ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᒃᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ: ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕇᓐᓇᖅᐸᒃᑕᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ 004-2020
ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2, 2020
ᐃᖃᓗᐃ

	ᓈᓴᐅᑖ	ᑲᑎᒪᒃᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ:	ᒪᒃᐱᒐᖅ	ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᖅ:	ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕆᔭᓇᖅᑖ
9:00–9:05 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ	1	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ		ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦᓯᑦ
9:05-9:10 ᐅᓪᓛᑯᑦ	2	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᐅᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪᑎᐊᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᖅ		ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦᓯᑦ
9:10-9:15 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ	3	ᑲᑎᒪᒃᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ	1	ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦᓯᑦ
		ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ			
9:15-10:00 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ	4	ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ 5.3.24 ᐊᕿᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 42-ᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᙵᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᕿᑎᖕᒥᐅᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ [ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ]	2	ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ	45 ᒥᓂᑦᔫᑦ
10:00-10:15 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ		**ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ**			15 ᒥᓂᑦᔫᑦ
10:15 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ-12:00 ᐅᓗᒃᑯᑦ	4	ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ: ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᑦ [ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ]	2	ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑯᖏᑦ	ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ 1 ᐃᑲᕐᕋᖅ & 45 ᒥᓂᑦᔫᑦ
12:00-1:30 ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ		**ᐅᓪᓗᕈᒥᑕᕐᕕᒃ**			
		ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ - ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ			
1:30-2:15 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	5	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᓇᒡᑑᖃᖏᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓂᖏᓐᓂ [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔨᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	3	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ	45 ᒥᓂᑦᔫᑦ
2:15- 2:45 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	6	ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᕝᕖᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ-ᓴᑯᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᑦ/ᐊᐅᖓᒍᑦ/ᓄᕚᕿᖓᒍᓗᓐᓃᑦ DNA-ᑯᑦ, ᓇᕉᖅᑐᓕᖕᒥ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ, ᕿᑎᖕᒥᐅᓂ, 2018-2019 [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔨᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	4	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᔫᑦ

		ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ)			
2:45-3:15 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	7	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᐃᑦ [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	5	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
3:15-3:45 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	8	ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᒃᐸᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	6	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
4:00-4:15 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ		**ᓄᖃᖓᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ**			15 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
4:15-4:45 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	9	ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	7	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
4:45-5:15 ᐅᓪᓗᑯᑦ	10	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	8	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
5:15-5:45 ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ	11	*ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆ ᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᔭᐅᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓂᐱᓴᓂᒃ-Lumpfish* [ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ]	9	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
		ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ)			
5:45 ᐅᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ-6:15 ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ	12	ᓂᖏᓚᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖨᖏᑦ: ᓂᒋᖓᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ [ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ]	10	ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ	30 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ
6:15: ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ	13	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᓐᓇᖅᐸᒃᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ RM004-2020-ᒥᒃ		ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ	5 ᒥᓂᑦᓯ

ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ

ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐱᔭᐅᖁᓗᒋᑦ

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ: ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ: X

ᐋᖅᑮᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ: ᑖᓚᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᖓᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᑦ:

ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓚᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᙱᕈᑎᒃ (ᒫᓃᒧᓪᓗᑎᒃ 20,000-ᒥᑦ 30,000-ᒧᑦ ᑐᑐᐃᑦ) ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᖁᒡᓗᖅᑑᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒫᒃᑑᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᙵᐅ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕝᓯᐊᕐᒧᑦ.

- ᑐᒃᑐᖓᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑖᓚᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᒫᓂ 250 ᐊᒻᒪ 400 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᕋᓱᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖓᓱᖕᓇᕐᓯᔫᕐᖓᑦ 2015-ᒧ 2017-ᒧ ᐊᑯᓐᓄᖓᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᑯᐊᑖᓚᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 34%-ᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 8-ᓂᒃ (ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒡᒍᑎᓪᓗᒋ 4.2% ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᓐ), ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ 2007-ᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᑯᓂᒃ 27,787 ± 7,537 (20,250-35,324, 95% CI) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᓪᓕ 2015 ᑲᑎᙵᒧᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᑎᒋᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ 18,413 ± 6,795 (11,664-25,182, 95% CI) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎ 1).
- ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᙱᓈᕐᓯᓂᖅ, ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᔾᔪᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑎᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑖᓚᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ.
- ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᖄᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ 2015-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕙᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ (DOE) ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓚᐅᙱᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥᓐ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᒪᐅᓇ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᕐᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᒃᑑᑎᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᐸᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔭᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.
- 2016 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2017-ᒥ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᓱᑐᓂᔾᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᐅᓇ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒧᑦ, ᓄᕋᕙᓂᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ.
- 2015/2017-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ:
  - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔾᔾᔪᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 84%-ᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 88% 2016-ᒥᑦ.
  - 2016 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖓᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᕋᖅᑖᕐᓯᒪᙱᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ: ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᖕᓂᒃ 100-ᓂ 25 ᓄᕋᖅᑖᕐᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑯᑎᒃ.
  - ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ (2017) ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᖅᑐᕙᓂᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓄᙱᓐᓂᖕᓴᑦ ᓇᔾᔾ;ᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 11 ᓄᕋᐃᑦ 100-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᖕᓄᑦ (0.11).
  - ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᙱᓐᓂᖕᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 15-ᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ 100-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᖕᓄᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᑐᕐᖏᐅᑦᑎᐊᔾᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᒧᕌᙱᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ.

- ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2017-ᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᙵ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
- 2018-ᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖁᑦᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ (HTO) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ 50-ᓂ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᖁᙵᓱᕈᕐᓯᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᓐ. 47-ᓂ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 3 ᐊᖑᑦᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᖁᙵᓱᕈᖅᑕᐃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐄᐳᕈᓪ 15-ᒥᑦ 24-ᒧᑦ, 2018.
- ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᙵ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ 2018 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖓᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒃᓘᑎᒃ ᓱᒡᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᓱᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᙵᓱᐃᕐᓘᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒋᓯᒪᔭᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖓ:

- 2018-ᒥᓪᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᙵ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᑦᑎᔮᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔪᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᓄᕆᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐱᔭᐅᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᔫᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᓱᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ.
- ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᕐᓕ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᐃ 20, 2020-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
- ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ 4,105 (2,931-5,759, 95% CI), ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᐹᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 18,413 (11,664-25,182, 95% CI) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪ 27,787 (20,250-35,324, 95% CI) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 2007. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᕐᓕ 88%-ᒥ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ 1997-ᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᑯ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 34,558 (30,275-38,841, 95% CI) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎ 1).
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2003-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 2018-2020-ᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᓪᓗ ᖁᑦᓗᖅᑑᓪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐅᓄᓛᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 1980-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᐅᖓ 2019-ᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᒧᓐᓇᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐳᓘᓃᔅ ᐄᔅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᙵᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑐᒨᖓᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᐅᓇ ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑎᐅᓇᔭᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᓪᒪᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓪᓕᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ.
- ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2019-ᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥᓐ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕋᓗᐊᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᓂ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒐᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑐᒃᑯᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᑰᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᒃᓗᓂ 2019 ᓄᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
- 2018-ᒥᑦ ᖁᙵᓱᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᙵᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 2019-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

- ᔩᓂ 2020-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᐱᔪᒪᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓇ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.3.25 ᐅᕙᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ.*
- ᔪᓚᐃ 2020-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔫᓇᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.3.24 ᐅᕙᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ.*
- ᐋᒍᓯ 2020-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᒃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᓐ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ (TAH) 42-ᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑖᓪᓚᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ, ᐊᑐᓕᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᒍᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ (TAH) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.
  - ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᒃᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ 42 1%-ᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᔪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐳᓘᓅᔅ ᐄᔅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 23-ᒥᑦ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2-ᒧᑦ, 2020. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᑲᑕᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
  - ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑖᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑐᖃᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓇᔭᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ.
  - ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᐅᓂᑯᒃ 2020-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᓇ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑎᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᒋᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓄ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᓴᒃᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᕐᒪᑕᓕ ᕿᒥᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ (ᓗᕐᓗ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᖃᑯᒍᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓗᕐᓗ ᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓇᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᕐᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ "ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ" (Suport for Active Harvesters Program), ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑐᖅᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕐᓃᑦ:

- ᐅᐸᕐᑲᑑᒋᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2020 ᐅᐱᕐᖕᒑᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᒨᙵᐅᑲᑕᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᙱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐅᓪᓗᓂ.
- ᑎᑎᖃᓂ ᓇᒃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (KRWB) ᔫᓂ 8, 2020-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ 42-ᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᙶᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᔫᓂ 9, 2020-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖨᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐱᕝᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᔫᓂ 18, 2020-ᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᒍᑎᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᐸᖅᑎᕇᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᕇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 8, 2020-ᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᓂ. ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᕇᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᕙᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᓐ ᑲᑎᙵᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑲᙵᑦ ᑳᒍᕆ ᔫᓂᕗᓯᑎᒥ ᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᙱᒃᑲᓕᐊᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ.
- ᐅᖅᑳᓚᖅᑎᕇᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᖅᑮᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᑕᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 2%-ᖓᓐᓂ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ:

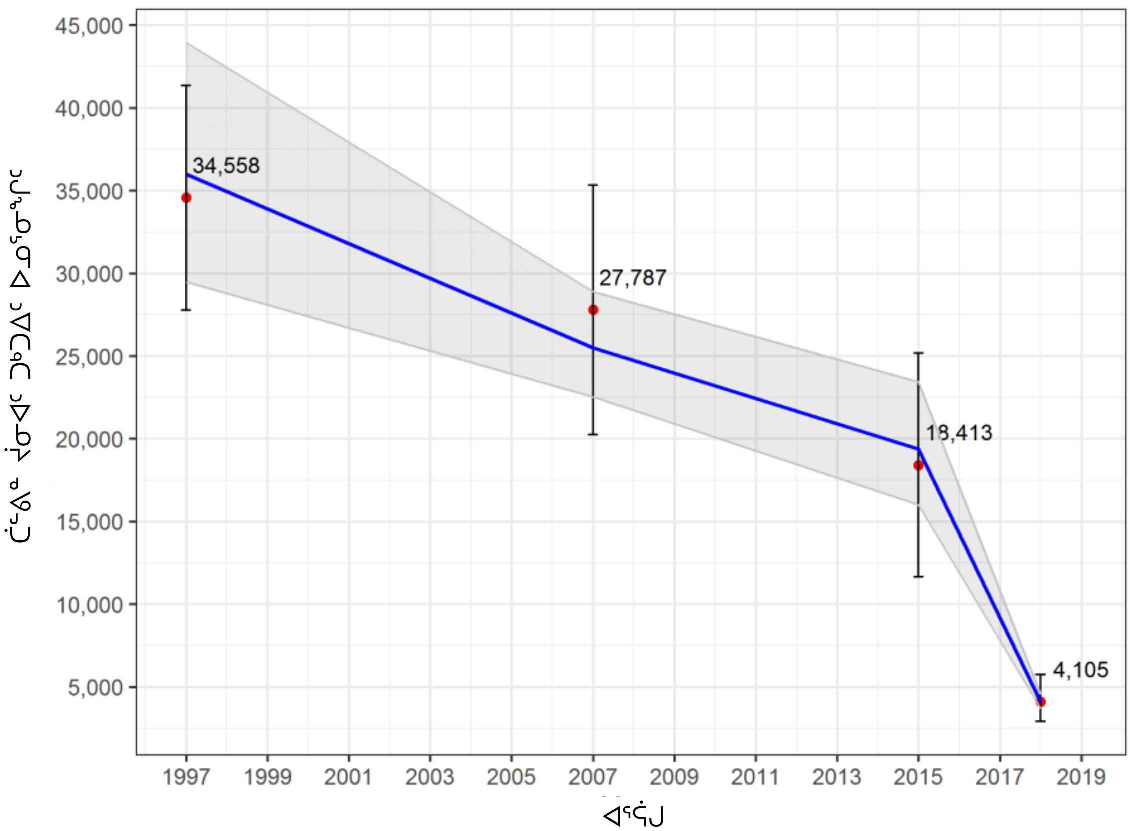
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᕐᓕ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᒥᒃᓵᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖁᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓂᕆᔅᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓂᕆᓲᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᔭᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᒥᒃᓵᓃᑦᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐅᓄᖅᓰᑦᑎᕈᓐᓇᑎᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᖅᑮᓱᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖃᔭᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖓᑎᒃᑲᓪᓚᓐᓄᑦᑐᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ 2020-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒥ, ᐅᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ 1%-ᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ 42-ᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᒻᒪᒐᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ. ᐅᓄᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᑎᐅᕆᓐᓇᖃᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᒪᓕᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᐅᒐᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᑐᒃᑐᑲᑕᓗᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᖃᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᓄᖑᑎᐅᕐᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᑲᓪᓚᓲᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓲᓐᓃᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᓯᓱᓗᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᐅᓇᔭᖅᒪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᒃᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᓪᓕᖅᐸᑕ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒧ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᕙᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᖃᔭᖅᑐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓕᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᕙᓇᖅᑐ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖅᒥ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓛᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᕙᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᓂᖅᐸᑎ ᑎᓯᐱᕆᓯ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (RM004-2020), ᑐᓂᓇᔭᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᐢᕕᒋᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴ ᐃᓱᓕᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓂᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᐅᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᑲᓪᓚᓲᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᕐᑲᖅᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒃᑕᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒍᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓕᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᒋᔭᒃᑐᕙᓃ ᑐᕌᕕᓃ ᐊᓯᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᒋᐅᓯᐅᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᐅᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓐᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

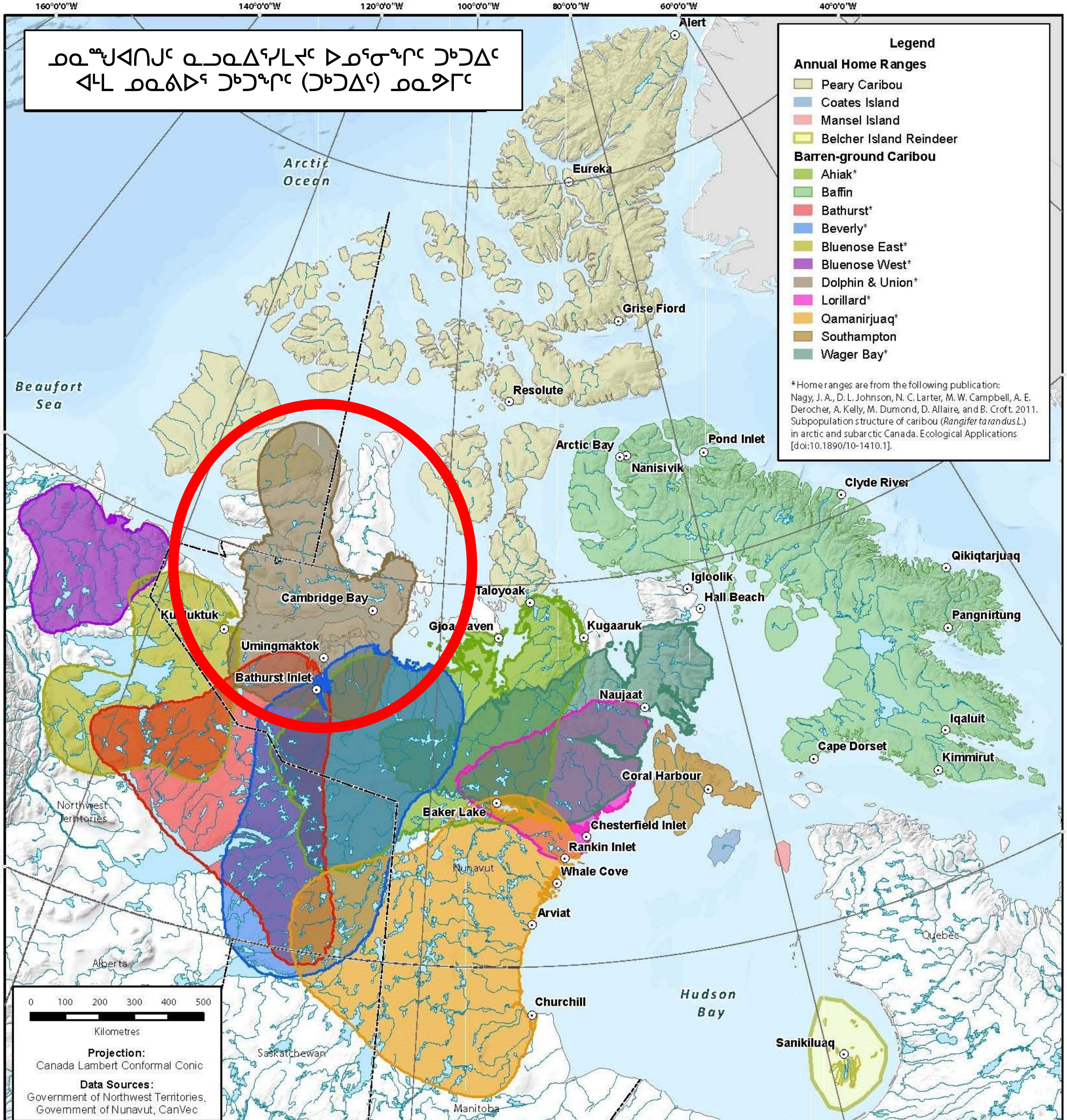
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᓇᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅᑰᓂᒃ ᓱᖁᓯᖅᑎᑦᑐᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᑦ* ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᕈᓇᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ.

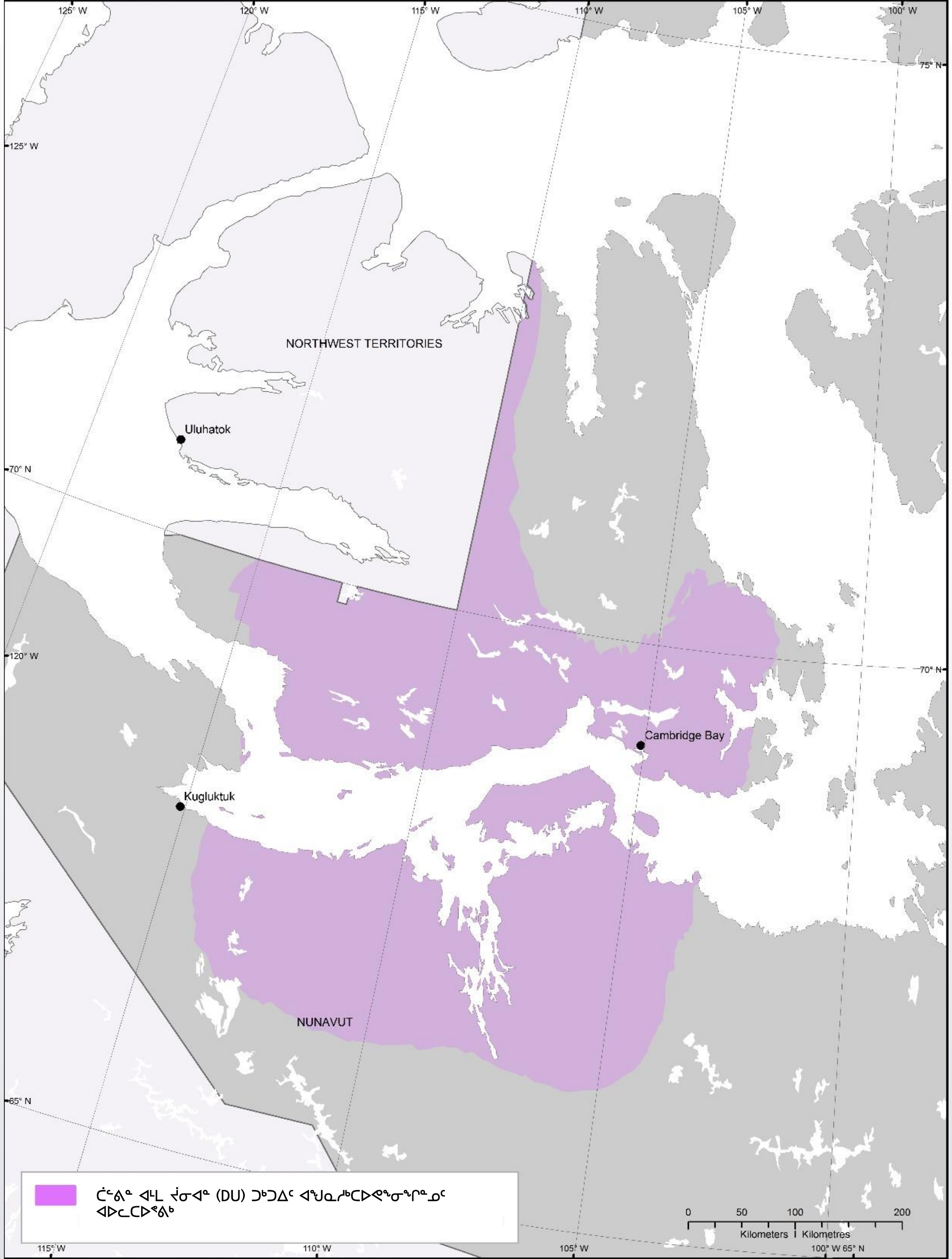


ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎ 1: ᑖᓪᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓵᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ 1997, 2007, 2015, ᐊᒻ ᒪ2018. ᓇᓗᓈᖅᑭᕈᔦᒃᑐᑦ ᖅᑭᖅᓈᖕᒐᔪᒦᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ.

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᑖᕐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ


ᓄᓇᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖕᒋᑦ (ᑐᒃᑐᐃᖅ) ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ
160°0'0"W
140°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
100°0'0"W
80°0'0"W
60°0'0"W
40°0'0"W
70°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
Legend
Annual Home Ranges
Peary Caribou
Coates Island
Mansel Island
Belcher Island Reindeer
Barren-ground Caribou
Ahiak*
Baffin
Bathurst*
Beverly*
Bluenose East*
Bluenose West*
Dolphin & Union*
Lorillard*
Qamanirjuaq*
Southampton
Wager Bay*
* Home ranges are from the following publication:
Nagy, J. A., D. L. Johnson, N. C. Larter, M. W. Campbell, A. E. Derocher, A. Kelly, M. Dumond, D. Allaire, and B. Croft. 2011. Subpopulation structure of caribou (*Rangifer tarandus L.*) in arctic and subarctic Canada. Ecological Applications [doi:10.1890/10-1410.1].
Arctic Ocean
Beaufort Sea
Hudson Bay
Alert
Eureka
Grise Fiord
Resolute
Arctic Bay
Nanisivik
Pond Inlet
Clyde River
Qikiqtarjuaq
Igloolik
Hall Beach
Pangnirtung
Taloyoak
Kugaaruk
Gjoa Haven
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
Umingmaktok
Bathurst Inlet
Naujaat
Coral Harbour
Iqaluit
Cape Dorset
Kimmirut
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
Arviat
Churchill
Sanikiluaq
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Quebec
0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometres
Projection:
Canada Lambert Conformal Conic
Data Sources:
Government of Northwest Territories, Government of Nunavut, CanVec



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Uluhatok
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
NUNAVUT
ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕝᕕᒃ
0 50 100 200
Kilometers | Kilometres

ᑖᕐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ: ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐅᓄᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᕐᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
  - ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ
  - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌ
  - ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ

- ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᒐᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕘᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᑎᒎᓇᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓰᑦ

- ᐱᖕᒐᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐ ᐆᒪ ᑮᓕᓂᖅ (Victoria Island) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᔫᓂ 1994-ᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ <u>**14,539**</u> ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᖃᐅᔨᕙᓐᓇᓚᐅᖖᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᒐᓗᐊᓇᐊᒃᓴᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
  - ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑳᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓪᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒨᓚᐅᕐᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ

- ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᓯᒡᔪᑰᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1997-ᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ <u>**34,558**</u> ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

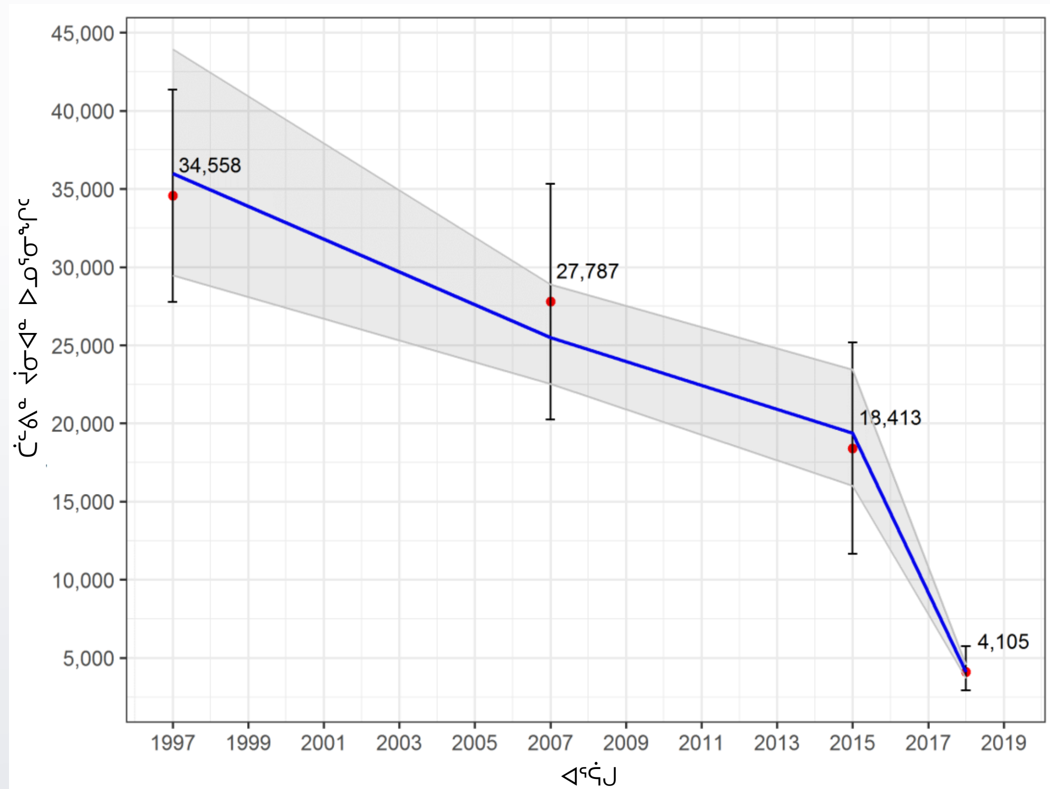
- 2007-ᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ <u>**27,787**</u> ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

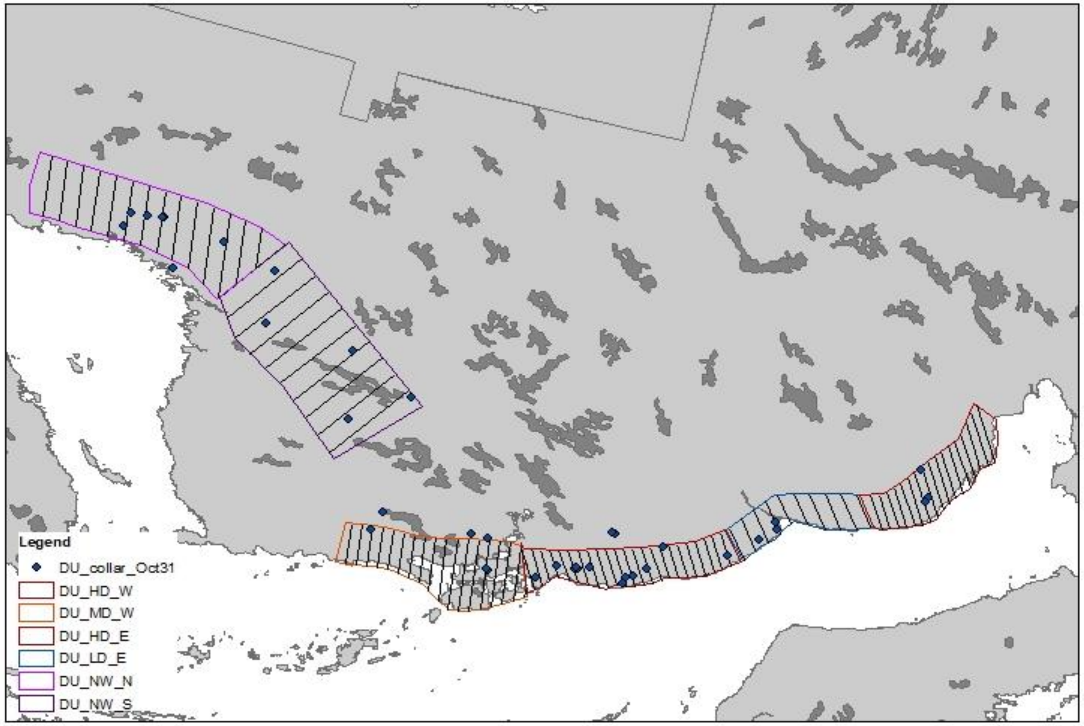
- 2015-ᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ <u>**18,413**</u> ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

- 2018-ᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ <u>**4,105**</u> ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

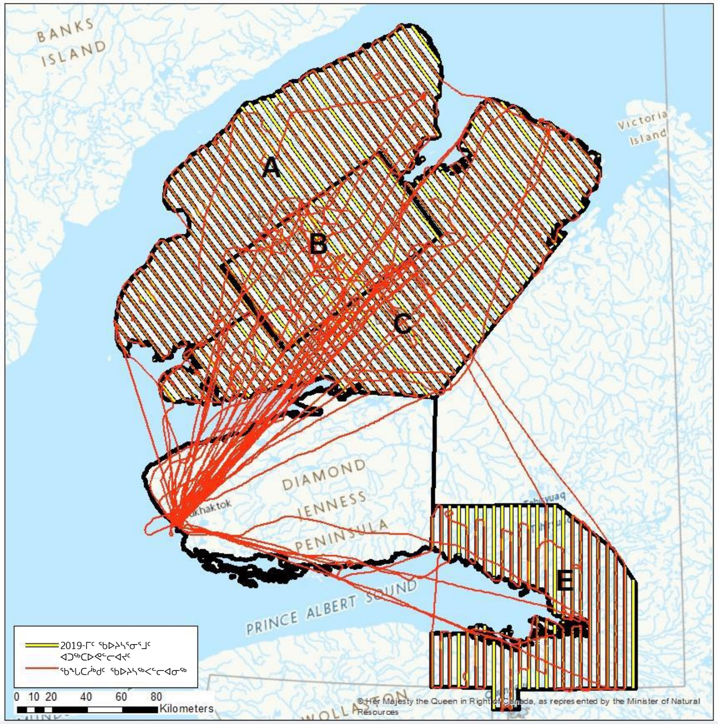
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖓ 2018
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᑕᑦᑕᕐᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ
ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓂ
ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒋᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ
ᒫᓃᓐᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ **4,105**
ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

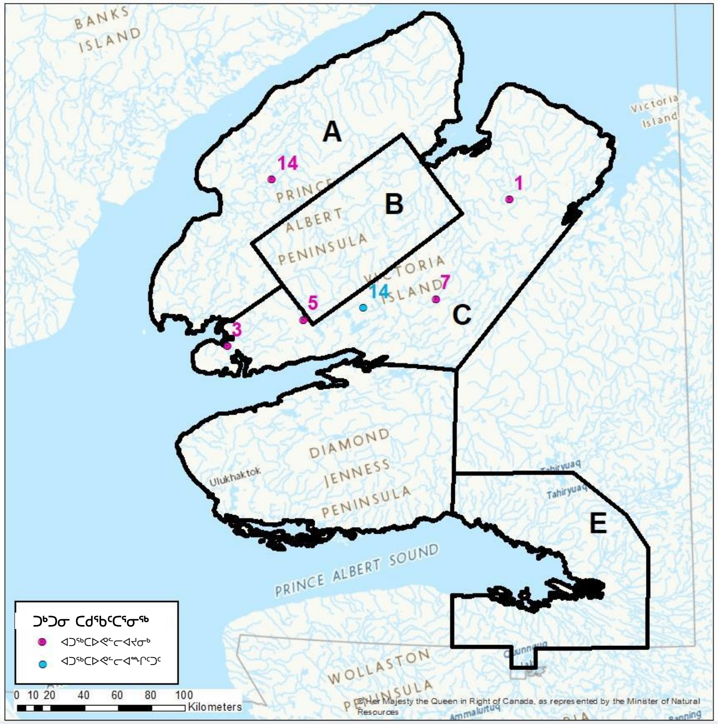
ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ
ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑐᑦ (2,931-5,750)





ᑭᖑᓪᓚᖅᐹᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕈᑎᐅᕙᒪᕙᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᖅ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ





ᔫᓂ 2019-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᖕᐊᕐᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖓᑕ ᐱᐅᓇ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ "E" ᐃᓚᕗᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᑉᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ E ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ (62% ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ)
- ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᖕᒐᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᙱᓯᒃᑐᒦᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (94%), ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᖕᓂᒃ (69%).
- ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ:ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ 15 ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ/100-ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᓄᑦ ᐅᓇ 2016 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ
- ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ:ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ 11 ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ/100 ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᓄᑦ ᐅᓇ 2017 ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ

ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ

ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᙳᕈᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒍᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᓇᙶᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ (ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒍᑎᑦ) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

- ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ
  - ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᙱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐱᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓᓄᑦ/ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ
  - ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒫᕈᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒫᒃᑰᕈᑎᐅᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ
  - ᐊᓯᙳᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ (ᐱᕈᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ)

- ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑖᕈᑏᑦ, ᕿᒃᑐᓇᐊᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᑦ
  - ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᑎᑐᓇᖅ Brucellosis (ᐆᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᐊᓗᒃ) ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔭᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
  - ᕿᒃᑐᓇᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᒪᓗᐊᕈᑎᐅᓕᔭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᓱᕉᑎᐅᓕᔭᓪᓗᓂ

- ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕝᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖓ
  - ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒍᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯ ᐃᑳᕐᕋᓱᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃᑰᕈᑎᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᔭᓪᓗᓂ

ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ

- <u>ᐊᖑᓇᐟᑕᐅᔭᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᔾᖕᓂᖕᓴᐅᒐᔾᖕᓂᖅ</u>
  - ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᓵᖑᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂ
  - ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᒃᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓂᖕᓴᐅᓚᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ

- <u>ᐊᖑᓇᔾᖕᓂᖅ</u>
  - ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᔅᓗᓇᐊᓇᓖᙳᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓅᓗᐊᓚᖅᐸᑕ, ᐊᖑᔭᐅᓇᔾᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᓵᖅᓇᓚᕿᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓅᖅᐸᔅᓚᐊᒍᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑬᔅᓚᐊᑎᑦᑎᒐᔾᖕᓂᖅᒥ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒍᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂ

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ

- ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑭᓖᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᖃᖓᑦᑎᐊᓵᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᕝᕕᓘᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ (ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᒥ ᐊᒃᓱᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ 2021-ᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ

- ᐊᒪᕐᕈᕐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ
  - 151 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ 2019/20 ᐊᐅᔭᒥ (654 ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥᑦ)

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(ᒫᑎᐅ ᑐᒫᓐ)

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓ

- ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 2018 – ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ
- 2019 – ᑲᑎᕐᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ
- 2019 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖓ – ᐳᓘᓅᔅ ᐃᔅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᖓᐅᒧᑦ ᐅᕐᖃᕐᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᕐᖃᖅᓘᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑖᒃᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ
- ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2019 – ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᖏ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ – ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᕙᒃᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᖃᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔪᑦ
- ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2019 – ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ
- 2020 ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ – ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ
- ᒪᐃ 2020 – ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓ	
ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ 2018	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᖅ
ᐅᕙᓂᓕᒫᐸᓗᒃ 2019-ᒥᑦ	ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ
ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓭᖓᓂ 2019	ᐳᓛᓅᔅ ᐄᔅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᙵᐅᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᙱᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑑᑦᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ
ᓄᕙᐱᕆ 2019	ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ – ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕐᒍᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ
ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2019	ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ
ᐱᕆᐊᓕᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2020	ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᒫᔾᔨ 2020	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓗᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᙱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19 ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ
ᒪᐃ 2020	ᑭᙳᓪᓕᖅᐹᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ
ᔫᓂ 18, 2020	ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᔫᓂ 22, 2020	ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ
ᔪᓚᐃ 28, 2020	ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ "ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᓐ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓗᓂ"

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔫᓂ 2020-ᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐅᓇ ᒪᓕᒃᐸᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.3.25 ᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ:
  - ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃ 2015-ᒍ 2018-ᒍ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ
  - ᓱᕗᓪᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᐅᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ
  - ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᙱᑦᑐᑦ 2020 ᐅᐱᕐᙲᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᓇᕐᒧᑦ
  - ᐱᔭᐅᓇᖏᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖏ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑖᓪᓕᕚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᓂᑦᑑᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃ ᑭᙵᐅᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐳᓘᓅᔅ ᐄᔅᑦᒥᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᓯᑦ

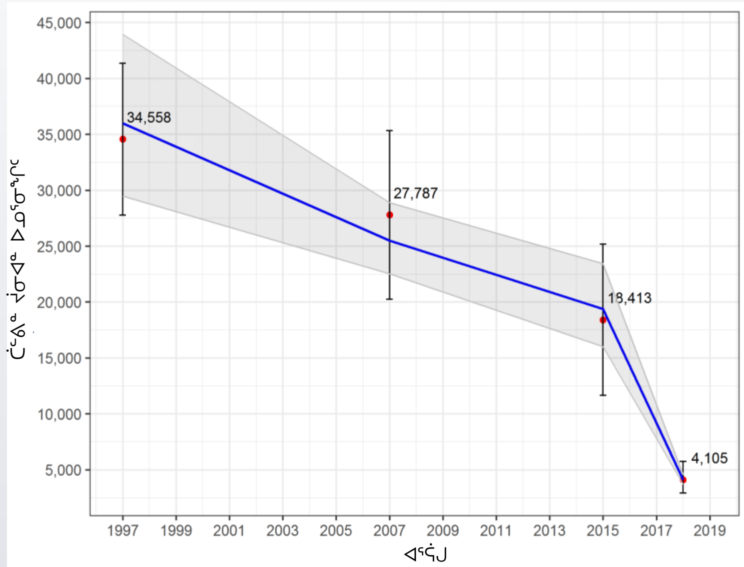
- ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.3.24 ᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑯᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑲᖕᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᓐ
  - ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑲᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒧ (ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᒫᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ (ᐊᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᖅᑮᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓐ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ)

- ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑲᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᙵᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ <u>42-ᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂ</u> ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑖᓪᕕᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔩᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ
  - ᐅᓇ ᑲᑎᙵᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (TAH) ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᖅ 42 ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 1%-ᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᙵᑎᒃ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

- ᐃᓕᖁᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ ᑐᒃᑐᐃ ᑕᐃᒪᙶᓂᑦ 1997-ᒥᑦ.
- ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᕐᓕ ᓄᓇᓕᖖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐹᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᖑᓇᐦᑕᐅᔫᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ?

- ᐱᖃᑖᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ:
  - ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ
  - ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᑉᐹᓪᓕᐊᒍᓯᖏᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ



ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᓯᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂ.

- ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ 2020 ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᔪᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᕗᒃ.

- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ: ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᙱᓂᖅ, ᖃᖓᑕᓲᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᙱᓂᖅ, ᐸᕐᓇᐅᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᙱᓂᖅ, ᓯᓚᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᕈᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖃᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ.

- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᔭᓐᓇᔾᔮᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᓯᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒥ ᓂᕈᐊᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃᑰᖓᔪᒥᓐ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ 2018-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

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THANK YOU

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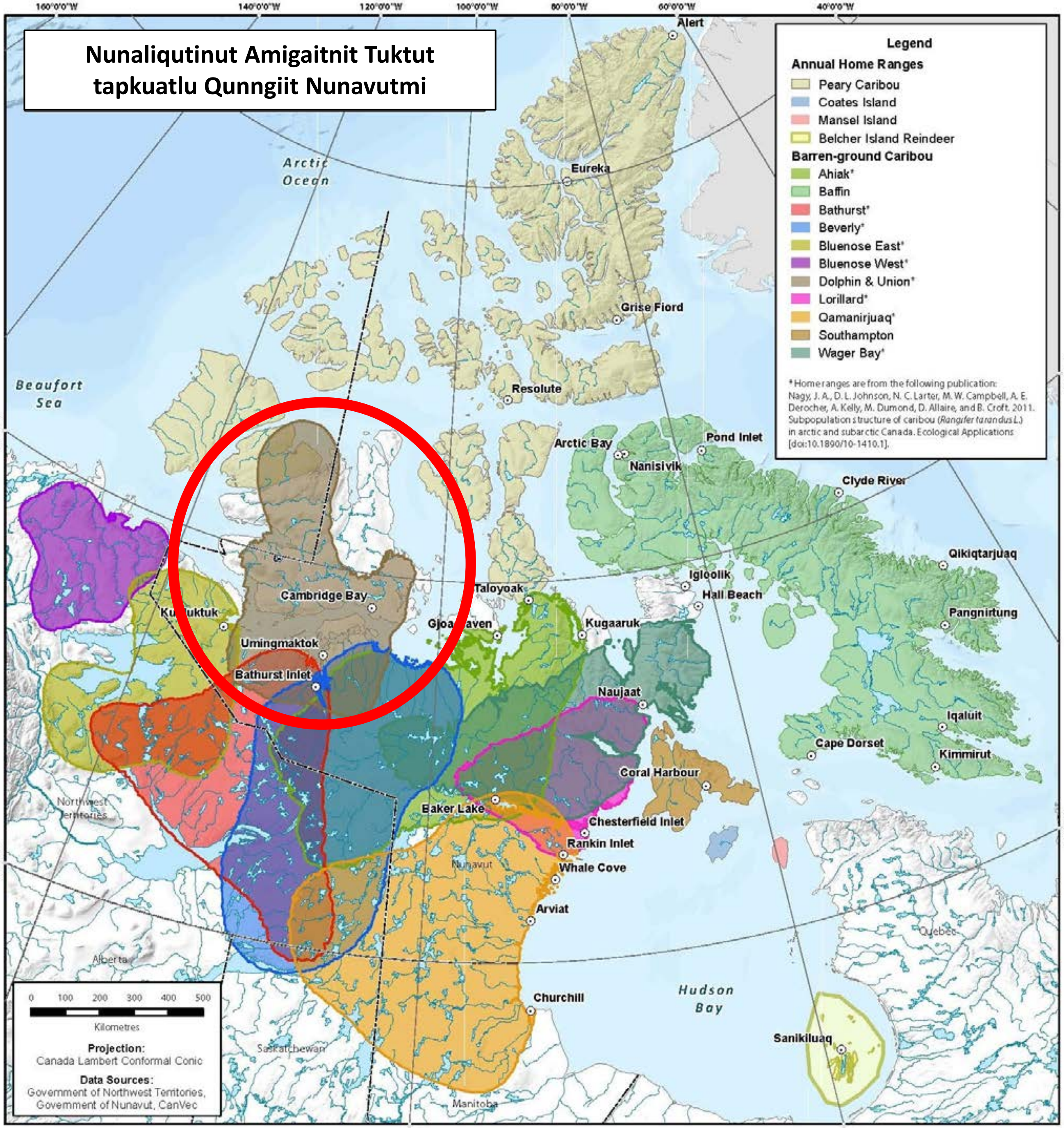
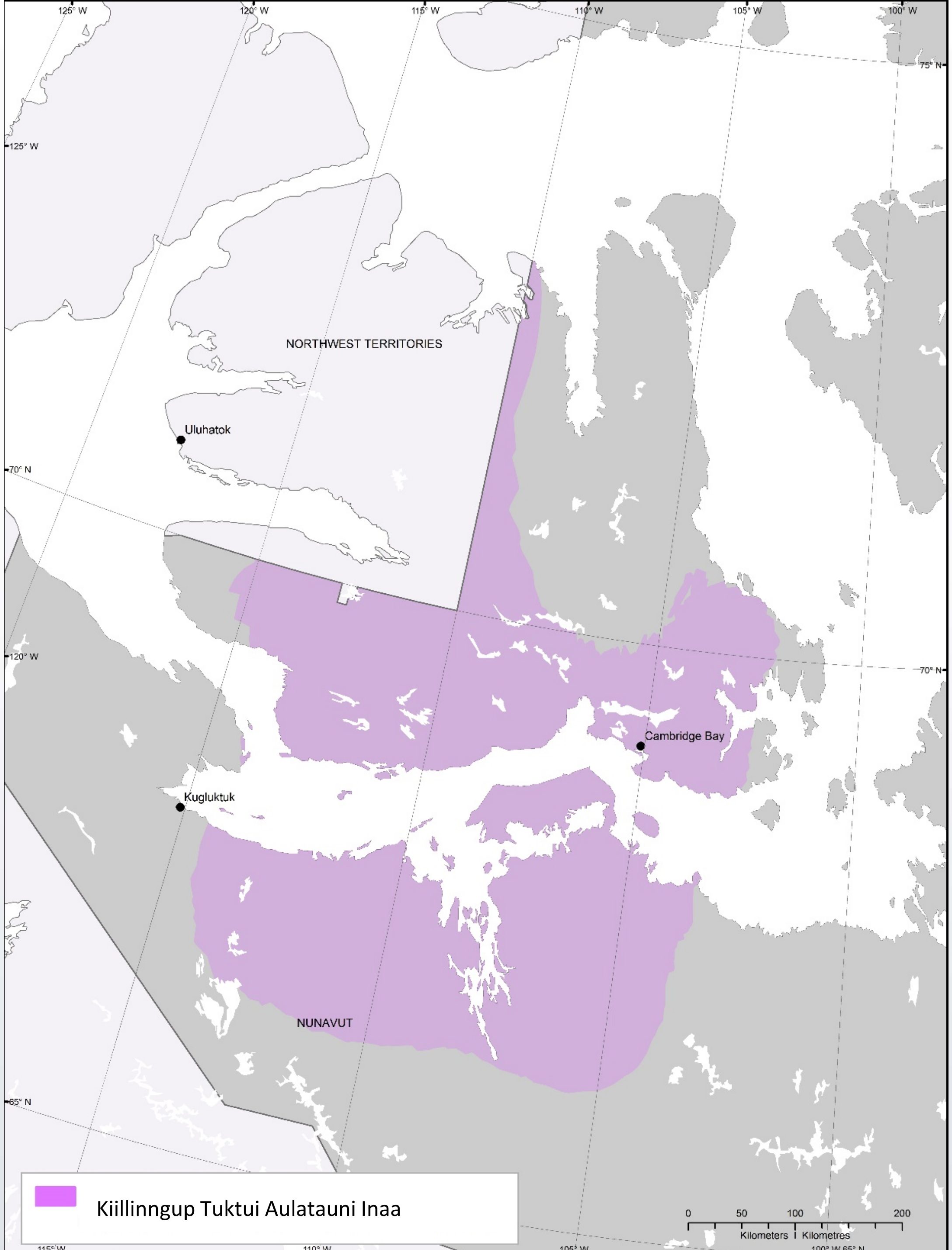
ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓚᕗᑦ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

KIILLINNGUP TUKTUI NAUNAIYAQNI AULATAUNILU



Nunaliqutinut Amigaitnit Tuktut tapkuatlu Qunngiit Nunavutmi
Legend
Annual Home Ranges
Peary Caribou
Coates Island
Mansel Island
Belcher Island Reindeer
Barren-ground Caribou
Ahiak*
Baffin
Bathurst*
Beverly*
Bluenose East*
Bluenose West*
Dolphin & Union*
Lorillard*
Qamanirjuaq*
Southampton
Wager Bay*
*Home ranges are from the following publication: Nagy, J. A., D. L. Johnson, N. C. Larter, M. W. Campbell, A. E. Derocher, A. Kelly, M. Dumond, D. Allaire, and B. Croft. 2011. Subpopulation structure of caribou (Rangifer tarandus L.) in arctic and subarctic Canada. Ecological Applications [doi:10.1890/10-1410.1].
Arctic Ocean
Beaufort Sea
Hudson Bay
Alert
Eureka
Grise Fiord
Resolute
Arctic Bay
Pond Inlet
Nanisivik
Clyde River
Qikiqtarjuaq
Igloolik
Hall Beach
Pangnirtung
Taloyoak
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
Gjoa Haven
Kugaaruk
Umingmaktok
Bathurst Inlet
Naujaat
Iqaluit
Cape Dorset
Kimmirut
Coral Harbour
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
Arviat
Churchill
Sanikiluaq
Northwest Territories
Nunavut
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Québec
0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometres
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic
Data Sources: Government of Northwest Territories, Government of Nunavut, CanVec


125° W
120° W
115° W
110° W
105° W
100° W
75° N
125° W
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Uluhatok
70° N
120° W
70° N
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
NUNAVUT
65° N
Kiillinngup Tuktui Aulatauni Inaa
0
50
100
200
Kilometers
Kilometres
115° W
110° W
105° W
100° W 65° N

Kiillinngup Tuktui Aulatauni:
Atuqatigiktut Havariyat

- Amihut ilagit atuqatigiktut havariyainik aulaninut tapkuat Kiillinngup Tuktui
  - Nunavut Kavamanga
  - Nunatsiap Kavamanga
  - Inuit tapkuatlu Inuvialuit timingit aulattiqatigitlu katutyiqatigit
  - Kaanatap Kavamanga

- Tamna aulaninut pilaqtitiyit tiliuqtauyut tapkunanga Nunavut Angirutit tapkuatlu Inuvialuit Kingulliqpamik Angirutit

- Tapkuat amihuaqyuit havariyai Kavamatuqatkut tapkuatlu Kavamatkut Nunatsiaq uumayut hivuragiyauyunut piquyat

Qauyihaqninut Atuqhimani

- Tamna naunaiyaqnia pingangnaa Kiilliniq Qikirtaq atuqtauyuq talvani Juni 1994 tamna havagutauyuq mikhautninut **14,539** tuktut
  - Tamna naunaiyaut naunaiqhimaitmagit tapkuat nuriuqvit hiamaumani tapkununga amihuaqyuit
  - Aturahuaquyauyut tingmitikkut naunaiyainiq hinaagut hivuani aulaqnit iluilikmun

- Hivulliq amigaitpiaqni naunaiyainiq atuqhugu hinaagut pityuhiq atuqtauyuq talvani 1997 qanuritnialu mikhautni tapkuat **34,558** tuktut

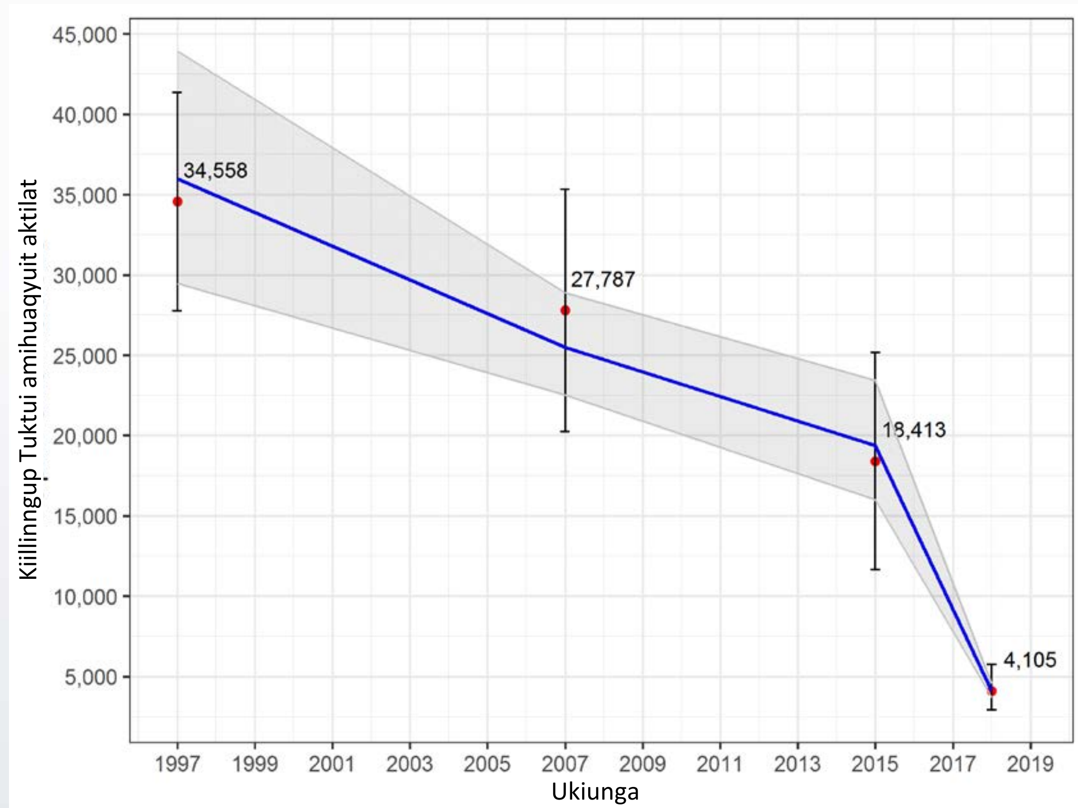
- 2007 amigaitpiaqni naunaiyainiq qanuritnialu mikhautni **27,787** tuktut

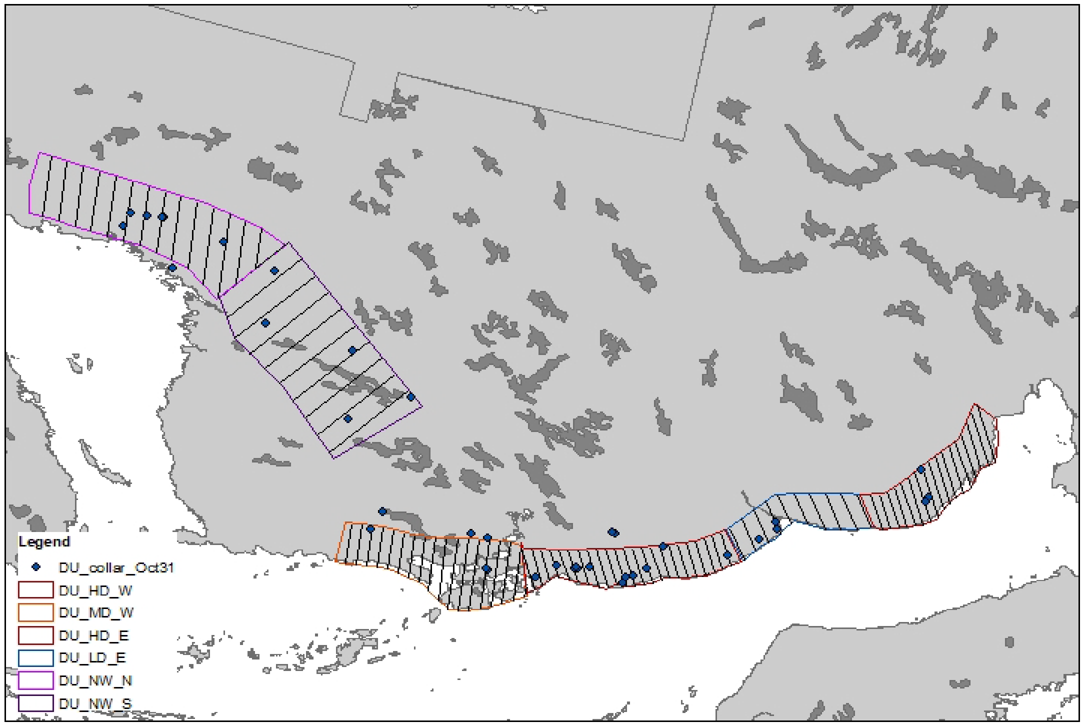
- 2015 amigaitpiaqni naunaiyainiq qanuritnialu mikhautni **18,413** tuktut

- 2018 amigaitpiaqni naunaiyainiq qanuritnialu mikhautni **4,105** tuktut

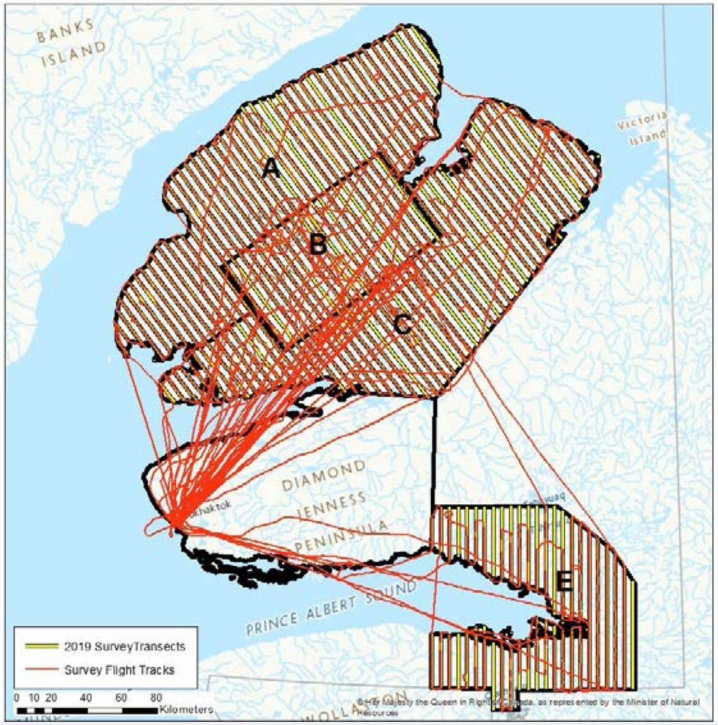
Tamna 2018 naunaiyainiq, tapkuat maliktat ayyikkuta pityuhiq hivuani pingahut naunaiyainit, qanuritnialu mikhautni tapkuat **<u>4,105</u>** tuktut

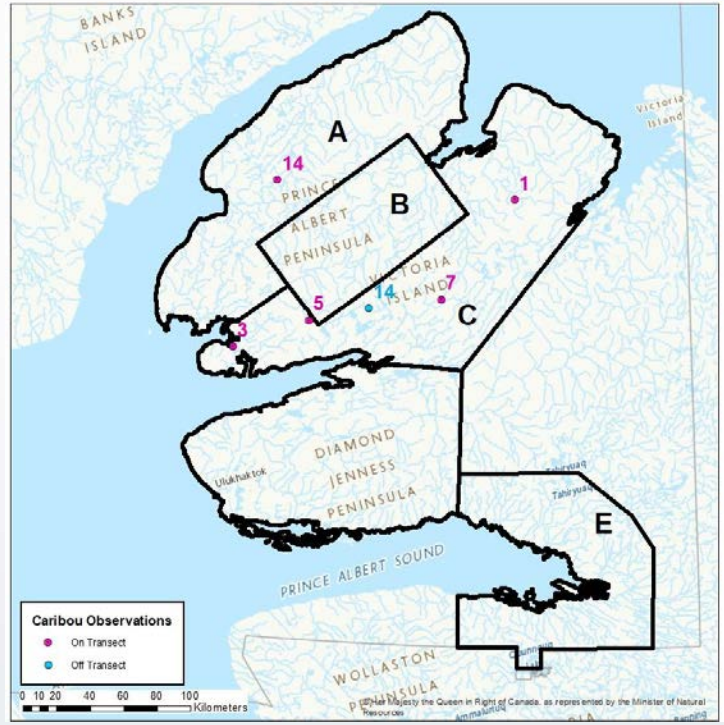
Piniarahugini Akunngani (2,931-5,750)





Tanma kingulliqpamik uuktut naunaiyainiq atuqtakhat taphumunga 2018 amigaitpiaqni mikhautni naunaiyainiq





Talvani Juni 2019, Kavamatkut Nunatsiaq (GNWT) atuqtat tingmitikkut naunaiyainiq tapkuninga Kingailaup tuktut tapkuatlu Umingmait. Tamna naunaiyaut atauttimun taiyauyuq "E" ilaliutiyauyuq naunaiqtauplunilu inaanut tapkuat nunalikni tautuktit taiyat nayuqpaktat tapkuat Kiillinngup Tuktui. Piittuq tuktut takuyauni tahamani inigiyani E atuqtitlugu tamna naunaiyaut.

Amigaitniriyai naunaipkutat

- Ikittut kulavait annaumani (62% tapkuat qunguhiaqtauhiqhimayut kulavait annaumayut talvani 2018)
- Pititlugu hingaiyut aktilat puqtuyut qunguhiaqtauhiqhimayuni kulavait (94%), tapkuat aktilat pukkitqiyauqpiaqtut angutayuni kulavait (69%).
- Pukkittut pangniit:kulavait avikhimani tapkununga 15 pangniit/100 kulavait Ukiakhani 2016 kititnit
- Pukkittut nurait:kulavait avikhimani tapkununga 11 nurait/100 kulavait tingmiyauyumi Upinngani 2017 kititnit

© Kim Poole

Hivuranaqnit

Amigaitni allanguqnit atuqpakhimayut pityutainut ilitquhiit utiqtakpaknit. Pityutit akhuqtilaqtat ikikligiaqni tamnalu/uvaluniit pittailini utiqtitni ilaliutyalat pityutit (katiqhuqni aktuanit) tapkuatlu ilaqalat:

- <u>Hilaup aadlangurninnga</u>
  - Pivigiya tariup-hikunia qiqinia hikuplu hunilaiqnia/nakuunia
  - Pityutaulaq ilagiaqni uvaluniit akulaiqpalliqni qayauyut qanurilitnit
  - Allanguqni uumatyutit (niriniagat nakuuni pilaqnilu)

- <u>Aaniarut, Kumaaqyuit, tapkuatlu Inungnit Huliniit</u>
  - Aaniarut tahapkuatut Qakuqtuliqtuqnit aktuanilgit tuktut aaniaqtailininut
  - Kumaqyuit ulapihaiyut pipkailat akhuqtitauninut tuktut

- <u>Tariuqni Aulaqnit</u>
  - Aktuaniqalat hiku ikaqtuqvini ilagiaqnilu qayauyut qanurilitnit

Hivuranaqnit

- Angunahuaqtit Akiraqturiknitlu
  - Amaqut angunahuaqtiulluaqtut
  - Nunalikni ilihimani takukhautitai tautuktailu ilagiaqni akhait amigaitnit
- Angunahuarniq
  - Tamna hivuranaqluarniqhaungittuq tapkununga amihuaqyuit kihimik amigaitnit tikitpata puqhiqpiaqninut, tamna hivuranaqnia pityutauyuq angunahuarninik anginiqhauyuq pityutaulaqlu ikiklivalianginnaqninut aktuanilu utiqtitaunit

Aulaninut Pigiarutit

- Nunaliuyut taihimayunik hugiaqtut tahapkuatut nutqaqtitni aliahutauplutik akiliqtuiyut angunahuarutit tapkunanga Kiillinngup Tuktui amihuaqyuit
- Timinga Avatiliqiyikkut qangahaq iniqtat havanguyuq tapkununga qalviit hiamaumanit tahamani Kitikmeot (tuhaqhitaut iniqtigauyuq) parnaktutlu nutamik akhait hiamaumanit pigiaqtukhaq talvani 2021
- Amaqut Naunaiyaqni Katitiqni Havagut
  - 151 naunaiqtutit tahamani Kitikmeot talvani 2019-20 ukiup ilaani (654 nunatagauyuq-tamaat)

Pityuhiq Pivikha

- Aktuupa 2018 – naunaiyaut havaq inirtuq
- 2019 – tuhagakhat qauyihaqni naunaiyautmun
- Ukiakhani 2019 – Bluenose Akitnaani tapkuatlu Bathurst uqaqatigiknit huli ilagiarutai qauyihaqni ilayauyut tapkununga Dolphinlu Unionlu naunaiyautit
- Nuvipa 2019 – Ransomware qaritauyakkurutit aihuilitigaunit Nunavut Kavamanga – uuktutit tuhaqhityutit qaritauyakkutlu tuhaumatyutit tammaini
- Tisaipa 2019 – Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuatkut Katimayiit havaktit hatqiqtitat amigaitnit mikhautnit inungnut
- Atulihaqniani 2020 – qaritauyakkut titiqatlu utiqtitauyut
- Mai 2020 – Kingulliqpaq tuhaqhitaut atuqatigigutauyuq nunaliuyunut aulattiqatigitlu katutyiqatigit

PITYUHIQ PIVIKHA	
Aktuupa 2018	Naunaiyainiq havaq inirtuq
Atuqniqhaunianut 2019	Nampanik ihivriuqniq
Ukiakhani 2019	Bluenose Akinnaani tapkuatlu Bathurst uqaqatigiknit iniqtut huli ilagiarutit qauyihaqni ilayauyut tapkununga Dolphinlu Unionlu naunaiyaut
Nuvipa 2019	Ransomware qaritauyakkurutit ihuiqtitaunit – uuktut tuhaqhitautitlu tammaqtut
Tisaipa 2019	Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit havaktit hatqiqtitat amigaitnit mikhautnit inungnut
Atulihaqniani 2020	Qaritauyat titiqatlu utiqtitauyut
Matyi 2020	Pittailitit iliyauyut piplugu tamna Qalagjuarniq-19 Aaniaryuarniq
Mai 2020	Kingulliqpamik tuhaqhitaut atuqatigigutauyuq nunaliuyunut tapkuatlu aulattiqatit katutyiqatigit
Juni 18, 2020	Hivayautikkut katimaqatigini tapkuat Angutikhaliqiyit tapkuatlu aulattiqatigit katutyiqatigit
Juni 22, 2020	Minihitauyuq tuyutigiya titiraq tapkununga Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit tukhiqhugu Minihitauyuq Aulattiniqmun Pigiarut
Julai 28, 2020	Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit kiuyat tamna Minihitauyuq unniqhugulu pilaqnini taphuminga “Atullaktuq Ihumaliurut”

Aulaninut Pigiarutit

- Tamna Minihitauyuq tapkununga Avatiliqiyikkut tuyurtuq titiqamik tapkununga Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit talvani Juni 2020 tukhiqnia tamna Minihitauyuq Aulattiniq Pigiarut, piplugu nakataani 5.3.25 tapkunani Nunavut Angirutit. Tamna pityuta uuma piyut tahapkununga:
  - Tamna akhut ikikligiaqni tapkuat amihuaqyuit akungani 2015 tamnalu 2018
  - Hivulliqnik qanuritnit tapkunanga Pitquhit Ilihimanit naunaiyainiq tautuktat ikikligiaqnit
  - Tamna pilaitnia uqaqatigikniq talvani Upinngani 2020 parnautauniagut piplugu tamna Hilaqyuaqmi Aaniaqyuarniq piplugu tamna Hilaqyuaqmi Aaniaqyuarniq
  - Tamna ilagiaqnia akhurnaqnit tapkununga Kiillinngup Tuktui piplugu ikikligiaqni nalaani amihuaqyuit tapkuat Bathurst tapkuatlu Bluenose Akitnaani

Aulaninut Pigiarutit

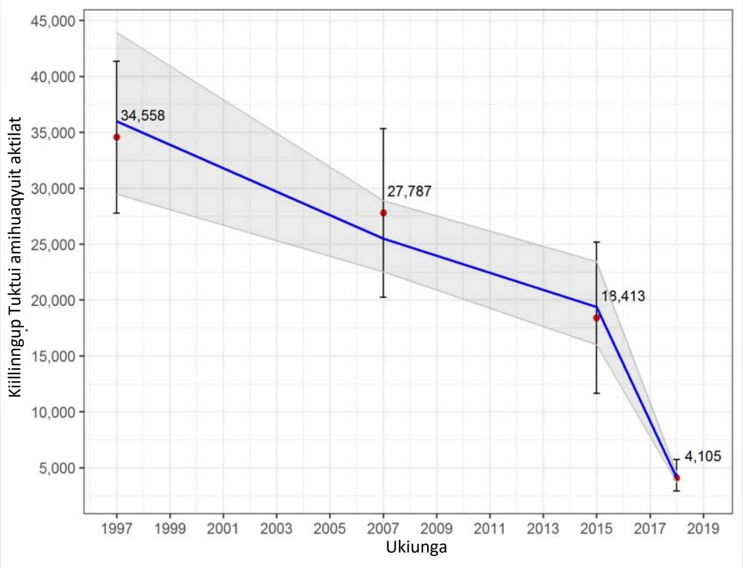
- Tapkuat Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit kiuyat naunaiqtatlu tamna Minihitauyuq atulaita pilaqtitityutini malikhugu nakataani 5.3.24 tapkunani Nunavut Angirutit piplugulu atulaktuq ihumaliurut
  - Atullaktuq ihumaliurutit piyaulat piqarangat irininaqtuq (akhut ikikligiaqni amihuaqyuit) tamnalu atuinangittut qanuritnit (pilaitni malikni atuqpaknit uqaqatigikni ihumaliurnitlu pityuhiit piplugu hilaqyuaqmi aaniaqyuarniq)
- Tamna atullaktuq Katitlugu Pilaqtut Angunahuaqni tapkuat **42 tuktut** angitauhimayut Minihitauyunit atuqpaliayutlu tapkununga Kiillinngup Tuktui amihuaqyuit tahamani Nunavutagauyup Iluani
  - Tamna Katitlugit Pilaqtitat Angunahauqni 42 pityutauyuq tamna 1% angunahuaqni tapkuat amihuaqyuit

Uqauhikhat

- **Pitquhiit Ilihimani tapkuatlu naunaiyainiq havat naunaiqtat ikikligiaqni tapkunani Kiillinngup Tuktui taimanga 1997.**

- **Piplugit tapkuat amigaitni qanuritni nunaliuyutlu piyaqaqni, hunat ilaliutyaqni pilaqagit tapkuat nunaliuyut piqaqtitni tapkunani tatya angunahauqni puqtunit?**

- Tukliit Atuqtakhat:
  - Atuinaqni munaqhiniq
  - Nunavut Uumayuliqiyiqyuat Katimayit pityuhia
  - Havaqatiginia Nunatsiaq



Munaqhityutit

- Tapkuat Timinga Avatiliqiyikkut pigiaqtat parnaiyainiq atuinaqninut munariyauni havagut kivgaqtutitnut tamaitnit atuqnilgit timiuyut aulattiqatigitlu katutyiqatigit.

- Tamna pigiarut aturahuaquyauyuq angiyunut aktilat ukiakhani 2020 naunaiyaqni ilaliutyaunit nunalikni ilihimanit attaqtuhigiaqninut naunaiyainiq inaa.

- Uqaqatigiktut pityutainut aktuanit naunaiyainiq inirtiqnianut tapkuat ilalgit: pilaqni maniktakhat, pilaqni tingmitit, pivikha pilaqni parnaiyainiq, hilamun kinguvaqnit, pukkittutlu qaphiuni qunguhiaqtautit huniumaittut amihuaqyukni.

- Piplugu puqtuyumik hivuranaqnia pilaitni iniqtiqni tapkuat titiratuqat uuktut naunaiyainiq, ahia atulaq mikitqiyamik aktilanga naunaiyainiq tamna 5-nik amihuiqtigini tapkunangaunganit 2018 naunaiyainiq niruaqtauyuq tapkunanga parnaiyainiq ilagiit.

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THANK YOU

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l’Environnement

DOLPHIN AND UNION MANAGEMENT CONSULTATION

Consultation on 2018 Survey Results and Interim Total Allowable Harvest

Summary Report

October 26, 2020

Amélie Roberto-Charron, Wildlife Biologist II - Kitikmeot
Department of Environment
Government of Nunavut
Kugluktuk, NU

Executive Summary

Government of Nunavut (GN), Department of Environment (DOE) conducted a consultation with Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization (BHTO), Omingmaktok Hunters and Trappers Organization (OHTO), Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (KAA), and Ekaluktutialik Hunters and Trappers Organization (EHTO) on October 8th, 2020, regarding the Dolphin and Union caribou herd. Other stakeholders in attendance included Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board (KRWB), Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KitIA), Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), Wildlife Management Advisory Committee (WMAC), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) as well as local elders and a local outfitter.

The intent of this consultation was to discuss the 2018 Dolphin and Union caribou abundance survey results and the interim Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 42, which was implemented in August 2020. The consultation was also intended as an opportunity to hear and better understand any concerns associated with the interim TAH and to ensure the affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) were well informed on all the most recent information for this subpopulation. The HTOs also provided further input on the Dolphin and Union abundance survey that took place from late October through to the beginning of November 2020.

The consultation included presentations from DOE on the 2018 survey, analysis, results, management decisions, and timeline since the survey was completed. There was also a presentation given by University of Calgary representatives on results of Traditional Knowledge and health monitoring studies. Each of the stakeholder groups in attendance was given an opportunity to ask questions and to provide input. There was consistent input from groups present that affected communities lack confidence in the results of the 2018 abundance survey. Many feel it was an underestimate of the population at that time and that it did not account for caribou from the Dolphin and Union caribou herd that are no longer migrating and are overwintering on Victoria Island or the Dolphin and Union caribou that remain trapped on the mainland after breakup and do not reach Victoria Island in the spring

Predators were identified by many of the consultation participants as one of the highest threats to the Dolphin and Union caribou herd and a main cause of observed population declines. There were concerns expressed about increased human activities such as industrial development and shipping, which are believed to have detrimental impacts on the health of the herd and sea-ice integrity for migration between Victoria Island and the mainland. There was consistent agreement between the HTO representatives that the interim TAH, which was based on a recommended 1% harvest rate, was too low and should be increased to at least 2% (84 caribou). A few people requested an additional 60 tags, which would increase the TAH to 102 caribou.

The feedback collected during this consultation will also aid the GN in future management and research of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd.

This report attempts to summarize the comments made by participants during the consultation.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ (GN), ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DOE) ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ(BHTO), ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ (OHTO), ᕿᑦᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ (KAA), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ (EHTO) ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 8, 2020-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᒥᒍᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (NWMB), ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ (NTI), ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏ (KRWB), ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ (KitIA), ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑦ (GNWT), ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᓖᖏᑦ (WMAC), ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ (ECCC) ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕿᔾᔨᕙᒃᑐᑦ.

ᐱᔾᔪᑖ ᑕᔅᓱᒪ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᕆᔪᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ 2018 ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (TAH) ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓖᑦ 42-ᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐋᒡᒋᓯ 2020-ᒥᑦ. ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓵᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (TAH) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ (HTO) ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᑖᖑᔫᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐃᓗᓕᑯᓘᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦᑐᓂᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ ᐊᐅᒍᖓᓱᖓᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕆᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2020.

ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑯᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᐳᑎᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕝᕕᔪᐊᖓᑕ ᑲᐅᒍᕆᐅᑉ ᑭᒃᒪᖅᑐᐃᓐᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕐᖃᕐᓇᙱᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖑᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᔪᒥᒍᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᕕᖃᖅᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᓚᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᕆᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2018 ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖓᐅᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᓯᒪᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓐᖓᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑎᔾᔪᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐃᑳᕈᓇᐃᓪᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᓐᓂᙵᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑳᖅ.

ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐊᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᖅᓂᖑᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᐊᖅᑳᖅᓇᖅᑐᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᒨᑎᑕᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓃᕐᓗ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓯᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ, ᐅᒃᐱᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓱᕋᐃᔭᐃᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ–ᓯᑰᑉ ᐱᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᕝᕕᐊᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᙵᕆᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (TAH),

ᑐᙱᒐᕕᕐᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ 1% ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᒡᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒃᐸᓯᓗᐊᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᙵᓐᓂᑦ 2% (84 ᑐᒃᑐᑦ). ᐅᓄᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 60 ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓂᒃ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ 102-ᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑳᒍᓪᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖏᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

Aulapkaiyini Naittuq

Nunavut Kavamanga (GN), Avatiliqiyikkut (DOE) uqaqatigiiktut ukununnga Burnside An’nguhiqiitkut Timiqutigiyait (BHTO), Omingmaktok An’nguhiqiitkut Timiqutigiyait (OHTO), Kugluktuk Angoniatit Katimayiingit (KAA), ukuatlu Ekaluktutialik An’nguhiqiitkut Timiqutigiyait (EHTO) October 8-mi, 2020, uumuuna Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit. Aadlat tigumiaqtuuqatauyut katimaqatauyut ilaliutiyut Nunavunmi Huradjanik Munariniqmut Katimayiingit (NWMB), Nunavut Tunngavikkut (NTI), Kitikmeot Avikturhimayuni Huradjanik Katimayiingit (KRWB), Kitikmeot Inuit Katimayiingit (KitIA), Nunatsiap Kavamanga (GNWT), Huradjanik Munariniqmut Uqaqatigiikniqmut Katimayiingit (WMAC), Avatinga Hilaup Aadlangurninnga Kaanatami (ECCC) ukuatlu inirniriinit talvannga qablunaaniklu angunahuaqtittiyuktunik.

