mongolia
- Mr. Xinjun Gu, Aoluguya Ewenki Organisation, China
- Mr. Janne Näkkäljärvi, Suoma Boazosámit, Finland
- Mr. Lars Kullerud, President, University of the Arctic
- Ms. Ellen Sara Sparrok, NRL, Norway

The following were appointed as Deputies:

Rated deputies for members from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Greenland:

1. Ms. Sara-Elvira Kuhmunen, Sáminuorra, Sweden
2. Mr. Manitsiaq John Nielsen, Isortoq Reindeer, Greenland
3. Mrs. Ellen Inga Turi, WRH, Norway
4. Mr. Klemetti Näkkäljärvi, Suoma Boazosámit, Finland

Rated deputies for members from Mongolia and China:

1. Ms. Khongorzhol Mungunshagai, Taiga Nature Society, Mongolia
2. Mrs. Ying Wang, Aoluguya Ewenki Organisation, China
3. Mr. Wanjun Zhang, Aoluguya Ewenki Organisation, China

The Chair of the Board of ICR was appointed by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation in deliberation with WRH. Following practice, the Board can elect its own Vice-Chair. The new ICR Board unanimously elected Mr Lars Kullerud as Vice-Chair at its first Board Meeting in December 2023. The Board has had the following meetings in the period: Videoconference/ Zoom, first on March 2-3, 2025; then December 2-3, 2024. The Board processed 17 case issues in the period.

2.3 The Administration

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

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

- Mr. Anders Oskal, Guovdageaidnu, Executive Director.
- Prof Dr Svein D. Mathiesen, Guovdageaidnu/ Tromsø, Senior Science Advisor/ UEI Professor and Institute Lead of UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR. (In addition Professor II at Sámi University College).
- Prof Dr Robert W Corell, Miami, USA, 10% Senior Science Advisor/ UEI Professor II engagement. 10%
- Ms. Alena Gerasimova, Project Coordinator.
- Ms. Svetlana Avelova, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, Project Coordinator 50%.
- Mrs Kathrine Ivsett Johnsen, Grimstad, Senior Researcher, engagement 20%.
- Ms Marina Tonkopeeva, Tromsø, Project Leader engagement.
- Ms Solongo Tsevegmid, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, Project Coordinator engagement 15.03.2023-30.11.2024
- Mr Tsogtsaikhan Purev Project Co-Leader engagement until 30.09.2024
- Mrs Hanne Hætta Gaup, Guovdageaidnu, Senior Advisor and Head of Office.
- Mr Isak Henrik Eira, Guovdageaidnu, Senior Advisor, until 27.06.2024
- Ms. Sara Ellen Vars, Guovdageaidnu, has been employed at 24% as Cleaning Deputy, until 31.07.2024
- Ms Anna Eline Vars, Guovdageaidnu, Cleaning Deputy 24 %
- Mr Andreas Ausland, Guovdageaidnu, Producer, 40% for 01.03.2024 - 31.12.2024
- Mr Issat Juvva Ánte Näkkäljärvi, 50% engagement Economic Advisor
- Mr Issat Turi, 20% Project Coordinator

In addition, there has been various, short-time engagements based on hourly rates and/or contracts, 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 10 man-labour years, with 15 different people engaged at the Centre through the period. While this could be seen 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 and refining 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 Regional Development in the period, following the Letter of Award. The meetings were

held June 5 and October 31 in Oslo. As earlier, the Administration and Chair has also had continuous contact with the Ministry on running administrative issues in the period.

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 and audit with the Centre by teleconference.

2.4 Key Figures from the Centre's Accounts in 2024

Below is a table of key figures from the Centre's accounts in 2024, in NOK.

Key figures from the Centre's Accounts	2023	2024
Man labor-years	8	10
Total allocation post 01-99	9 699 000	9 970 815
Degree of utilization post 01-99	146	131
Operating expenses	14 170 983	13 103 938
Wage share of operating expenses	46	51
Wage share per man	810 562	673 913



3.1 Introduction: The Challenges of Circumpolar Reindeer Herding

The Jáhkâmáhkke-Declaration from the 6th World Reindeer Herders' Congress in 2017 and the Guovdageaidnu-Declaration from the World Reindeer Herders' Congress in 2022 provides updated descriptions of the possibilities, the challenges and the problems of reindeer husbandry from reindeer herders' own perspectives. These declarations are 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/ARR, 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 situation with recognition of reindeer herders' rights is still largely unclarified. There seems to be an overrepresentation of reindeer herding and indigenous issues in courts in Fennoscandia. Recent examples are the Swedish Supreme Court *Girjas case* of 2021, the Norwegian Supreme Court *Fosen case* of 2021, and the UN Human Rights Council case on *Näkkäljärvi vs Finland*⁶ from 2017. In a time of climate change and the "green transition", impacts from climate change mitigation needs to be addressed, ie. in the form of windmills, hydroelectric energy, bioenergy/ industrial forestry and so-called "green mining". The negative impacts of increasing encroachment, human activities and fragmentation of reindeer pastures represents legitimate concerns for the sustainability of reindeer herding units. Increasing land encroachment has also been highlighted in all Declarations from the World Reindeer Herders' Congresses.

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).

⁶ UN HRC ref: CCPR/C/124/D/2950/2017.

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.

Following the consequences of the Ukraine crisis, the Board is concerned with the long-term effects for the cooperation between the reindeer herding peoples, which represents an explicit part of ICR's mandate in the Statutes of the Centre.

3.2 Projects

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

- Arctic Council SDWG EALLU – Indigenous Youth, Arctic Change & Food Culture
- NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab
- UN FAO World Food Forum, Rome
- UN Global Indigenous Youth Forum, Rome
- Arendal Week, Norway
- UNEP/ GEF Peatlands and Reindeer Herders Resilience project (RHR)
- EU Horizon2020 POLARNET II Project (Task lead)
- Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders: James J McCarthy Leadership Training Seminars; ICR-Harvard Kennedy School/ Belfer Center program on Leadership and Resilience.
- Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders: ICR-Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy program on Leadership and Diplomacy.
- Follow-up of Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Food Congress
- UN International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) and World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)

3.3 Cooperation agreements

The Centre has made cooperation agreements with the following institutions in the period:

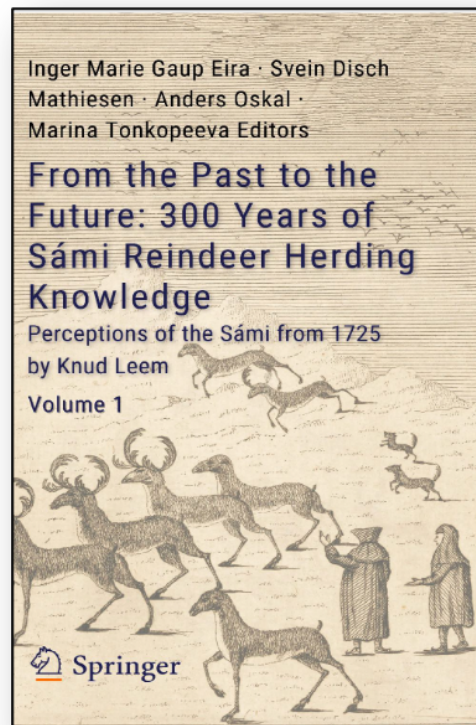
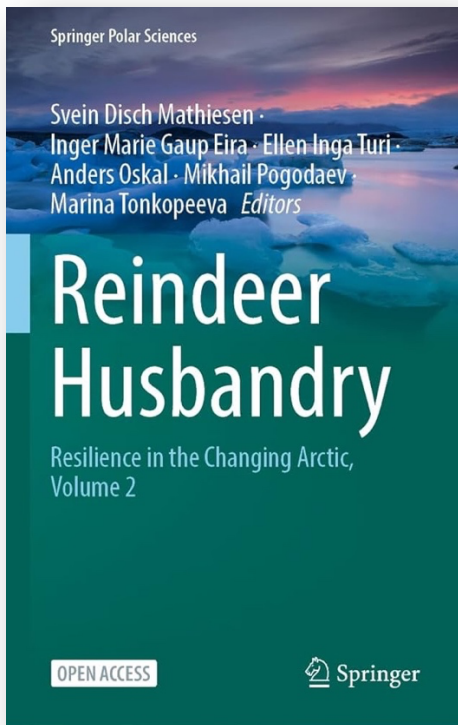
- Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, MA, US.
- Woodwell Climate Research Center, Cape Cod, MA, US.
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EALLU III/ ARISE)
- UN FAO (NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab @ WFF 2025)
- The Norwegian Storting (NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab @ Stortinget Nov2024)

