

When division occurs, any resource revenue sharing agreement signed could be transferred to the new political bodies established.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) currently deals with oil and gas related issues in the NWT concerning land management, engineering, resource evaluation, environmental protection and Canada benefits. The GNWT has no role within this organization. This situation is unacceptable to the GNWT. Ideally a management structure similar to the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board would be preferred. This would allow the GNWT to have a much greater role in the management of hydrocarbon developments.

The GNWT is looking at the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia agreements with interest. These two agreements, more than any others, stand as useful precedents because of the jurisdictional issues involved.

3. Renewable Resource Compensation Policy

This policy, as revised on November 7, 1984, applies to any developer proposing a new resource development project which could directly affect renewable resource harvesting. The policy applies to land, sea, ice and water resources which are used by northern renewable resource harvesters.

The Government of the Northwest Territories requires that any developer proposing a resource development project which could affect renewable resource harvesting activities must prepare a detailed Compensation Plan that will be submitted prior to approval of development proposals.

The Compensation Plan will form the basis for a compensation agreement to be developed directly between the developer and the community or individual affected

This policy is based on the following principles:

1. Persons who are dependent upon or gain livelihood from the renewable resource base, or who share in, or are directly dependent on the products of the harvest require protection against the effects of resource development on their property, on the renewable resources, and on their ability to harvest renewable resources.
2. Costs associated with the loss of renewable resources will be taken into account in the overall planning, design and approval of resource development projects.
3. The resource developer is responsible for payment of costs associated with those impacts which result from development activity.
4. Prevention and mitigation of impacts of the renewable resource base and economy to the degree possible are the first priority in managing the effects of development. Mitigation is pre-requisite to considering any compensation arrangements.