Uqaqatigiiknahuarninnga uqariamiknik 2018-mi Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit amihuuninngit naunaiyaininngit qanurittaakhaanik unalu tadjakaffuk Tamakpiangani Pidjutittaktunik Angunahuaknikmun (TAH) 42-mit, iliuraqhimayuq August 2020-mi. Uqaqatigiiktullu pivikhaqautikhamik tuhaagiamiknik nakuutqiamiklu kangirhigiamiknik ihumaaluutinik piyut tadjakaffukmut Tamakpiangani Pidjutittaktunik Angunahuaknikmun naunairiamilu ayurhaqtitauyut Anguhiqiitkut Timiqutigiyaits (HTO) nakuuqpiaqtumik naunaipkaqtauyut tamainnik nutaatqianik naunaitkutanik uumunnga ilagiyanga angitqiyauyunit. Annguhiqiitkullu tuniyullu aadlamik qanuqtut ihumagiyamiknik uumunnga Tahiqpak Kanannangani amihuuninnginnik naunaiyainiq piyait nunguliqtumi October atulihaaliqtumut November 2020.

Uqaqatigiikninnga ilaliutiyuq uqaqtakhamiknik Avatiliqiyiitkunnit 2018 naunaiyaininnganik, ihivriurninnga, qanurittaakhaanik, atan’nguyap ihumagiyaminik, unalu naunaipkainiq hulilukaarutinginnik hivulliqpaamit ublumimut taimaa naunaiyairuiramik. Uqaqtullu Iliharvikyuanganit Calgary havaktinginnik qanurittaakhaanik Qangaraaluknitamik Ilihimaniq unalu aaniaqtailiniqmut munariniqmut naunaiyainiq. Tamarmik tigumiaqtuuqatauyut katimayut ilauyut tuniyauyut pivikhaqautikhamik apirigiamiknik tunigiamiknilu qanuqtut ihumagiyamiknik. Pihimmaaqtuqlu qanuqtut ihumagiyamiknik katimayunit ayurhaqtitauyuq nunallaanut piqalluangittut ukpiriyamiknik qanurittaakhaanik 2018 amihuuninnganik naunaiyainiq. Amihut ihumagiyut amigaitpiaqtuq amihuuninnganit talvani pipkaidjutingittuq tuktut uumannga Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit ikaungittut nurraliurvikmiknut ukiuyut Kiiliniqmi uumaniluuniit Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit ikaalimaiqtut hikuiqmat tikingittullu Kiiliniqmut upin’ngakhami.

Aadlat huradjat angunahuaqtut ilitariyauyut amihunit uqaqtunit atauhiuyuq quulitqiyauyuq qayangnautigiyauyut ukununnga Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit pilluarutigiyauyullu qun’ngiaqtauyut amihuangit ikikliyuumiliqtuq. Ihumaaluutigiyauyuqlu uqaqtauyuq amihunguqmat inungnik hulilukaaqtut havakviuliuqtut umiakkuuqtullu, ihumagiyauyuq piqaqtuq nakuungittumik pilaqutiyut qanurittaakhaanik amihuaryunganit tariup hikungalu nuutiqtitauniq Kiiliniqmit nunainnaqmiitut. Angirutiqaqtuqlu ukunanit Anguhiqiitkut havaktingit tamna tadjakaffuk Tamakpiangani Pidjutittaktunik Angunahuaknikmun, pihimayuq pitquyauyumit 1 pusantmit angunahuarniqmut nampanganik, mikivallaarmat angikliyuumiqtukhaq 2 pusantmut (84 tuktut). Qaffiuyut inuit apiriyut aadlamik 60 atatait, angikliyuumirniaqtait Tamakpiangani Pidjutittaktunik Angunahuaknikmun to 102 tuktut.

Uqaqtamiknik katitiqtait uqaqatigiiktillugit ikayurniaqtaa Nunavut Kavamanga hivuniqmi munarigiami ihivriuriamikniklu ukuninnga Tahiqpak Kanannangani tuktuit.

Una taiguagakhaq pinahuaqtuq ihivriuriamikni uqaqtangit katimaqatauyunit katimatillugit.

Preface

This report represents the Department of Environment's best efforts to accurately capture all of the information that was shared during a consultation meeting with Burnside Hunters and Trappers Organization (BHTO), Omingmaktok Hunters and Trappers Organization (OHTO), Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (KAA), and Ekaluktutialik Hunters and Trappers Organization (EHTO) on October 8th, 2020.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Environment, or the Government of Nunavut.

Table of Contents

1.0 Report Purpose and Structure

This report is intended to collate and summarize comments, questions, concerns and suggestions provided by participants at the October 8, 2020 consultation in Cambridge Bay on Dolphin and Union caribou research and management. Representatives from the affected HTOs, DOE, the NWMB, NTI, and the KRWB attended the consultation in person.

Additionally, the following parties attended the consultation by phone: University of Calgary (U of C), GNWT, ECCC, KIA and WMAC.

2.0 Purpose of Consultation

The purpose of the consultation was to meet with the affected HTOs, including BHTO, OHTO, KAA, and EHTO, and other relevant stakeholders to discuss the results from the 2018 population abundance survey and the interim TAH of 42 and to receive their feedback. An overview of the results from the 2018 Dolphin and Union aerial survey was provided through a presentation given by DOE representatives and the results of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and health monitoring studies were presented by representatives from the U of C.

In addition, the meeting served to provide an opportunity for representatives from affected HTOs and co-management partners to provide their feedback, ask questions and obtain clarification on the 2018 survey results and current management actions. Clarification was provided on the process to change an interim TAH, the roles and responsibilities of NWMB, as well as an overview of the co-management process.

The consultation was also intended to ensure that the HTOs were well informed on all the most recent information and plans regarding the upcoming Dolphin and Union survey. The consultation allowed HTOs and community members to voice any requests they may have regarding the survey. It is important that all stakeholders work together to manage this subpopulation in the future.

2.1 Format of Meetings

The meeting was held on October 8th, 2020 and ran for approximately 9 hours. The meeting was facilitated and led by the DOE Kitikmeot Wildlife Manager, Kevin Methuen. The meeting began with opening remarks by Kevin Methuen, a prayer by James Eetoolook, and roundtable introductions. This was followed by a presentation by the Acting Manager of Wildlife Research, Caryn Smith. Questions took place during the presentation and participants were invited to ask questions, raise concerns, or provide advice following the presentation. A roundtable to allow feedback and input from the HTOs and KRWB followed. A presentation was given by Dr. Susan Kutz and students from the U of C, which provided an update on a Traditional Knowledge study and ongoing health monitoring research for Dolphin and Union caribou. KIA, NTI and NWMB were also given the opportunity to provide input. Questions were then asked regarding the process associated with the interim TAH and the upcoming survey, followed by closing remarks.

3.0 Summary of Consultation

The objectives of the consultation were made clear to the HTO members prior to and at the start of the meeting.

Date: October 8, 2020

Representatives in Person:

- GN-DOE
  - Acting Wildlife Research Manager - Caryn Smith
  - Director of Wildlife Research - Drikus Gissing
  - Kitikmeot Regional Manager - Kevin Methuen
  - Kitikmeot Regional Biologist - Amélie Roberto-Charron
  - Director of Wildlife Operations - Jason Aliqatuqtuq
  - Kivalliq Regional Biologist - Mitch Campbell
- NWMB
  - Marine Mammal Biologist - Jordan Hoffman
  - Wildlife Director - Denis Ndeloh
- Burnside HTO
  - Board member - Sam Kapolak
- Omingmaktok HTO
  - Chairman - Peter Kapolak
- Kugluktuk HTO
  - Manager - Amanda Dumond
  - Board member - OJ Bernhardt
  - Chairman - Larry Adjun
  - Board member - Bobby Anavilok
- Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
  - Coordinator - Ema Qaqqutaq
  - Coordinator - Peggy Adjun
  - Chairman - Bobby Klengenberg
- Cambridge Bay HTO
  - Chairman - Bobby Greenley
  - Board member - Clarence Kaiyogana
  - Board member - Peter Evalik
  - Manager - Beverly Maksagak
  - Board Member - George Hakongak
  - Board member - George Angohiatok
  - Member - Jimmy Hanikiak
  - Member - Gary Maksagak
  - Member - Richard Ekpakohak
  - Member (and translator) - James Panioyak
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc
  - Vice President – James Eetoolook

- Director of Wildlife and Environment - Paul Irngaut
- Resource Management Advisor - Cheryl Wray

Representatives on Phone:

- University of Calgary
    - Dr. Susan Kutz
    - PhD Candidate - Andrea Hanke
    - MSc student - Fabian Mabrot
    - Post-doctoral researcher - Javier Fernandez
- GN-DOE
    - Baffin Regional Biologist - John Ringrose
    - Baffin Wildlife Technician - Chris Mutz
- Wildlife Management Advisory Council
    - Biologist - Rosemin Nathoo
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
    - Assistant Director of Wildlife and Environment - Bert Dean
- Government of NWT, Environment and Natural Resources
    - Regional Biologist - Tracy Davison
- Ulukhaktok HTC
    - Board Member - Joseph Haluksit
- Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service
    - Species At Risk Biologist - Isabelle Duclos
    - Species At Risk Biologist - Rhiannon Pankratz

Summary of Comments and Questions:

- All HTOs expressed that predators are a main threat to the Dolphin and Union herd and are contributing to the population decline.
- Large male caribou are vulnerable to predators during the rutting season when they are physically exhausted.
- HTOs felt that the 2018 survey was flawed based on the following points:
    - It was not made clear why certain observations were not recorded
    - It is believed that the population estimate from the 2018 survey is an underestimate
    - A coastal survey does not survey a large enough area
    - Dolphin and Union caribou that do not migrate are not being counted
- HTOs were unhappy that the results and report were delayed, and that the population number was not released earlier by the GN.
- HTOs felt there should have been more consultation regarding the 2018 results before the interim TAH was implemented.

- Being able to harvest caribou is important for more than just food. Inuit need to hunt caribou to pass on the hands-on knowledge of how hunt and how to use animals in traditional ways to their children and grandchildren.
- HTOs believe that other options were not explored before restricting Inuit harvesting and that the effect of predators needs to be considered, as well as effect of insects, thinning ice, and industry.
- Some caribou are not migrating because of industrial activity (e.g. too much blasting at the Hope Bay Mine).
- HTOs are appreciative of the improved collaboration and partnerships in the upcoming survey and commend the GN for making the survey a priority. HTOs appreciated being asked for their input in the design and planning of the upcoming survey work. Working together is very important.
- In response to questions on calf recruitment: The actual value that is used to index productivity is the number of calves to the number of cows. How many cows and calves are observed, and the ratio is important to herd health. This indicates whether the herd is going up, down or stable. Every herd is a little bit different but around 25-30 calves/100 cows seems to show stability.
- In response to questions on how to plan a survey without many collared animals: Collared cows are typically very representative, however, without collared caribou, local knowledge can help to locate groups of animals. Historical survey data, historical collar data, and tracks can also be used to determine priority survey areas. Without collars more searching is typically required.
- Collaring is important and should be maintained going forward to help with monitoring.
- Collaring for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd will take place in 2021 in either the spring or the fall.
- No harvest limits were implemented following the 2015 survey although a decline was noted as other actions were being explored such as increased collaring and increased survey effort.
- The Traditional Knowledge study results supported the science in that there is an observed decline in the herd. The science puts specific numbers to the decline while the TK indicates the trends and is able to show that the declines were observed at given times based on community perspectives.
- Communities want the sample kit program to continue to ensure the health of the herd is monitored.
- Most participants felt that a TAH of 42 was too stringent. A 2% harvest rate of the estimated population was recommended by several HTOs and NTI (total of 84 animals). A few people present requested an additional 60 tags which would result in a TAH of 102 caribou.

- A TAH of 42 will be hard to allocate between communities but the KRWB recognizes they have that role.

4.0 Summary

There was a consistent message from the HTOs that they did not trust the results of the 2018 Dolphin and Union caribou population abundance survey and believe the reported results to be an underestimate of how many caribou there were at the time. There is a firm belief among communities that some Dolphin and Union caribou are no longer migrating, and they are either staying on Victoria Island or not leaving the mainland. There was agreement that the herd is declining but the consensus among HTOs and co-management partners was that the interim TAH of 42 (1% harvest rate) is too low and that based on community needs and local Inuit knowledge of the herd status, the TAH should be increased to 84 (2% harvest rate). The HTOs and NTI feel that adequate consultation had not been done following the release of the final report on the 2018 survey and the interim TAH should not have been implemented without the proper consultation. HTOs feel it is important to recognize that predators are a main threat to the herd and are a main contributing factor to the population decline. Harvesting is not the cause of the decline.

On a positive note, all parties present felt the recent collaboration between the DOE and relevant stakeholders, on the 2020 Dolphin and Union population abundance survey, is a big step in the right direction for re-building relationships and trust in research. During the consultation, the DOE and NWMB representatives were able to communicate the next steps in the management decision process. The interim TAH of 42 will remain in place until the NWMB has been able to review the interim decision, based on the best available information, and make a new decision on the harvest of Dolphin and Union caribou.

Appendix

Dolphin and Union Meeting Transcript
October 8th, 2020

9:14 AM Meeting call to order

Introduction and housekeeping by Kevin Methuen

Opening prayer James Eetoolook

Kevin: Changes to agenda: U of C presentation this afternoon

Note from Bobby Greenly regarding community elders present (will ask questions through him)
Question from James regarding how best to provide lengthy remarks, interested in giving a statement from his organization

James: The agreement recognizes rights and wildlife harvest. Conservation in our minds when dealing with issues. NA recognizes self-governance. Limitations out in place if issues with conservation. NWMB and gov responsibility do not regulate harvest unnecessarily, infringement on Nunavut rights. NTI supports that they do not feel that appropriate consultation was done. Inuit need to be involved in all aspects of conservation. When placing TAH for other herds there was extensive consultation prior to placing, with DU, there was minimal discussion. Very important part of the law through the NA

Caryn Smith: Presentation

Bobby Greenly question: Threats doesn't include predators (and they should be the most problematic issue and should be the top of the list)

Caryn response: These are not listed in any particular order, and there are two slides

Bobby response: The wording made it seem like these should have been at the top here. We don't like to repeat ourselves, and our main concern is predation. And we want to make that clear.

Caryn response: They are in no particular order and all of them are being discussed as major threats. No threat listed is being discounted as a significant threat.

Presentation continued.

15 minute break.

10:36 AM meeting resume

House keeping: U of C bumped to after 3 PM to have time for questions. Given the primary goal of getting feedback on interim TAH of 42.

Start with KHTO for feedback.

Larry: All commercial hunting ended on BNE, Bathurst and DU. Here to discuss 2018 report. Statement to GN: 2018 survey was flawed in several ways. A mistake was made, and because of that one mistake we are here to discuss. Many hunters subsist on BNE, and DU, and the 10 tags for Bathurst are for subsistence for outpost camp by Contwoyto Lake. I'd like to hear more from Susan regarding health and reproduction for this afternoon. From our TK we have a healthier heard, and that may be dished out by Susan as compared to 2015. Pass off to Amanda.

Amanda: We've had a couple of meetings since numbers came out. Not from the GN, but from NWMB. These numbers were from 2018 survey. We understand ransomware and COVID, and the delays. We were not happy that this number didn't come from the GN. We were not happy that we could not consult our community. And it comes from out HTO bylaws. But with the 50-person limit from GN regarding COVID, we couldn't have our meeting and have quorum.

QUESTION FOR CARYN: why no later composition surveys since 2015 and 2017.

Caryn response: secondhand information, as I was not the manager during the surveys.
Not 100% sure why we haven't had any between 2017 and present. Hoping to have some in the future, and to involve the communities.

Drikus: Could be because of the priority. Many projects are cut due to the fact that they aren't high priority.

Drikus comment on survey (response to Larry): We are aware of the distrust towards the 2018 results. We have sent many GN staff to speak to these results and are putting numerous resources to new surveys. We have a responsibility to Inuit to protect resources. We have a due diligence to act when we see a conservation concern. And this is a big food security issue. If we do not do our job, we are accountable. TAH of 42 is interim, not forever, depends on when the NWMB will be able to have a meeting to discuss.

Larry: commend GN on work towards the survey and the pooled resources from other regions in Nunavut. Commend GN on predator work (including the grizzly program)

Amanda: I don't think the GN has thoroughly explored other options before restricting Inuit harvesting. There's no evidence of other management options. Easiest way is to restrict our people. We know predators have a huge impact on caribou populations. No evidence that the GN is looking at other things, e.g. effects of insects, sea ice, etc. TK shows that when pops are low they no longer migrate. Observations of DU caribou on mainland and not on the island after breakup. These individuals not considered.

Bobby A.: Bring up surveys and how they are done. From 18 K to 4 K. Counters were asked not to count certain areas and certain caribou. Concerns that caribou were missed during the survey. Believe that 4K is an underestimate. Felt that if the concerns of people on the land are not being considers. Biologists need to step into the Inuit boots. Need more consistent and think empathetically. Almost 50% of caribou not counted, how can they have an accurate estimate of the population based on this survey?

OJ: DU caribou don't migrate all the time. There are island caribou near where I live, yet there is no sea ice. How did they get there? Last year. If you want to save the caribou, put the price up for predators. And that will make a big help. More harvesting of the predators.

Larry: Both directors are active hunters. OJ travelled to Bathurst inlet to hunt. Many hunters travelled to NWT for collaborative wolf hunts. Thank you to NTI for gas subsidy.

Amanda: Food security. The community of Kugluktuk has already seen a restriction for BNE. We're a growing community, how will the GN help to support the people of Kugluktuk? Funds for food security aren't enough. Struggling with fish population (ongoing studies with this). Moose harvest will be increasing this year. Another concern, traditional knowledge transfer. People learn by doing. I want to be able to teach my son how to hunt. You can't teach hunting by telling. I learned through my parents, and I want my son to learn too. How can I teach him if I can't hunt the caribou? And I feel for people who weren't fortunate enough to get a caribou this fall. And we're getting to a point where we may not be able to pass that knowledge on. You know, our ancestors were conservationists. Living on these lands for thousands of years. We should be able to manage our resources according to the Nunavut agreement. But I also believe in partnership and western science. And we're seeing that in the upcoming surveys, because we need a better perspective. Commending the GN for the upcoming survey. Thank you for asking for our input for the upcoming surveys. We need to keep working together.

Peter Umingmaktok HTO: question for Caryn how do you monitor how many calves are born to each cow?

Caryn response: Lucky that we have a very experienced regional biologist here, Mitch Campbell

Mitch: Thank you for the question. Depends on the timing of the survival survey done in the spring. Not sure how it's done here. In the Kivalliq, in June you can be sure how many calves each cow has. Later it's harder, confusing as there are aggregations of calves. For recruitment, we try and see how many calves there are per 100 cows. In the Kivalliq, we use collar data. We go to areas where there are collars, and we will spend 1 hour per each collar and count the number of young bulls, mature bulls, yearlings, calves (<1 year old) and cows. The actual value that we use to index productivity is the number of calves to the number of cows. How many cows and calves we saw and the ratio? This tells us whether the herd is going up, down or stable. Every herd is a little bit different. Around 25-30 calves/100 cows seems to show stability. Anything under 25 could indicate a decline. The more under 25 the steeper the decline, and everything over 30 could indicate an increase and same, the more over 30 could be a higher increase.

Peter: One more question, how do you know where to look for a herd without collared cows? There should be many groups without collared caribou that you missed during the survey.

Mitch response: We have found that the collars are very representative. But as you know they are not 100%, never really 100%, and we have also found for the bigger herds, that if you have them overwintering in different areas, quite often the cow/calf ratio could be different in different areas, so very important that we catch all the different areas. For the Baffin which doesn't have collars, we would use the local knowledge and we would always include local hunters recommended by HTO to go out with us. And any other kinds of information available to us (past collar data, and past survey data) to high grade, which simply means fly into these areas and search them thoroughly. In the spring we use tracks to indicate whether animals are there. The composition work we do in Baffin requires more time, as there is more searching when we do not have the collars to guide our work. It is important to be fairly confident that the areas you are surveying are representative of the herd. Because if you miss a location, and if it was a good location where there were lots of calves, then that could really impact the result and could show a lower number of cows. Important to consider all main areas.

Peter: Thank you Mitch.

Sam Burnside HTO: We believe that there was not enough consultation put forth between communities and hunters before TAH implemented. We also believe that a costal survey is not enough. We have been observing that island caribou stay on the mainland. This past spring, I observed that the Beverly herd had DU caribou overwintering with it. And when they migrated east, the DU went with them. Unsure whether the DU summered with the Beverly herd. Not all DU caribou spend the summer on the island. They stay too long and get stuck on mainland. We would like to see the survey area increased, all the way to Contwoyto lake. We also know that not all caribou will be with the collared caribou. Which is why we want to see the area increased. One fall at Contwoyto, I saw hundreds of caribou every day, but I did not see one collared caribou. And on predation, we are seeing a great increase of number of grizzly bears, and number of eagles. We see eagles harassing caribou and that's a predator that we need to keep on the mind, as it's not considered.

Cam Bay HTO:

Booby Greenly: Thank you to everyone for coming. Big thanks to GN regarding the future survey. Going back to last week to discuss the survey, we picked the best option. I didn't get an answer last week regarding my suggestion. I made a suggestion to collar caribou in the spring. We have the collars available. I was wondering if that will be going forward in the spring.

Caryn response: we have been talking about collaring. It has been something that we have been discussing. We think collaring is very important, and we discussed it as an option in the fall but it will depend on the funds available, we need to ensure that we support research on Muskox, Polar Bears and other species. However, Drikus feels it will be likely. Something that we have been working on for a number of years, is that we want to run a good MX 11 survey. It is a priority for the region, so we can have a good understanding of the population of Muskox and have a better understanding of potential impacts if there is a shift to hunting more Muskox rather than caribou.

Drikus: I fully support Caryn's comment. But I want to reiterate, that this is likely the biggest conservation issue that we are dealing with because of all of the other declines that are being experienced with other herds. We are also supporting a Northeast Mainland caribou survey; we're hoping to count all of the caribou on the mainland to get a better idea of the caribou numbers and how they combine with DU. I can commit that the collars on DU will happen in the fall or in the spring, it will happen.

Bobby G.: Question about the 2018 survey. With the shoreline graph, with the proposed survey that was done, how much was actually completed? And with the collared caribou that are outside of those grid lines, were they actually counted?

Caryn response: I apologize I am not familiar with these results, and the biologist that did the analysis isn't here. I believe that most of the lines were flown. And the numbers of collars that aren't counted within the survey area are included in the analysis and are accounted for.

Bobby G.: We all knew the population was declining. We noticed a decline over a time, from 34 K to 27K, and from 27 K to 18 K. Why couldn't the biologist see the decline and act drastically sooner and act sooner.

Caryn: Following the communication from the 2015 survey, there was a recognized decline, but at the time the recommendations for management were to try and do other things rather than focus on the harvesting limits. The monitoring periods also got shorter. Recommendation to NWMB after the 2015 survey was that there was no need at that time for a TAH.

Bobby G.: Thank you for bringing other people together for the survey. And hopefully this will really improve future survey. Information from me, sea-ice crossing and what our HTO has done. We looked at this closer and we wanted to look at the starting and ending of when the crossing should be limited near Cam Bay, unless there is an emergency. There are a few people who have comments on behalf of Cam Bay HTO.

George: the history of our people in the north, and how our elders dealt with situations like this. We grew up in a time where we didn't have caribou and muskox. My grandfather told me of a time when many caribou and muskox were available to our people. And I couldn't imagine a time with that many animals, but I couldn't imagine a time where there were that many animals. I asked what happened to all those animals. He explained that there was a time when we were could walk in any direction and see animals. My grandfather said they would come back. In the 1980s, I saw animals near cam bay. I suspect that these animals were from northern Victoria Island, they were all white, no brown on them. These animals come and go. When the population gets too high, they will have disease, run out of food, and they will die off. My grandfather gave the example of lemmings and foxes. This is the same for the larger animals, like with caribou and with predators. The decline is because the numbers are too great, sickness spreads out, and when you have too many animals you eat all the food, and you need to move elsewhere. Caribou are moving but aren't dying off. Having said that, the numbers of predators being so large. When you get a large number of predators because of a boom of caribou, they teach their children like we do, how to hunt caribou. I blame predators for the lack of calves that I have seen. And in the fall times, I see dead bull caribou after the rut. And sometimes I see them sleeping. I can walk up to them with my wife and I touched them, and they got up. After breeding the caribou are exhausted and have no energy to defend themselves against predators. Previous thought was to harvest the animal because you don't know when you will see them next. But the current government is saying leave these animals when you don't know the population. It's not the hunters' fault that the numbers are down, but we're always the first impacted.

Peter: First I would like to comment, I respect that the GN is taking action to help preserve our resources, but are these the correct actions that the government is imposing on Inuit? I don't think a TAH should have been imposed without a proper consultation. We were provided a 100-page report and given 1-2 months to provide edits, but that wasn't enough time. The land claims agreement is not being properly followed. Our community could harvest 150-300 caribou annually, would this really have a negative impact overtime?

Caryn response: Several things to consider. Given the declining trend. We don't know what the number of the herd is right now. The number could be lower. If your community takes 150-300 that's around 5%, and if Kugluktuk does too, that's over 10%. But we are currently unsure of the numbers, which is why we're trying to be cautious. Touch back on NA, and when the results were released, we weren't able to fully consult, we also didn't know how long that could last. We didn't know we could travel here, and we need to make sure we do due diligence.

Peter: We only harvest what we need to make sure to conserve our own resources

Break for lunch

Meeting resumed at 1:10 PM.

Bobby G.: When we talked about this in the past, but why was the harvest set at 1%? I brought up the suggestion of 2%, and it was shot down pretty quick, and why was that

Caryn response: That's not off the table. We're here today to discuss options and we're asking for your thoughts and your input on the TAH of 42. We're really welcoming of any recommendations and thoughts that you might have.

Bobby G.: With other herds, 2% harvest rates are common. Why not have a standard? 2% was used for Baffin and other herds. If we keep it as a standard at 2%, would it make a large difference on the herd?

Caryn response: When we think about proposed rates of harvest, we try and be consistent, but there are other factors that we also try and take into account. Some of the bigger difference, if we were to compare Baffin with DU, one of the factors that we noted is that the DU tends to be more vulnerable to harvest, based on the nature of the migration, they aggregate close to communities, whereas Baffin tend to spread out and be less accessible. That being said, it's important to take into consideration community needs. At the end of the day, we would be remiss if we applied a blanket percent because there are herd specific challenges and differences that we need to consider.

Jimmy: I'd like to comment in regard to the caribou, my comment would be more in regards to the elders and the proposed 42 tags on DU is not very consistent seeing that we never had a collar tag system before. In the 1960s, we didn't have any caribou around this area at all. This is not the first time that the caribou has come and gone or has moved away. I want to pass on some traditional knowledge, wildlife in general from what I've been advised, you can't always predict what's going to happen to them They come and go, but you need to manage our animals and our wildlife. And in regard to our elders, how are we going to survive is something I've always thought about since the 42 has been mentioned. How am I going to go out hunting without a tag? With elders, we can't go out to the areas where the caribou are, it's far from the community. And elders need to be part of the decision-making process, and as an elder I do not agree with the 42 tags. These are the food that we put on the table for our families, and the government says that we need to stop because the caribou are declining. But the government doesn't think about how it impacts our people. And what we need to do is come to a decision on what we need to do. My father, and my grandfather have always told me that we need to manage our wildlife and take only what you need. 42 tags is really minimal to feed our families. I totally disagree with the government deciding that we will only have 42 tags. The government always putting into place management plans without proper consultations in the communities. As well we harvest the Muskox, and the caribou. But it seems that the elders are always forgotten when restrictions are put on wildlife. We need more tags so that we can bring it around so that people can have enough to eat. Also, we had no consultations from the government as to why they want a tag system. We have to manage our wildlife because it provides for our families. The wildlife are depleting, but caribou move away when the habitat is no longer good for them. This is happening near Cam Bay; the caribou are moving away. We go hunting for days, and sometimes we find caribou, sometimes we don't. What am I going to do? Break the law and go hunting without a tag. I need to feed my family. So, what we need to do is work together to decide on a number if we are going to use a tag system.

Richard: Caribou survey history done in 2018. We had firsthand look at why that number is so low. We went out with Lisa and the survey grid we were supposed to do was never completed. And we saw a lot of caribou, but she told us not to count them. She told us not to count them because if you can't recognize if they are male, female or calves, don't count them. This figure here, just with the grid we were supposed to do, this is about 40% of what we saw. In the air, we could see caribou on both sides, but she said, just count the side close to the airplane. Myself, I thought, that we would reach the hill to count them. When we got to where we were going, we were skipping lines. The actual grids that we did, I outlined them and gave them to Beverly, and they were very low. And going off of what Bobby G. said, 42 is very low. And 65 more caribou would be good. With climate change and the ice being formed much, much later. Would you the government rather see the caribou drown on the ocean than we the Inuit harvesting them for our food? It would be better be that the people eat them than have them going to waste in the ocean. Because it will be way more than 65 that will drown. There have been people that see in the ice the antlers, where the caribou have drowned. It would be better to have the number up rather than 42, so that at least the people have caribou meat to eat, rather than drowned in the ocean. People don't waste food. But when we're told not to harvest, then those animals are wasted. They drown. I know that the caribou will rebound, because there is no sport hunting anymore. And the big males are not being disturbed to mate. And I know they will rebound, and in the survey grid shown here, most of it, we did not do. I was out last weekend, and I was at Ferguson Lake, and there were caribou there going eastwards. But the wind was coming from the northwest, and I could smell the caribou. The reason why they are not migrating through Kent Peninsula, is because there is too much blasting from Hope Bay mine. There's too much blasting and the ground shakes. They know it's dangerous, and they don't go there. I thank you for listening.

George: Good afternoon. I have been operating out of Barin Bay as an outfitter for ten years, and I have seen the numbers dwindled year by year. After 2016 I cut off all sport hunts for Muskox, and this year I was supposed to have two hunters, but it was shut down because of Covid. We were there mid-August to late-August, and we counted only 25 caribou. But in the time that I have worked out of there, I've noticed an increase in grizzlies. I have seen in separate years I have seen sows with three cubs of the year. I have seen sows with year old and two-year-old cubs, and that is very disturbing. I started noticing grizzlies on this side of the island in the mid-nineties. Seven miles north of camp, there is a wolf den. This year, we counted six wolves. Their numbers are coming up. I have been on a rescue mission on Hadley bay. I have crossed many many wolf tracks all going up to Hadley Bay. And that's quite concerning. And those two are the biggest predators for Muskox and caribou. And when a bull caribou expends his energy, he can't defend himself. Is there going to be a survey to determine the number of grizzlies on the island? And for the migration pattern on the caribou, the caribou that are being harvested in King William Island, are those DU?

Drikus response: We have to prioritize what we do with our annual budget. We receive 2-3 million dollars for all of Nunavut, not just for the Kitikmeot, and we need to prioritize. We are launching a grizzly bear project near Kugluktuk, on the mainland, but not on the island. Later this month we will have a survey for DU. As for the caribou on King William Island, I don't know.

Beverly: In our modern world, there are limitations to technology. I understand the ransomware issues, but I recommend having a paper trail. In our culture, the elders teach us. And with Bobby G.'s remark, with the declines, they were seen many years ago, why wasn't anything done? Our land claim agreement is our laws, put into place by our elders. The predators have been discussed many, many years, we feel that it's not the harvesters that are taking down the caribou, it's the predators. My question for the GN is will they look over the food subsidy, now that you are proposing a TAH on the one species that we rely on for our nutrition? Because it's our elders and our youth that are losing that nutrition from our lands. And as HTOs, we would like more resources to be able to better support our board and provide the best information that we can. We as managers struggle to keep on top of wildlife, specifically caribou. But let's not forget that there is other species that we rely on. But my question is will the GN look over the food subsidy?

Drikus: Thank you we anticipated this concern would come up. After the Baffin decline, a system was put into place to help with the decline. It's not our department, which is easy for me to say, but that's for an MLA to bring up those concerns.

James P.: Thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of our community. Thank you to everyone for participating in this issue. It's good to see all the familiar faces. What I listened to around the table, is very accurate information. The government continues to listen, but a lot of times what we discuss, what we say as a community representative, the government doesn't seem to understand the real struggles that we have. And caribou issues have been topics for a long time. For as long as we've been at the table. And in the Kitikmeot region, our people really struggle. Our concerns aren't heard, because we don't give enough push. We are too passive. Having said that, we need to get stronger, and push the government and tell them to listen. This is what we are struggling with. Caribou is our mainstay as far as putting food on the table. And it's very concerning that the government can one day say we're putting a TAH on your caribou harvest. You wake up one day, and you see on social media that this is happening today. Caribou that we depend on, on the island, its being put to halt, because the government says the caribou are being depleted. But it's not just the caribou. For years, even our polar bear subpopulations were a concern on the island with the Umingmaktok channel at the time, the government pushed for a moratorium on our polar bear population in one day. Our oral history tells us that. Without consultation this was done. It was a real struggle at the time. They put a moratorium when our hunters knew that the numbers weren't decreasing. But the shocking fact, was that the TAH was put into place without consultation. We have to abide by the land claims agreement, and the government is not doing that. We need to work together. I think right now is a good start, as Bobby G. said, we need to work together and have common ground. But I really thank our elder Jimmy for speaking about his traditional knowledge. And it's nice to see young faces at the table. And I just want to say, we need to stop being passive and fight for what we have, because that's the only way the government will listen to us. And thank you all for coming to speak about this sensitive topic. As far as I'm concerned, my grandsons and granddaughter, have asked me the same question that our elder raised. Why am I not going to go caribou hunting? And that's something that we have no control over, unless we fight it. We have leaders around the table who are willing to stand and fight this. And I hope that we can agree with the government for the sake of our people. 42 tags isn't enough for one community, let alone the 4 communities that are around the table. We can agree with the government that the numbers are decreasing, but we need to agree to a good number where we can put food on the table for our families. And one more thing, if we are going to use a tag system, then we need to have the government step up. We need the government to step in and provide subsidies. Where the hunters can have subsidies for their gas and ammunition or something that the government can put on the table, for the sake of our elders and our youth.

Kugluktuk HTO:

Larry: Reiterate, since 2007 Kugluktuk has stopped all sport hunts. Only Muskox is being sport hunted. We have tried in the last two years, to try for more grizzly tags, but it's been shut down by NWMB and the GN. Grizzly bear incentive: $100 for a sample. Could you go above and beyond that like you do for polar bear. Are we getting a new incentive for grizzly bears and for wolves? Are we going to run another incentive program like we do for BNE and Bathurst? We need to put our foot down as the KHTO. I have 4 herds that I need to deal with inter-jurisdictionally. What is the next step with MX 11? Are they going forward with the MX 11 survey that was supposed to be done last year?

Caryn response: First question about sample programs for grizzly. There's a big difference between the grizzly and polar bear samples. We're just starting to increase the amount of information that we can collect for grizzly, whereas for polar bears there is mandatory reporting process. And those samples aren't only used for health, but the DNA is also used to identify abundance estimates. So that when our polar bear bios do surveys, the also use the harvester info for population estimates. Currently there is no harvest limitation on grizzlies, we are just looking at trends. For muskox, MX 11, its really unfortunate that it's taken us a couple of years to get that going. The biggest hurtle we had on this was getting the permits from the federal government, without getting that permit we would've missed about 20% of the management unit and we wouldn't have been able to get a good estimate for that population. The good news is that now the legacy contaminated site has now been cleaned up. That should mean that the ability to get permits, should no longer be an issue, and the survey will be proposed for this year. We see this as a priority, because in having as much information in alternate species, is important so we don't have a negative impact on those species.

Drikus: Incentives question: Subsidies program is a government issue and budgetary issues and it's interdepartmental when those decisions are made. When it comes to the subsidies program, we needed to take budget from research to pay for the wolf funds. The samples are used for research, so some of the samples programs can be enhanced, but others can't.

Amanda: We're sitting here today to discuss a TAH of 42 based on the 2018 report and survey. It's very disconcerting. Before that survey there was a plan to collar 50 females and that the collars would last for three years. Why do we only have 4 now? What happened to the males that were collared.

Caryn: I don't have all the numbers for the collars right now. In 2018, 6 were harvested. The others that were taken were natural causes. Since, there was natural mortality. The male collars, I don't know the current status. But when I requested information in 2019, they had survived the winter. We have access to the collar data, and we can provide a table with all the fates of the collars.

OJ: When you make the grids, you could colour the grids, so you could see the migration of the routes.

Caryn: One of the preparations that Mitch has done for the survey, is the position of the collared caribou. We can present some of this after the break if you're interested.

Larry: In the past, Lisa gave us collar locations for each month from April to June. That's what I got (holds up single map) and last week we got this (holds up multiple maps with routes per month). And this was considered proper reporting. And this is what I want to see. I want proper reporting from this survey.

Caryn: When the maps were sent out they were sent out as they came in, so the ones that Mitch sent out were previous maps all at once. Currently we only have 4 collars on the ground, so we won't be able to provide maps with locations immediately (fewer animals are currently tagged). We have had internal discussions regarding whether we should share heat maps or real time locations. This is a discussion we need to have internally as to what we are willing to share.

Amanda: Question about samples and sample kits. Because of COVID we haven't been able to pick up sample kits. What I'd like to see is mandatory sample kits for DU. You know, I don't know why we're here discussing a TAH from a report we don't believe in. We're looking at 1% harvest from a population number that we don't believe. Things have been missed. What else has been missed. We're concerned about a disconnect between HTO and the government. There's distrust there. Sometimes it's really really hard. Regardless, we try our best to pass the information back and forth. But I worry about what the future working relationship will be. And we're using a report that we really don't like. And I wonder what the number really is. And what 1% of that is.

Bobby A.: Climate change, crossing from Richardson islands to the river. I saw a herd of caribou. Lots and lots of lots, and when I got closer, most of them were bulls, very few females. The government has many resources. I don't want to get to herding reindeer. But it gets to the currents, the currents are changing too. They're changing direction. That's going to do something to the ice where the caribou cross. That's something for the government to look into to. We are the people that get out on the field. We know where all the dangerous ice is. We stay away from it, but the caribou don't know. Having all the technology, we need to know more. Climate change is only getting worse.

KRWB:

Bobby K.: Where to start. Covid. DU caribou decline within three years from 18 K to 4 K. What happened to the 14 K? Speaking to the TAH of 42 between 5 communities. In reality we have 3, bay chino and Bathurst, we're all living in Kugluktuk or cam bay. 42 tags in 3 communities. You have 14 per community. There's about 6 people in one household. How long will that last? A couple days? Earlier mention that only 40% of survey was done in 2018. And you were supposed to do MX 11. Hasn't been done. Funny that you were concerned about doing the survey missing 20% because of Queen Maud Gulf, yet a member of our community says you only did 40% during the 2018 survey. Maybe something to bring up for the next survey, at the last grid line, do you see any additional caribou beyond the survey area? Have a general idea of what caribou is left rather than don't count those.

Peggy: We all know that caribou are being knocked by the wolves, it's part of the natural thing that wolves do? Is it not possible for the surveys to add wolf counters? Where the caribou are, the wolves are. For the survey, keep a close count on the TAH, to have mandatory reporting.