3.4 Publications and Knowledge Development

3.4.1 Publications

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., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) (2024). *Reindeer Husbandry – Resilience in a Changing Arctic, vol. 2*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_3
- Gerasimova, A. *et al.* (2024). Adaptation to Change in Reindeer Husbandry in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Russia. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_3
- Mathiesen, S.D., Aikio, P., Degteva, A., Romanenko, T., Tonkopeeva, M. (2024). *Historical Aspects of Cross-Border Cooperation Between Nordic and Soviet Experts in Reindeer Husbandry*. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_4
- Reinert, E.S., Oskal, A. (2024). *Reindeer Herding in Norway: Cyclicity and Permanent Change vs. Governmental Rigidities*. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_5
- Oskal, A., Sara, R.B.M.E., Krarup-Hansen, K., Smuk, I.A., Mathiesen, S.D. (2024). *Reindeer Herders' Food Knowledge Systems*. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_6
- Degteva, A., Okotetto, E., Slepishkin, I., Romanenko, T., Borodina, A., Mathiesen, S.D. (2024). *Reindeer Husbandry Trends: Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Western Finnmark*. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_7
- Tonkopeeva, M. *et al.* (2024). *Resilience Thinking in Reindeer Husbandry*. In: Mathiesen, S.D., Eira, I.M.G., Turi, E.I., Oskal, A., Pogodaev, M., Tonkopeeva, M. (eds) *Reindeer Husbandry*. Springer Polar Sciences. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-42289-8_8



- Oskal A., R. Weitz, I.H Eira & S. Sharma (2024): *Mining, Nomads or Nature? A multiparty negotiation case on mining development in indigenous reindeer herders' homelands*. Joint Working Paper of International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) & Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Maritime and Arctic Program, Version 3.1, February 2024.
- Other

In addition comes publications under preparation for 2025, with work undertaken in 2024:

- Eira, Mathiesen, Oskal & Tonkopeeva (2025 forthcoming): *From the past to the future – 300 years of reindeer herding knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Leem. Vol1*, Springer Polar Series, Switzerland.
- Eira, Mathiesen, Oskal & Tonkopeeva (2025 forthcoming): *From the past to the future – 300 years of reindeer herding knowledge. Perceptions of the Sámi from 1725 by Leem. (Danish/ Norwegian version) Vol2*, Springer Polar Series, Switzerland.

In summary, the period has represented a productive year in terms of publications.

3.4.2 Knowledge Development by Education and Training

As part of the Arctic Council EALLU project and the UNEP/ GEF Reindeer Herders & Resilience project, linked with the UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR, and the Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders initiative, the following courses for young indigenous leaders have been organized (courses implemented in the period with *tilted fonts*):

- Online Course, January 18-22, 2021
 - Resilience Leadership & Crisis Management
 - James J McCarthy Leadership Seminar
- Arendalsuka, August 14-19, 2022
 - Resilience Leadership, Harvard Kennedy School, Belfer Center
 - Diplomacy & Leadership, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- Boston, January 10-18, 2023
 - Arctic Policy Innovation Lab @ Harvard Kennedy School
 - HKS Native Program session
 - Negotiation Course and Simulation @ Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, based on the Harvard Program of Negotiation (PON) methodology
- Arendalsuka, August 13-18, 2023
 - Resilience Leadership, ICR & Harvard Kennedy School/ Belfer Center
- *Boston, January 5-12, 2024*
 - *Arctic Policy Innovation Lab @ Harvard Kennedy School*
 - *HKS Native Program session*
 - *Policy Course @ Woodwell Climate Research Center, Cape Cod*
- *Guovdageaidnu, February 21-23, 2024*
 - *Negotiation Course and Simulation @ ICR with Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, based on the Harvard Program of Negotiation (PON) methodology*
- *Tsaaganuur, Mongolia, August 2024*
 - *GEF/UNEP Course: Reindeer Milking and Land Degradation, incl. youth seminar, coordinated by the Reindeer Herders Resilience project, held in the taiga of Tsaaganuur*
- Boston, January 10-17, 2025 (*Planning during 2024*)
 - Arctic Policy Innovation Lab @ Harvard Kennedy School
 - HKS Native Program session
- ICR-Fletcher School Leadership & Diplomacy program 2025 (*Planning during 2024*)

3.5 Actions and Measures in the Strategic Plan, with Initial Comments Concerning International Risks

With the Ukraine war starting in the beginning of 2022, ICR's international activities, projects and processes towards Russia were severely impacted. This also occurred as one were recovering from the effects of the Covid19 Pandemic. Currently, ICR has managed to consolidate its activities to the largest possible extent.

Here follows a comprehensive review of the Centre's Strategic Plan for the period. According to the Board's Decision on the ICR Strategic Plan, 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 NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab (*)

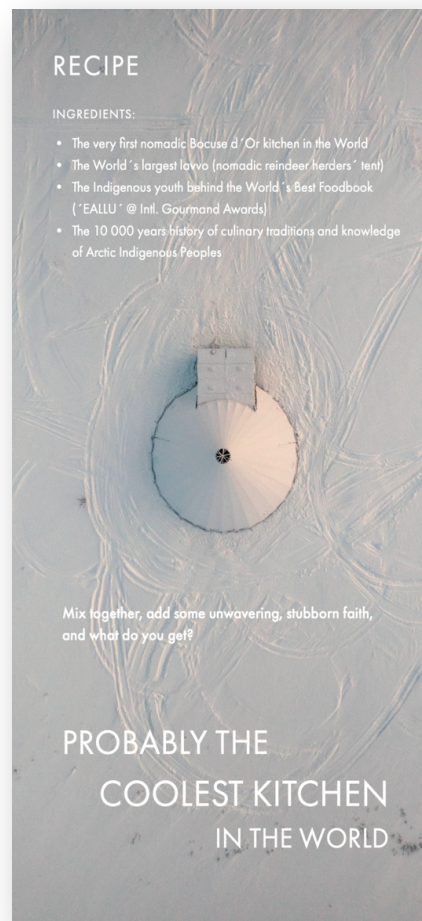
The indigenous reindeer herding communities globally are presently facing new challenges and threats against a sustainable development and local value added. The reasoning behind the *NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab (former Boaššu)* is that ICR wish to develop methods and skills to improve the economy of reindeer husbandry to maintain its resilience and sustainability, focusing on diversity and economic freedom of reindeer herders. ICR acknowledge that the traditional knowledge among reindeer herders is the foundation for a sustainable livelihood and nomadic civilization. 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 2024, ICR and WRH with partners in Denmark SKK ApS, Bakkely ApS and KSH ApS refined the concept of the FoodLab, including improving the kitchen modules and designing new versions. The FoodLab is a partnership between ICR and WRH, while ICR was managing its operations in the period. Through WRH, as a follow-up of earlier food initiatives in Guovdageaidnu, there has also been developed a FoodLab Mark II, stationed in Denmark.

The following NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab and/or Arctic Council EALLU events have been undertaken in the period:

- Arctic Congress, Bodø, Norway, May 28-June 1, 2024.
- *Witness Change, Find Solutions: A Dialogue on Indigenous Youth Engagement in the Arctic Council*, IPS coordinated event at NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab @ Arctic Congress: Bodø, Norway, May 30, 2024.
- Bocuse d'Or Global European Finale, Trondheim, Norway, March 18-21, 2024.
- Arendalsuka (The Arendal-week), Norway, August 12-16, 2024.
- NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab @ the Norwegian Parliament, on the occasion of the handling of the Truth and Reconciliation Report to the Parliament. This was done in

collaboration with the Presidency of the Norwegian Parliament, and also included collaboration with the indigenous Sámi Parliament, and the recognized ethnic minorities in Norway (Forest Finns, Finnish speaking Norwegians and Kvæns). Events included panel debates with representatives of the indigenous Sámi and the minority groups and the Control and Constitution Committee of the Parliament. Eidsvolds plass, Oslo, November 11-12, 2024.

- NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab @ UN FAO World Food Forum, with the presence of the General Director of FAO. Held at FAO HQ, Rome, Italy, October 14-18, 2024.
- Hosting the US Fulbright Arctic Initiative group of 30 researchers in the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, with panel discussions, demonstrations of Arctic Indigenous peoples' traditional food systems, and dinner reception, Guovdageaidnu, September 11, 2024.



As part of the collaboration with Harvard University HKS Native Project ICR received a Harvard Intern, Ms Lena Tinker of the Osage Nation in the US, for 2 weeks during summer 2024. Work tasks included joint planning for NOMAD FoodLab actions in the US.

Progression has been very good in the period, based on available resources. Further concept development and funding efforts has continued into 2024. Looking ahead, the potential for using the FoodLab for *food diplomacy* on various arenas is substantial.

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

See information under 3.5.4.3.

3.5.1.4 Ethical Guidelines for Handling of Traditional Knowledge

In the period, ICR has gathered relevant materials, including connected to the EU H2020 PolarNet II project, as a startup and baseline foundation for revisions of its ethical guidelines for traditional knowledge. From this point of departure, and with the WRH Declarations in mind, ICR and WRH is sketching a structure for a working group on this topic.

The work with UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR, the Arctic Council EALLU Project, the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Innovation FoodLab, and baseline for ethical guidelines have had very good progress, the international situation taken into account.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.2.1 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.

The Reindeer Portal is currently home to multiple sub-project sites including nomadicherders.org, davggas.org, rievdan.org, ealat.institute, eallu.org and more. Reindeer portal was used to spread registrations for educational course run by ICR and Uarctic EALAT Institute.

The Reindeer Portal is accessible through multiple URLs including reindeerportal.org, reindeerherding.org, reindeercentre.org and others, to maximize accessibility and traffic. Most people find the site through Google search or are referred via Facebook. Key search terms to find us are 'reindeer herders', 'reindeer herding' and 'reindeer'.

Utilization of social media: As an integral part of the focus on the ReindeerPortal.org, one has also worked further 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 its work and news related to reindeer husbandry world wide.

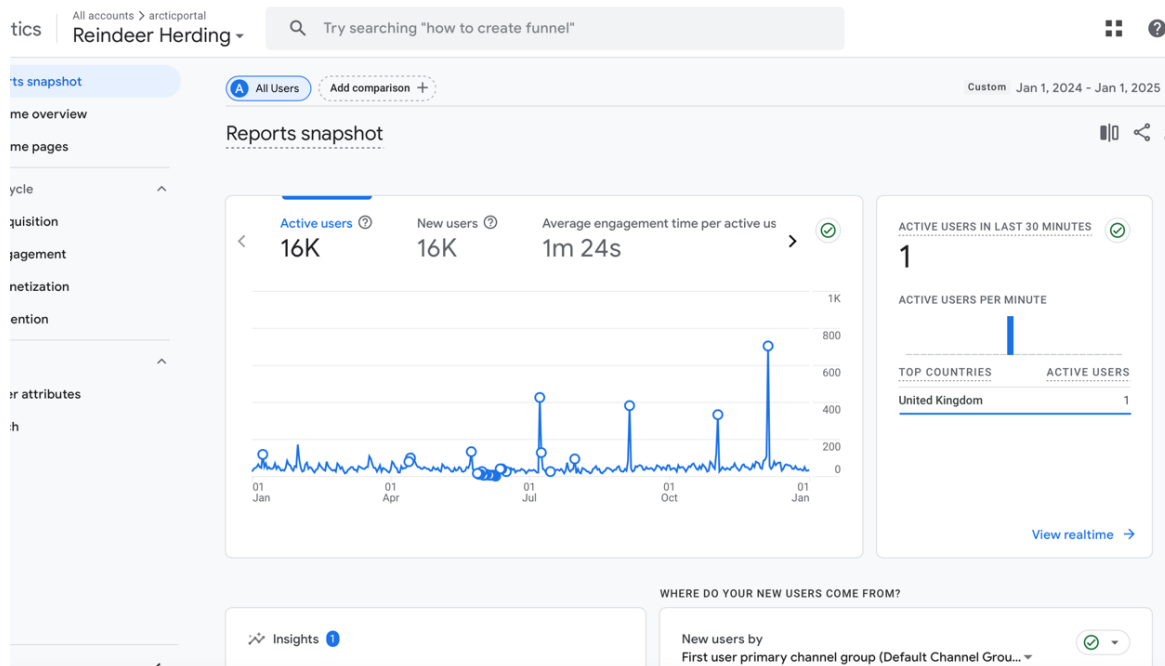
The Centre has its own page on Facebook, which represents a popular means of out-reaching ICR news and content, as well as that of other partners. This platform has a low technical barrier to entry, and a relatively wide reach. By the end of 2024 the number of followers has reached 3000 and is continuing to grow. Demographic indicators show that majority of the followers are women (men 39,10% , women 60,90%), and age range of the followers is between 25 to 65 years old. ICR further retains a Youtube channel (www.youtube.com/user/icrh) for outreach of videos. There is an intent to also create a page on Instagram for ICR.

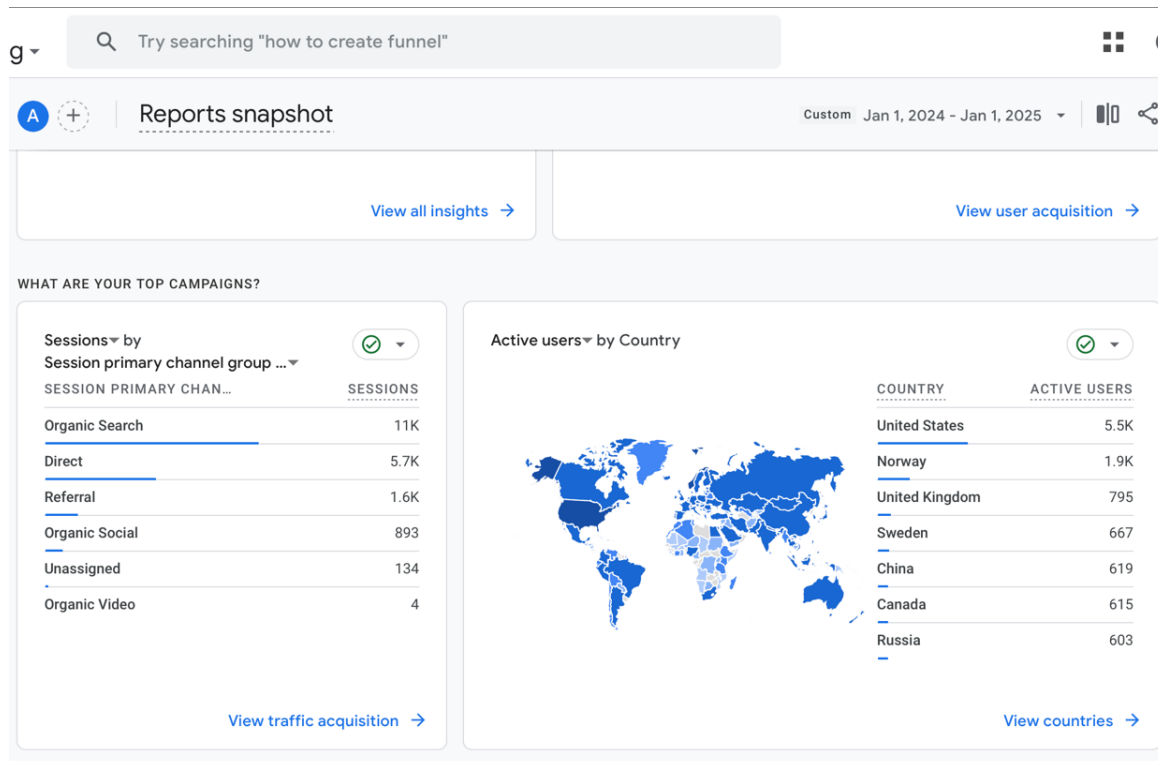
Statistical Analysis:

We use Google Analytics as a tool to observe our traffic. In 2024 Reindeer Portal had 16K users with most visit from United States (5.5K which 14% increase compare to last year) and Norway (1.9K with 36% decrease compare to last year). New users found the Reindeer Portal mainly through Organic search (11K) which comes from search engines; and Direct traffic came with 5.7K users which is made up of visits from people entering Reindeer Portal URL into their browser.