Kevin: my understanding is that all species are counted during surveys, not just the specific species. We will be making sure that the programs are in place to monitor DU caribou.

Ema: We don't have the same herds in the east as is in the west. I can't imagine being given a TAH for the Ahiak herd that we hunt. It's scary to be told that you can't hunt. I've listened about the survey and not being consulted. I can't remember the last time the survey was run, and Lisa piggybacked on KRWB to deliver the survey results. I wasn't here for some of her reports to the HTOs. I've heard some things on how the survey results were given to the communities. The

GN in the past month has agreed to do a 5X larger survey, and the HTOs are happy with that. But imposing a TAH on how past information given to the HTOs, I don't think that's fair to the harvesters because of how the information was delivered. Many of us spent several days away from home to deliver our AGM, because Lisa asked KRWB to deliver the results. I would hardly consider that a consultation. It was only information sharing. So, I'm hoping that future biologists will work with the HTOs.

Bobby K.: I remember we had one conference call, there was really short notice, TAH of 42 put out of nowhere. I don't think our HTOs were notified by the survey results. It sure would've been nice to know that this was coming rather than just one conference call out of the blue. Sometimes harvesters are out on the land and may be doing something illegally without knowing. We Inuit should always be informed of every little thing happening on our lands. This coming out of nowhere was like a slap in the face. Like we don't matter. I'm hoping that in the long run the government will change their ways in communicating before putting on a TAH. Is there any way that we can remove the TAH until the next survey?

Drikus: there is no way to remove it, it needs to run through the NWMB system. This 42 is an interim for this harvest season but could change this harvest season. Denis can inform on the process later. This 42 will change based on a public hearing process, and the survey that Mitch is planning.

Ema: KRWB met around the second week of September to inform me that they will not be distributing the 42 TAH, but we acknowledged in the September 15 letter to Drikus, but later on they met, and acknowledged that there is a decline and we need to deal with it and stressed that we will distribute them after today's meeting, and the board passed a motion working this out. They also mentioned that they didn't just want to distribute the 42 to the different communities with an uncertain survey number. I still don't know when we will be distributing the 42 TAH, but we will. Just uncertain when.

2:51 PM Break

3:12 PM Meeting resumed

Susan: Susan Kutz presentation.

Question from George: Cow being skinned had testicles, what could cause that

Susan response: Hermaphrodites occur periodically in all mammal species, and that sounds like that was the case here.

Presentation resumed- Pass off to Andrea Hanke

Question by Bobby Greenly: With the predation part of it, if you look at the number of predators, matches the decline that was presented in the 2018 report.

Question by Peter Evalik: Does the TK knowledge support western science that has been presented today?

Response by Andrea: In general, TK and western science do support one another, and declines are occurring. Same trends are being observed. The surveys give numbers and TK gives us the information from the past. What's really interesting that's brought by TK, is that the peaks and the declines started at different times. Starting in Kugluktuk in 2003, but if we look at the curve from Cam Bay, then the peak was in the 2000s and dropped in the mid-2000s. Don't think the populations surveys would've showed that spatial variation.

Presentation resumed- Pass off to Fabian Mavrot

Presentation resumed- Pass off to Javier

Larry question: I find it interesting that the population is 'healthy' yet our population is decreasing

Response Xavier: We should be careful in interpreting these results are. We are talking about body condition and cortisol, which may not relate to population health.

Amanda question: I wanted to ask about sample kits and the number of samples coming in. What would be the implications of a lower sample size on your work?

Javier response: Lower sample size is problematic from a scientific perspective. The smaller sample the lower reliability there is in the results. However, samples can occur from other work, including collaring and other programs.

Amanda question: Clarify, know whether the number of sample kits will have an implication on the study? Kugluktuk had 0 spring of 2020, and now there will be a maximum of 42 samples with the TAH.

Susan response: We won't have any data from spring 2020 to compare the previous years. Sample size per community will be smaller. Fabian also mentioned annual interviews, so even if people weren't harvesting caribou, harvesters and community members can still provide observations and important information from being on the land.

Larry question: FYI Kugluktuk does reporting volunteering of any other species to the wildlife officers.

Putting up maps of collared data by Mitch

Question from Jimmy: Wondering about other migratory caribou that migrate from King William Islands?

Mitch response: Survey strata has not been included for the King William islands. Unknown for right now.

Response from Jimmy: I'd really like to see the area to be included. I know this because I have seen this movement. And so have others near Gjoa Haven.

Mitch response: With that information, another thing that we can do, is potentially discuss collaring animals that could be representative of that movement and possibly genetic scat samples on King William Island to get an idea of how many animals and what species would be occurring there.

Kevin adds: Officer in Gjoa Haven was told by chair of HTO that he harvested animals that seemed to be DU animals.

Bobby Klengenberg question: Did a trip down to Ellis river, spotted DU caribou with Ahiak caribou on Ellis river

Mitch adds: Heard from Baker Lake hunters that they believe that they are at times capturing DU caribou in that area. We have asked for genetic samples for these animals. Caribou do move quite far distances.

4:58 PM break for dinner

Resume meeting 6:30 PM

Attima KIA: I am here on my own, not on behalf of KIA. Everybody here knows that hearing the information from GN about caribou. With that, their population is down, but I don't think it's that, they just moved from where the food is available to them. We are being penalized for the number of tags given.

Peter KIA: Thanks to Caryn for the presentation and overview on the present situation. In 2007 the number started to go down in the past there's been discussion about use of threats calculator (used in 2014). During that period where the numbers were going down, 2007 and 2015, went down to 18 K. Quite a drastic decline. Were threat calculators and other management tools used to identify priorities with the decline?

Caryn response: if you're referring to a threats calculator being used during the listing process, no we did not use this process. However, we did include more collars on the ground, and increased the monitoring on the herd and the DU caribou became a higher priority.

Peter KIA: This tool used by many jurisdictions for wildlife management planning. Leading up to 2018 when it was identified that the pop survey was going to take place, was there any indication of any indication of caribou collars, how many were on the ground in 2015 and 2018.

Caryn response: Over 30 collars were used to inform the 2018 survey.

Peter: the threats calculator is used by other organizations to better understand threats of a species. Proposed program to collar will give more confidence in the data. We need to have higher confidence level in the data.

Bobby G.: The way the collaring system started was in 2014, we weren't keen on the collaring system, we went with 25 collars. After seeing how the animals would react after the first year or so, we added an additional 25 collars. Which gave a total of 50 collars.

Peter KIA: Needs to be clear that all research activities requires collaring, so it's crucial that animals get collared.

NTI:

James E.: Pleasure to know the history of the herd. Dates back to 1950s, and George talked about it. It's a history as well. Regulations are good, but when you don't assess whether it's working the way it's supposed to be working. For example, Muskox, the Canadian government banned the hunt of Muskox, and they thought they were doing a good job. But Inuit were eating the Muskox anyways. They knew that the animal would run in circle. The nature created them, so let the nature care for them. You need to harvest part of the animals so that the animals are healthy. If the population grows too large the sickness kicks in, therefore reduces the population of the animal. The survey history in 1984 to 1997 they increased 20 K animals and from there it drops. We always say we want less invasive method research, and here we are talking about collaring again. What happened to the consultations before you set the 42? But in the NA you need to consult before a TAH is imposed. I think that's against the Canadian constitution agreement. I think the figure 42 is too small. I don't think you can put a dent in the population with an extra 60 animals. The nature created them for Inuit to feed on them, and that 42 is not enough and I think based on faulty research in 2018. Like the elders said, they saw a number of animals and they were told not to count them. In your mind you have to ask that question: how does that system work. I think there is a better system that estimating the number where we harvest less even though the numbers are needed. I think you have to change your thinking are you going to be popular or unpopular. You're here to work with the people.

Paul: What they said really shows the knowledge that is being passed on and that they have been working with the caribou for a long time, and it shows that they have respect for the animal. We were clearly told that you do not waste. That's one of the unwritten laws of the Inuit. Inuit aren't just going to waste animals they depend on them and we all know that. As for the interim TAH that was put into place it clearly states that you need to tell Inuit that will be impacted before you put it in place with meaningful consultation with the communities. And it was encouraging that you want to hear from people and to make changes. We have already heard from Bobby G. that 2% would be better that 1% and it makes sense they rely on the caribou. So what I'm asking is would you be able to agree to 2% rather than 1% until the next survey is done? When the survey indicates the next number we can revisit it again, but my question is then, if you were to come up with a higher number, would that just be for Nunavut or would you have to share it with NWT? And also, I don't know whether many of the people here understand the system, but I'll ask anyways, how long will this interim TAH be in place, is it until the next survey? As we know, Arctic knowledge is improving. You say it's expensive, and it's true! It is, but with the technology that we have today, like drones, they can do surveys and what not, would that be cheaper, and that's an option that we can really look into. We would like to support the people of Cambridge bay and Bay Chimo on their request to have the TAH increased to 2%. Thank you.

Kevin: My understanding of the jurisdiction of our minister is that any TAH would only be applied to the herd in NU, not in NWT. In terms of the timeline and then when a new TAH would be in place, that would be up to when NWMB to have a meeting, so I would ask NWMB to comment on that.

Denis: I will add comments when NWMB provides comments.

Question from Richard: I was born in Wellington bay, our ancestors didn't go looking for the caribou, they would wait for the caribou. They had drives where they would drive the caribou. When the Europeans came there was a lot of running around and even now. Lots of movements, airplanes, snowmobiles, and mines. The mines make noise, and the caribou run away from the noise. But a long time ago when our ancestors used to wait for the caribou. They didn't make noise. It would scare the caribou. They would use sign language say, get ready they're coming. But now? What are we doing? We're running after the caribou rather than waiting for them. They spook them. I just want to thank NTI for the comments that they make that are very true. Thank you very much.

James P.: All of us here are here to listen and make comments on what we think, It never a pleasure to impose any restrictions or how much you can get to a hunter that can service for 10 thousand year on it. But we are very conservative as well. But we will be here for quite a while, the future generations. Thank you.

George: When you were mentioned on the phone UHTC, they might be on the phone. What is their plan if there are any there for the management for the DU herd? That would be an important piece to know. Not only for them but for us as well. Especially if we have to live with the TAH for months of for years.

Kevin: It is an important question which is why they were included in the meeting today, along with other partners from across the border, but I do not believe that they are currently on the phone.

George: And if they aren't on the phone it would be nice to know how their information is spread.

Bobby Greenly: I can answer a little bit for you there, we have a working group with our HTOs here and Uluhoktok and Paulatok. It's new, and it's something we should have done long ago given what is going on with our shared herd. They mentioned possibly doing an aerial survey and ground-based surveys. We have been working closely with the other HTOs and we have been communicating very very well. But I can't answer anymore, but hopefully that helps a little bit.

Drikus: I can also provide some additional discussion on inter-jurisdictional interactions. Our minister shared the results with GNWT and wrote a letter that identified our concerns. The NWT minister wrote back saying that they were willing to work with us. Ultimately there needs to be discussion as it is a shared herd. Technically the 42 should be a shared TAH, however the time that we feel the herd is the most vulnerable is when they aggregate in the spring and in the fall. Most of the harvest from what I've seen has been in Nunavut. But there will need to be more discussion. There will hopefully be a ministerial meeting that will be bringing together the ministers together soon.

Mitch: there have been initial discussions with the GNWT and affected HTCs and although the plans are still tentative the GNWT is looking to charter their own aircraft, and the remaining three would be the GN and the community members here. And the priority strata that have been discussed would be surveyed. To compliment the surveys, the GNWT hope to run land surveys in areas that wouldn't be possible to be surveyed. Hopefully we will be successful, and the information can be brought together to get a better idea on the herd.

Bobby Greenly: The GN has no jurisdiction in the NWT, but then you mention that the 42 should be shared. So, are you trying to combine the NU and the NWT? I just want to get that clear.

Drikus: The interim decision is just for NU, but when the NWMB makes a decision on the TAH the NWMB needs to consider the harvest in other jurisdictions as well. So, there should be meetings with different jurisdictions. With BNE there was a discussion, and that needs to happen with this herd too. We didn't expect it to be this steep and we didn't feel that we needed a TAH. And the new population was a shock. Which is why we redid the analysis. But at the end of the day, it will be up to the board. When NWT put a moratorium on Bathurst, NU had a harvest for many years after that.

Larry: I wanted to make a comment on the inter-jurisdictional wildlife board. We have an open-door concept to deal with all our shared herds. We give them our information and they give us theirs. We work together on a specific herd. And in the past, they tried to impose, and we fought back. We are involved on three working groups, for three different herds, and eventually we'll likely see one for Beverly and Ahiak.

James P.: Wanted to follow up regarding what was asked with the GNWT delegates and the participation. For your information when I was still with KRWB we did have a working group with NWT. As well NTI was present. We had a meeting in Edmonton discussing many of the same topics. And the GN and GNWT were present. And we came to a consensus where we wanted to work together and this was the exact same discussions, where we talked about TK and how the communities need to be more involved and representatives from both governments all agreed that it was a good idea to have a good working relationship and have a co-management working group and that's where we left it. UHTC there mentioned that they had never been involved in that level of discussions and I'm sure that the department of environment should have records of that. And the GN biologists were involved. And so, any information from that meeting should have been brought up to the attention of the Inuit government. And both sides agreed that they would be working with the working group. But it has come to this! Now we're talking about an interim TAH. We want a request for a public hearing about this. We can make that request through KRWB.

NWMB:

Denis: 8 months ago, we were all seated around this table, and Jorgen one of our board members that has since passed said: do you know your mandate. I would first start with that, let's start with the clarification of NWMB's mandate. The role of the board is to facilitate or to integrate Inuit input into the government decision making process. And most decisions are suggested by government, but the final decision is also implemented by the government and our role is to make sure that Inuit input is included. On July 18, 2020, we received a letter from the GN to implement an interim TAH of 42. In September, when the board considered the GN proposal, the board reviewed this request and came to two conclusions: 1. Inuit had not been considered, and 2. The board even that it's a tribunal doesn't have any powers with 5.3.24. If the government decides that there is an emergency, then the NA gives you the power to make an interim decision. However, when you do, we will review this decision as soon as practical. So, the minister later confirmed that they would then implement the TAH of 42. So, the position of board is to now gather information. This consultation is a key piece of that process. To answer Paul's question, this item will be on the board agenda in December 2020, whether or not they think that they will have enough information for this, it's up to them to make that decision. But I heard some comments from the government that I would like to clarify, which will help us as we try to analyze and come up with options for the board. The GN said that the interim TAH will be in place until consultations and until more information is present. So, my first question to the GN is, what plans do you have in terms of management decision for DU?

Drikus: Our next steps are, this is a consultation of the 2018 survey, you will receive the 2018 consultation record which will include all of the information that we have received from this meeting. We hope to run a 2020 survey. You can choose to make a decision now, or you can wait until the new results. The process now is to be based on the 2018 result. From a government perspective you have enough information to proceed. We can't tell you what to do. The only concerns after that, is how long it takes to get the report. It could take 6 months or a year. And if the weather is bad, we may not even be able to conduct our survey.

Denis: My next question is about the decision to set a TAH of 42. As I said the GN has full authority to do what they have done. But I have a question of the motivation of urgent and unusual. And this is because I have heard two lines of argument here. So, the urgent and unusual threats, were these related to urgent threat to the species and the unusual threat to Inuit. Was it the threat to caribou that was urgent? Or was it the delay that was caused by COVID?

Caryn: I don't think it's fair to say that the decision was based on one of the other, I think it was based on both. There was an urgent need for conservation of the species, and the unusual circumstance was the global pandemic. If we had waited and not acted, we don't know how bad the situation would've gotten. This wasn't an easy decision, but many factors were taken into consideration when the situation was faced.

Denis: The last question I have is if you can go to slide 13 (slide with the timeline). On December 2019, stated that NWMB staff released population estimates to the public. My question is, when was the intended date for this information to be released to the public? The NWMB provides funding to the government to conduct research on wildlife in NU, and according to the process of administrating that grant, the government researchers have to provide a result to the NWMB one year after the project. We supported the 2018 DU survey and the final results were due September 19, 2019. So, we got a report from Lisa-Marie. After that, in December, we need to inform our board members on the status of our caribou herds. So, we took the information from the report from the GN on the status of the DU. And at that meeting, the board invited the KHTO. And apparently at that meeting, it was the first time that the KHTO heard the results of the 2018 DU survey results. When was the GN intending to release that information?

Drikus: I personally have no issues releasing preliminary information to the community. And we can say that the information is preliminary, and that we are still working on it, but there will be a confirmation and a report to follow up. However, in 2015 preliminary results were released and they were used as part of the COSEWIC process, and the federal agents suggested the listing of DU under SARA. So when we had preliminary results when it went from 18K to 4K, we realized that if we release this information, DU could get listed as Endangered federally. We were criticized by NTI in 2015, and we didn't want to be further criticized. When NWMB released the number, there was no criticism from NTI. Which was interesting. Our intent was to release the number when the final report was submitted.

Peter Evalik: The question I have is if a change can't be made today on the interim TAH, how long will it take for a change to be made? When I asked the GN whether a change can be made, and the GN said no it's up to NWMB, but Denis just said that the decision was made by the GN. So I'm asking for clarification here.

Caryn: What we are saying today is that the interim TAH was made by the GN, given that the normal process couldn't be run. But we're picking up where we left off. We're now going through consultation and providing information to NWMB, and then NWMB will make a formal decision on the TAH. And it is their role to formally decide on a TAH and submit it to our minister.

Drikus: Caryn is 100% correct. And maybe there is a confusion. The minister made this decision, but he can't reverse it like that. When he makes a decision, he takes it to cabinet and it needs to go into legislation as an order for it to go forward. So, our minister presented to cabinet, and cabinet decided on the interim decision. And that can only be changed when the board makes a decision. And this can happen quickly. However, it can also take more time. We have heard that people are interested in a public hearing, that could take longer. However, it still needs to be taken through the board. The board can decide to have a meeting tomorrow.

Peter: If the results of the survey show favourable, can the TAH be removed almost instantly? We could have a daily report coming from Mitch on how many caribou are being counted daily, would we still need to have a TAH in place?

Caryn: Of course if we get high numbers compared to the 2018 survey, we would put together the recommendation for a different management strategy. But what if that survey comes back and it's not good news. Well then, we'll need to deal with that. Regardless of what that number is, we'll need to address it and make recommendations. We will need to make sure to involve all the co-management into the recommendations.

Peter: Drikus mentioned that the results, they want them to get out there. So, I don't know how you deal with counting caribou. But it would be valuable to know whether Mitch sees 8K caribou a day or 100 caribou a day.

Denis: So first to bring you back to the role of NWMB, the board will begin it's review of the interim decision in December. By that time, they will have provided the board with minutes from this meeting. So, the board will have the 2018 survey report and these minutes, that will detail everything that was said in this room. They may say that we have heard enough to make a decision, or they may decide that we need to hear more from the Inuit and that we need another meeting, ultimately it'll be all up to them. They can make up their mind with what they want to do.

Peter: So, with RWOs and our chairman KRWB, will they have that opportunity to be present to speak what we would like for the board to see? Based on what was said here today. You know, the survey that we don't trust, no proper consultation. I guess, will KRWB and the chairman of the other HTOs affected, could they participate.

Denis: Yes, they are always welcome. But all the co-management partners are important members and can be part of the discussion. What can also help, for the written record, an RWO and an HTO can write in their position on the issue and can be added to the record.

Paul: When GN was created, Inuit had a lot of expectations that they would be represented by this government. So, when you are making recommendations to the board you need to reflect both sides, Inuit knowledge and science in your submission. And that's what Inuit are expecting from their government to be represented. You mentioned that you will be making internal recommendations to the minister, and you heard from these consultations the thoughts from these RWOs, HTOs, and their thoughts are that 2% are more accurate to the needs of the community. So, my question is when you make your recommendations to the minister, will you include this information?

Drikus: Yes, we will. We get the results from the survey, we consult, and then we will do our best to accommodate, then we submit to the board. There is an IQ report as well that will be included in this submission as well.

Paul: Will you recommend 2%?

Drikus: I can't say yes, in case the minister says no.

Paul: Going back to my question and the representation of the minister. Will you relay that information to the minister?

Drikus: Yes.

Mitch: Just a quick addition to the survey talk, there is a process for getting formal results. And there's a method we use, and that's called line counts. And we've done it to other surveys. We look at how the results will compare to the previous year. So, we will do that and we will be able to make decisions pretty fast.

Peter: So, with the lines, will they be the same as the last survey? or will it be the 5X larger areas

Mitch: Yup, we're shooting for an area that is 5X greater than the 2018 survey. Even though we are surveying more area and we expect more information, we expect we will see most of the animals in the coastal areas. We can also compare the same areas that were surveyed in 2018 to the upcoming survey, and we can take that information to know whether it will be higher or lower than the previous year. So we can relay to all stakeholders whether we think that the population estimate will be higher or lower than the 2018 survey.

Kevin: Can you speak to the urgent need for observers

Mitch: We are hoping to have 4 planes. One will be staffed by GNWT, but the other three will be staffed by GN staff and community members. In three planes, we'll need a minimum of 12 observers, and maybe a few backups in case someone is no longer able to attend. If we can get the most experienced hunters and observers that would be ideal. We will be in a day early to go over the methodology with the observers, and we want a lot of community involvement.

Kevin: In terms of logistics I can be a primary point of contact for this. Myself and Amelie can be a point of contact for this.

Mitch: At the start we hope to have two planes in Kugluktuk and two in cam bay and surveying the high priority strata, and then we will go to the option 1 areas, and then we will keep going if we are lucky with weather.

Bobby Greenly: what is the max number of days?

Mitch: 4.5 days for option 2, 7 days for option 1. But if there are any weather days or any turnarounds we will need to adjust for that. Another concern is how many caribou we could possibly be missing because of poor sight ability. If we get poor visibility and poor weather, we'll need to go to the next step. However, we're going to hope for good weather, but we'll be pulling out all the stops. We have a couple methods to know whether all the caribou are being counted, and we'll be doing that.

Rosemin: Have the strata in option 1 been prioritized?

Mitch: Yeah, they have. As soon as it's done I will send it to everyone, and if anyone wants a higher priority area, that's easy, just let me know and I can change it around.

Peter: Being a treasurer for the HTO, I'm always thinking money. I'm assuming that the GN will compensate.

Mitch: Yeah, absolutely. They will be.

Peter: Bev don't forget to sharpen your pencil.

Attima: After the survey is done, who will be writing up the IQ report, is it the same as the scientists?

Caryn: The traditional knowledge study was just completed by Andrea Hanke from U of C and those results were shared with the communities and co-management partners.

Rosemin: I would like to provide an update for today. Just so all the communities are aware, we are working with the GNWT to do ground-based surveys. So, we will be also collecting information in that way. So, we just spent the afternoon with the HTC to discuss the information there, and will share information as soon as available.

Mitch: reminder to please share letters of support, this survey requires full community support.

8:26 PM short break then closing remarks

Closing remarks:

KIA:

Peter: We appreciate getting to participate in the discussion. Thank you.

Rosemin: I have no comments because I missed most of the meeting, but I look forward to reading the minutes. I didn't have much to say. Thanks.

U of C:

Andrea: Thank you for letting us participate and to Kevin for moderating.

NTI:

Burt: I don't have anything to add.

James E.: Thank you Kevin. I'd like to say that all of us represent the same population and we need to make a sound decision by working together, and I'm hopeful that the upcoming survey will be done properly. There's lots of times that research being done isn't done the way it should be. And the outcome is negatively imposed on harvesters. And we don't want to see that. Let us see more accurate rather than estimate of population counting. We're going to be here and we are the consumers of our wildlife and we will be for quite some time in the future. And I would like to thank all of you for taking part, the more the better. I just came back from a round table discussion of the biggest project yet in Nunavut that is being proposed by Baffinland. It's a big project that will be affecting almost the whole north, and I think we need to be listened to, the people. You need people. Especially harvesters when something like this is being imposed on them, we need to do our part, but most of us have been saying that what you are suggesting is unacceptable and that it's based on faulty information. All of us are working for the same people, and we need to make sure that we're representing those people. Is it really a conservative estimate, we need to know. And we need to work together. Have a good trip back home. Hopefully the NWMB will make a sound decision on behalf of the people they represent. Thank you.

Paul: Thank you elders for your wisdom. You've lived with caribou for a long time. And you've experience living without it. I have full confidence that the survey will be done with Mitch, he's a good man. He can get the job done properly. I expect that we will hopefully see different numbers, good numbers with the proper survey being done. This is a public government we need to be consulted. Hopefully, that will be done in the future too. Meaningful consultations. There may be times in the future where this happens again, but consultations are important. They build trust. We expect our government to do proper consultations. It's a tough job for NWMB, they need to balance both TK and science, but they can do it they've done it before. Thank you and thank you for having me.

Bobby Greenly: Thank you to everyone who participated today. Thank you to our elders and interpreters. These types of situations are difficult. But we're discussing and hopefully we're moving forward with getting better numbers and a better count. But the trusting is a big thing. And I think it'll work out to everyone's favour. Like the elders say that we all have to work together. I've learned so much in the last 7 years as chair. And that's with everything. Going out on the land, you learn as you go, you learn lots. Every time you go out you learn something new. Meetings are the same. At every meeting, we learn new things. I'd like to say a big thank you to everyone in this room that participated today.

George: Thank you everyone. I do have mixed feelings hearing everything that I have heard today. You know when we come across problems in our life, we dig down to reach those problems, we're not doing that here. Hunters who have the least impact on these animals are being targeted, but they aren't the problem. You know that you need to go directly to the problem. In this case, predators. We're being targeted as the impact of the decline, and that's not right. I feel badly about having to work with it this way. I have explained that over the years elders have told us there will be rises and falls. I have seen the caribou and the Muskox come and go. It's a cycle. Mother Nature controls that cycle. And for us to impede that is wrong. We shouldn't be penalizing hunters. They're not the direct cause. Thank you.

Peter: Thank you to all of the people here. They have all the science but the TK knowledge that's just as important as the western science. Thank you for the clarity. I'm just a young guy in comparison to these elders.

Bobby K.: Thank you to everyone for coming. I'm not used to this large group gathering anymore. But getting used to it. I'm not happy with the 42. We would like it to be increased by 60 tags. Growing up all my life. I have seen the caribou migrate all my life. And for my whole life they have been crossing. The DU out of all caribou have the largest ocean to cross, all other caribou cross lakes, but the DU cross the ocean. When the DU cross, they usually have a couple inches of ice. But for caribou if the wind breaks up the ice they can't go anywhere. That could be the major cause for the caribou decline. The migration route changes. Elders tell us that. But putting the tag of 42 without consultation, it hurts. Regardless of whether you hear our voices or our opinions nothing can be changed. I hope that the next survey results are better. For 40 years I've seen the caribou move through there, and I think that this survey will be the most populated survey with caribou. My issue nowadays is predators, and I'm hoping that in the long run we can minimize the predators and get funding through our HTOs to help with the gas costs and other costs. Our own locals can go and take care of predators in these remote areas.

It hurts to know that we need to divide 42 tags. It causes issues and conflict between people and communities. And on that note, I'm hoping that it can be increased another 60 until the next count is done. Thank you very much.

Ema: Thank you for inviting KRWB. Good to be here and to listen to concerns. I hope that from here we can work closer, this is not an easy subject to talk about and I hope that we are more informed next time around. Thank you.

Larry: Thank you for this meeting. As everyone has stated, I am quite certain that the next survey will be done properly. It is hard for Inuit. I'm talking for the largest Inuit community in the Kitikmeot. I have a lot on my mind but thank you everyone for participating and I look forward to going to Iqaluit for the NWMB meeting. Thank you.

OJ: This is my first survey and thank you for having me.

Amanda: We need action on past surveys. We need to look at other factors that are impacting our herds. I'm always happy and proud to speak on behalf of our board. I speak for our community members and I speak for our elders and our youth. I speak for my dad and for my son. I hear from my dad, speak from what you know. Speak from the heart. So thank you.

Bobby K.: Meeting objectives were going in the right direction. Shows that we can communicate and work things out. I think one thing we need to deal with is climate change that we can do nothing about.

Larry: Thank you to Cheryl for her work on Kugluktuk Community Management Plan.

Peter: Thank you for the invitation. And I want to echo what has been said about Mitch. I think he'll do a good job. I have worked with him in the past, and he works hard, and I want to commend him on his hard work.

Sam Kapola Burnside HTO: Thank you for inviting me. And thank you to Cam bay for hosting us. The Inuit are being pointed at as the cause for the decline.

Attima: I have experience working with NWMB, and it's mostly Inuit working with the board even though the chair isn't an Inuk. We always want to hear about the IQ knowledge. For caribou declining there's a lot of issues that touches the decline. Predators are still a concern. When the population is low, we maybe use .2% of the population. In December meeting, I hear that will be a conference meeting. Which is too bad, but we have to stay healthy.

Jordan: thank you to cam bay, and we will be taking all the information that was shared today and other documents.

Kevin: I easily learn more one day than spending an entire day behind my desk. I think it's very important for the co-management to work together.

Drikus: Thank you very much to everyone who took the time to come today. In my view, this is a great example of the co-management process. We may not always agree, but I feel that we will have a way forward. This was a very constructive meeting. We're very committed to working together and I just wanted to make sure that the people are aware of our responsibility. We have a commitment according to the Nunavut agreement.

Caryn: I don't have a lot more to add, but I would again, like to say thank you. Thank you for allowing us to come here and for coming here to chat with us and help us move forward. We just want you to know that we will do everything we can to make this process go smoothly.

Jimmy.: Just for caribou, we only have discussion on caribou, and I don't really like the TAH as an elderly person. But we have to work together and the staff who are listening you need to take into consideration the advice of our elders. Their advice is still important and we need to pay attention to it. Seeing that caribou are declining, myself I have seen the caribou activities in my area. You also need to remember the ancestors' advice; those are the ones that we shouldn't forget. Their advice is on the spot. Thank you all.

Richard: I just want to thank you for the opportunity to voice my opinions and what we have done today and faced fear. Because if you don't face fear it will overtake you. And what we are doing here is overcoming the fear of the caribou declining. But we need to work together and have faith. But this number is too low. We need to have faith with the people that have done the survey. I have worked with Mitch before and I know we will get good results. We need to think positive. Thank you.

Naikok Hakongak: We as Inuit know how many caribou are out there but we don't usually count them. We say we see few or a lot. But I look forward to seeing how the scientists will count these caribou. If I go out there and they say, don't count outside the lines. I'll bring a notebook and count outside the lines and I will count all of the predators that I see. Safe travels to all those going home. And thank you for inviting me.

Cheryl: Thank you to everyone for their time and their honesty today. I wanted to add a bit of context to a question that George had with our working relationship with the NWT. We do have an active working group. Our working with the HTCs is facilitated by NTI and by YMAC, and it's a form where we can share our conservation concerns. We do have that working group face to face. And again, thank you it's a pleasure to see you all face to face after a number of months, and good luck with the upcoming surveys.

Mitch: I just want folks to know that I'm very honored to be part of this working group. I've learned early on that the success of any survey relies on Inuit knowledge. If there's any ability that I have to work on these surveys has been by listening to the Inuit throughout my career. Throughout this process I hope that people will be free to continue sharing that knowledge. People around the table may be involved and I hope they can share their knowledge during their survey. We will do the very best we can, and we hope we can get a result that people can feel we can work forward with. Thank you so much.

Jason: thank you very much I'd like to speak in Inuktitut. Thank you for letting me be part of your meeting. I haven't spoken but I have listened. As you have a big concern, and I am listening. Although we have different roles, although I am coming from the GN we have one common goal. We have a concern because wildlife is our prime resource for providing for our families. Although we have differences and different opinions, we don't want to see that come between us. We need to move forward although it's a difficult task. We know that this will not only happen now but again in the future. We have listened to your concerns and what you don't like about the process, but what I'm saying is that we need to work together as well. That's what I want to talk about. Although we have different views different concerns, we have a common goal and we need to work together for a common solution. I'm hoping that we can work together. Thank you very much for welcoming us. I hope that when we meet again, we'll have a better solution for our people. Thank you very much.

James P.: Thank you everyone who was seated here today. I also appreciate all the comments. I'm very happy for all of your presence. Listening to the elders, I appreciated it. I appreciate the presence of the HTOs. We can see that you are trying to help your people. And for our younger generation we have to have that too. And of course, people have concerns. I'm aware of that as to how to put food on the table for their family. However, everyone has to work together. And we need to listen to our elderly people. Thank you everyone. I give you my appreciation for the ability to speak and express my concerns, but my heart feels a bit better even if I don't like the TAH. We need to have better working groups and working relationships and we need to improvise those needs for our younger relationships. Have a good and safe trip home. Thank you to all.

Attima: Update the meeting in December will be in person!

Closing prayer James E.
Meeting ends at 9:30 PM.

Population Estimate of the Dolphin and Union Caribou herd

(*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*)

Coastal Survey, October 2018

and

Demographic Indicators

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NUNAVUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
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Executive Summary

Dolphin and Union (DU) Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*) have a large distribution covering Victoria Island (Nunavut and Northwest Territory) and the northern region of the Canadian mainland in Nunavut. The DU Caribou calve and summer on Victoria Island, resulting in the sharing of the northwestern extents of their seasonal ranges with Peary Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*). While Peary Caribou winter on Victoria Island, the DU Caribou generally display migratory behavior by crossing the sea-ice of the Coronation Gulf to winter on the Canadian mainland. Once on the mainland, DU caribou over-winter with other tundra-wintering caribou in the eastern part of their winter range. In addition to this specific movement and seasonal range, the DU Caribou can also be distinguished, with certainty, genetically from other caribou herds (Peary Caribou and Barren-ground Caribou), highlighting the conservation importance of this herd.

A coastal survey methodology, originally developed by Nishi (2004), has been used to estimate the DU caribou since 1997 as they physically separate from the Peary caribou in the fall. This methodology is based on hunter observations and *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* of Dolphin and Union Caribou gathering during rut into a narrow band on the southern coastline of Victoria Island. The caribou wait along this coastline (known as staging) as the sea-ice forms enough for them to resume their migration to the mainland. During this time, their daily movement rate is presumed to be relatively low and the method assumes that the majority of the herd is found along the coastline at the end of October. If these two assumptions are met, the method will provide a reliable population estimate. The same method was used in 1997, 2007, 2015, and 2018 surveys to generate population estimates, allowing trend analysis. In the fall of 2015, the total estimate of the final visual strata was 14,730 (SE=1,507, CV=10.2%, CI=11,475-17,986) caribou, resulting in an extrapolated population estimate of 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17%, CI=11,664-25,182). A statistically significant decline of 66% was observed between 2007 and 2015 surveys, which amounted to a 4% annual rate of decline. Given this rate of decline, an increase in the frequency of population monitoring was enacted to assess herd trend. The main objective of this study was to provide a new extrapolated population estimate, and access current trends for effective management.

The 2018 survey occurred between October 31 and November 4, 2018. A total of 38 collared caribou were monitored to assess location and movement relative to coastal strata. During the final visual survey, 89% of collared caribou were contained within survey strata; with 63% occurring in coastal strata and 26% in the two inland strata north of Read Island, accounting for the remaining collared caribou outside of the coastal strata. The 11% of collar not included in the final abundance survey was still included when calculating the extrapolated population estimate.

The collared caribou occurring in the two inland strata at the time of the survey still reached the coastline and started their sea-ice crossing in November, after the survey. Thus, the total estimated number of caribou in the final visual strata (89% of the collared caribou) was 3,673 (SE=595.5, CV=16.2%, Cl=2,660-5,073) caribou, which resulted in an extrapolated population estimate of 4,105 (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750). These results show an abrupt population decline between 2015 and 2018, with an annual change of 62%.

Vital rates were also examined to shed light on the demographic status of DU caribou. The yearly collared female survival estimate for 2018 was 0.62 (SE=0.07, CI=0.48-0.75), which included known hunting and natural mortality. If known hunting mortality was excluded from survival estimates, then survival increased to 0.72, providing compelling evidence to suggest that hunting mortality is likely contributing to the observed decline in demographic rates. These lower survival rates are consistent with survey findings of an observed decline in population. Other demographic studies (Boulanger et al., 2011) have indicated that cow survival rates need to be at least 0.80-0.85 for population stability (dependent on levels of recruitment) with higher survival rates needed for population increase (Adamczewski et al., 2019; Boulanger et al., 2019). Laboratory analysis of female feces, collected from collared caribou and hunter harvested sample kits, was done to determine the pregnancy rate of DU caribou. Though pregnancy rates from spring collared caribou samples seemed high with 94%, these samples are likely positively biased due to selection of fatter animals for collaring. Pregnancy rates from hunter sample kits which are likely more representative of the population over the same period suggested lower than expected pregnancy rates (69%). Low productivity combined with low survival, are further indicators of a declining population. Also, even if there was higher recruitment, this could not compensate for the low cow survival rates to maintain a stable population (Boulanger et al., 2011).

Contrary to previous assumptions that DU caribou stop migrating at low numbers, the current sample of collared DU caribou do not indicate that a substantial proportion of caribou are not migrating to the mainland each winter. From the 2015-2016 and 2018 collaring program, data generated from 35 and 49 DU collared caribou were available for analysis. Of these, there were only two instances of caribou not crossing to the mainland, which occurred during the winter of 2016-2017. However, Ulukhaktok hunters are reporting that more DU caribou are remaining on Victoria Island year-round. While the exact proportion of caribou remaining on the island is unknown, this survey result of migrating caribou should be of conservation concern for groups that hunt Dolphin Union caribou, regardless of the existence of a smaller group of non-migratory DU caribou that inhabit Northern Victoria Island, as it is unlikely that the sum total of these animals will offset the severity of the declines observed for the main, migrating proportion of the herd.

The DU caribou herd survey results, along with observed demographic indicators, indicate a continuing, significant and, in recent years, steep, decline. As a culturally and economically important herd to the Nunavut communities and harvesters of Cambridge Bay, Bay Chimo, Bathurst Inlet, and Kugluktuk and the Northwest Territory communities of Ulukhaktok and Paulatuk, the decline of the DU herd is particularly concerning for communities, hunters, and interjurisdictional partners. The results presented from this study highlight the risk to the herd and the urgent need to develop effective, inter-jurisdictional management actions aimed at stabilizing the decline and fostering recovery of DU caribou. Due to the uniqueness and importance of this herd, it is critical that co-management partners work together to address this decline through sustainable management. According to the approved Dolphin and Union Caribou Management Plan, at this low population level, more preventive management measures should be developed to conserve DU Caribou and support recovery of the herd.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᓂᖅᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*) ᓇᓃᕈᔫᔭᕿᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕿᒥᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓄᕐᓇᐅᕿᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕿᕖᑉᐸᒃᑐᑎᒃ, ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᕐᒎᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓪᓗ (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*). ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕿᕖᑉᐸᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓪᓕ ᑕᖅᔪᐊᒐᔪᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕿᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᐸᒃᑐᑎᒃ Coronation Gulf–ᑯᑦ ᐅᑮᓕᔭᖅᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ. ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕿᒦᓕᕐᖕᒐᒥᒃ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓃᕿᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖕᖏᑦᑐᒥᐅᑕᑦ–ᐅᑮᓕᕙᒃᑭᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᖕᒪᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕿᕐᒎᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᐸᖕᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕆᕗᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᖕᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ, ᓯᕗᓕᖅᓯᕈᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖕᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ), ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᕋᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔭᕆᐊᕿᑲᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓯᓚᔭᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕿᒥ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᓯᒧᑦ (2004)–ᒥ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕿᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑏᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ 1997-ᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑳᑦᕿᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖑᔪᖕᒐ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂ* ᕿᑭᖅᑖᕐᔫᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᓕᖅᑳᑦᕿᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᐊᑦᑐᒃᑯᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᔭᖕᒪᑕ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᒍᑦ. ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᔭᖅᐸᓯᒥ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᖅᑳᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ (ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᕚᖕᒪ) ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕿᒧᑦ ᑕᖅᔪᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓂ, ᖃᐅᑖᒪ ᐃᖏᕿᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᕿᓯᒋᔭᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒋᔭᖕᒪᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᖕᒪᓃᓐᓂᕿᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᑐᐱᓇᐅᑉ ᓄᖕᖑᐊᓂ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᕿᒃ ᑲᖏᕆᔭᐅᔫᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒃᐸᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦᑕ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕿᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 1997-ᒥ, 2007-ᒥ, 2015-ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ 2018-ᒥ ᓈᓴᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ. 2015–ᒥ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓴᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑯᒍ ᓄᓇᒥ 14,730–ᖑᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ (SE=1,507, CV)=10.2%, CI=11,475-17,986) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 18,413–ᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ (SE=3,133.8, CV=17%, CI=11,664-25,182) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 1). ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕚᒡᔪᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 66%–ᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ 2007 ᐊᒻᒪ 2015 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓ ᓈᓴᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ 4%–ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᕐᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ. ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᕿᑯᔭᐅᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᕌᒐᒃᓗᐊᑦᑕᕿᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᕿᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᒫᓇ ᓇᒧᖕᒪᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑎᐊᓕᕿᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

2018–ᒥ ᓈᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᓇ 31 ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓚᐱᓇ 4, 2018 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓ. ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ 38–ᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᓱᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᖕᒪᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᔭᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, 89%–ᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕿᑲᑕᐅᔫᓂᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ; 63% ᓯᓚᔭᖕᒪᓃᕝᕗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ 26% ᒪᕿᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒦᕝᕗᑎᒃ Read Island ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᔭᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ. 11% ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒪᕿᕐᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᔭᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐃᑳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᔫᓚᐱᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓈᓴᐃᕿᓂᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ (89% ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ) 3,673–ᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ (SE=595.5, CV=16.2%, CI=2,660-5,073) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 4,105 (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, CI=2,931-5,750)

ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ (ᐋᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᕗᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪ 2018 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ 62%−ᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑐᓂ.

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᙶᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕆᕗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒧᙵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 2018−ᒧᑦ 0.62 (SE=0.07, CI=0.48-0.75)−ᙵᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑐᖁᖓᔪᖅᓯᐊᙳᔪᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᑉᐸᑕ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 0.72−ᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒋᐊᕋᔭᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓇᒧᙵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᐳᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᒧᙵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ (Boulanger et al., 2011) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ 0.80-0.85−ᙳᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᓐᓇᕐᒦᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᐅᖃᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ) ᐊᓐᓇᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖁᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᖁᑦ (Adamczewski et al., 2019; Boulanger et al., 2019). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓇᖏᑦ, ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᙶᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ 94%−ᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᖁᐃᓂᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᒃᓴᖅᑖᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔨᕗᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (69%). ᕿᑐᙱᐅᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᒫᙱᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᓇᔭᙱᑉᐳᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᕋᙲᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᐃᔪᓂᑦ (Boulanger et al., 2011).

ᑭᙳᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᓕ ᑲᖏᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᕈᓐᓃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᙱᑦᑐᑯᓘᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᒫᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᙱᓚᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᖃᑦᑕᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ. 2015-2016−ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 2018−ᒥᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᑲᑕᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 35-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 49-ᒥᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ, ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓈᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᐋᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑳᙱᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᙳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ 2016-2017−ᒥ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᓗᒃᕼᐊᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᕐᒥᖏᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ. ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᓪᓚᑦᑖᙳᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᙳᕋᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ. ᐅᖃᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᑕᒡᔪᐊᖅᐸᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑮᓪᓕᓂᕐᒦᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᔭᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᖁᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑕᒡᔪᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᑦ.

ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᒧᙵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑎᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐅᖃᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖄᖏᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓚᖅᑯᓯᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᖏᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖅᑑᕐᒧᑦ, ᕿᙵᐅᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑑᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᖠᐊᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᒃᕼᐊᖅᑑᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐸᐅᓚᑐᕐᒧᑦ, ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᕝᕙᖃᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᒥᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᐸᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᕝᕙᖃᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᙵᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᔭᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᖃᓪᓚᕆᒃᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᙳᕋᐃᓗᐊᙱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ, ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ, ᓱᕋᒃᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᖃᓇᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᑯᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᙳᕋᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

Aulapkaijini Naittumik Uqauhiit

Dolphin and Union (DU) Tuktuit (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi*) angijumik hanguviqaqtut piplutik Kiillinirmi ((Victoria Island) Nunavumi Nunatsiamilu) tununnganinganilu Kanadaup iluilingani Nunavunmi. Ukuat DU Tuktuit nurivaktut aujiplutiklu Kiillinirmi, pidjutiplutik atuqatigiingnikkut tununngani-ualirni nunani upakvigigijanun ukununga Peary Tuktuinni (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*). Taimaatun Peary Tuktuit ukiivaktun Kiillinirmi, ukuat DU Tuktuit utiuvaktut ikaaqhugu tariup-hikua Coronation Gulf-mi ukiiplutik Kanadaup iluiliani. Iluilingmungaraangamik, DU tuktuit ukiivaktut katimaqatigiplugin aallat ukiuqtaqtumi-ukiivaktuni tuktuni uvani kivataani ukiivingmingni. Ilaupluni uumani taimaaqpiaq auladjutimun aujamilu najurvigijainni, ukuat DU Tuktuit ilitrijauttaaqtun, naunaitpiaqtukkut, timiutikkut aallanin tuktuinnin (Peary Tuktuit ukuallu Barren-ground Tuktuinnin), naunaiqtittugu nunguttailinikkut anginiqarniit ukunani tuktuinni.

Hinaanin naunaijarniq qanuriliuruti, hivulliqpaakkut piliuqtauhimajuq NIshi-min (2004), atuqtauhimavaktuq nalautinniaqhimaplugin DU tuktuit talvannga 1997min taimaatun qimakpakkamikkik Peary tuktuit ukiakhami. Una qanuriliurniq tunnganiqaqtuq anguniaqtinin tautukhimadjutainnin uvanilu I*nuit Qaujimajatuqanginnin* ukunani Dolphin and Union Tuktuinni katidjutainni majurhagaliraangamik tuattumi tikiraqmi hivuraani hiningani Kiilliniup. Tuktuit utaqqivaktun hinaani (lihimajaujuq nutqangajun) tariup-hikua ivjuhiqhiiplugu utiujaamingnik iluilingmun. Uvani, ubluq tamaat auladjutait aktilaangit ihumagijaujun hunguqpiangittun qanuriliurutilu ihumagijuq amigaitqijaujut tuktuit tautungnaqtun hinaani nunguliqtillugu October. Taimaatun ukuak malruuk ihumagijaujuk itquumakpata, qanuriliuruti tuniniaqtuq ihuarutiqaqtumik amigaitilaangitigun nalautinniarhimadjutinik. Aajjikkutaq qanuriliuruti atuqtauvaktuq 1997, 2007, 2015, 2018milu naunaijarnirni pijaami amigaitilaatigun nalautinniarhimadjutikhanik, pipkainikkut taimailiurutikkut qaujiharutikhanik. Uvani Ukiakhami 2015, tahapkunani tamatkiumayunik nalautakgutauvaktunik tahapkunani inirutauvaktunik ilidjuhinik nunauliuqhimayunik nalgungayunik malikgakhanik havakhikhimayunik 14,730 (SE=1,5071, CV=10.2%, CI=11,475-17,986) tuktunik, pidjutihimajuq itqurniarhimajunik amigaitilaanginnik nalautinniarhimajunik imaatun 18,41 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17, CI=11,664-25,182) tuktuinni (Naunaitkutaq 1). Nampaitigun angijumik ikiklijuummirutinik imaatun 66%-kut tautuktaujuq 2007min 2015mun naunaijarutinin, tamaitqiutiqaqtuq imaatun 4%mik ukiuq tamaat ikilijuummirutimik. Taimainningani aktilaangani ikiklijuummiqtirutimi, amigaitqijaujunik piqattarutinik amigaitilaanginni tuktuni amirinirni pivaktuq qaujihariami tuituinni qanuridjutilirininginni. Pilluarumadjutaa uumani naunaijarnirmi taimaatun tunijaami itqurniarhimanikkut amigaitilaanginni nalautinniarhimajuni, pijaamilu tadja qanuridjutilirininginni nakuumik aulapkaidjutikhanun.

Una 2018mi naunaijarniq pivaktuq akunngani October 31min November 4mullu, 2018. Tamatqiutihimajuni 38nik qunghuhinirmiaqaqtunik tuktut amirijauvaktun naunaijarumaplugu humiinninginnik auladjutainniklu pidjutinginnun hinaani nunani. Talvani kingulliqpaami takuhimanikkut naunaijarnirmi, 89%ngujut qunguhunirmiaqaqtuni tuktut iluaniittun naunaijarnikkut nunani; piqaqtuq 63%nik talvaniittun hinaani nunani imaalu 26%ngujun ittun malguungni tatpaani-nunami tununngani Qikiqtanajungmi, pidjutigiplutik kingulliinnik qunguhinirmiaqaqtunik tuktunik hilataani hinaani nunani. Ukuat 11%-ngjun qunguhinirmiaqaqtuni ilaliutihimangittun kinguqliqpaami amigaitilaanginni naunaijarnirmi huli ilaliuthimajun naunaijarutingani itqurniarhimanikkut amigaitilaanginni nalautinniarhimajuni.

Qunguhinirmiaqaqtut tuktuit tahamaniittun malguungni tatpaani-nunami naunaijaqtillugin tikittun hinaanun ikaaqtiliqhutiklu tariukkut Novembermi, iniriiktauhimaliqtillugu naunairjarniq. Taimaatun, tamatqiutihimajun nalautinnarhimajun amigaitilaanginnik tuktuni talvani kingulliqpaami takuhimanikkut (89%ngujut qunguhunirmiaqaqtuni tuktut) imaatun 3,673 (SE=595.5, CV=16.2%, Cl=2,660-5,073) tuktuit, pitjutilik itqurniarhimanikkut amigaitilaanginni nalautinniarhimajuni imaatun 4,105 (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750) tuktuni (Naunaitkutaq 1). Hapkuat naunaitkutit tautuktijun piqpiaqtunik amigaitilaangin ikiklijuummiqtun ukunani 2015min 2018mullu, pipluni ukiuq tamaat aallanguqtirnirmik imaatun 62%mik.

Pihimajun amigaitilaangit ihivriuqtauvaktullu naunaijarumanikkut amigaitilaanginnik qanurinninginnik ukunani DU tuktuinni. Ukiuq tamaat qunguhinirmiaqaqtuni arnarlungni annaumajuni nalautinniarhimajun 2018mun unaujuq 0.62 (SE=0.07, CI=0.48-0.75), ilaqaqtuq ilihimajaujunik anguniarutinik nunami tuqudjutikkullu. Taimaatun ilihimajaujun annguniarnikkut tuqudjutit piirhimakpat annaumajuni nalautinniarhimajunin, taimaatuttauq annaumajuni amigaiqjuummiqpaktuq uumunga 0.72, tuniutipluni taimaitpiarnikkut naunaitkutinik kangirhidjutikkut anguniarnikkut tuquvaktun piqpiarutiungnarhijuq tautungnaqtuni ikiklijuummiqtirutini amigaitilaanginni. Hapkuat ikitqijaujut annaumajuni amigaitilaangiq aajjikkiigutijun naunaijarnirmi ilitturihimajuni tauktuknaqtuni ikiklijuummirutini amigaitilaanginni. Aallat amigaitilaakkut qaujiharniit (Boulanger etal., 2011) naunaiqtihimajait kulavait annaumanikkut amigaitilaangit pijukhauhimajun mikinikhaanun kiklinganun imaatun 0.80-0.85 amitaitilaanginnun auladjutikhaanun (pidjutilgit qanuqtun amigaiqjuummirutainni) taimaalu qulvanitqijaujunik annaumanikkut amigaitilaanginnik ihiariagijaujun amigaitilaangit amigaiqjuummirianginni (Adamczewski et al., 2019; Boulanger et al., 2019). Qaujiharvingmin naunaijarutit arnarlungnin anainnin, katitiqhimajun qunguhinirmiaqaqtunin tuktunin anguniaqtunillu anguhimajunik naunaijarutinin, havakhimajuq naunaijariami najjihimanikkut aktilaanginnik ukunani DU tuktuinni. Taimaitkaluaqhuni najjihimajun aktilaangit taapkunannga upingaami qunguhinirmiaqaqtunin tuktuni naunaijautini qulvahiktutun ittuq imaatun 94%ngupluni, hapkuat naunaijautit taimaittuujungnarhijun nakuunirnun ihumaliuriiqhimanikkut pidjutainnik puvalatqijaujunik tuktunik qunguhiniarmialiktaujukhanik. Najjihimanikkut aktilaangit taapkunannga anguniaqtunin naunaijarutinin taimailluarungnarhijun naunaittiarutiuplutik tuktuinni talvani aajjikkiiktumi hivitunirni naunaihimajunik atpahilluamik talvannga niriuktaujumin najjinikkut aktilaanginni (69%). Atpahiktun nauvaktun ilauplutik ukununga atpahiktuni annakhimajuni, naunaiqjuummiqtidjutaujullu uumani ikiklijuummilqtumik tuktuinnik. Taimaalu, piqaraluaqqat qulvahitqijaujunik nauvaktunik, una pidjutiulimaittuq atpahiktunik kulavanik annakhimanikkut aktilaanginnik aulapkaidjutikkut aularaanginnaqtukhamik tuktuinnik. (Boulanger et al., 2011).

Malingittumik hivuagun ihumagijauhimajuni taapkuat DU tuktuit utimuujungnaiqpaktun ikikligaangata, una tadja naunaijarutait qunguhinirmiaqaqtuni tuktuni ilitturipkaingittuq amigaittun ilanginni tuktuni utimuungittun iluilingmun ukiunguraangat. Talvannga 2015-2016min 2018millu qunghuhinirmiaqturnirmi pinahuarutimin, ilitturipkaidjutikhat pijun taapkunannga 35nin ukunanngalu 49nin DU qunguhinirmiaqaqtunin tuktuinnin hailihmajun naunaijarnirnun. Hapkunannga, malruunginnaujuk pidjutik tuktuinni ikaangittun iluilingmun, pivaktuq uvani ukiumi 2016-2017mi. Kihimi, Ulukhaktokmin anguniaqtit unniutihimajun amigaiqjuummiqtun DU tuktuit tahamaniiraanginnaliqtun Kiillinirmi (Victoria Island) ukiuq-tamaat. Taimaitkaluarhuni nalautpiaqhimajuq amigaitilaangin ilanginni tuktuinni tahamaniittun qikiqtami ilihimajaungittuq, una naunaijarniq naunaitkutaa utiuvaktuni tuktuni pidjutiujukhaq nunguttailinikkut ihumaaluutaujukhaq anguniaqpaktunun Dolphin Union tuktuinnik, ihumagingillugin tahamaniittun ikittun katimajun utiujuittun DU tuktuit najuqtaat Tununganiani Kiillinirmi, taimaittungittunarhingmat amitaitilaakkut tamatqiutikkut hapkunani tuktuinni ilangautilimaittun qajangnaqtukkut ikiklidjutainnik tautukhimajun taapkunaulluaqtuni, utiujuktuni amigaitilaanginni tuktuinni.

Ukuat DU tuktuinni naunaijarnikkut pidjutainni, ukuallu tautukhimajuni amigaitilaakkut naunaitkutini, naunaiqtittun aularaanginnaqtumik, anijumik taimaalu, qangannuani ukiumi, angauqpiaqtuq, ikiklijuummirniq. Taimaatun pitquhikkut piangaijarnikkullu anginiqaqtukkut tuktuinnik ukununga Nunavunmi nunallaani anguniaqtinullu Iqaluktuuttiami, Omingmaktomi, Kingaonmi, Kugluktumilu Nunatsiamilu nunallaani Ulukhaktomi Paulatumilu, ikiklijuummirniq DU tuktuinni ihumaalungnaqpiaqtuq nunallaanun, anguniaqtinun, naliinnilu-nunagijaujuni paannarijaujuni. Taapkuat pidjutait tunihimajun uumannga naunaijarnirmi tautuktitait qajangnarutait tuktuinni umanilu ihariagijauqpiaqtuni pivallialiurnikkut nakuujunik, naliinni-nunagijaujunin aulapkainikkut hanaqidjutikhanik turaangajun ingattaqtailinikkut ikiklijuummirutainnik pipkainikkullu amigaiqtirutainnik DU tuktuinnik. Pidjutainnin aallanganikkut anginiqarnikkullu uumani tuktuinni, anginiqaqpiaqtuq atauttikkut-aulapkaidjutikkut paannariit havaqatigiiktukhat kiujaami ikiklijuummirniq talvuuna aularaanginnaqtukkut aulapkaidjutinik. Malikhugin angiqtauhimajun Dolphin and Union Tuktuinni Aulapkainikkut Hivunikhami, uvani ikittuni tuktuinni, amigaitqijaujun nunguttailinikkut qanuriliurutikhat pivallialiuqtaujukhat tammaqtailinikkut DU Tuktuit ikajurlunilu annaktihimanikkut tuktunik.

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Introduction

In the early 1900s, two different types of caribou were observed on Victoria Island. A small portion of caribou that were smaller and whiter remained on Victoria Island year-round, whereas other caribou were seen migrating across the Dolphin and Union Strait in the fall, to winter on the mainland (Manning, 1960). Due in part to their distinct wintering strategy and physical appearance, the migrating caribou were called the Dolphin and Union (DU) Caribou herd (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*) based on the name of the strait the caribou were then crossing (Gunn and Fournier, 2000). The other resident caribou were called the Minto Inlet Caribou as they are known to be found year-round close to the Minto Inlet area. The Minto Inlet Caribou appear most similar to caribou on Banks Island and were later known to be Peary Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*). Later, the DU Caribou herd, was found to be genetically distinct from other caribou herds, but they also share haplotypes with neighbouring Barren-ground Caribou herds (Zittlau 2004; Eger *et al.*, 2009; McFarlane *et al.*, 2009) and Peary Caribou, which suggests a certain degree of inter-breeding.

In the first half of the century, it was assumed that the DU Caribou migration was density-dependent and driven by their population size; when the herd declined to low levels, they halted their migration to the Canadian mainland (Godsell, 1950). In the 1970s and into the early 1980s, hunters reported an increase in sightings of caribou on southern and central Victoria Island, which suggested an increase in abundance (Gunn, 1990). In the summer of 1980, Jakimchuk and Carruthers flew systemic transect lines on the western side (6.25% coverage) and central part (3.313% coverage) of Victoria Island for a polar gas project. With their relatively low survey effort and coverage, they most likely underestimated the caribou number at 7,936 ± 1,118 animals (Gunn and Fournier, 2000). Still, at this point in time and with this caribou number, the DU Caribou herd was assumed, by some, not to migrate. Then in 1993, DU migration was documented with thousands of caribou found migrating from the mainland back to Victoria Island in the spring (Gunn, *et al*., 1997). Researchers at the time suggested this indicated an increase in DU caribou numbers and triggered the development of a more strategic method to effectively survey this herd.

In 1994, Nishi and Buckland used the barren-ground calving ground population survey methodology in a study area, which represented 63% of Victoria Island. The study area included the entire west side of the island, from the south coast to the north including Prince Albert Peninsula, all the way west of Hadley bay. They established five strata of uniform coverage in all strata (10% coverage). The survey was run during calving season from June 5 to 14 and resulted in an estimate of 14,529 ± S.E. 1,015 caribou. This assessment underestimated the total number of the DU Caribou herd or the total number of caribou on Victoria Island (Peary Caribou and DU Caribou), since an unsystematic aerial search in the eastern portion of Victoria Island confirmed additional female and calf pair sightings outside of the study area from the Collinson Peninsula up to Storkerson Peninsula (Nishi and Buckland, 2000). The inadequacies of this survey method indicated that the DU Caribou herd should not be surveyed based on the traditional calving ground methodology, as these caribou seem to have an individualistic and dispersed calving ground strategy (Bergerud, 1996). In addition, the estimate from the Nishi and Buckland (2000) survey most likely included the Peary caribou that are known to be in the Prince Albert Peninsula area, where the degree to which the two caribou herds mix in the summer range is not fully understood.

In response to the inability to effectively delineate a specific calving ground, due to the DU Caribou individualistic calving strategy, a new survey method was developed by Nishi and Gunn (2004). To develop this new methodology, hunters provided valuable input to identify when would be the best time to survey this herd, during a time when they are not mixing with the Peary Caribou. Based on hunter observations and local Indigenous Knowledge, the survey was designed to survey the DU Caribou when both sexes were known to gather during the rut within a narrow band (10 km from the shoreline) on the southern coastline of Victoria Island. The caribou wait along this coastline (known as staging) as the sea-ice forms enough for them to resume their migration. During this time, their daily movement rate is presumed to be relatively low and assumes that the majority of the herd are found along the coastline at the end of October.

The first population survey of the DU Caribou following the development of the coastal survey method, was flown in fall 1997 and resulted in an estimate of 27,948 ± SE 3,367 caribou in the final survey strata on the coastline (Nishi and Gunn, 2004). The DU Caribou herd was next surveyed in 2007 following the same methodology. Dumond and Lee (2013) estimated 21,753± SE 2,343 caribou in the final survey strata on the coastline. Both the 1997 and 2007 surveys did not have any collar location data available, to determine with precision when the majority of caribou had reached the shoreline to start the count of the final visual strata. Thus, to determine the proportion of caribou that were outside the coastal survey strata, Dumond and Lee (2013) used satellite collar data from previous years to later extrapolate the proportion of latent caribou that had not yet reached the coast at the time of the aerial survey and then applied the same analysis to the 1997 estimates. This resulted in a revised extrapolated estimate of 34,558 ± Cl 4,283 caribou in 1997 and 27,787 ± Cl 3,613 caribou in 2007. Statistically, the difference between the 1997 and 2007 population estimates were not significant and the conclusion was made that the population remained, at best, stable, over the decade (Dumond and Lee, 2013). Nonetheless, local Indigenous Knowledge affirmed that the DU Caribou herd had started to decline over the same period (Tomaselli et al., 2018)

In 2014 and early 2015, a Traditional Indigenous Knowledge study conducted by Tomaselli et al., (2018) in Cambridge Bay concluded that the DU Caribou reached their peak numbers at some point between 1990 and 2005, then the herd started to decline in the mid-2000’s. Interviewees that participated in the study indicated that they were seeing about 80% less caribou around Cambridge Bay compared to what they observed in the 1990s. Since the decline began, Tomaselli’s findings suggest that hunters observed a decrease in the number of yearlings and calves, observations of poorer caribou body condition, and increased observations of caribou with abnormalities or diseases (Tomaselli, 2018). This information triggered the need for the 2015 Dolphin and Union population survey.

To accurately determine when the majority of DU Caribou (defined as more than 75%) have reached the coastline (final survey strata), and the proportion of latent caribou (outside the final survey strata), collars were deployed (17) on the mainland in the spring of 2015, to be used to determine the timing of the coastal population survey in the fall of 2015. The same coastal survey methodology was used to allow for comparison with previous surveys and to establish a trend. When the final visual strata were flown, the majority (79%) of the collared caribou had reached the coastal survey area, and a small number were starting to cross the sea-ice. The fall 2015 survey resulted in an estimate of 14,730 (SE=1,507, CV=10.2%, CI=11,475-17,986) caribou on the coastline, resulting in an extrapolated population estimate, including the latent caribou (outside the survey strata), of 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17%, CI=11,664-25,182) by using real time collar location. At the time of the survey, only one collared caribou was located east of Cambridge Bay and few groups were observed off transect, confirming the recent Indigenous Knowledge that 80% less caribou had been observed around

Cambridge Bay. The observed decline between the 2007 and 2015 estimates was statistically significant which resulted in a recommended increase of the monitoring schedule to every 3 years. This herd is the central herd for all Western Kitikmeot communities: Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Bay Chimo, and Bathurst Inlet (Nunavut) and for Ulukhaktok in Northwest Territory. The decline of the DU Caribou creates concerns related to food security, cultural identity, and way of life of the Inuit across the range that depend on this herd.

With a decreasing DU Caribou population, there is an assumption, based on historical information and limited collar information, that the population will reach a threshold in which the herd will change its behavior by halting its sea-ice crossing to the mainland to instead winter on Victoria Island. Despite the presumption that the herd did not migrate to the mainland in the late 1980s, the DU Caribou were still observed on the southern coastline of Victoria Island in the fall, as this is the area where both sexes aggregate for the rut (Gunn pers. comm). Based on this observation, the coastal survey method could still be applicable to determine the population estimate of the DU Caribou herd past the population threshold in which they are believed to stop migrating. However, the timing in which the DU Caribou cross the sea-ice seems later, year after year, due to delayed sea-ice formation (Poole et al., 2010). How this delay is affecting the start of the migration inland, the migration pattern, or the physiological impact of a potentially longer period of staging at the coastline is currently unknown.

This project aimed to establish a new population estimate from the 2018 survey results, monitor demographic indicators (cow survival rate and pregnancy rate of collared caribou), and assess spatial changes in home range and change in sea-ice crossings. In addition, collars were deployed (50) and were used during the population survey to indicate that the majority of caribou (>75%) had reached the coastline and ensure the final visual survey was completed before caribou started to cross the sea-ice to the mainland. The information generated in this study are intended to inform the sustainable management of DU Caribou and the application of management recommendations to address their ongoing decline.

Methodology

Study area

The Dolphin and Union range encompasses Victoria Island and the Canadian mainland. Victoria Island is mainly characterized with undulating lowlands formed on flat-lying Palaeozoic and late Proterozoic carbonate rock that slope gently, and where the maximum elevation is 200 meters (Environment Canada, 1995). The land is covered with low rocky promontories, scattered eskers, and numerous ponds and small lakes. Victoria Island is part of the Northern Arctic Ecozone and made up of three ecoregions, the Wager Bay Plateau, Victoria Island Lowlands, and the Shaler Mountains (Environment Canada, 1995). The willows in southeastern Victoria Island are also found to be greater than further north on the island (Eldun, 1990). The southern coast of Victoria Island is part of the Wager Bay Plateau ecoregion. Some sites are characterized by taller dwarf birch and alder, but the vegetation is mostly characterized with a discontinuous cover of willow, northern Labrador tea, *Dryas* ssp., and *Vaccinium* spp. In the Wellington Bay region (southeastern), eight vegetation classes were distinguished and the presence of *Dryas* and *Salix* in many habitat classes suggests a wide capacity for environment tolerance (Schaefer and Messier, 1993). The Victoria Island Lowlands ecoregion, which constitute two-thirds of Victoria Island, is mainly dominated by arctic willow, alpine foxtail, wood rush, and other saxifrage species, such as the purple saxifrage. The lakes are surrounded with sedge, cotton grass, saxifrage and moss (Environment Canada, 1995).

Between Tree River and The Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary lay Bathurst Inlet within the Canadian Shield. Its northern location, above the tree line, place it within the southern border of the Arctic tundra. Uplands occur on either side of the inlet; to the east the Buchan and Bathurst Drift Uplands; and to the west, the Contwoyto Plateau, Wilberforce Hills and the Tree River Uplands (Bird and Bird, 1961). The vegetation in the river valley is lush where shrubs, birch, and the willow can reach up to 2 -3 meters (Cody et al., 1984). The Uplands are characterized by a rock desert cover with a patchy distribution of cushion plants, prostrates shrubs, lichens, and bryophytes. The winter conditions are among the most severe in the Arctic and the summer is relatively mild at the head of the inlet (Maxwell, 1981).

Collar deployment 2018

The DU caribou have been wintering on the Canadian mainland. As the spring approaches, the caribou move to the coast of the mainland, concentrate to feed and rest (staging), and start to cross back to Victoria Island in April (Gunn et al., 1997; Bates, 2006). At this time, they are found near the coastlines and collars can be deployed from Tree River to Hope Bay area. In mid to end of April 2018, consistent with the deployment areas of 2015 and 2016, 50 collars were deployed on DU Caribou between Kugluktuk and the Kent Peninsula.

The caribou were targeted and collared with Lotek GPS Globalstar Lifecycle satellite collars following the capture methods involving tangle net and net gunning team from a helicopter (TAEM, 1996). The caribou capture work was performed by an experienced capture crew: net gunner and one handler, under a fixed time. The time between the beginning of the pursuit (which was kept under 1 minute) to the animal being released did not exceed 10 minutes. This was done in order to keep stress levels to a minimum and thereby increase the survival rate post-collaring. To further decrease post-collaring mortality, collars were deployed at outside temperatures above -25° C to avoid freezing the lung tissue of the caribou while running. Though adult cows were targeted, males were also captured as by-catch and collared during the course of this capture program. Once a caribou was immobilized, hair samples from two different body locations (rump and neck), feces, blood samples, and photographs (teeth, body and eye) were taken. By palpitation of the shoulder, ribs, and hips/spine, a body condition score was given according to CARMA's protocol level 2 for live animals (CARMA, 2008) to determine overall fatness. All noticeable anomalies were recorded. The scat samples were sent to a laboratory for pregnancy testing and genetic analysis under the standard set of 18 microsatellite markers to confirm the specific genetics signature of the DU caribou, similarly to what has been done in past caribou projects from across Canada (Serrouya et al., 2012).

Population Estimate

Integration of Local Knowledge in the Survey Design

On September 28, 2018, a month prior to the survey, the relevant Nunavut co-management partners including the affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) of Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment (DOE) met to review the survey design and include additional local observations and co-management partners' recommendations. Scientific information, such as the 2018 collar distribution locations that show consistency between the previous two collaring years and the distribution of DU Caribou collar data as of September 09, 2018, was made available for discussion. Based on the available collar distribution and the recent observations, it was agreed that the survey effort should be concentrated to the west side of Victoria Island as all the collars were located west of Wellington Bay in September. Since 15 collars out of the 50 collars were captured on the east side of Bathurst Inlet the previous spring, the HTO members stipulated that these collars were not representative of the proportion of the DU Caribou herd that are known to summer east of Cambridge Bay. Therefore, it was recommended that the reconnaissance survey also include the east side of Victoria Island, as it was done in 2015. It was also decided that the inland collar locations would be investigated by flying to the collar and determining the number of caribou in the group associated with it. In the event that the number of animals was greater than 50, the area around the collar would be stratified and included as a separate inland visual stratum in the final count. For the reconnaissance survey, it was recommended that the transect lines were extended 20 km inland to account for additional caribou groups between the collared caribou, to ensure the main distribution of DU caribou was captured and incorporated into the estimate.

Collar caribou movement and survey design

The DU Caribou survey methodology is based on the assumption that at the end of October the majority of caribou gather within a very narrow band along the shoreline to rut, while waiting for the sea-ice to freeze in order to continue their migration to the mainland. At this time, the Peary and the DU Caribou herd are separated and use different parts of the island. Both sexes of DU caribou aggregate along the southern coast allowing for a herd estimate of the DU herd through a survey of the coastal area (Nishi, 2000; Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Poole *et al*., 2010), and their daily movement rate would be low (< 5 km/day) as the migration stops while caribou are staging. Changes in daily movement rates of collared cows were assessed to determine the movement rate during staging.

In 2018, to help determine the specific timing in which most caribou are in the coastal area, 38 available radio collared DU caribou on Victoria Island were tracked daily to index the distribution of the caribou herd relative to three specific areas: inland, in the coastal study area, and on the sea-ice. To better track caribou movement, the daily fixes were increased to six per day during the survey period. Using real-time collar locations to define the study area and estimate the population is meant to help support the assumption that the collared caribou distribution is representative of the herd distribution. The location of the caribou during the survey was further categorized into four different categories (North west strata, in-between, coastal, and crossing or mainland) to determine if the timing and spatial extents of the final visual survey effectively met the assumptions of this coastal survey method.

The survey was structured into two main components 1) a systematic reconnaissance survey that was used to delineate the distribution and the density of caribou on the coastal study area and 2) the systematic final visual coastal survey strata that was used to generate the coastal population estimate. In particular, previous survey results suggested that the final survey strata should include a minimum of 10 transects per stratum with closer to 20 transects being optimal for high density areas. Generally, coverage should be at least 15% with higher levels of coverage for high density strata. In the context of sampling, increasing the number of lines in a stratum provides insurance that it minimizes the influence of any one line on estimate precision. As populations become more clustered, a higher number of transect lines is required to achieve adequate precision (Thompson, 1992; Krebs, 1998).

Once a portion of the collared caribou reached the coast, the systematic reconnaissance survey was flown on the southern coastline of Victoria Island, from Read Island to Parker Bay, allowing stratification of the final visual coastal survey, while collared caribou outside the coastal area continued to move toward the coast. Caribou that spend the summer farther north, west of the Shale Mountains, arrive later at the coast. Thus, enough time to survey the final visual strata was allocated before the first collar began to cross the sea-ice. Sea-ice formation is known to occur earlier on the eastern side (Dease Strait) than on the western side (Coronation Gulf), which also influences the pattern of the caribou migration and the chronological order in which the final visual coastal survey strata was surveyed. If two or more collars had started to cross the sea-ice before the specific final visual coastal strata was surveyed, the survey would have been cancelled.

To account for the collars that were far inland and had not reached the study area during the reconnaissance survey, the methodology was to fly to the collar location to determine the group size of animals associated with specific collared individuals, as well as to determine the presence or absence of other groups of caribou in the area. If the group size associated with that collar was higher than 50, or the number of collared caribou inland was greater than 5 in a cluster, an inland stratum would be included in addition to the final visual coastline strata. For groups lower than 50, the collar locations relative to when the final visual strata were surveyed were summarized to determine the proportion of collared caribou that were within the survey area and outside the survey area at the time of the final visual survey. This percentage of collars estimated to be outside the survey area was used to extrapolate a population estimate while taking into consideration the proportion of latent caribou in the final herd estimate. This survey methodology provides two estimates 1) the final survey strata estimate (number of DU Caribou on the coastline) and 2) the extrapolated population estimate (DU Caribou on the coastline and outside the coastline/inland).

Aircraft configuration

The reconnaissance survey and the systematic final visual coastal survey strata were both flown with a fixed-wing aircraft, a Twin Otter. The transect lines were surveyed at an average speed of 160 km/hr and at an altitude of about 121 meters, which was maintained with a radar altimeter and due to the mostly flat relief of the study area. A radar altimeter was used to keep the aircraft at the proper survey altitude to keep the survey area consistent. A pre-determined transect width of 400 meters was set on each wing based on a calculation using the formula of Norton-Griffiths (1978) and others (Gunn and Patterson, 2000; Howard, 2011; Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Dumond and Lee, 2013).

$$w = W\left(\frac{h}{H}\right)$$

Where, *W*= the required strip width; *h* = the height of the observer's eye from the tarmac; and H= the required flying height (Figure1).

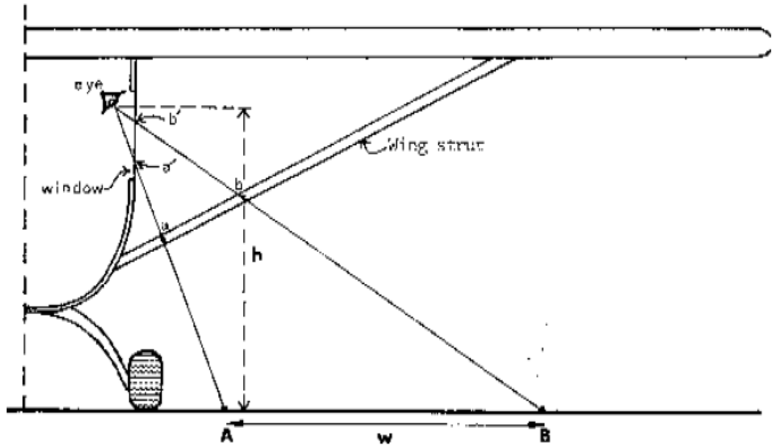

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of aircraft configuration for strip width sampling North-Griffiths (1978). W is marked out on the tarmac, and the two lines of sight a'-a-A and b'-b-B establish, whereas a'- and b' are the window marks.

The survey utilized a dependent double-observer pair method. The typical configuration was comprised of the pilot, two data recorders (rear left and front right) and four observers (two on the left side of the aircraft and two on the right side). Only caribou observed within the strip, as defined by the inner and outer streamers attached to the left and right struts of the aircraft, were recorded (Campbell et al. 2012). As per Campbell et al., (2012) two observers were used on each side of the plane to ensure higher sighting probabilities and fewer missed observations. Double-dependent observer methods assume that sighting probabilities of each observer were equal. To help meet this assumption, primary and secondary observers switched position during the survey. Sighting and caribou counts on transect were recorded on a touch screen tablet computer with software commonly used in other barren-ground caribou surveys in both Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. As each caribou group (observation number) was recorded with the number of caribou composing the group, a real-time GPS waypoint was generated, allowing geo-referencing of the survey data. The use of the field tablet increased the data entry speed, accuracy, and reduced the time required to perform preliminary analysis of the reconnaissance data for stratification required in the final visual coastal survey.