The statistics show that the number of users, visitors and followers for Reindeer portal has increased in total by 6.5% compared to the previous year, mainly due to visitors from the United States.

Data traffic for Reindeer portal (Jan 1, 2024 – Jan 1, 2025):





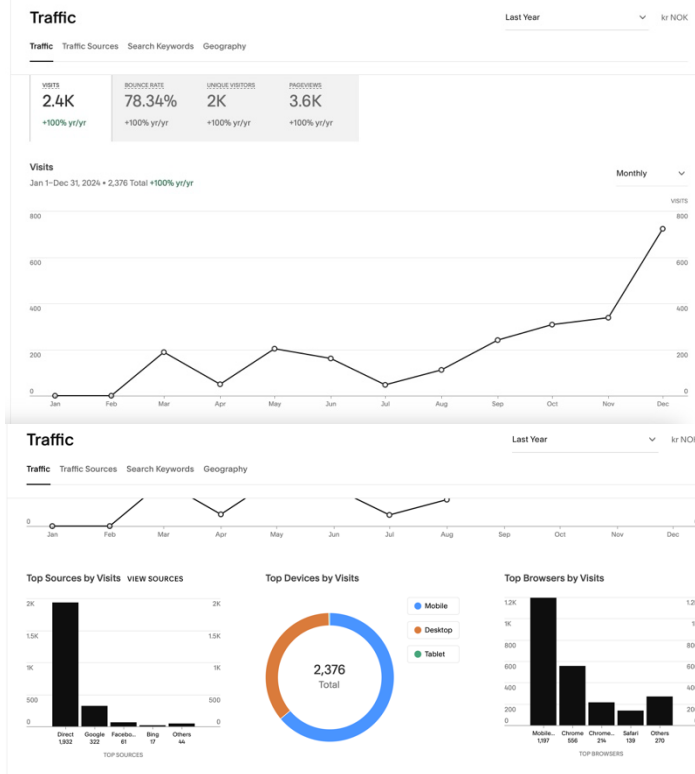
Most top visiting activities in 2024 were detected in July, September, November and significant increase came in December 5th same as with NOMAD Indigenous Foodlab website.

3.5.2.2 Introducing websites for the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab and Reindeer Herding and Resilience projects



Over the last 3 years ICR's NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab project, as a successful continuation of the equally successful EALLU project, has had several promising events with the tent and kitchen in a wide geographical range from Finnmark to Italy. The interest from State Institutions, Arctic Indigenous Organizations, Businesses, private individuals and others is only keep growing. The content, geography and scale of the NOMAD project needed a separate space where it would be possible to inform about past and future events, to creatively share information about reindeer herders' food culture and knowledge. In February – March 2024 ICR's team worked together to create a base for the website. In March 2024 before the Bocuse d'Or Europe in Trondheim the web site was operating. The address to the website is <https://www.nomadfoodlab.org>.

NOMAD also has its own page on Instagram connected to the ICR/WRH page on Facebook.



In 2024 there were 2.4k visitors to the web-site with continuous increase from autumn towards the end of the year. Top activity was noted in December, same with Reindeer portal

These graphics show the source of visits (mostly Direct 1.9K). And majority visits were via mobile phones.

The image shows the header and a banner for the Reindeer Herding and Resilience website. The header includes the logo (a blue reindeer) and the text 'Reindeer Herding and Resilience'. The navigation menu contains: About, Activities, News, Partnerships, Research & Data, and Contact Us.

The banner features a blue background with a herd of reindeer in a snowy landscape. The text on the banner reads: 'The Reindeer Herding and Resilience project is a global initiative aimed at building a comprehensive knowledge base on the traditional practices of reindeer herders, focusing on land and pasture management.'

ICR also hosts Facebook page for the **GEF UNEP Reindeer Herding and Resilience (RHR)** project, and in 2024 the project introduced the website. The Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project aims to document and assess indigenous knowledge for sustainable land management, develop training for reindeer herders, and create strategies for reindeer husbandry. It seeks to empower indigenous communities, integrate traditional knowledge with scientific research, and raise global awareness of reindeer herders' contributions. The

project will establish a global portal to share best practices and lessons, strengthen community resilience, and provide access to gender-sensitive knowledge and GIS-based maps.

The website of the Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project (<https://reindeerherdingandresilience.org/>) provides detailed information about the initiative and its progress. The website serves as a central platform for showcasing the Reindeer Herding and Resilience Project's mission, activities, and achievements while providing access to research, publications, and project updates. It also facilitates communication and collaboration with partners and serves as a hub for multimedia content and resources.

In the About Us section, visitors can learn about the project's goals, objectives, and the impact it aims to have on reindeer herding and sustainable land management. The Activities section outlines the project's efforts in 2023 and 2024, detailing its milestones, timelines, and updates and showcasing the progress made so far. For the latest happenings, the News section keeps the community up-to-date with related news and events. The Partnerships page highlights the meaningful collaborations supporting the project. Under Research and Data, the website offers valuable resources such as publications, videos, a gallery of related images, and historical materials that provide further context to the project's work. Lastly, the Contact Us section allows visitors to easily reach out for more information.

3.5.2.3 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 Springer book, the EALLU II project, The Peatlands & Reindeer Herders Resilience project, and more.

3.5.2.4 GEF/ UNEP Peatlands and Reindeer Herders Resilience Project (*)

As a result of a due diligence process in UNEP, ICR was clarified as a *UNEP Executing Agency* in 2020, with subsequent design, funding and startup of GEF/ UNEP projects. During the period, ICR and WRH with partners have managed to successfully implement the project *GEF/UNEP Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders*, with startup in 2023. It is referred to the UNEP Progress Report from ICR for 2024. (See financial comments under chapter 6.)

3.5.2.5 Course in Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry – Outreach Towards Authorities

Regional and national authorities have been actively involved in professional seminars and workshops linked to EALLU and Nomadic Herders, including lectures and discussions by key ICR and WRH personnel and reindeer herding youth. In addition, status and findings from regional EALLU sites and activities have been continuously reported to the Arctic Council system, eg. national authority experts in SDWG. 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. This also relates to the *Food Innovation Leadership* Course developed together

with Nord University and partners. Furthermore, the GEF/ UNEP Peatlands and Nomadic Herders Resilience project creates certain courses aimed at a combination of reindeer herding youth and public managers as students.

3.5.2.5 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, as initially 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 onwards, also as part of the further development of this course concept. This work is linked to the Arctic Council EALLU project and the GEF/UNEP Reindeer Herders & Resilience project.

In the period there was also implemented and refined a new course concept on *Leadership and Diplomacy* in partnership with Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in MA, USA, linked to EALLU and the GEF/UNEP Reindeer Herders & Resilience project. A new MoU was signed with the Fletcher School in the period, regulating these joint efforts.

Furthermore, ICR also developed other concepts for educational courses under the GEF/UNEP Peatlands and Nomadic Herders Resilience project, also as framed under UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR.

By its cooperation agreement with Harvard University Belfer Center, ICR together with WRH, UEI and Harvard Kennedy School developed the James J McCarthy Arctic Indigenous Leaders Training Seminar Series in 2020. Out of this there was developed a joint educational course concept, focused on leadership and resilience. Here one seeks to alternate indigenous student cohorts of 15-25 students between activities in Norway and Boston. As part of the course setup is a combination of the Centre's groups of Arctic indigenous students with Harvard Master students in a Harvard Policy Course on the Arctic, with exams for all participants in the form of an Arctic Policy Innovation Lab at the Kennedy School. ICR has also had several meetings with the Dean and Professor Douglas Elmendorf of Harvard Kennedy School, both in relation to course implementation and beyond. Here it has been expressed that the Kennedy School much appreciate the collaboration with ICR, as it is seen as contributing in concrete ways to their educational programs and knowledge development.

There has been multiple student cohorts, including in the period (ie. either implementation and/ or planning). See chapter 3.5 for an overview.