Final visual coastal strata estimate

Caribou abundance in each coastal strata was estimated using standard formulas for aerial surveys (Jolly 1969; Krebs 1998). The population estimates for fixed-width strip sampling using Jolly's Method 2 for uneven sample sizes are derived from the following equation:

$$\hat{N} = RZ = Z\frac{\sum_i y_i}{\sum_i z_i}$$

Where $\hat{N}$ is the estimated number of animals in the stratum, R is the observed density of animals (sum of animals seen on all transects $\sum_i y_i$ divided by the total strata area$\sum_i z_i$), and Z is the total strata. The variance for each strata is given by:

$$Var(\hat{N}) = \frac{N(N-n)}{n}\left(s_y^2 - 2Rs_{zy} + R^2 s_z^2\right)$$

Where N is the total number of transects required to completely cover stratum Z, and n is the number of transects sampled in the stratum. s_y^2 is the variance in counts, s_z^2 is the variance in areas surveyed on transects, and s_{zy} is the covariance. The estimate $\widehat{N}$ and variance $Var(\widehat{N})$ are calculated for each stratum and summed. The Coefficient of Variation (CV = $\sigma/\widehat{N}$) was calculated as a measure of precision.

Extrapolated Population estimate

The extrapolated population estimate is influenced by the known movement of latent DU Caribou (percentage of collar caribou not in the final visual strata) to the coastal area after the caribou have started to migrate across the sea-ice. The aim is to determine the potential size (extrapolated estimate) of the DU Caribou if all the caribou (100% of the collar) occurred on the final coastal survey strata at the time of the survey. Thus, the Lincoln Peterson estimate of herd size was calculated based on the proportion of collared caribou observed within and outside the survey area when the survey occurred. The extrapolated estimate of the herd was calculated as:

$$N_{LP}= (((M+1)*(C+1))/(R+1))-1$$

with M equal to the number of collared caribou, R equal to the number of collared caribou detected in survey strata, and C equal to the estimate of herd size from the strata survey ($\widehat{N}$) (Seber 1982, Krebs 1998).

The estimate of variance from just the Lincoln Petersen estimator was modified to account for sampling variation in both the strata estimate and the collar-based estimate of proportion caribou in the strata area. This was done using the variance estimator, proposed by Innes et al., (2002) that considers both sources of variance as follows:

$$var(\,N_{LP}) = N_{LP}^2(\,CV^2(p_{LP}) + CV^2(\widehat{N}\,))$$

where CV^2=(var(x)/x^2). The variance of the Lincoln Petersen estimate of capture probability (p_{LP}) was estimated based on the hypergeometric probability distribution, which is assumed with the Lincoln Petersen estimator (Thompson 1992). Confidence limits were calculated using the t-statistic from strata surveys.

The estimate derived from the availability estimator of Innes *et al.*, (2002) was similar to the Lincoln Petersen estimator given that it uses the same general method to estimate detection probabilities of caribou in the study area. The main difference between the two estimators was that the Lincoln-Petersen formula adjusts the herd estimate for small sample sizes of marked animals. The Lincoln-Petersen estimator also assumes a representative distribution of collared caribou relative to caribou within the herd, so that the ratio of caribou within the study area indicates the detection probability of caribou within the herd (Rivest et al., 1998).

Overall Trend

The 2018 estimate was initially compared to the 2015 estimate using a t-test to determine if the two estimates were significantly different (Gasaway et al., 1986). Log-linear models (McCullough and Nelder 1989; Thompson et al., 1998; Williams et al., 2002) were then used to analyze trends from 1997 to 2018. A primary emphasis of this analysis was to test if the trend from 2015 and 2018 surveys differed from previous surveys. This model assumed an underlying quassi-Poisson distribution of estimates with population change occurring on the exponential scale. Survey estimates were weighted by the inverse of their variance therefore giving more weight to the more precise estimates. A log-link was used for the analysis therefore allowing direct estimates of yearly rate of change as one of the regression β terms. Additive terms were used to determine if the trend from 2015 to 2018 was different than previous years.

Population demography

Demographic indicators for the DU population, the cow survival rate and pregnancy rate, were investigated in 2018. The interaction between these various indicators can be difficult to interpret, but they nonetheless help to provide a better understanding of the herd population demography (Boulanger et al., 2011) to determine the future trajectory of the herd.

Cow survival rate

One of the most critical demographic parameters for caribou is adult female survival (Bergerud, 2008; Boulanger et al., 2011). However, this is one of the most difficult parameters to estimate given limitations on sample size as well as assumptions in the estimation of survival. Traditional survival analysis from collared caribou makes a set of stringent assumptions on the data set which include:

- The fate of every collared caribou is known during the time that the caribou is collared. So for every time interval (month in the case of this analysis) we know the number of collared caribou that are alive and the number that have died.
- It is assumed that collar censoring (due to collar drop off or failure) is independent of fate. Basically this means that the fate of each caribou needs to be determined when its is dropped from the data set.
- It is assumed that collared caribou are a sample of the larger population of interest (adult female caribou in this case) so that their survival reflects the larger survival of this part of the population.

From the time the collar was deployed until a mortality notification was received, the data generated from the DU collared caribou were monitored. The fates of the DU collared caribou were determined by receiving the mortality notification once the collar stopped moving for 720 minutes, which was then recorded as mortality. Due to the logistical challenge of accessing the collar location sites after the notification was received to perform a necropsy in a timely fashion, a determination of the cause of death (predation, disease, natural) was not possible. However, caribou locations of caribou recorded as mortalities were assigned a specific location (North, East, West Victoria Island and the Mainland). Additionally, it was impossible to rule out the possibility of collar failure or device drop-off providing a source of bias (if a collar that drops off is called a mortality or a collared caribou that dies is not noted as a mortality in the data set assuming the collar dropped off). This estimate of survival from collared caribou may be negatively biased if a substantial proportion of collars that were reported as mortalities were actually failures. To reduce this source of bias, the collar drop-off was set to be activated after two and half year after deployment on the third week of October, well before the battery life expired. The only known failure was that a collar did not drop-off as scheduled and the collar kept collecting data until the battery died.

Kaplan-Meir survival rates (Pollock et al., 2004) were estimated using the survival package in the program R (R Development Core Team 2009) as:

S_{month}= 1 - (number of monthly mortalities) / (number of alive caribou each month)

The yearly survival is then the product of the 12 monthly survival estimates. Variances were calculated using formulas in Pollock et al., (1989) with confidence intervals constructed on the logit-scale.

Pregnancy rate

The pregnancy rate of female caribou is determined at the peak of calving by counting the number of females that have a calf at their heel. However, the DU calving ground is undefined and spread over Victoria Island making the identification of the DU cow/calf pairs problematic to determine (Nishi and Buckland, 2000). From the DU females collared in 2018, fresh fecal samples were collected. The samples were kept frozen until they were sent to the Toronto Zoo's Reproductive Physiology Laboratory for analyses. Immediately upon thawing, fecal pellets were mixed together, 0.5 g of feces was weighed into a glass vial, and 5 ml of 80% methanol in distilled water (v:v) was added to each vial. Samples were briefly vortexed and extracted overnight in a sample rotator. Samples were then centrifuged for 10 minutes and the supernatants were transferred to a clean glass vial for storage at -20C until analysis. Progesterone concentrations in the extracts were quantified using a progesterone enzyme immunoassay (CL425 from C. Munro, UCDavis) and 96-well microtiter plates were coated with progesterone antibody (CL425) and incubated overnight. Progesterone standards, fecal extracts and HRP-labelled progesterone were diluted in assay buffer and loaded onto the microtitre plates in duplicate. Binding of the HRO was detected using ABTS and the colour reaction measured using a spectrophotometer. Female caribou with > 600 ng/g progesterone were categorized as pregnant and caribou with 0.20-200 ng/ g of progesterone were categorized as non-pregnant (Morden et al., 2011).

Spatial analysis

Annual home range between 2015 to 2019

The GPS locations of telemetry points, collected between April 2015 and January 2020 were imported into an Access database and normalized into a common data structure and attributed appropriately for the analysis. Each collar was attributed with the life-cycle year, which starts at the beginning of the Spring Migration (collaring) and goes until the end of the Winter season (April 25th to April 24th the following year). Only collars with at least three months of data were included in the analysis to ensure that the resulting annual ranges were representative of DU caribou distributions. Barren-ground and DU caribou male collars were also excluded from the analysis. A total of 63 unique collars that were included in the analysis and the yearly breakdown can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of telemetry data included in the annual range analysis of Dolphin and Union caribou from 2015 through 2020.

Life Cycle Year (Apr 25 – Apr 24)	Number of Collars	Number of Locations
2015-2016	17	3437
2016-2017	25	4189
2017-2018	8	882
2018-2019	35	11010
2019-2020	21	5116

The telemetry data were analysed for each life cycle year. Density maps, derived from a kernel density analysis on the location data (points), were developed using a search radius (bandwidth) of 28 km. The 28 km bandwidth represents the average bandwidth value calculated from annual reference bandwidths (href) for 2015-2016, 2016-2017, and 2018-2019. Life cycle years 2017-2018 and 2019-2020 were left out of the average, as they were missing data for the latter half of the year (i.e. fall and winter seasons). Since href values are generated using the standard deviations of x and y coordinates, including href values for datasets that were not representative of DU Caribou distributions for a complete year would have introduced a bias into the average value (Table2). The same bandwidth value (i.e. 28 km) was used to generate each of the annual utilization distributions so that changes in range size could be compared through time. Using a constant value for the bandwidth ensures that changes in range size reflect changes in caribou distributions and not changes to analysis parameters, year-to-year. Range boundaries were defined as the 95% utilization distribution contour. All annual range analyses were performed using the adehabitatHR package in R (Calenge, 2006).

Table 2: Summary of telemetry data included in the annual range analysis of Dolphin and Union caribou from 2015 through 2019.

Life Cycle Year (Apr 25 – Apr 24)	Number of Collars	Number of Locations	Href	Comments
2015-2016	17	3437	31273.24	
2016-2017	25	4189	31618.3	
2017-2018	8	882	34123.75	* This year may not be representative of range use especially later in the year: Fall- Winter. Left out of average.
2018-2019	35	11010	22259.55	
2019-2020	21	5116	24183.98	*This year missing info for winter Feb-Mar. Not included in the average
		Average Href:	28383.69667	

Timing of the Fall sea-ice crossing from 2015 to 2019

To explore the timing of ice-crossings, collared caribou movements were intersected with the Dolphin and Union Strait and Coronation Gulf. Movements were defined using walk-lines generated from successive telemetry locations. Movements that intersected Dolphin and Union Strait and Coronation Gulf represent ice crossings and were manually reviewed to identify the crossing start and end dates for each collar. As a result, an ice-crossing dataset was generated that attributed each collar that crossed to, or from, Victoria Island with specific ice crossing start and end dates. To explore variation in ice crossing dates through time, results of the analysis were visualized graphically by year and season (fall, spring) using histograms.

Results

Collar Deployment 2018

Target locations for caribou captures were based on past information on winter distribution, local observations and Inuit Traditional Knowledge (TK) to capture a representative sample of the herd. Collar deployment began on April 15, 2018 from Kugluktuk. On April 15, a search for caribou started inland, south of Port Epworth (Figure 2). Five groups of caribou were seen and one collar per group was deployed. On April 16, 10 collars were deployed around the same area. Small groups of caribou were aggregating at close proximity to each other. Following the extent of this distribution, the deployment team moved west on April 17, and deployed an additional nine collars. From those successful collar locations, the search progressed closer to the coastline, but no caribou were seen farther north. On April 18, the weather conditions were too poor to collar. The next day, the team continued their search in the direction of Wentzel River. Only one group of caribou was seen, and one collar was deployed. The next important aggregation of caribou was located around Wentzel Lake. On April 19th and the following day, six and five collars were deployed respectively at this location. No caribou were seen by the shore line during the non-systematic search on the west side.

To deploy the remaining 15 collars on the east side of Bathurst Inlet, the helicopter was re-located to Cambridge Bay on April 21. As the time approached late April, the team focused on deploying the collars on the Kent Peninsula contrary to the north shore of the Canadian mainland, as at this time the caribou migration was likely well underway. On April 22, the team was able to collar seven caribou on the Kent Peninsula south-east of Turnagain Point and no caribou were seen east of this location. On April 23, an extensive search was begun, aiming to collar caribou south on the Kent Peninsula around half-way cabin and Kuururjuaq Point. The team collared three caribou, before searching on the mainland in areas where caribou were previously collared in 2015 and 2016. However, no caribou were seen on the mainland. Late in the afternoon, the team flew by the north shore of the Kent Peninsula and collared two additional caribou. Having four collars left to deploy on April 24, the team had to search within the previous collar area in a more systematic way to try to find new groups of caribou. A first fly over of any observed group was done to make sure that the group did not already include any collared caribou moving north. If one caribou within the group was collared, the group was immediately left and the search continued. During the collaring, no caribou were seen on the east side of the Kent Peninsula. Figure 2 shows the specific locations where the collared caribou were collared.

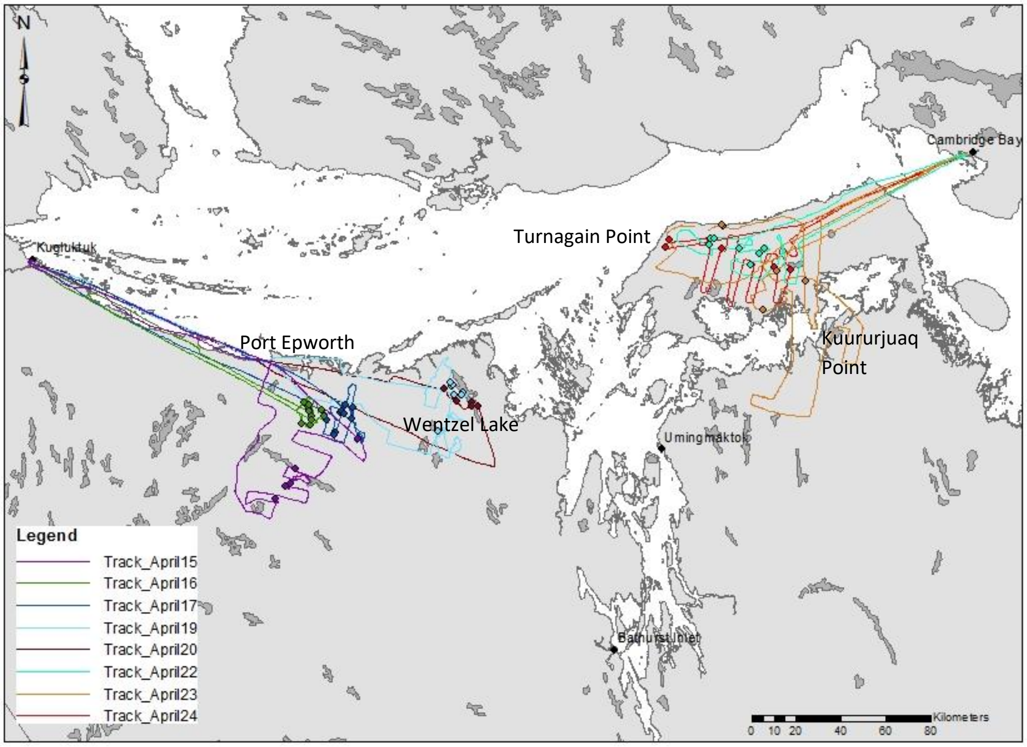

Figure 2: Map of Bathurst Inlet showing the 50 Dolphin and Union caribou collaring locations and flight tracks between April 15 to 24, 2018, on the west side of the Inlet and on Kent Peninsula.

Of the 50 collars, 35 were deployed on the west of Bathurst Inlet and 15 on the Kent Peninsula. Forty-seven (47) collars were deployed on female caribou and three (3) were deployed on males (DU-143-18, DU-145-18 and DU-168-18). Specific precautions, such as setting the collar on a bigger setting, were taken when collaring male caribou to ensure those three caribou were not harmed by the collars during the rutting season when their necks tend to get bigger. As of March 2019, all three males were still active and alive.

Two mortality events occurred during the collaring program. At the Kent Peninsula (68.58562N, -107.23687W), a 2015 collar was spotted on a caribou, and a decision was made to re-capture the animal to remove the collar, as the drop off mechanism had failed. As the net was being removed from the animal, the female caribou died. The old collar was collected (DU-16-2015) and the animal was sampled (DU-192-2018). The second mortality also occurred on Kent Peninsula (68.52082N, -106.89381W). As the caribou was running, it broke its front leg. The animal was euthanized for humane reasons and samples were collected from the animal (DU-193-2018). In both cases, the caribou were dressed on site, the meat was properly prepared for consumption, and given to the Cambridge Bay food distribution bank. The Cambridge Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization was notified immediately of both mortality events.

Within a month after collaring, six collared caribou were harvested by local hunters and the collars were returned to the nearest Conservation Officer. One collar stopped transmitting five days after deployment, which might indicate a malfunction of the collar and/or a post-collar mortality due to stress (DU-153-2018). This collar was not included in the survival analysis. To determine the cause of natural mortality, a site examination would have to have been performed, which is expensive and logistically challenging.

Body condition of captured caribou in 2018

Body condition was assessed according to CARMA's *Rangifer* Health & Body Condition Monitoring Protocol Level II, section 3. Palpation of animals was undertaken during collaring of captured caribou as a health index. Shoulders, ribs, hips and spine were felt using bare hands to determine the general fat coverage and then scored on scale of 4 through 12, with four being considered very bony with grooves between ribs and no back fat present, while 12 being very broad in the shoulder, ribs nearly flush with tissue between them, and hips well padded. Figure 3 shows the body condition index for the captured 50 caribou.

The body index condition was partially biased toward healthy caribou as healthier caribou were targeted for the collaring program. Healthy animals will have a better chance to resist disease, harsh winter conditions, outrun predators, and mostly survive for the entire duration of the collar life (estimated 3 years). Thus, 52% of the caribou had a health index of 12, with very few caribou having a lower index than 8 suggesting that overall collared caribou were above average condition (Figure 3).

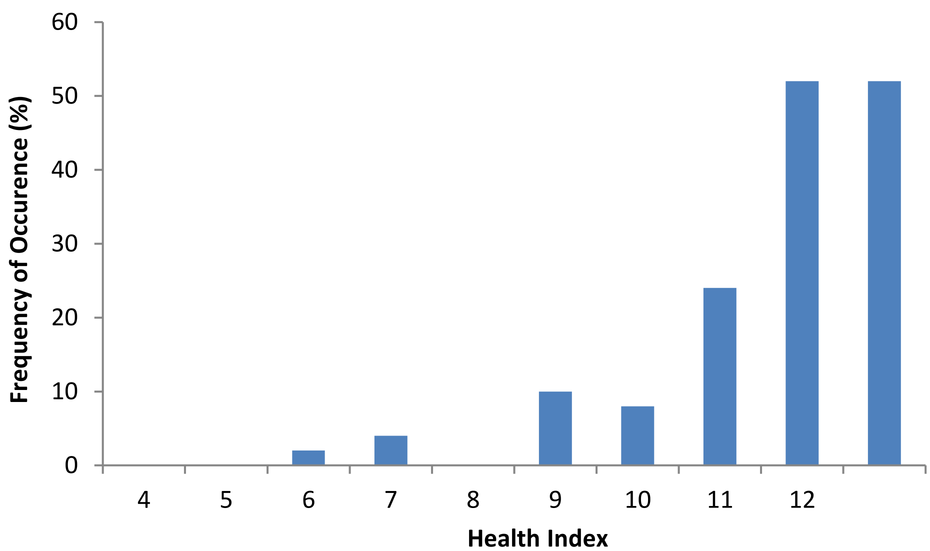

Figure 3: Average body score condition displayed as frequency of occurrence (%) of captured Dolphin and Union Caribou in 2018 (n = 50). The index score scale range from 4 to 12, where low numbers represent unhealthy caribou and high numbers represent healthy caribou.

Population estimate

Dolphin and Union collar 2018 fall distribution

From October 15 to December 15, 2018, the collar locations of 38 available DU Caribou on Victoria Island were closely monitored. An overview of each collar path during this period was plotted on a map for visualization (Figure 4). All the collars were located west of Wellington Bay and not farther north of Read Island. Progressively, between Lady Franklin Point and Cape Peel, the collars crossed to the Canadian mainland to their wintering ground, north-west of Bathurst Inlet. On November 3, 2018, one mortality event off the coast of Byron Bay (DU-181-2018), likely due to drowning, happened during the survey and this collar was no longer monitored or included in the extrapolated population number.

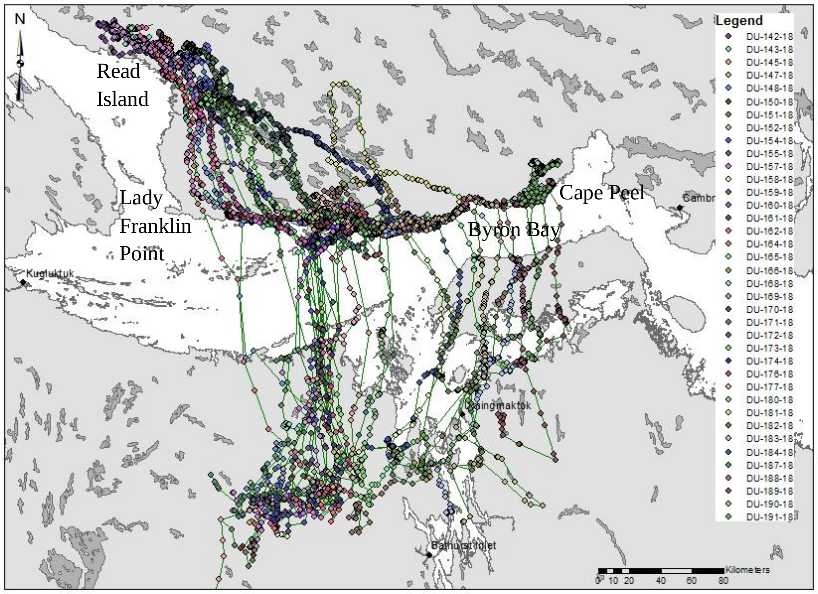

Figure 4: Overview of the movement pattern of 38 collared Dolphin and Union Caribou from October 15 to December 15, 2018.

Systematic reconnaissance survey

The reconnaissance and the visual survey were timed according to the distribution of the collared caribou relative to the study area, before caribou had initiated their migration over the sea-ice. In the circumstance that two of the collars started to cross, the survey would have been cancelled and postponed to the following year. The reconnaissance survey design was based on the assumption that the distribution of the 38 collared caribou characterized the distribution of the herd. The reconnaissance survey transect lines were spaced 10 km apart, except in areas of known caribou aggregations based on local observation and where the majority of fall harvest took place, since 2015 (Cape Peel). Where caribou were expected to occur, the spacing of transects was set at 4 km to increase the chance of detecting as many caribou groups as possible, in-between tracked collar locations (Figure 5). The reconnaissance survey transects were oriented perpendicular to the coastline to reduce potential bias due to the known distribution of caribou parallel to the coastline. The survey area was extended to 20, and up to 30, km inland West of Wellington Bay, as requested by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and 10 km inland East of Wellington Bay. As of October 21st collared caribou were still slowly moving South toward the shoreline. The transects East of Wellington Bay were the same transects as were flown during reconnaissance surveys in 2015. Even though there were no collared caribou at this location, effort was still allocated to flying these areas and ensuring no significant aggregations of caribou were missed in the East.

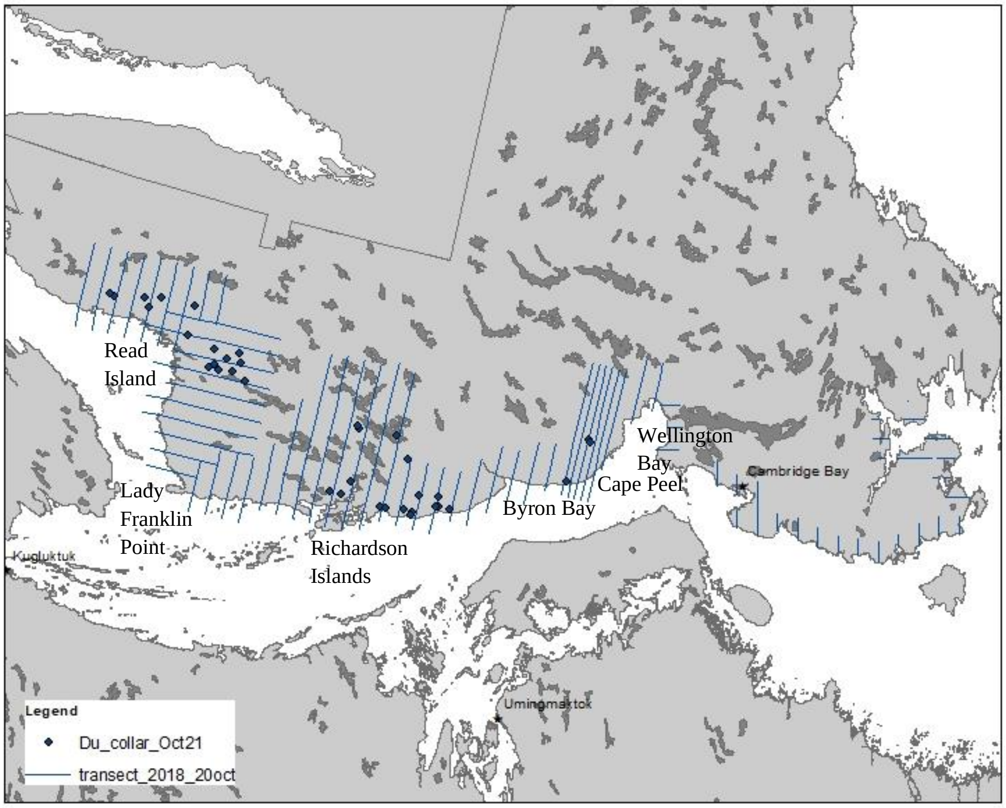

Figure 5: The reconnaissance survey design, based on collared caribou locations (n = 38) on October 21, 2018, in relation to the coastal study area extending from the shoreline to 10 km inland on the East side to over 20 km inland on the West side of Wellington Bay.

The reconnaissance survey was done over three days, October 21, 24, and 25, 2018, from North of Lady Franklin to North of Albert Edward Bay (Figure 6). Collared animals were distributed in the vicinity of Read Island Freezing rain and ice fog conditions between October 26 and October 30 prohibited further reconnaissance survey work of this area. During this period, the remaining proportion of collars around Read Island were closely monitored to capture any movement south toward the coast line. The low observed movement rate (< 5km/day) of the collared caribou combined with the closeness of the start of migration date, led us to stratify the Read Island area into two inland strata (northwest north (NW_N) and a northwest south (NW_S) that were to be surveyed as part of the final systematic survey.

Information on the locations of caribou groups seen along the South shore of Victoria Island during the reconnaissance survey were used to allocate survey effort for the final visual survey. To the East of Wellington Bay, on October 24, no caribou were observed on transect. South of Read Island, North of Lady Franklin Point, no caribou were observed on transect (Figure 6). These two areas were not surveyed further during the final visual survey, given the extremely low observed density of caribou, lack of caribou occupancy, and the absence of collars. The observations from the shoreline reconnaissance survey (October 21, 24, 25) suggested that the higher density of animals (groups of < 45 caribou) were East of Richardson Islands and Cape Peel.

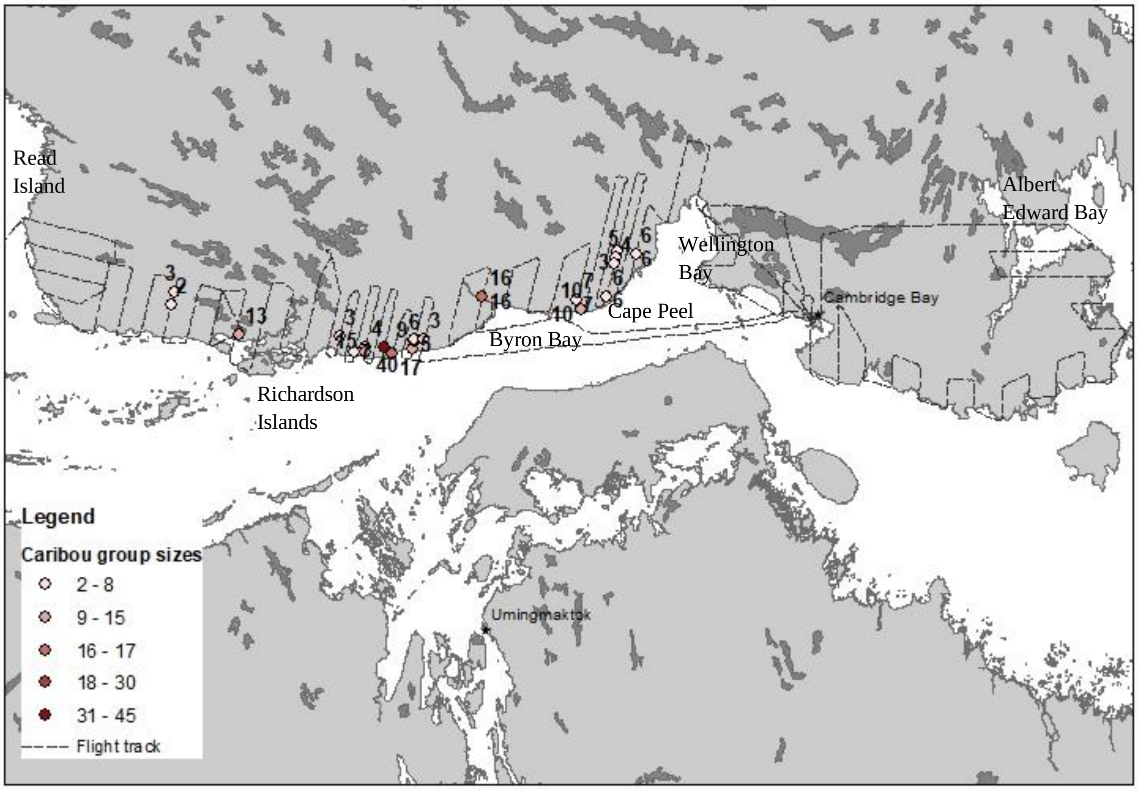

Figure 6 :Reconnaissance survey lines flown based on the locations of 38 Dolphin and Union caribou from October 21, 24 and 25, 2018 in relation to the coastal area extending from the shoreline to 10 km inland the East to over 20 km inland west of Wellington Bay. The dots represent caribou observations on transect.

Final systematic visual surveys

Strata were delineated to increase the survey effort where the density of caribou were found to be the highest, based on location and number of caribou per group observed during reconnaissance surveys and collar location (Figure 6). In the fall, freezing rain, fog and low cloud cover generally halt the survey work. Given challenging weather conditions, individual strata were designed to be flown as much as possible in a single survey flight to try to avoid issues with partially sampled strata. The amount of coverage (the proportion of area that each strata that was sampled) was based on optimal levels determined from previous surveys of Dolphin Union (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018).

Four visual strata were defined along the coast line: low density east (LD_E), medium density west (MD_M), a high density east (HD_E) and a high density west (HD_W) and the two inland strata northwest: northwest south (NW_S) and northwest north (NW_N) (Figure 7). At the time of the design, five collars were located outside the final delineation of the strata, two north of the HD_W and three north of the MD_W. Since these collars were within 5 km of the strata, it was presumed that they would move south to within the final survey strata at the time of which the respective strata would be surveyed (Figure 7), and these caribou did move into strata when the strata were flown. The final coverage for each stratum varied from 28.6% for the high density (HD_E) stratum to 10% for the low density (NW_S) stratum (Table 3) based on optimal allocation from the reconnaissance survey data.

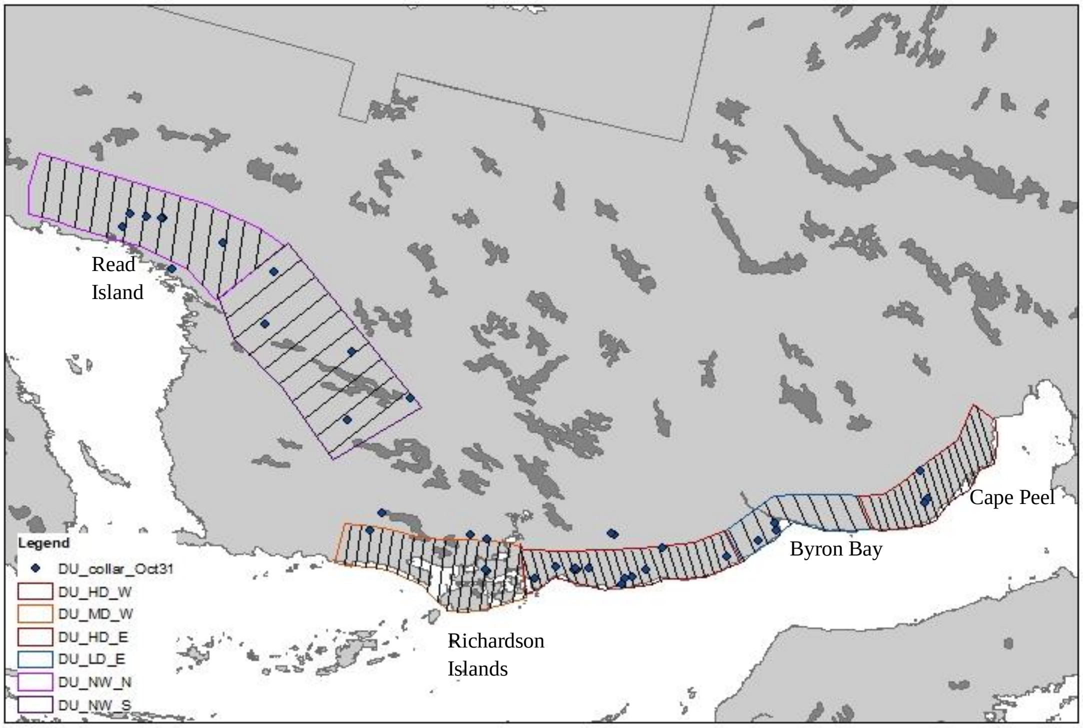

Figure 7 :Final visual stratification layout showing all strata for the 2018 coastal survey of Dolphin and Union caribou. Low density east (LD_E, blue), medium density west (MD_M, orange), a high density east (HD_E, red) and a high density west (HD_W, red), and the two inland strata in the northwest: northwest south (NW_S, purple) and northwest north (NW_N, light purple). Dark blue dots represent the October 31 collar locations at the time of stratification.

Table 3: Strata dimensions for the Dolphin and Union 2018 abundance survey and coverage allocation.

Strata	Area of strata (km^2)	Baseline (E-W) distance (km)	Total transects possible	Number of transects sampled	Transect area sampled (Km^2)	Coverage
HD_E	764.2	60.5	48.4	17	218.6	28.6%
LD_E	531.9	54.3	43.4	10	86.2	16.2%
HD_W	829.8	83.5	66.8	23	224.5	27.0%
MD_W	1109.8	72.5	58	17	248.4	22.4%
NW_S	2268.0	84.6	67.7	10	226.0	10.0%
NW_N	1803.8	104.1	83.3	14	229.2	12.7%

The final visual survey was conducted on October 31, November 1, 2 and 4 when the highest proportion of collars (89%) were in the survey strata, which also coincided with peak numbers of collared caribou in the survey strata (Figure 8). The LD_E and MD_W were surveyed on November 1 and November 2 (Figure 8 b) and c)) The MD_W stratum was surveyed partially on November 2 as the weather (fog) and the restricted day light prohibited continued surveying for that day. Weather conditions (snow, mist, and fog) prohibited continued surveying of the coastal area on November 3, and the survey finally resumed on November 4. At this time the entire MD_W stratum was re-surveyed completely with improved weather conditions and sightability to make sure we lower the chance to miss any caribou.

The November 4 data was used for the final estimates (Figure 8 d)). The total kilometers flown on transect was 1,541 km.

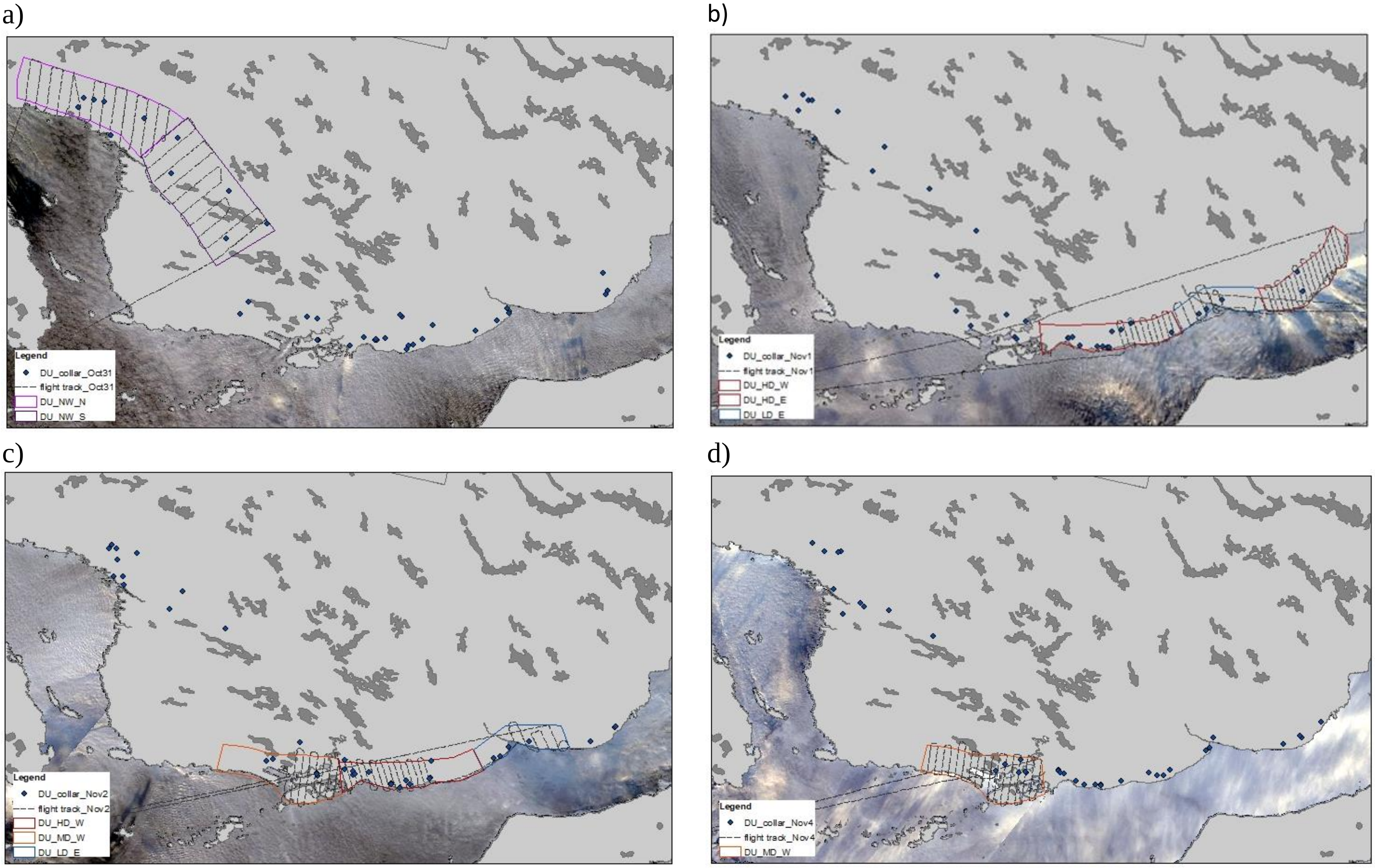

Figure 8: Daily location of Dolphin and Union collared caribou in relation with the final visual stratum surveyed (flight track) and sea-ice formation for a) October 31, b) November 1, c) November 2, d) November 4.