These course concepts grew out of an earlier joint idea between WRH, ICR and the late Harvard Professor James J McCarthy, the former co-lead of IPCC, main author of Arctic Council ACIA Chapter 17, ARCADIA and IPY EALÁT Co-Investigator, and former President of AAAS. Planning and implementing the courses was a way of honoring Professor McCarthy's strong Arctic engagement and concern for indigenous peoples. This is a continuation of WRH's collaboration with Harvard, going back to 2002.

These efforts and historical timelines to Professor McCarthy also forms the substance of ICR's developed concept of an Arctic Resilience Centre/ Tromsø Resilience Centre, initiated in 2014. This concept built on the ARCADIA project, the Arctic Council ACIA report ch. 17, the IPY/ Arctic Council EALÁT project, the Arctic Council EALLIN and EALLU projects, the RCN Davggas project, the UNEP Nomadic Herders projects, as well as RCN

Rievdan project WP3. Since 2014, ICR has been working steadily to secure institutional partners in this endeavour, building on the UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR.

3.5.2.6 The RCN Rašša Project (*)

In 2022, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) together with ICR developed and submitted the Rašša project to the Research Council of Norway. The overarching goal is to compare landscape governance of reindeer herding and wild reindeer. The project achieved funding, and is now operational. ICR has responsibility for work packages the project. In the period, ICR has planned and implemented its components of the project, and reported this to NIVA both in project meetings and by formal reports. This includes workshops in the reindeer herding area in Finnmark, Norway, as well as participation on workshops in the reindeer hunting regions in southern Norway.

3.5.2.7 EU Horizon 2020 PolarNet II Program (*)

As a consortium partner to the EU Horizon 2020 PolarNet II Program, ICR had a role as Task Leader for efforts on bridging science and society, and highlighting research needs. As part of the work, ICR together with project partners planned a scientific meeting in Guovdageaidnu, maintaining ICR's focus on the interaction and bridging of gaps between traditional indigenous knowledge, science and society. However, due to implications related to the ongoing challenge with the new Sámi Act in Finland, and the project participation of Finnish actors active in this conflict (that was not consulted with ICR), the workshop and ICR's other activities was put on a technical pause until such time as these challenges would be fully resolved. Meanwhile, there was held a reindeer herders science conference and other activities that still provided necessary input for the PolarNet II process.

There has been good progress on outreach and knowledge development activities, and especially so regarding training courses with Harvard Kennedy School and Fletcher School, and RCN Rievdan deliveries. A new MoU with Fletcher School was also signed in the period. PolarNet II has been planned according to schedule and postponement, though still delivering contents as necessary. GEF/ UNEP Peatlands and Nomadic Herders Resilience has also had very good progress in the period.



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

3.5.3 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.

3.5.3.1 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, WRH 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 WRH 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 the period, ICR has been involved in the planning the World Reindeer Herders' Congress in 2026. While there have been contributions made to projects and initiatives of WRH, including special efforts to implement 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). This is especially worrying given the challenging times for WRH's international work, esp. given the tensions of the current international situation. Subsequently, the current Board of ICR has made certain priorities for the year 2024 onwards to seek to rectify this, also in line with former Board decisions.

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

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

- Centre for Dukha Taiga Reindeer Herding, Tsaaganuur, Mongolia.
- Centre for Reindeer Herding in Scotland, Caingorms, UK.



***Pic: Envisioned Centre for Dukha Taiga Reindeer Herding in Tsaaganuur.
Illustration and design: A. Falkanger & P. Souvorov, 2024.***

Through the development of the UNEP/ GEF Peatlands and Nomadic Herders Resilience project, there is now an ICR office in Mongolia, also to be seen in relation to the Centre's efforts to establish an Information Centre for Dukha Taiga Reindeer Herding in Tsaaganuur together with WRH and the Taiga Nature Society of Mongolia. Preliminary scoping and planning has been undertaken in the period.

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

As the Arctic Council has been on a technical pause due to the Ukraine crisis in parts of the period, Arctic Council EALLU has also been put on partial hold. Here, it is referred to the free-standing educational programs developed together with Harvard University and Fletcher School under Scandinavian EALLU components, implemented independently in collaboration with the Arctic Council Chairship. In the period, the efforts of EALLU and training programs have been refined into a new project initiative entitled ARISE: Arctic Resilience, Indigenous Sustainability and Empowerment. This project initiative was presented for the Arctic Council SDWG in the period, and after an application process core funding was awarded for 2024-2025 from the Norwegian MFA. See chapter 3.5.2.5.

As for cooperation and network building in reindeer husbandry, the Arctic Council EALLU Project has been put on partial hold, outside the Centre's control. There has been good progress regarding regional information centers, ie. within constraints resulting from the international situation. The support to WRH has been focused on consolidating the international cooperation of reindeer herders under very difficult external conditions, and has been critical to that effect.

3.5.4. 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.

3.5.4.1 Participation in Arctic Council (*)

According to current limitations and conditions, ICR has assisted WRH's work in the Arctic Council, including project related efforts connected to eg. EALLU and ARISE in SDWG, and other working groups like CAFF, AMAP and ACAP.

3.5.4.2 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 the period, 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 research and development work of the Institute.

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 the RCN Rašša project.
- Participation in various UArctic activities and seminars.
- Further development of the initiative on an Arctic Resilience Center, as conceived by ICR in 2014.
- James J McCarthy leadership training program at Harvard Kennedy School and ICR, a joint resilience leadership training program for Arctic indigenous youth as emerging and talented leaders.
- Leadership and Diplomacy training program, with ICR and Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
- Applications for funding for different Institute courses etc.
- Further concept development for the institute.

3.5.4.3 UN Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists - IYRP 2026 (*)

In the period, ICR's Executive Director has been a member of the IYRP Global Coordinating Group (GCG) and the IYRP Regional Support Group (RISG) for the Arctic Region. This work has included preparations for meetings, participation in events, preparation and outreach of reindeer herding issues, preparation of proposals for global funding, and more. Through ICR's participation, it was put forward proposals to secure global funding for a worldwide gathering of nomadic pastoralists before 2026, as well as funding for regional activities in the Arctic, both of which was endorsed by the IYRP GCG. Relevant for the UN IYRP is the envisioned World Reindeer Herders Congress in Tsaaganuur in 2026.

3.5.4.4 World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) (*)

To support WRH's position as representing the Arctic region in the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), ICR has contributed to preparation of meetings, input and proposals to WAMIP. The input from WRH (by ICR's assistance) to the Interim Board of WAMIP have especially focused on the governance of WAMIP, the need for a global gathering of nomadic pastoralists, and how WAMIP should utilize IYRP to meet its goals. WRH and ICR have also related to the UN FAO Pastoralist Hub in this regard. Despite efforts, WAMIP globally has this far only been able to make limited progress on these matters.

The Centre has followed up the Arctic Council work as far as practicly possible on key issues for reindeer husbandry. As for the UArctic network, cornerstone achievements include the pilot Training of Future Arctic Leaders program with HKS and Fletcher, and

development of other initiatives. The Centre has also contributed to WRH's work with the UN IYRP and the work of WAMIP.

3.5.5. 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).

3.5.5.1 Meetings, Conferences, Hosting Delegations and More

The Centre has taken part in a wide diversity of different activities in the period, including:

- Arctic Frontiers, Tromsø, Norway.
- Arctic Circle, Reykjavik, Iceland.
- Other activities, not listed.

3.5.5.2 Participation in Relevant Forums and Networks

- The Centre has actively participated at activities of University of the Arctic.
- The Centre has actively participated at activities of Gourmand International.
- The Centre has actively participated at activities of International Conference of Arctic Research Planning (ICARP).
- The Centre has actively participated at activities of International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and Arctic Science Summit Week (ASSW).
- The Centre has actively contributed to the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.
- The Centre has actively contributed to the UN Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for the UN Commission on Food Security (CSIPM for UNCFS).

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

- Through the GEF/ UNEP Nomadic Herders project and more, ICR has arranged online workshops in circumpolar reindeer herding areas in the period.

3.5.5.4 Work towards National and International Media

- The Centre has received 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 NOMAD FoodLab events (various media internationally, including local media), the McCarthy leadership training course, and so on.

3.5.5.5 Lectures for Indigenous Students, University Students or in Different Forums

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

- Students in reindeer herding at Sámi University College in Guovdageaidnu.
- Master and PhD students at Harvard Kennedy School.
- Master and PhD Students at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
- MBA students at Harvard Business School.
- Executive Students at Harvard Business School.
- Others

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

- As part of ICR projects, 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 Boaššu/ NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, 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.
- Participation in the Harvard Kennedy School of Government study group on Arctic Knowledge Systems, with Master, PhD and PostDoc students at Harvard University.

3.5.5.7 Other Activities

Together with WRH, ICR has also contributed to the Committee on an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralism, including forming a separate regional steering group for pastoralism in the Arctic.

Together with WRH, ICR has also contributed to the establishment of the UN FAO Coalition on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems, at the World Food Forum in Rome. Likewise, ICR has contributed to the UN FAO Indigenous Peoples Food Systems Hub.

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 Regional Development. 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 Duodjesiida-building are well suited for the Centre's activities, providing a proper working environment. The trainee program for reindeer herding and duodji/ handicraft is also currently located here, as well as the Duodji Institute, representing both a relevant professional environment and a gathering point for reindeer herders as a primary target group of the Centre. The office space maintained at Diehtosiida and the FRAM Centre further provide useful work environments for ICR. The earlier offices in Russia has been closed in 2022, while there is work to make a new office in Mongolia.

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 regular absence at the Centre has been registered to 6,7% of total wages (ie. in wage compensation) in the period.

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 7 man-labour years in the current period, while women have been employed equaling ca 8 man-labour years, including all. The Centre works towards an equal gender balance in the administration. The Centre also seeks to follow non-discrimination practices towards peoples' religion, sexual orientation etc.

4.5. Other Reporting and Reporting on Common Directives

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

Work to reduce climate gas emissions, nature footprint and energy use: In its work to reduce climate gas emissions, nature footprint and energy use, ICR has considered its fulfilment of core tasks and cost efficiency. ICR made an earlier decision to move its offices out of the LES-building as it was heated with oil. ICR has together with the new office space owners at Duodjesiida been considering additional energy efficiency solutions like heat pumps. ICR seeks to minimize travel by utilizing remote work solutions like Zoom, and combining activities as appropriate. At the same time, in order to fulfill ICR's core tasks it is not possible to avoid travels.

Hiring of people with disabilities: ICR values work-force diversity, while the institution has relatively few hirings due to its size. While the development has been discussed with employees, the low frequency of hirings influence this issue. The current status for hiring people with disabilities is the same as earlier, given these preconditions. As there have been less than five people hired in the period, percentages of inclusive hiring is not reported, according to earlier regulations from the Ministry. The administration has considered ways in which inclusion could be integrated in ICRs operations for hiring, in order to fulfill the goals of the inclusiveness efforts in the State, while there has not been implemented any specific measures in the period in this regard. As a result there is also limited experience gathered for sharing in the period. Overall, the Centre seeks to be inclusive in its hiring of personnel.

Concerning reduced use of external consultants: ICR has had a relatively limited use of regular consultants of ca. NOK 22 000 in 2024, which represents a reduction of 35,7 % from 2023. Counting in also operational services the sum amounts to ca. NOK 119 000 for the period. ICR generally works to reduce its use of external consultants, by a desire to utilize internal resources efficiently. ICR has not used any consulting services from the communications industry. Consultancy is also limited by investments to develop ICR's internal competencies, including the leadership.

Concerning the trust reform (tillitsreformen): What regards the trust reform, one is awaiting further clarifications on whether or how this could be relevant for ICR. Meanwhile, the work on ICR's innovative project on the NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab is continuing.

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. 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 NOMAD FoodLab/ EALLU and Reindeer Herders and Resilience project initiatives, and the programs for Training of Future Arctic Leaders with Harvard University etc. The Centre has also had contact and some collaboration with the office of apprentices in reindeer herding in this regard, which may also be further developed.

Concerning decentralized work: ICR has continued its praxis for decentralized work. At the same time, it must be noted that ICR's domestic offices are all located in northern Norway, where one has very good experiences with local workforce. Therefore, in order to increase the decentralized work at ICR one would have to decentralize "within the north", which would quickly in practice mean home offices etc. The Board has wanted ICR to build some critical mass of workforce in Guovdageaidnu, also to maintain work environment. ICR has not considered significantly *increasing* its decentralized work in the period.

Other issues:

Concerning information security: Overall, ICR has relatively low amounts of sensitive information, most of which is in the form of personnel-related data. Following the systems of the Directorate for Financial Management (DFØ) and its systems, there is established two-step internal control system for sensitive information. Furthermore, ICR has made sure that the access to its switches, firewall and fiber internet entry point is restricted within ICR's new offices and thus in effect to ICR/ State employees. The service provider for internet solutions has also been consulted in terms of security assessments, and has performed some trials to this effect with ICR employees. One has also started utilization of cloud-based work environments including specific security measures. This continues into the next year.

Concerning emergency and safety plans: Work with societal safety and preparedness is part of the Centre's operations. While ICR also have offices at Diehtosiida and the Fram II Centre, their respective emergency plans and concepts developed are 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 annually prepares a concise risk and vulnerability assessment (ROS), as an integrated part of its risk management system. This has also been shared and a topic of discussion in the semi-annual meetings with the Ministry.

Part V - Assessment of Future Prospects of the Centre

5.1 Planned Work in 2025 and Onwards

In the work plan for 2024 there are initiatives that will be continued in 2025 onwards. Here one could especially mention the work with Arctic Council ARISE project initiative, NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab, UArctic EALÁT Institute, course development and the Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders, the ReindeerPortal.org, and especially the UNEP Peatlands & Nomadic Herders Resilience Project. The preparation and planning together with WRH of the World Reindeer Herders' Congress will also be important, as will UN IYRP. The Centre's continued engagement in knowledge production, traditional indigenous knowledge, research and education will also be important for goal achievement.

Another area the Centre will have to focus on in 2025 and further, is the coordination of information and communication tasks in 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 World Reindeer Herders' Congress, the *Jåhkâmâhkke-Declaration of 2017* and the *Guovdageaidnu-Declaration of 2022* will have clear impacts and implications for the work of ICR, as a very important policy documents for the professional work of the Centre, as will future WRH Declarations.

It is considered important to define positive strategies to handle the situation that reindeer herders are in at the moment. This includes both research and development work, outreach, making visible the positive aspects of reindeer herding, educational and training efforts for capacity building, creating dialogues, and food diplomacy.

What is central is the *cultures* of reindeer herding peoples, cf. the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights article 27. This includes joik and traditional music, storytelling, food systems, and cultural expressions revolving around reindeer herding.

It would be important to continue the educational and training efforts on diplomacy, negotiations, leadership and resilience, under the Training of Future Arctic Indigenous Leaders umbrella. There is a potential to do more here, eg. in replicating course efforts with Harvard, Fletcher School and others for a wider audience, based on ICR's own resources and networks. This way, more young reindeer herders could be reached.

It is also seen as key to follow up and consolidate the Arctic Council, and to contribute where possible. This could include efforts like food diplomacy (eg. utilizing NOMAD FoodLab under different chairships), course development for youth, youth engagement, exploring possibilities for appropriately maintaining established contacts with reindeer herders in Russia, to name a few. These factors also represents important arguments to

consolidate and support WRH, as an Observer to the Arctic Council and the voice of nomadic indigenous peoples in the Arctic.

In addition, the work with pastoralists on the global level through UN IYRP and World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) has great potential.

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. This is no less the case under today's tense international situation. The Centre has important functions in circumpolar reindeer husbandry and in the work with specialists, diplomats 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 Centre has contributed significantly to people-to-people cooperation and public diplomacy in the Arctic. 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, UN FAO, UN IYRP, 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, like China and Mongolia. 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 internationally. The composition of the Board of the Centre needs to reflect the geographical scope of the Centre, including regional networks, contacts and legitimacy at large.

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. This is also key under the current international situation.

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 in the 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 Duodjessiida building in Guovdageaidnu in November 2020, 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 Guovdageaidnu (the Sámi Science Building), with collaboration partners and projects, and office space on site. The Centre maintains an office at the FRAM II Centre in Tromsø, Norway. While the offices in Russia have now been closed, it has been established offices in Mongolia.

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 current basic funding.