During the visual survey 767 caribou were counted in 91 groups (Figure 9, Table 4). The mean group size was 8.4 caribou (median=6, std. dev=7.3, min=1, max=35, Figure 9). No group of caribou larger than 35 were seen.

A dependant double observer pair platform was used during the visual survey, with the data recorder being the 2nd observer for 55 of the 91 total observations. With this method, the two observers communicate the number of caribou seen and the 2nd observer called out caribou groups not seen by the first observer. An approximate estimate of the single observer sighting probability for all observers was gained by subtracting one minus the frequency of observations seen only by the 2nd observer. Data from the 91 observed groups thus resulted in a sighting probability for a single observer of 1-10/91=0.89. The sighting probability for 2 observers is thus $1-(1-0.89)^2=0.99$, which basically means that observers saw 99% of the caribou on-transect. Using this estimate, there is little evidence that a substantive proportion of caribou were missed within strata during the survey. It is possible to estimate abundance with sightability accounted for as is done in calving ground surveys (Campbell et al., 2012), however, given the high double observer sighting probabilities, it is likely that there would be minimal difference between standard and double observer estimates. Additionally, the low sample size of observations was a challenge for substantive modelling or estimation using double observer methods, with this data set.

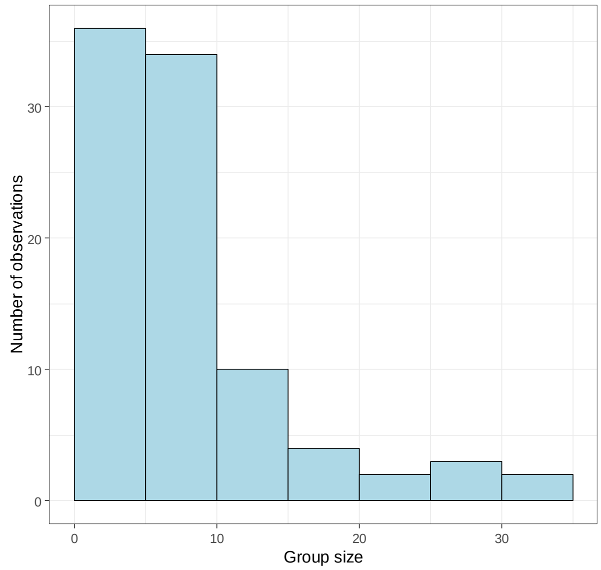

Figure 9: Distribution of caribou group sizes observed during the final visual surveys for Dolphin and Union caribou on October 31, November 1, 2, and 4, 2018.

Figure 10 shows the location of groups counted on transects during the final visual survey. The majority of caribou were distributed between Richardson Islands and Cape Peel (Figure 10). Observations were assigned to strata and transect lines within strata for estimation of caribou within each stratum.

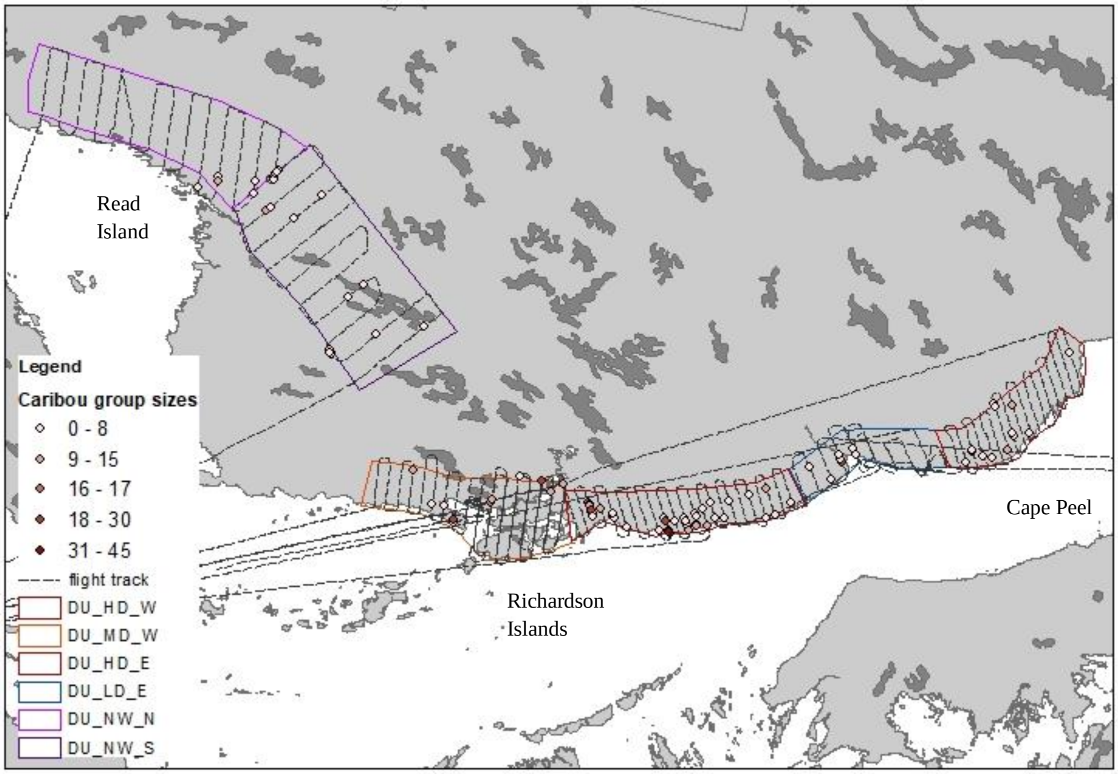

Figure 10: Distribution of Dolphin and Union caribou based on the location of the groups observed during the final visual stratification. Flight tracks flown from October 31 to November 4 are also shown for reference.

The final estimates from the six visual strata are given in Table 4. The highest density of caribou was observed in the HD_W stratum with 1.8 caribou per km^2 and the lowest density was found in NW_N strata with 0.22 caribou per km^2. Two-thirds of the population was estimated in the HD_W strata. The resulting estimate of 3,673 (SE= 595.5, CV= 16.2%, CI= 2,660-5,073) caribou was relatively precise with a coefficient of variation of 16.2%.

Table 4: Estimate of Dolphin and Union caribou observed in visual survey strata during the aerial survey conducted on October 31, November, 1, 2, and 4, 2018.

Strata	Caribou counted on transect	Density (Caribou per km^2)	Estimated caribou ($\hat{N}$)	Standard Error ($\hat{N}$)	Coefficient of variation
HD_E	74	0.34	259	81.7	31.6%
LD_E	63	0.73	389	187.2	48.2%
HD_W	395	1.76	1,460	443.0	30.3%
MD_W	123	0.50	550	157.5	28.7%
NW_S	62	0.27	622	190.4	30.6%
NW_N	50	0.22	393	235.7	59.9%
Total	**767**		**3,673**	**595.5**	**16.2%**

Collar caribou movement and survey design

From October 19 to November 26, the location of collars relative to inland (NW strata), in between, coastal strata, and crossing or mainland is represented in Figure 10. The survey occurred between October 31 and November 4 at which time most caribou were located within the survey strata, no caribou were on the sea ice, and a minimal number of caribou (1 to 2) were in-between strata. Caribou started crossing to the mainland on November 7, 3 days after the survey was completed. By November 21 most caribou were crossing to the mainland, or on the mainland.

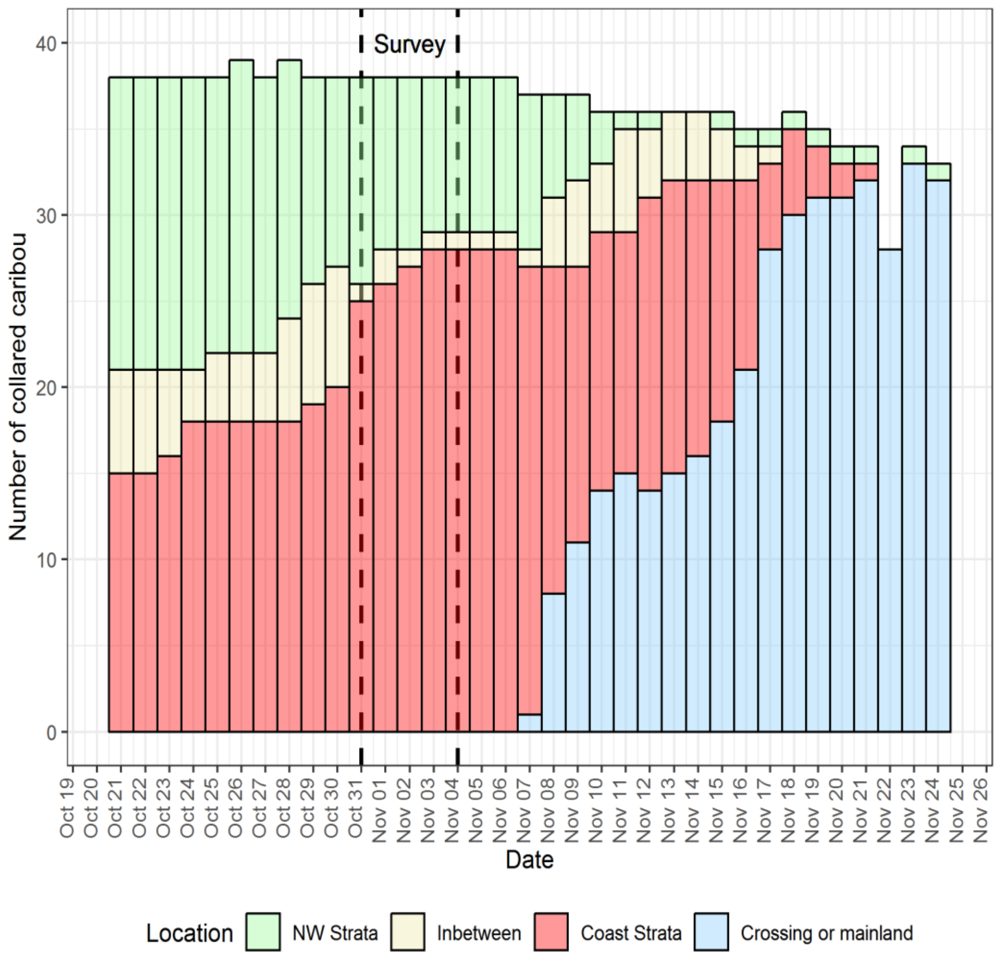

Figure 10: Distribution of Dolphin and Union caribou based on the location of the groups observed in the NW strata (green) in between (yellow), coastal strata (red) and crossing or mainland (blue).

The daily movement rate showed a consistent below 5 km/day movement rate for all collared animals from October 20 to November 7 (Figure 11) during staging. The 5 km/day movement rate is one of the triggers used for commencement of visual and photographic calving ground surveys (Campbell et al., 2012; Adamczewski et al., 2019). The survey is indicated by the green area in Figure 11 at which time the majority of movements were below 5km/day. Once the DU caribou started to cross over the mainland (Figure 11), the daily movement rate increased above 5 km/day (Figure 11).

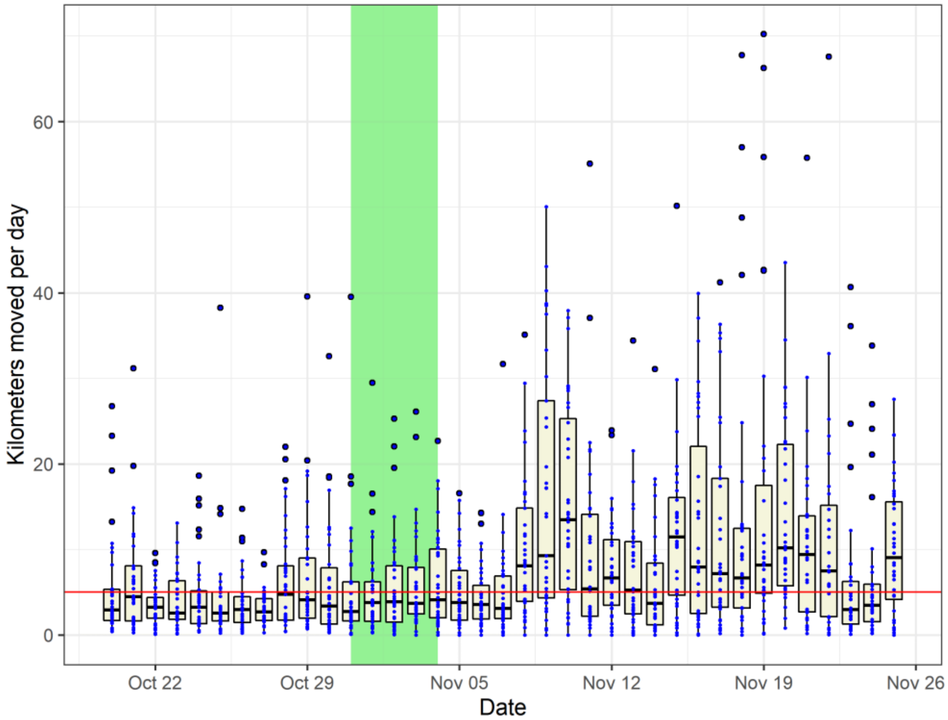

Figure 11: The daily movement rate of the caribou during the final visual strata survey. The dates the survey was conducted are delineated by a green band.

Table 5 provides the location of each collared caribou relative to the final visual survey strata at the time of the final visual survey. The HD_W and LD_E were surveyed on November 1 and 2, 2018. For this analysis, these strata (HD_W and LD_E) were subdivided based on the day they were flown and renamed HD1W and LD1E for areas flown on November 1 and HD2W and LD2W for strata areas flown on November 2. Cells are shaded if the given strata were flown for each survey date. The location of caribou in all strata, and then again only the coastal strata was tabulated as follows: if a collared caribou was present, or not, in the final visual strata, they were coded as included (1) or not included (0) (Table 5). This allowed for determination that 89% of all collared caribou were included in all survey strata (inland and coastal strata) and 63% were included in the coastal strata.

Table 5: Summary of 38 collared Dolphin and Union caribou locations relative to the visual survey dates flown(grey shaded) indicating presence as included (1) or not included (0), in all strata and coastal strata.

Collar	Survey date				Collar present	
	10/31/18	11/01/18	11/02/18	11/04/18	All strata	Coastal strata
DU-142-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWS	1	0
DU-143-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	Out	1	0
DU-145-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-147-18	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	1	1
DU-148-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWN	1	0
DU-150-18	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	1	1
DU-151-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-152-18	Out	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	1	1
DU-154-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-155-18	NWS	Out	Out	MD_W	1	1
DU-157-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-158-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-159-18	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	HD2W	0	0
DU-160-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWN	1	0
DU-161-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWS	1	0
DU-162-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWN	1	0
DU-164-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWN	1	0
DU-165-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD1W	HD1W	0	0
DU-166-18	HD1W	HD1W	HD1W	HD1W	1	1
DU-168-18	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	1	1
DU-169-18	NWN	NWN	NWN	NWN	1	0
DU-170-18	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	MD_W	1	1
DU-171-18	LD1E	LD2E	LD2E	HD_E	1	1
DU-172-18	NWS	NWS	NWS	NWS	1	0
DU-173-18	NWS	Out	MD_W	MD_W	1	1
DU-174-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-176-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-177-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-180-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-181-18	LD1E	LD1E	LD1E	LD1E	1	1
DU-182-18	MD_W	MD_W	HD2W	HD2W	1	1
DU-183-18	HD2W	HD1W	HD2W	HD1W	1	1
DU-184-18	HD2W	HD2W	HD1W	HD1W	0	0
DU-187-18	NWS	NWS	NWS	NWS	1	0
DU-188-18	HD1W	HD1W	LD1E	LD1E	0	0
DU-189-18	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	1	1
DU-190-18	LD1E	LD1E	LD1E	LD2E	1	1
DU-191-18	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	HD_E	1	1
				Total	34	24
				Mean	0.89	0.63

Extrapolated population analysis

The estimate of caribou (3,763) in all strata was divided by the proportion of collared caribou in all strata (0.89) to obtain an extrapolated estimate of 4,105 animals (Table 6). An alternative estimate which used only the caribou estimated in the coastal strata (2,657) divided by the proportion collars in the coastal strata (0.63) was also derived. This estimate 4,207 was very close to the all strata estimate, 4,105, but was less precise given the lower proportion of collars included. The closeness of the 2 estimates suggests that most caribou were covered in the coastal and all strata. The best estimate in this case is the all strata estimate, which uses all the data available and has the lower coefficient of variation (16.9%).

Table 6: Extrapolated estimates of Dolphin and Union caribou herd size (N (estimate)) based on the proportion of collared caribou in the survey area (P) and number of caribou estimated to have occurred in the survey strata (N (strata)) at the time of the survey, for all strata, and coastal strata only.

Type	Strata N		GPS collars	Proportion		Collar-based estimate				
	N (strata)	CV	In strata	P	CV	N (estimate)	SE	CV	Conf. Limit	
All strata	3,673	16.2%	34	0.89	4.9%	4,105	694.8	16.9%	2,931	5,750
Coastal strata only	2,657	19.3%	24	0.63	6.9%	4,207	861.9	20.5%	2,789	6,348

Overall trend

A significant decline in the DU herd is suggested by the estimate based on the 2018 population survey, in comparison with previous population estimates for the herd. The difference between the 2015 estimates (18,413) and the 2018 estimate (4,105) was significant (n = 2, t = -4.46, p<0.01).

Table 7: Comparison of previous estimates of the Dolphin Union caribou population sizes with the 2018 estimate using t-tests.

Year	N	SE	Confidence Interval		CV	t-test	df	P-value
1997	34558	4283.0	27,757	41,359	12.4%			
2007	27787	3613.0	20,250	35,324	13.0%	-1.21	58	0.232
2015	18413	3133.8	11,644	25,182	17.0%	-1.96	53	0.055
2018	4105	694.8	2,931	5,750	16.9%	-4.46	60	0.000

The trend between 2015 and 2018 surveys was then estimated and compared to previous surveys using log-linear models. Log-linear models show that the trend between 2015 and 2018 was significantly different than the trend from 1997-2015 with this period having an estimated annual change of 0.97 (3% decline each year CI=2-5%) compared with the more recent period (2015-2018) having an annual change of 62% (38% decline each year, CI=33-43%, Table 8, Figure 12).

Table 8: Log-linear model estimates of trend in Dolphin and Union caribou herd numbers from 1997-2018. Estimates are given on the exponential scale. The Annual change from 2015-2018 was derived from the gross change additive slope term.

Term	Estimate	SE	t	p.value	Confidence interval	
Intercept	35,983	0.10	102.82	0.006	29,237	43,627
Annual change (1997-2015)	0.966	0.01	-4.02	0.155	0.950	0.983
Gross change (2015-18)	0.235	0.13	-11.20	0.057	0.183	0.305
Annual change (2015-8)	0.617				0.568	0.673

Figure 12 shows the extrapolated population estimates for the last four surveys. Note that the 1997 and 2007 survey results, 34,558 (SE=4,283, CI=27,757-41,359) and 27,787 (SE=3,613, CV= CI=20,250-35,324) animals, respectively, were generated based on collar data not directly pertaining to the time period that the survey was occurring. However, for the two most recent surveys, real-time collar data were made available to confirm with greater precision the number of collars included, and not included, in the final visual strata. The 2015 and 2018 survey resulted in estimates of 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17%, CI=11,664-25,182) and 4,105 (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750) animals, respectively. Note that the log linear model estimates a decline of 3% per year (CI=2-5%) between 1997 and 2015, and shows an abrupt decline between 2015 and 2018 of 38% (CI=33-43%) per year.

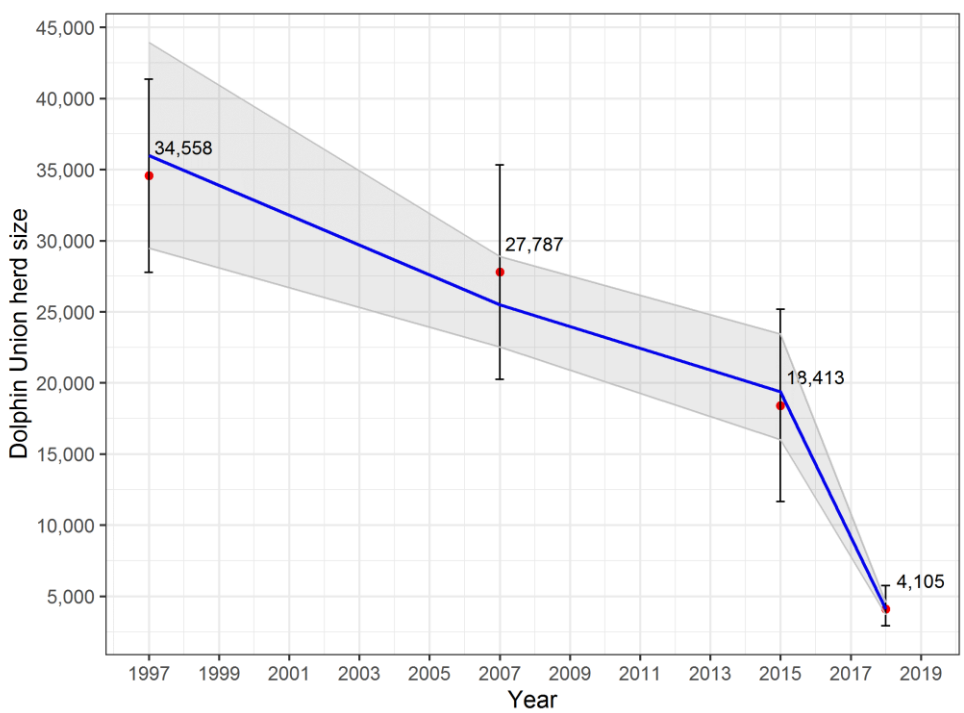

Figure 12: Estimates of herd size for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd from the 1997 survey (Nishi and Gunn 2003), 2007 survey (Dumond and Lee 2013), the 2015 survey (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018) and 2018 survey. The blue line represents the log linear model estimates of herd trend (Table 7) and confidence intervals are depicted by grey shaded areas.

Population demography, 2018

Collared caribou movements and survival rates

As a first step in estimating cow survival for DU caribou, the 2015 to 2019 caribou locations were assigned a specific area based on locations on Victoria Island; North (NVIC), East (EVIC) or West (WVIC) or the mainland (MAIN, Figure 13).

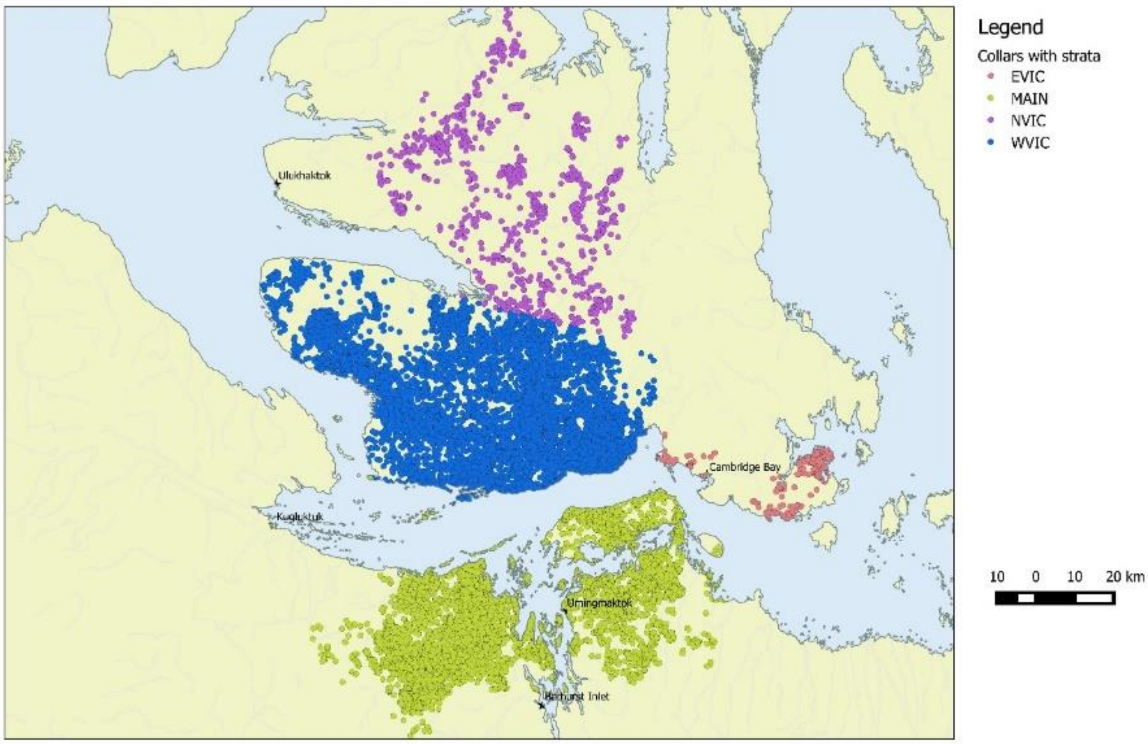

Figure 13: Assignment of Dolphin Union caribou collar locations groupings into specific areas within the herd's range: East Victoria Island (EVIC, blush), Mainland (MAIN, green), North Victoria Island (NVIC, purple) and West Victoria Island (blue).

The collar histories, depicted in Figure 14 and 15, were summarized by deployment years with monthly points categorized by strata and with mortalities denoted at the end of each collar history. If a mortality was denoted it was either recorded as harvested (red dot) or natural/unknown (red triangle), if a mortality was not denoted then it is assumed the collared caribou survived. Between 2015 and 2019, of 43 mortalities, 14 were due to harvest and 29 were unknown, or due to natural causes (Figure 14 and 15).

In 2015 and 2016, 35 collared caribou were monitored (Figure 14). The collared caribou appeared to have summered at both North and South Victoria Island, occupying a large summer range. Migration between the mainland and Victoria Island was observed for all caribou, except for two animals (DU-51-2016 and DU-55-2016). Observation of the tracks of these two animals shows that they moved to the Northern Victoria Island after collaring in April 2016, but did not migrate south in the fall of 2016. They stayed north of Victoria Island (West of Ulukhaktok), before both becaming mortalities in February 2017.

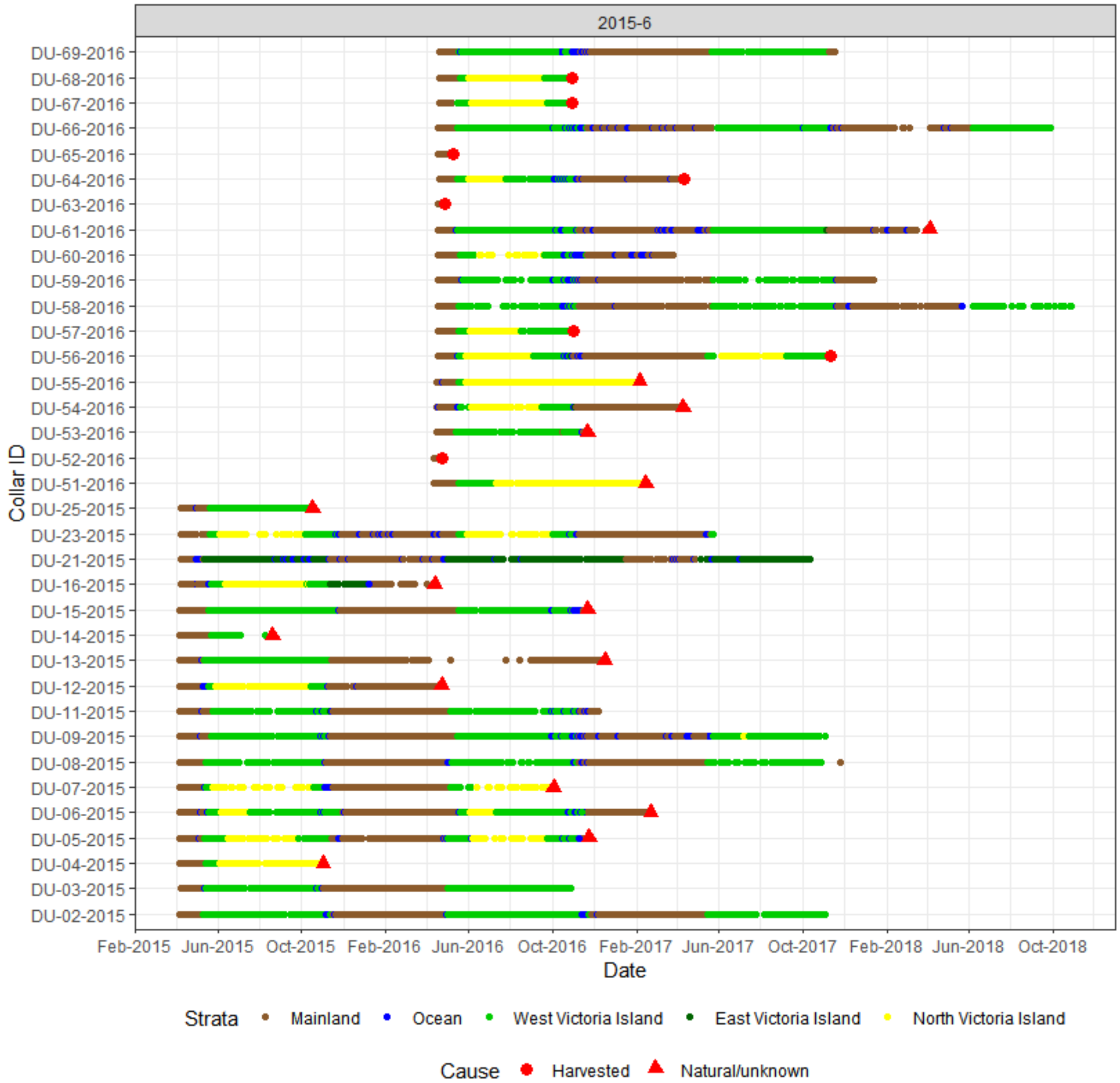

Figure 14: Collar histories for 35 collars deployed in 2015 and 2016. The location of collars for each month is given relative to Victoria Island or the mainland or ocean (crossing). Fates are given for known mortalities. If no mortalities are denoted (by a red symbol) then it is assumed the collared caribou survived (collar dropped with the release mechanism at the end of the collar battery life).

In 2018, 50 collared caribou were deployed and 49 were monitored from April 2018 to March 2019 (Figure 15). In addition, 2 collared cows from previous deployments were still alive after April 2018 and are shown in Figure 15. The collar histories show that five collars were mortalities before crossing to Victoria Island in May of 2018, while all the remaining collared crossed successfully. During the summer, most collared caribou occurred in Southern Victoria Island, with few observed collar locations in Northern Victoria Island. All of the remaining collars (38), that were not mortalities during the summer of 2018, crossed to the mainland in November 2018 as indicated in Figure 10.

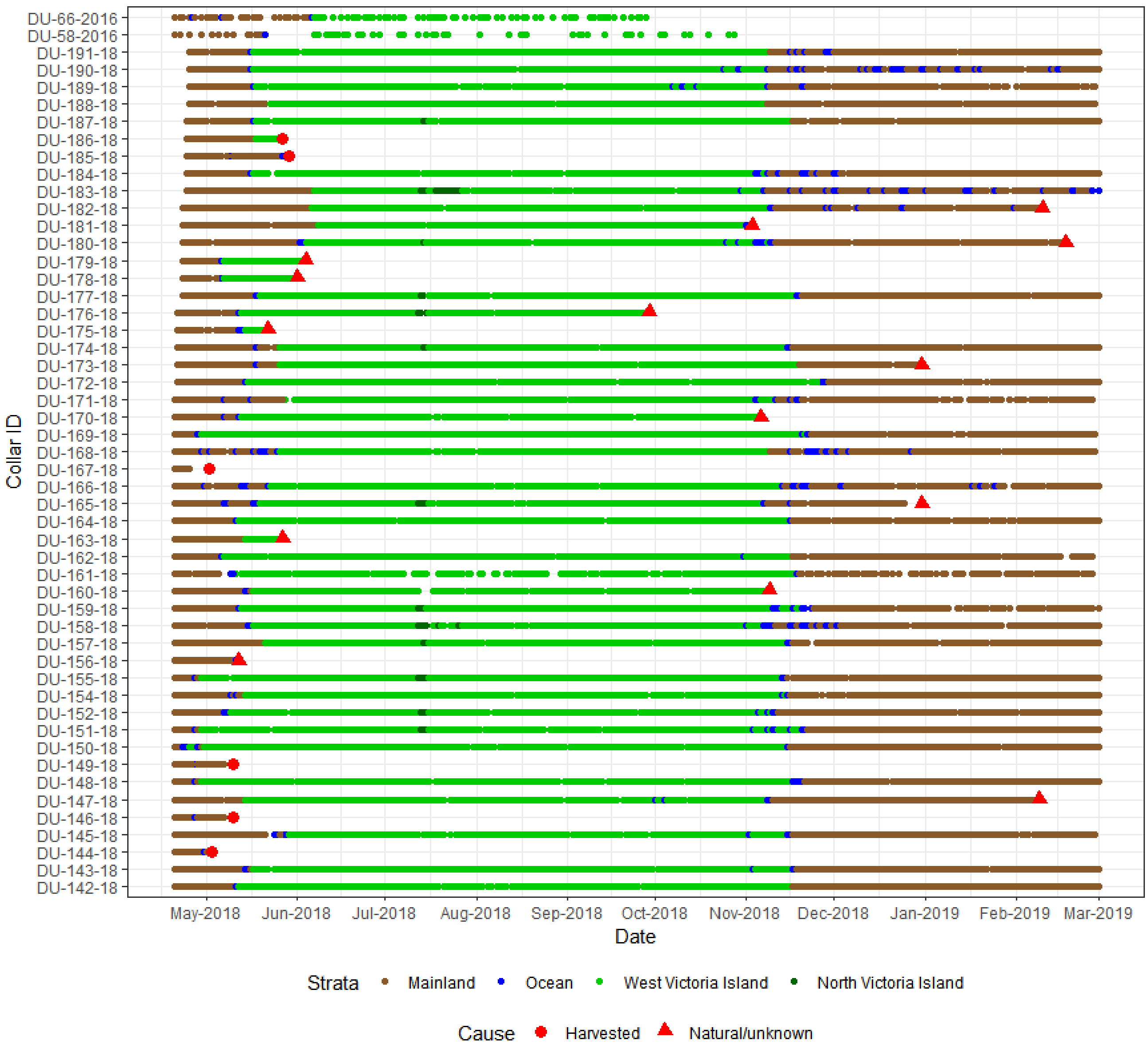

Figure 15: Collar histories for 49 (46 F and 3 M) collars monitored in 2018 and two collars from previous deployment (DU-66-2016 and DU-58-2016) from late April 2018 to March 2019. The location of collars for each month is given relative to Victoria Island or the mainland or ocean (crossing). Fates are given for known mortalities. If no mortalities are denoted, then it is assumed the collared caribou survived (collar dropped or expired). The three collared males are shown here (DU-143, DU-145, and DU-168) but were not included in the cow survival analysis.

Summaries of the monthly numbers of collars, compared to mortalities, suggest that mortalities often occured in the fall and spring time, relative to when the caribou are more accessible to harvesters and closer to communities (Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk, Figure 16a)). A plot of mortality locations for 2018 shows that mortalities that were attributed to harvest (collars returned to Conservation Officers) indeed occurred along the coastlines, whereas natural/unknowns mortalities occurred in areas further inland , where access to the herd by harvesters is more challenging (Figure 16 b)). The initial sample size of collars in April of 2018 included two collars that had survived from previous deployments, 46 females and three males collared in April of 2018.

a) Monthly frequencies of collars available and mortalities

b) Mortality locations (2018)

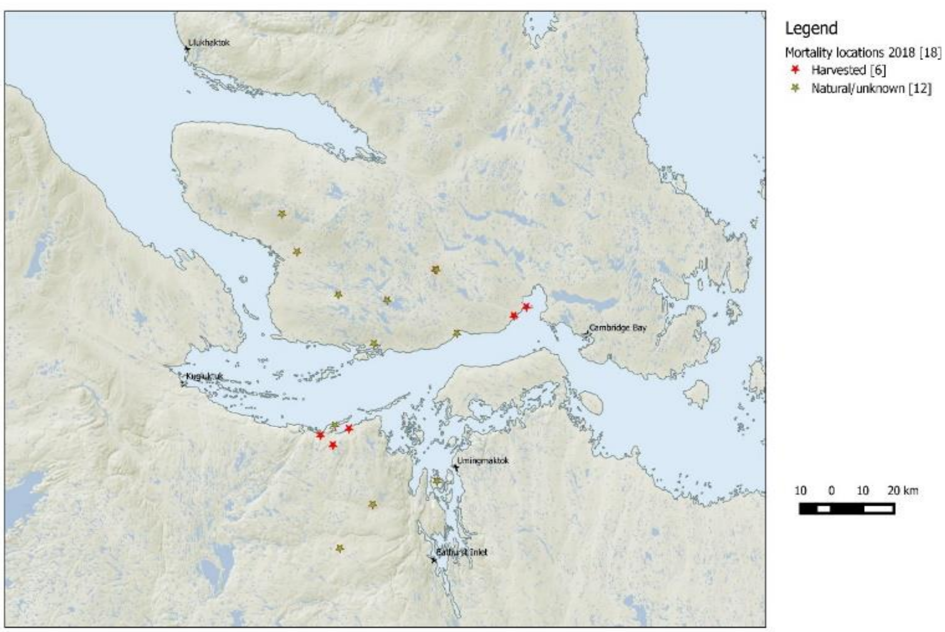

Figure 16: a) Summary of monthly active collared caribou and mortalities from 2015 through 2019, for collared Dolphin and Union caribou, with monthly mortality rate given as a ratio (number of deaths per total number of active collars), b) Dolphin and Union caribou mortality locations in 2018, categorized by mortality type. The furthest south harvest mortality has 2 locations which appear as 1 due to the proximity of the locations.