Issues like translation and interpreting are natural parts of the work of an international Centre. This includes Mongolian and Chinese languages. 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 reindeer husbandry regions in the east. The experience from 2006-2024 show that this represents a larger expense than initially thought. 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:

- 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 north – both on the short and long term perspective. The Board sees this as a key issue.
- NOMAD Indigenous FoodLab: Because Arctic indigenous reindeer herders today are facing unprecedented change and therefore also specific challenges, it is of utmost importance to secure that also local indigenous communities are able to exploit possibilities arising from Arctic change. The establishment of a culinary institute/ FoodLab 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 (currently paused) Arctic Council EALLU project, the finished RCN Rievdan project WP3, the current GEF/UNEP Reindeer Herders Resilience project, as well as potential links with the earlier BIRGEN initiative of the Women's Network in Reindeer Husbandry. Therefore, the Board stress the importance of this initiative by WRH and ICR, and urge the need to secure appropriate funding through ICR to give momentum to this initiative, through

funding for engagement of indigenous youth in local economic development. While the FoodLab is administratively operated by ICR, it is seen as a joint venture with WRH, whose networks are key for its operations. The Ministry's investment support and other support for the FoodLab is seen as a very positive contribution. The concept also holds great potential for *food diplomacy*, as experiences from the FoodLab up until now clearly illustrates. This potential could be leveraged in different forums, like the Arctic Council and the UN, between reindeer herders and mainstream society, but also between different subgroups of indigenous peoples. The common denominator is that indigenous peoples' food has the potential to join (differing) people together.

- The need for the Centre, its work and activity: It is evident 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 Mongolia, China and North-America. It is also necessary to secure resources to establish a network for local reindeer herding centres.
- 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 inter-departmental 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 2024 will be very 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.

Finally, the full range of consequences of the ongoing crisis in Ukraine is at this moment unclear, while it may also have some longer-term impacts for the Centre's international work. ICR will continue to follow the situation, and respond as appropriate.

Part VI - Budget and Accounts for 2024

6.1 The Board's Comments to the Accounts for 2024

The International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) was established by the Norwegian Government in 2005 in Guovdageaidnu, 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 Regional Development. 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 2024 from the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, 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 externally financed projects on chapter/item no 0563 21 there are accounted costs of NOK 6,375,100 and accounted revenues on chapter/item no 356302 of NOK 4,842,067. This resulted in a deficit of NOK 1,533,033. The reason is that project payments from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is not received as presupposed in 2023 and 2024. The payment is expected in 2025, covering all accumulated costs for the project.

6.4 The Framework for the Financial Management of the Centre

The Letter of Awards from the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, and the main Directive for the Financial Management at ICR as of December 27, 2024 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 2024

ICR accounts for 2024 are found in the reporting list of grants at the end of this report. Key figures are also presented in chapter 2.4 above.

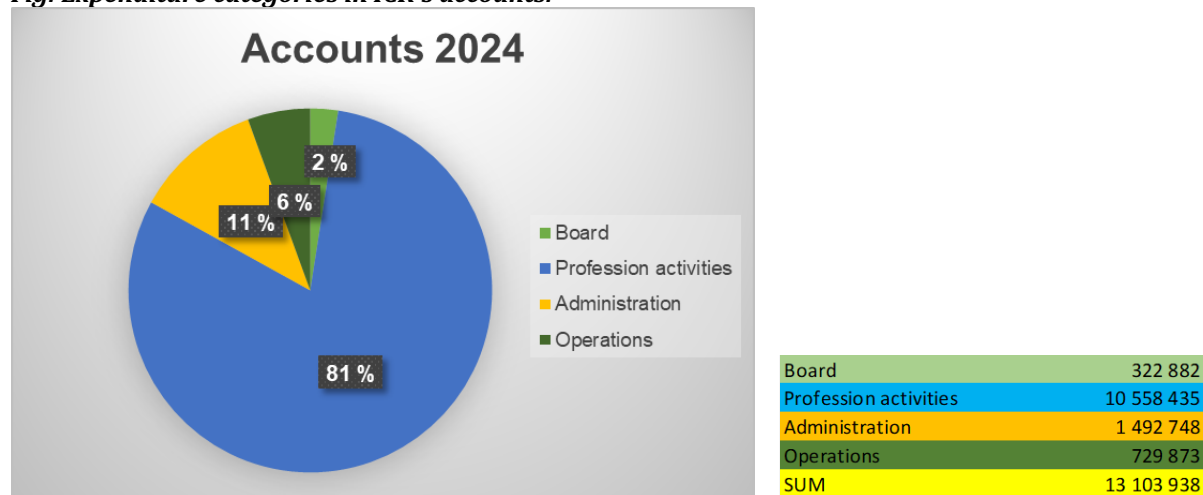
The accounts show an under consumption/result of NOK 100,978 concerning the basic budget (ie. apart from projects). This is within the 5% transfer limit and will be applied transferred to 2025.

The income from external projects was NOK 4,842,067 and the costs for those projects amounted to NOK 6,375,100. Normally the project income and costs are supposed to balance. Because of delayed payments from UNEP the accounts for projects show an excess consumption of NOK 1,533,033. This is expected to be balanced in the first part of 2025, where project incomes will cover project expenditures for 2023-2024.

Based on expenditure and cost sites (and allocation of wages for administrative

tasks and the Chair), the costs for administration and operations were NOK 2,221,748, or 17 % of the total account of the Centre in 2024. These shares are in line with figures from previous years, demonstrating that a relatively limited amount of ICR's budget is used for administration tasks (fig).

Fig: Expenditure categories in ICR's accounts:



Similarly, NOK 10,558,435 or 81% of the total expenditure in 2024 were allocated to professional activities, ie. including projects and the boards 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 previous years (fig 1).

With regards to Projects, the accounts show that 42% of the total income of the Centre for 2024 was external financing. Net short-term debts per December 31, 2024 amounted to NOK 944,940 consisting of unused multiyear project funds, tax deductions for the 6th term of 2024 and VAT.

6.4.1 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 ICR's website www.reindeerherding.org when it becomes publicly available.

Guovdageaidnu, March 14, 2025

Helena Omma
Chair of the Board

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 02 September 2020. 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 to the 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 the Central Bank of Norway (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 7 to the report on ledger accounts show differences between the settlement with the treasury and the state treasury.

Oppstilling av bevilgningsrapportering 31.12.2024

Utgiftskapittel	Kapittelnavn	Post	Posttekst	Note	Samlet tildeling**	Regnskap 2024	Mertutgift (-) og mindretutgift
0563	Internasjonalt Reindriftssenter	01	Driftsutgifter		6 829 815	6 728 837	100 978
0563	Internasjonalt Reindriftssenter	21	Spesielle driftsutgifter		3 141 000	6 375 100	-3 234 100
1633	Nettoordning, statlig betalt merverdiavgift	01	Nettoordning for mva i staten		0	340 542	
Sum utgiftsført					9 970 815	13 444 480	
Innlekkingskapittel	Kapittelnavn	Post	Posttekst		Samlet tildeling**	Regnskap 2024	Merinntekt og mindreinntekt(-)
3563	Internasjonalt Reindriftssenter	02	Diverse inntekter		3 141 000	4 842 067	1 701 067
5309	Tilfeldige inntekter	29	Tilfeldige inntekter		0	27 629	
5700	Folketrygdens inntekter	72	Arbeidsgiveravgift - lønn		0	15 557	
Sum inntektsført					3 141 000	4 885 253	
Netto rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet						8 559 227	
Kapitalkontoer							
60089001	Norges Bank KK /innbetalinger					6 809 487	
60089002	Norges Bank KK/utbetalinger					-15 785 127	
706721	Endring i mellomværende med statskassen					416 412	
Sum rapportert						0	
Beholdninger rapportert til kapitalregnskapet (31.12)							
Konto	Tekst				2024	2023	Endring
xxxxxx	[Aksjer]				0	0	0
706721	Mellomværende med statskassen				-944 940	-1 361 352	416 412

Note A Forklaring av samlet tildeling utgifter

Kapittel og post	Overført fra i fjor	Årets tildelinger	Samlet tildeling
056301*	216 815	6 613 000	6 829 815
056321		3 141 000	3 141 000

*KDD har tilbakeholdt 127 000 kroner som knytter seg til kompensasjon for lønnsoppgjøret 2024. Se også note B.

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. avgitte belastningsfullmakter (-)	Merutgift (-)/ mindre utgift etter avgitte belastningsfullmakter	Merinntekter / mindreinntekter (-) iht. merinntekstfullmakt	Omdisponering fra post 01 til 45 eller til post 01/21 fra neste års bevilgning	Innsparinger (-)	Sum grunnlag for overføring	Kompensasjon for lønnsoppgjøret 2024 *	Maks. overførbart beløp **	Mulig overførbart beløp beregnet av virksomheten ***
056301		100 978		100 978	0			100 978	0	458 000	100 978
056321	Kan overføres	-3 234 100		-3 234 100	1 701 067			-1 533 033	0	6 150 000	0

* Kolonnen viser lønnskompensasjon på den enkelte budsjettpost for lønnsoppgjørene 2024 slik foreslått i departementenes omgrupperingsproposisjoner og slik disse fremgår av vedlegg 4 i Prop. 36 S (2024-2025) Nv-salderting av statsbudsjettet 2024. Se årlig rundskriv R-2/2025 for mer detaljert informasjon. Ved en inkturte har ikke disse midlene blitt bevilget virksomheten i 2024, men man har fått tilbakebetaling fra KDD om at midlene vil bevilges i 2025.

** Maksimalt beløp som kan overføres er lønnskompensasjon plus 5% av årets bevilgning på driftspostene 01-29, umalt på post 24, fratrukket lønnskompensasjon, eller sum av de siste to års bevilgning for poster med stikkordet "kan overføres". For poster uten stikkordet "kan overføres", beregnes maksimalt overførbart beløp slik: (Årets bevilgning - lønnskompensasjon) * 5% + lønnskompensasjon. Se årlig rundskriv R-2/2025 for mer detaljert informasjon om overføring av utbrakte bevilgninger.

*** Mulig overførbart beløp er "Sum grunnlag for overføring", men maksimalt "Maks. overførbart beløp", og minimum "Kompensasjon for lønnsoppgjøret 2024". Se årlig rundskriv R-2/2025 for mer detaljert informasjon om mulig overførbart beløp.

Oppstilling av artskontorrapporteringen 31.12.2024

	Note	2024	2023
Driftsinntekter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer	1	4 842 068	4 474 859
<i>Sum innbetalinger fra drift</i>		4 842 068	4 474 859
Driftsutgifter rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet			
Utbetalinger til lønn	2	6 739 128	6 559 419
Andre utbetalinger til drift	3	6 012 814	7 445 101
<i>Sum utbetalinger til drift</i>		12 751 942	14 004 521
Netto rapporterte driftsutgifter		7 909 875	9 529 661
Investerings- og finansutgifter rapportert til			
Utbetaling til investeringer	5	338 200	166 462
Utbetaling av finansutgifter	4	13 795	0
<i>Sum investerings- og finansutgifter</i>		351 995	166 462
Netto rapporterte investerings- og finansutgifter		351 995	166 462
Innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten			
Innbetaling av skatter, avgifter, gebyrer m.m.	6	1 580	0
<i>Sum innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten</i>		1 580	0
Inntekter og utgifter rapportert på felleskapitler			
Gruppelivsforsikring konto 1985 (ref. kap. 5309, inntekt)		26 049	20 311
Arbeidsgiveravgift konto 1986 (ref. kap. 5700, inntekt)		15 557	22 848
Nettoføringsordning for merverdiavgift konto 1987 (ref. kap. 1633,		340 542	411 530
<i>Netto rapporterte utgifter på felleskapitler</i>		298 937	368 371
Netto rapportert til bevilgningsregnskapet		8 559 227	10 064 494
Oversikt over mellomværende med statskassen			
Eiendeler og gjeld		2024	2023
Skyldig skattetrekk og andre trekk		26 613	-331 440
Skyldige offentlige avgifter		-9 019	-452
Avsatt pensjonspremie til Statens pensjonskasse		-455 121	-492 249
Mottatte forskuddsbetalinger		-507 412	-535 632
Sum mellomværende med statskassen	8	-944 940	-1 359 773

Note 1 Innbetalinger fra drift

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<i>Innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer</i>		
Tilskudd fra andre statlige virksomheter	278 120	0
Tilskudd fra andre departementer	1 745 731	662 752
Tilskudd fra EU	1 393 820	2 373 382
Tilskudd fra kommunale og fylkeskommunale etater	419 940	0
Andre tilskudd og overføringer	1 004 457	1 438 726
Sum innbetalinger fra tilskudd og overføringer	4 842 068	4 474 859
Sum innbetalinger fra drift	4 842 068	4 474 859

Note 2 Utbetalinger til lønn

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Lønn	6 195 450	5 659 178
Arbeidsgiveravgift	15 557	22 848
Pensjonsutgifter*	622 678	606 776
Sykepenger og andre refusjoner (-)	-449 630	-33 813
Andre ytelser	355 074	304 431
Sum utbetalinger til lønn	6 739 128	6 559 419

Antall utførte årsverk: **10** **8**

Note 3 Andre utbetalinger til drift

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Husleie	633 655	346 372
Andre utgifter til drift av eiendom og lokaler	20 772	82 056
Mindre utstyrsanskaffelser	143 952	240 756
Leie av maskiner, inventar og lignende	257 511	297 377
Kjøp av konsulenttjenester	119 178	30 525
Kjøp av andre fremmede tjenester	960 938	875 607
Reiser og diett	1 304 771	2 517 678
Øvrige driftsutgifter	2 572 039	3 054 729
Sum andre utbetalinger til drift	6 012 814	7 445 101

Note 4 Finansinntekter og finansutgifter

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<i>Utbetaling av finansutgifter</i>		
Renteutgifter	13 795	0
Sum utbetaling av finansutgifter	13 795	0

Note 5 Utbetaling til investeringer og kjøp av aksjer

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<i>Utbetaling til investeringer</i>		
Driftsløsøre, inventar, verktøy og lignende	338 200	166 462
Sum utbetaling til investeringer	338 200	166 462

Note 6 Innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Tilfeldige og andre inntekter (Statskonto 530929)	1 580	0
Sum innkrevingsvirksomhet og andre overføringer til staten	1 580	0

Note 7 Sammenheng mellom avregning med statskassen og mellomværende med statskassen

Del A Forskjellen mellom avregning med statskassen og mellomværende med statskassen

	31.12.2024	31.12.2024	Forskjell
	Spesifisering av bokført avregning med statskassen	Spesifisering av rapportert mellomværende med statskassen	
Omløpsmidler			
Kundefordringer	79 226	0	79 226
<i>Sum</i>	<i>79 226</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>79 226</i>
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld	-645 193	0	-645 193
Skyldig skattetrekk og andre trekk	26 613	26 613	0
Skyldige offentlige avgifter	-9 556	-9 019	-537
Annen kortsiktig gjeld*	-586 638	-962 533	375 895
Gjeld vedrørende tilskuddsforvaltning og andre overføringer fra staten	0	0	0
<i>Sum</i>	<i>-1 214 774</i>	<i>-944 940</i>	<i>-269 834</i>
Sum	-1 135 548	-944 940	-190 608

*Det er under Annen kortsiktig gjeld gjort en ompostering på prosjektnummer 1055 konto 2902. Omposteringen er ført som en kostnadsreduksjon på kappost 056301 på konto 7132 for samme prosjekt (1055). Saken har saksnr 2333735 og bilagsnr 11900420. (Kr 195 248 Debet 2902/706721 og kredit 7132/056301).

Note 8 Forklaring til merutgift kappost 056321

	2023	2024	
Merutgift kappost 056321	-4 396 557	-3 234 100	
Merinntekt kappost 356302	1 465 859	1 701 067	
Sum	-2 930 698	-1 533 033	-4 463 731 *

På kappost 056321 Spesielle Driftsutgifter skulle merforbruket i 2023 dekkes av merinntektene i 2024 fra prosjektmidler tildelt fra United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Vi har ikke mottatt merinntektene som forventet. Dette har medført at det også i 2024 er et merforbruk på kappost 056321. Til sammen utgjør merforbruket for 2023 og 2024 kr 4 463 731*.

Merinntektene som skal dekke merforbruket for 2023 og 2024 er forventet innbetalt i mars 2025.