Yearly survival rates were generated from 2016 to 2018, which had sample sizes of collars for all the months of a year (Table 9 and Figure 18). As a full year of data was not available, the 6 mortalities that occurred in 2015 and 2019 were not considered in the analysis. The total mortalities for this analysis was 37. The highest sample size of collars was obtained in 2016 and 2018 and therefore, survival estimates from these years are the most reliable.

Table 9: Estimates of yearly survival of Dolphin and Union caribou cows for years in which collars were on caribou for all months of the year. Also given are numbers of total mortalities, total Alive Months (total caribou monitored per month across the entire year), mean number of caribou alive each month. The count of mortalities due to harvest are given in parentheses in the Total Mortalities column.

Year	Survival	SE	Conf. Limit		Total Mortalities	Alive Months	Mean Alive	Min Alive	Max alive
2016	0.61	0.09	0.43	0.76	12 (5)	278	23.17	14	32
2017	0.58	0.12	0.34	0.79	7 (3)	135	11.25	4	17
2018	0.62	0.07	0.48	0.75	18 (6)	356	29.67	3	49

The survival estimates were relatively similar across years in 2016, 2017, and 2018 (Figure 17). If known mortalities due to harvest are removed from the analysis, then the survival rate for 2018 increases to 0.72 (CI=0.57-0.84) with estimates in other years increasing to 0.74 and 0.76 (Figure 17).

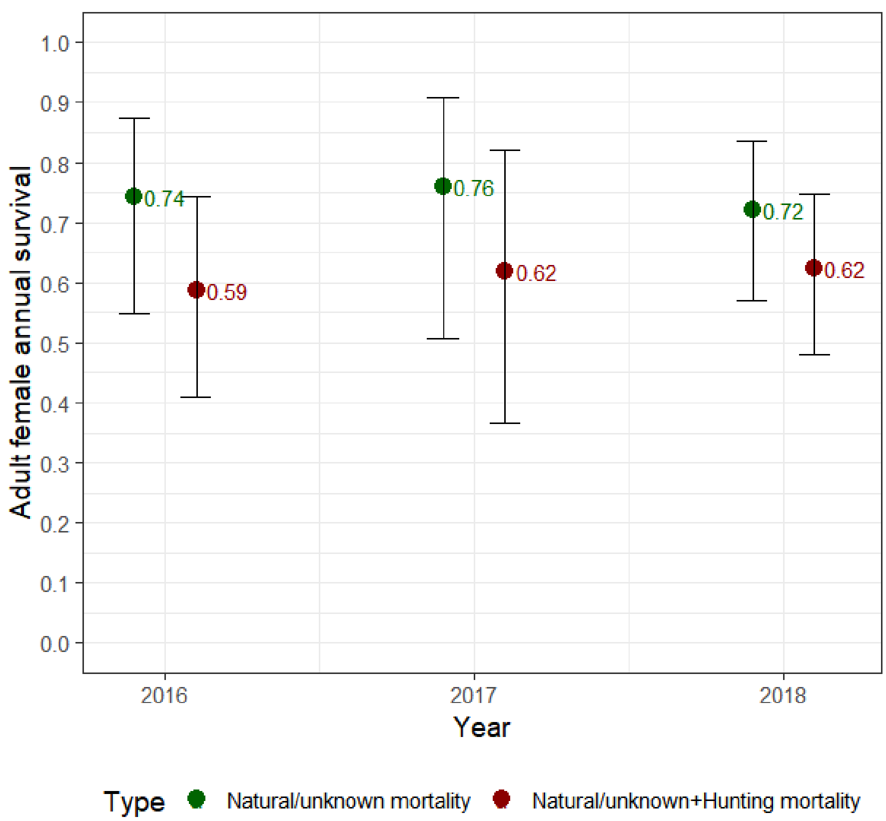

Figure 17: Estimates of yearly survival of Dolphin and Union caribou from 2016 through 2018 with the mean number of collars monitored per month, by type of mortality, with survival rates given next to data points.

Pregnancy rate

Fecal samples of 47 female DU collared caribou were collected and all were successfully analysed for progesterone levels to indicate the pregnancy rate. Individual caribou were confirmed as pregnant if the level was more than 600 ng/g wet feces of progesterone and non-pregnant if this level was below 200 ng/g wet feces (Figure 18). From the samples, only three females were barren, representing a pregnancy rate of 94% for DU caribou in Spring, 2018.

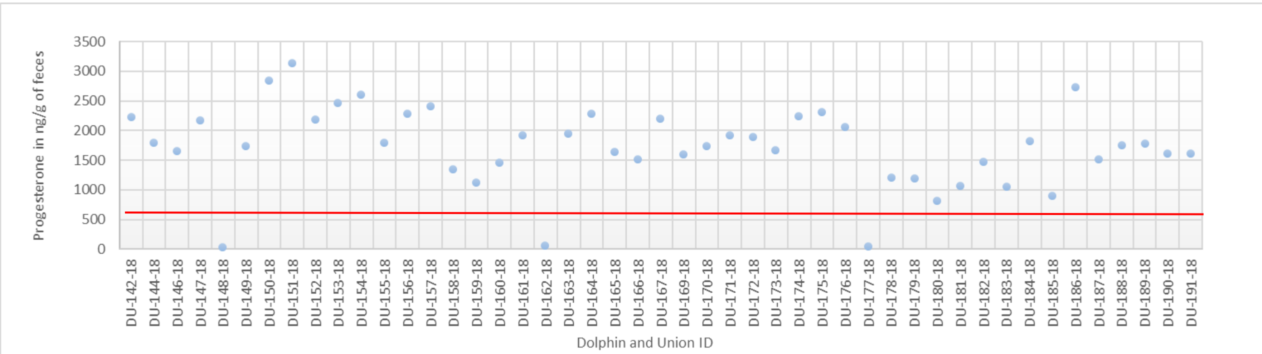

Figure 18: Progesterone level in feces (ng/g) for each female Dolphin and Union caribou collared. Levels below 600 ng/g were considered as non-pregnant.

Spatial analysis

Annual home range between 2015 to 2019

Based on telemetry data from collared caribou tracked between 2015 and 2019, the annual home range of DU caribou progressively constricted and shifted to the western part of the range (Figure 19). The annual home range went from 198,704 km^2 in 2016-2017 to 128,803 km^2 in 2017-2018, which represents a decrease of 35%. This was observed as a lower number of caribou using their usual summer range in the northwestern part of Victoria Island, as well as the eastern part of the range around Cambridge Bay.

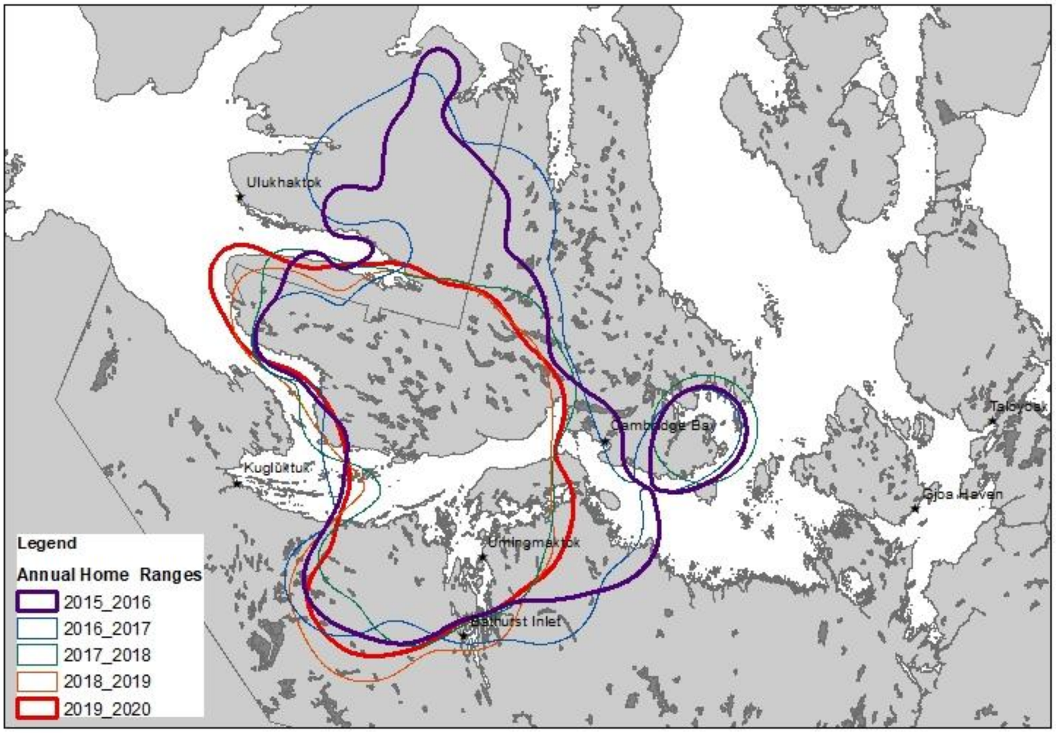

Figure 19: Variation of annual home range of the Dolphin and Union caribou showing a contraction between 2015-2016 (purple) and 2019-2020 (red).

Timing of the Fall sea-ice crossing from 2015 to 2019

Sea-ice crossing was analysed from October 2015 to June 2019 (Figure 20). The objective of the population surveys is to count caribou while staging and before they cross. The timing of the survey at the end of October/early November, has been appropriate to meet this objective. The timing of fall crossing takes place generally from the end of October to December, as in 2015 when caribou were still migrating to the mainland in late December. Collar data, since 2015, shows that the fall migration has continued even while the DU population was declining. Spring migration ranged from April to early June, where in 2018 and 2019 caribou were still crossing after June 1.

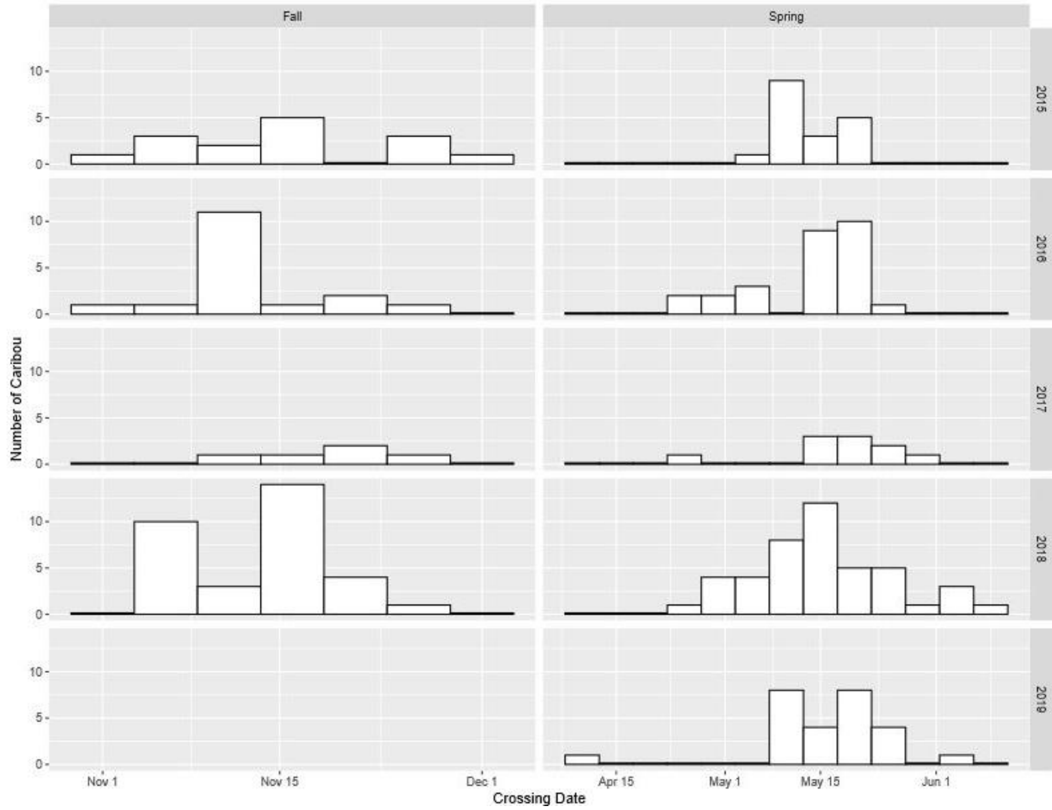

Figure 20: Number of Dolphin and Union caribou crossing the sea ice between Victoria Island and the mainland during fall and spring migration, per season and per year, from April 2015 to June 2019.

Discussion

Since the DU Caribou survey methodology is based on the assumption that the collared caribou distribution is representative of the entire herd distribution during the coastal survey, great attention was given to where the collars were deployed. Collaring took place from April 15 to 24, before the start of the migration to Victoria Island (Figure 2). Unlike the 2015 and 2016 collar deployment years, the 2018 collaring started from the West side of Bathurst Inlet to ensure that animals did not start to migrate before collaring occurred, as caribou in these areas are known to cross earlier than the animals on the East side of Bathurst Inlet (Poole et al., 2010). In addition, a larger number of collars (50) was deployed in 2018 compared with previous years, on both sides of Bathurst Inlet, to capture individuals that would be representative of overall DU caribou herd movement. Additional effort was also made to deploy collars based on the skewed proportion of animals in the winter range on both sides of the Inlet. On the West side of Bathurst Inlet, hunters reported observing more animals (35/50 collars deployed in this area), as the number of caribou on the eastern part of the range is known to have simultaneously decreased, based on Traditional Knowledge (TK; deployed 15/50 collar) (Tomaselli et al., 2018). This low density on the East side of the Inlet was also observed during the intensive search effort made on the Kent Peninsula from April 22 to April 24, 2018 and reflected by the difficulty to find different caribou groups to deploy the remaining 15 collars (see Figure 2). As in previous years, DU Caribou were pre-selected for collaring based on their general appearance of fatness, as healthy caribou have a better chance of survival during the collar life (three years). This intentional bias is explained in the skewed health index toward caribou in good condition (Figure 3).

DU caribou on the East side of Bathurst Inlet are known to mix with Barren-ground caribou on the Canadian mainland, which can make it more complicated to ensure that the collaring targets DU caribou. However, in 2018, genetic analysis confirmed that all 50 collars were deployed on the DU herd. This suggests that the DU and the Barren-ground caribou herds segregate during migration at the end of April and the Barren-ground caribou range is less likely to extend onto the Kent Peninsula at that time.

Male and female DU caribou are known to gather on the South coast of Victoria Island in the fall to rut and to stage before they resume their migration to the Canadian mainland. Wildlife biologists have been able to take advantage of this herd specific migratory behavior to maximize survey estimate reliability while minimizing survey logistics and cost. This being said, the timing of the final visual abundance survey cannot guarantee all collars will be within the survey area, but rather does assume that the majority of the collars and associated caribou will be represented within visual strata.

When accounting for weather days, and the fact that the coastline survey takes usually three to four days to complete, the DU coastal survey remains feasible but challenging. Figures 10 and 11 show that the timing in which most of the collars are in the survey strata in 2018 was limited to a short window of seven days and the timing of the final visual survey fell within this time frame (Figure 10). This was also paired with a daily movement rate of caribou below 5 km/day (Figure 11), which limited caribou movement between the final visual strata. To test the assumption that the collared caribou distribution was representative of the distribution of the entire herd, the reconnaissance survey area was extended to the entire south coast based on historical staging and crossing sites and as the DU caribou have the possibility to cross to the mainland from the Dolphin and Union Strait to Dease Strait, even though some areas had no collared caribou (Lady Franklin Point, and East of Wellington Bay) (Figure 6). Observations made on October 21, 24 and 25 confirmed that where there were no collars and no groups of caribou were observed on transect. Therefore, these areas of very low caribou density were no longer considered for the final visual survey.

The 2018 population estimate was complicated by low sample sizes of groups observed during the final visual survey, as only 91 groups of caribou were observed. This is considerably lower than the number of groups observed during the 1997 DU caribou survey with 322 groups (Nishi and Gunn, 2004), and in 2015 with 210 groups observed (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018). The mean group size also showed a temporal decrease in size, with 15.8 in 1997, 15.2 in 2015 (median=10, std. dev=16.7, min=1, max=135), and 8.4 in 2018 (median=6, std. dev=7.3, min=1, max=35, Figure 10) (Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018). Analysis of double observer frequencies suggest that this was not due to poor sightability, and therefore likely consistent with a density-dependent effect of the observed decline. Another factor that could have reduced caribou counts was harvest activity in the high density East (HD_E) strata that occurred between October 21 and October 28 at Cape Peel, just prior to the final visual survey. Collar data suggests that caribou turned around and headed down the coast into the edge of the other strata (LD_E) during this time. No caribou were observed in the eastern part of this stratum (LD_E) when it was surveyed, but snowmobile tracks and five gut piles from harvested caribou were observed. However, the survey of the low density East (LD_E) strata showed that no caribou were located on the East side of the strata, indicating that this movement was contained within the HD_E strata. Thus, this would suggest that although movements of caribou occurred between the reconnaissance survey and the final visual survey, no caribou moved out of the final visual survey area during the caribou count. Regardless, the survey area coverage was adequate based on the number of collars detected within the survey area at the time of the final visual survey, with 89% of collars contained within all the survey strata (inland and coastal strata), which is a higher proportion of collars than was included in the survey area in 2015 (79%) (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018).

For the first time, the DU Caribou herd survey included two inland strata (NW_N and NW_S) in the final survey strata. The decision to include these was based on the fact that 10 collared caribou were located in a defined area with the presence of additional caribou groups, between observed collar locations considered likely. During the 2018 survey, no collared caribou were observed in the middle or North of Victoria Island and investigations of this area were therefore not performed. The highest density of caribou was found in the HD_W strata with a density of 1.76 caribou per km^2. This high density stratum is considerably lower than high density of caribou previously observed during coastal surveys with 9.79 caribou per km^2 in 1997 and 3.85 to 5.84 caribou per km^2 in 2015 in the high density stratum at that time (Nishi and Gunn, 2004; Leclerc and Boulanger, 2018).

The extrapolated estimate of the DU herd was calculated using two approaches. First, the estimate of caribou in all strata (3,763) was divided by the proportion of collared caribou in all strata (0.89) to get an extrapolated population estimate of 4,105 caribou. Using only the caribou estimated in the coastal strata (2,657), divided by the proportion of collars in the coastal strata (0.63) resulted in an extrapolated population estimate of 4,207 caribou. The closeness of the two estimates is a demonstration of the reliability of the method of including the proportion of caribou that have not yet reached the final survey strata by estimating the detection probabilities of caribou based on the collar distribution (included/present or not included/not present in the strata). Thus, the most accurate extrapolated population estimate (4,105) remains the one that included all strata (inland and coastal strata), the largest proportion of collared caribou within the survey area (0.89), and the lowest coefficient of variation (16.9%).

An extrapolated population estimate of 4,105 DU Caribou (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750) is very concerning. It could be disputed that the survey only targeted the portion of the DU Caribou herd that was migratory and there are other DU caribou that do not migrate and remained further north on Victoria Island. Following the 2018 fall survey, three generically confirmed DU Caribou were harvested West of Ulukhaktok on December 05, December 24 and on January 09 (Mavrot, pers. comm). Though local harvesters have indicated concern regarding the 2018 survey exclusion of an inland group of the DU caribou herd in this survey, we still believe that number of these animals was low and does not pertain to the majority of the Dolphin Union herd which show migratory behavior.

In early 2019, Ulukhaktok hunters were reporting that the DU Caribou were wintering on the Island. In May 2019, a muskox and Peary Caribou survey was conducted by the Government of the Northwest Territories on Northwest Victoria Island. The Olokahktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee identified an additional area (survey block E) to be surveyed at the head of Prince Albert Sound based on local knowledge. The survey block E was surveyed between May 8 to May 24 before the migratory portion of the DU herd reached this area. No caribou were observed on and off transect in this survey block. In addition, in the historical survey area, five group of caribou were seen on transect for a total of 30 animals, and one group of 14 off transect (Davison and Williams in prep).

Collar data suggests (Figure 14 and 15) that all the collared caribou migrated in the Fall of 2018 (figure 15). In the winter of 2016-2017, two animals (DU-51-2016 and DU-55-2016) of 35 caribou monitored did not migrate in the fall and stayed in northern Victoria Island before both became mortalities in the middle of the winter, (February 2017). It is possible that these two animals could have either spent the entire winter on Victoria Island or migrated at a later time, however this is unlikely given that they were still in northern Victoria Island in February. Late migrating caribou were also recorded in the fall of 2015, where a collared individual migrated in December (Figure 20). While the population was declining in numbers, no change in migratory behaviour amongst the majority of collared caribou to non-migrating animals was observed in any particular collared individual that was followed for more than a year and for an entire winter (Figure 14). If the observed decline was related to a change in migratory behaviour, than it would be expected that a proportion of the migratory collared caribou would stop migrating. Thus a change in migratory behaviour is unlikely contributing to the current, observed decline. The continuation of the migration between 2015 to 2019 (Figure 20) also suggests that the DU Caribou migration is, in fact, not currently population size or density driven. The 2018 extrapolated population estimate (4,105) has fallen well below the 1980 estimate of 7,936 caribou at a time that the herd was assumed not to migrate due to the low number of caribou (Gunn and Fournier, 2000).

To determine the proportion of DU Caribou that do not migrate, future collaring efforts should also target caribou on Northern Victoria Island, in an attempt to further determine the potential proportion of non-migratory DU caribou relative to resident Peary Caribou. Nonetheless, this likely small group of caribou ranging across central and northern Victoria Island have not been accounted for during any previous DU Caribou surveys, therefore, they are unlikely to have influenced the nature of the current trend.

Recent observation from Ulukhaktok indicate that a small portion of DU caribou stay on Victoria island in the winter or are very late in their migration. However, current collar data doesn’t indicate any change in migratory behavior nor that a significant proportion of the herd is wintering on Victoria Island. If caribou failed to migrate, the collar data seems to imply that they might become a mortality.

The small number of caribou groups seen on transect, the decrease in caribou density on the coastline, and the decrease in the mean group size are all used to derive the extrapolated population estimate of 4,105 DU Caribou (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750). Coastline surveys have been employed over time (past 23 years), for monitoring the portion of the DU herd that is migrating and likely most vulnerable to harvest, as most harvest occurs during their migration (Figure 16). As DU caribou constitutes a traditional food source for the communities of Cambridge Bay, Bay Chimo, Bathurst Inlet, Kugluktuk, and Ulukhaktok, their conservation is critical. Measures aimed at conservation of DU caribou thus need to account for the vulnerability of the entire herd, the portion of the herd to be the most vulnerable to harvest and other mechanisms of mortality, regardless of the small non-migratory or migratory DU caribou group.

The extrapolated population estimate of 4,105 DU Caribou (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750) is very concerning and there is a sense of urgency to ensure the appropriate conservation measures are implemented on the DU Caribou herd in light of the alarming rate of decline, over the last three years. The overall trend in 2018 suggests a large-scale decline in the DU herd even if considering a small proportion might not have been assessed. The log-linear model estimates a decline of 3% per year between 1997 to 2015, when the population reached 18,413 animals. However, this rate of decline climbed to 38% per year from 2015 to 2018, resulting in a population estimate of 4,105 animals. Trend analysis suggests that this decline cannot be attributed to variance in the survey estimate alone. The annual rate of change (62%, which translates to a 38% decline each year) is more severe than the decline of the Bathurst herd that occurred between 2006-2009 in which the rate of change was 76% (or a rate of decline of 23% each year) (Nishi et al., 2010).

In 2016, a Total Allowable Harvest was implemented on the declining, adjacent herds of the Bluenose-East and Bathurst caribou. The harvest restrictions on the Bluenose-East and Bathurst caribou herds may have resulted in shifting local harvest pressure onto the DU Caribou herd, to sustain each community's need for country food. Similar shifts have been noted on the Qamanirjuaq and Southampton Island caribou herd in the wake of declines documented on Baffin Island and associated harvest restrictions, One of the causes for the accelerated decline of the Bathurst caribou herd was found to be a constant harvesting pressure on a declining population (Boulanger et al., 2011; Boulanger et al., 2014). The survival rate estimate of DU caribou cows in 2018 of 0.62 (CI=0.48-0.75) is similar to the Bathurst herd in 2009 of 0.67, which was reduced by substantial harvest pressure on a declining population (Boulanger et al., 2011). Thus, an increased harvesting rate on the already declining DU herd would likely have contributed to exacerbating the existing, observed decline in DU Caribou.

Harvest appeared to be a significant source of mortality for DU caribou from 2015 to 2019, with 14 of 43 mortalities of collared caribou having occurred due to harvesting. Harvesting of DU caribou occurs twice a year in Nunavut; in the spring (April) from the Canadian mainland, as caribou migrate back to Victoria Island, and in the fall (October-November) on the south coast of Victoria Island (Figure 16b). If these mortalities are removed from the analyses, the survival estimates increase to levels between 0.72 and 0.76 (Figure 17) suggesting a harvest effect. This level of natural survival is lower than that estimated for the Bathurst herd in 2017 (0.82 CI=0.69-0.92, (Adamczewski et al. 2019), but similar to the Bluenose-East Caribou herd (Boulanger et al 2019; 0.72, CI=0.60-0.83) and Dolphin Union herd from 1999 - 2004 of 0.76 (Poole et al., 2010). In 2017, the Bathurst Caribou herd had minimal harvest pressure and the Bluenose-East herd also had relatively low harvest levels (323 caribou in 2018 out of herd size of 19,294 adults (CI=12,042-16,249) (Boulanger et al. 2019) and therefore estimates of survival for these herds are likely not influenced substantially by harvest. Of significance is the increase in mortality rates for the DU caribou herd following harvest restrictions on the Bluenose-East and Bathurst caribou herds.

Similarity in natural survival levels between the DU and Bluenose-East herd further suggests that harvest levels are additive to other mortality sources leading to reduced survival rates (Figure 17: 0.62 with harvest compared to 0.72 without harvest in 2018), given the currently low herd size of the DU Caribou herd, combined with the level of current harvest. At the current herd size (4,105 caribou) it is possible that even a moderate level of harvest could affect caribou survival and herd demography especially if harvest is focused on females (Boulanger and Adamczewski, 2016). There is general agreement that harvest mortality is additive rather than compensatory in caribou populations (Bergerud et al., 2008). Regardless, the estimated adult female survival level of 0.62 is far below the levels of 0.80-0.85 which are needed for population stability (Haskell and Ballard, 2007; Boulanger et al., 2011) and coincides with the decline observed in the DU Caribou herd. In this context, the DU Caribou herd is very likely experiencing a demographic decline. This independent result further supports the observed declining trend based on population surveys.

The reproduction rate is one of the most important parameters used to monitor the growth potential of a population (Bergerud et al., 2008). Pregnancy rates are usually established by udder counts in June or calves at heel during the peak of calving. However, this would be an expensive method to determine pregnancy rate for the DU Caribou herd due to their independent, dispersed calving strategy spread across Victoria Island. Thus, pregnancy rates were determined by measuring the level of fecal progesterone in collared caribou cows. Pregnancy rates of the collared DU Caribou herd, were considered relatively high at 94%. During the 2018 collaring, a total of 40 Dolphin and Union sample kits were also collected by harvesters on the ground. The pregnancy rate from the harvester sample kits (n=29) provided a different pregnancy rate. The pregnancy rate from the available Dolphin and Union caribou sample kits resulted in nine individuals being non-pregnant and a pregnancy rate of 69% (Fernandez. pers. comm.). The caribou sampled from the harvesters might be more representative of the pregnancy rate of this herd because captured caribou were biased toward fatter and healthier looking caribou based on CARMA criteria, with the net effect of biasing collared caribou to more likely being pregnant (Figure 3). For the George River Caribou Herd, a pregnancy rate of 89% to 100% was needed for the herd to increase, while pregnancy rates from 59% to 78% were recorded when the herd was in decline in the early 1990s (Bergerud et al., 2008). In any case, adult female survival rates are low and need to increase to allow herd stabilization or increase, regardless of pregnancy rates.

Spatial analysis of the DU Caribou annual home range, based on 2015 - 2020 collar data, shows a progressive contraction and shift to the western part of the range (Figure 19). This range contraction is also consistent with a declining trend in herd size and likely also correlated with the declining trend in DU numbers (Bergerud et al., 2008). A Traditional Indigenous Knowledge study conducted in 2015 in Cambridge Bay indicated that the number of caribou around the community had declined by 80% (Tomaselli et al., 2018). However, recent local observations from the community of Ulukhaktok (west of the DU caribou range) have indicated an increase in DU Caribou sightings. The disparity between the local observations of these two communities across the DU Caribou herd range can be reconciled and explained by the range shift toward the west described by the collar data. Further evidence of this shift is indicated by observations of collared caribou south of Ulukhaktok, and none East of Cambridge Bay, in the fall during the 2018 population survey.

Conclusion

This project aimed to establish a new population estimate from the 2018 survey results, monitor demographic indicators, and analyze spatial distribution and range of the DU herd. The results of this study demonstrate a significant population decline from 18,413 (SE=3,133.8, CV=17%, CI=11,664-25,182) in 2015 to 4,105 (SE=694.8, CV=16.9%, Cl=2,931-5,750) in 2018 that cannot be discounted based on a small portion of DU caribou assumed to be missed based on community-based observations in northwestern Victoria Island. The estimated annual rate of change (62%, which translates to a 38% decline each year) is alarming and represents a major conservation concern. These findings are corroborated by lower cow survival rates of 0.62 and low pregnancy rates from harvester samples of 69%. Calf production and recruitment rates remain unknown. Cow survival is comparable to the Bathurst herd in 2009, which was attributable to a substantial harvest pressure on a declining population. This decline in DU caribou numbers was also reflected in a shift in the annual home range to the west, and an accompanying range contraction. Although more effort is needed to determine the percentage of the herd that might be non-migratory, significant non-migratory behaviour has not been observed in any of the DU population surveys or collar data since 1997, and thus does not explain the current decline.

To mitigate this significant and steep decline, it is recommended that more preventive management measures are developed with co-management partners in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to conserve the DU Caribou herd and to support herd recovery as prescribe in the approved Dolphin and Union management plan. Joint efforts and close collaboration between jurisdictions is necessary to support the overall recovery of this herd.

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Kitikmeot Traditional Knowledge Studies on Dolphin and Union Caribou, 2003 and 2018-2020

(*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus* x *pearyi,* island tuktu)

Research update

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In collaboration with Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Ekaluktutiak Hunter's and Trappers' Organization, Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment

Submitted to Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Ekaluktutiak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, Olokhaktomiut Hunters' and Trappers' Committee, Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board, Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment, Government of Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources, Government of Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

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Roles of researchers and other contributors:

2003 Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on Dolphin and Union Caribou

Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association: Amanda Dumond and the board of directors reviewed project deliverables. Results were presented at the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association's annual general meeting in January 2019.

Ekaluktutiak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization: Beverly Maksagak and the board of directors reviewed project deliverables. Results were presented at the Ekaluktutiak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization annual general meeting in January 2019.

Government of Nunavut: Monica Angohiatok was lead interviewer and project designer in 2003. Ida Kapakatoak was the interview assistant, translator, and transcriptionist in 2003. Lisa-Marie Leclerc and Ashley Newman supported the digitization of the participatory maps in 2018. Kate England, and Lisa-Marie Leclerc, and Caryn Smith reviewed project deliverables.

University of Calgary: Andrea Hanke led the interview analysis and reporting with input from all partners, including co-supervisors Susan Kutz and Cindy Adams, in 2018-2020.

2018-2020 Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on Dolphin and Union Caribou

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Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association: Amanda Dumond and the board of directors co-directed the project design, identified Kugluktukmiut knowledge keepers, and took part in the interview analysis. Provided in-kind office space and technical expertise. Results were presented at the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association's annual general meeting in January 2020. Amanda Dumond and the board of directors reviewed project deliverables.

Government of Nunavut: Lisa-Marie Leclerc provided input on the project design and took part in the interview analysis. Terry Milton contacted Kugluktukmiut knowledge keepers to schedule interviews and reviewed transcripts. Provided honoraria costs, in-kind office space, and technical expertise. Kate England, Lisa-Marie Leclerc, and Caryn Smith reviewed project deliverables.

University of Calgary: Andrea Hanke led the project design, implementation, interview analysis, and reporting with input from all partners, including co-supervisors Susan Kutz and Cindy Adams, in 2018-2020. Juliette Di Francesco assisted during the focus groups and feedback sessions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dolphin and Union (DU) caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*, locally referred to as island tuktu) were recently assessed as Endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada in 2017. The recorded DU caribou history includes a limited collection of Western knowledge and Traditional Knowledge studies. In this project, we thematically summarized Traditional knowledge on DU caribou from interviews in 2003 with Ekaluktutiakmiut (15) and Kugluktukmiut (15) and interviews in 2018-2020 with Kugluktukmiut (33). The information gained provides important insights on the history, abundance, distribution, and health of DU caribou.

Methods in brief: This report presents Kitikmeot Traditional knowledge of DU caribou documented in two separate projects. The Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment initiated the first project in 2003, and it involved structured, individual interviews and participatory mapping. The second project began in 2018 as a collaboration among the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Government of Nunavut, and the University of Calgary. The 2018-2020 project involved semi-structured individual interviews, focus groups, feedback sessions, and participatory mapping, involving 56 points of contact with 33 Kugluktukmiut over 2 years. We analyzed the interview transcripts using a qualitative analytical method, thematic analysis, to find patterns within and across the interview accounts in each individual project. We digitized and analyzed the participatory maps within ArcMap (Esri) using built-in geoprocessing tools to illustrate and summarize the Traditional knowledge keepers' (TKK) mapped DU caribou ranges and hunting areas (DU caribou hunting areas in 2003; general and DU caribou hunting areas in 2018-2020). We used the term 'Kitikmeot Traditional knowledge' in accordance with the requests from Kugluktukmiut involved in the 2018-2020 study.

Context of Observations: TKKs explained that their observations of DU caribou distribution and abundance depended on their personal spatial areas of expertise and observation. A key theme from the interviews was that DU caribou and people used the land in accordance with annual and seasonal variations. They said that the lives of DU caribou are dynamic and that they are constantly adapting to the changing environment around them.

Distribution and Abundance: TKKs mapped the past and present distribution of DU caribou and their hunting ranges. Of the DU caribou range mapped in 2003, approximately 24% mapped by Kugluktukmiut fell outside of the current ECCC (2018) range map for this herd. The total hunting range area in 2003 had decreased to approximately 1/3 of the total historical hunting area for both communities. However, based on the 2018-2020 interviews, Kugluktukmiut hunting range had increased since the early 2000s.

TKKs described fluctuations in DU caribou abundance over time with very low numbers in the 1920s to 1950s. Recent declines in abundance appear to have occurred at different times in different communities. For Kugluktukmiut, the herd peaked in approximately the mid-to late 1980s and had since declined to approximately 40% of that abundance peak by 2020. The western boundary of the DU caribou distribution, historically extending far west of Kugluktuk on the mainland, progressively shifted eastward from Kugluktuk and towards Ekaluktutiak. This was coincident with an abundance decline in the west (confirmed in narratives and mapping). Today, Kugluktukmiut mapped similar total area for the herd's range per decade (1980-2010). While no new interviews were done in 2018-2020, previous participatory interviews in 2014 by Tomaselli et al. (2018) indicated that the herd peaked near Ekaluktutiak from 1990s to mid-2000s and had since declined to approximately 20% of this abundance peak by 2014.

In interviews from 2003 and 2018-20, TKKs indicated that DU caribou could be found on both the mainland and Victoria Island year-round. Further, the 2003 TKKs said that not all DU caribou would make the migration back to Victoria Island and more caribou were migrating off the island near 2003 than had previously. They said the timing and likelihood of migration was influenced by DU caribou abundance and the timing of sea-ice formation. Severely delayed sea-ice formation was observed to result in DU caribou crowding staging grounds, poorer body condition, and moving eastward while waiting for the sea-ice to form. TKKs described progressively riskier fall travel seasons for DU caribou. They described that unstable sea-ice formation resulted in more DU caribou falling through thin ice and drowning, becoming hypothermic, receiving injuries, and/or experiencing increased energy loss compared to previously.

Health and concerns: In 2003, TKKs described or named conditions consistent with brucellosis and tapeworm cysts in the muscles in DU caribou. However, Kugluktukmiut emphasized more concern about DU caribou health conditions than Ekaluktutiakmiut did in 2003. TKKs said sick DU caribou were more frequently observed during the spring when the caribou were the skinniest. Kugluktukmiut in 2018-2020 expressed concerns about the following impacts on DU caribou well-being and as possible causes of declines: poorer hunting practices of inexperienced harvesters (caribou herds and predators); increased non-renewable resource exploration and traffic; climate changes; increasingly unstable sea-ice, and increasing insect harassment (intensity and diversity). TKKs said that predator harvesting was not as common nor practiced the same today compared to the past. This has resulted in increased predator abundance. In the 2003 interviews, TKKs said the introduction of rifles in the 1920s resulted in more successful caribou hunts, but that more caribou mortalities had resulted from harmful sea-ice encounters and severe ground freezing that prevented access to vegetation.

Management Recommendations: Kugluktukmiut were asked in 2018-2020 what could be done to help protect DU caribou. They advocated for education opportunities for inexperienced harvesters as the most feasible, short-term action to mitigate pressure on the DU caribou herd for long-term outcomes. People suggested this could include pairing together inexperienced hunters who want to learn with experienced hunters who want to teach, and that this could be done through a coordinated effort between the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association and the Government of Nunavut. TKKs did not agree whether the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association or the Government of Nunavut should implement a restriction similar to a Total Allowable Harvest, but they emphasized that such a strategy would need to adapt alongside changes in the DU caribou abundance.

Conclusion: The Traditional knowledge interviews in 2003 and 2018-2020, together with those done by Tomaselli et al. (2018) in 2014, have provided critical insights into the abundance, distribution, and health trends of the DU caribou. TKKs' concerns for DU caribou were brought forward and they provided management recommendations. Key findings demonstrate that the cumulative historic DU caribou range is much broader than their current distribution, and that seasonal distribution and migration is perhaps more variable than previously documented. Considering the full and cumulative extent of the DU caribou range within current management plans is critical to manage landscape-use if a full recovery of the herd to historical numbers and range use is desired. The community-based knowledge on DU caribou distribution, abundance, and health was nuanced and complementary within and between Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut accounts. Specifically, the different spatial and seasonal use of the land and interactions with the caribou by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut provided critical insights at different times in the life of DU caribou. This highlights the critical importance of involving multiple communities and TKKs from across the DU caribou range to understand the full life history of DU caribou, including seasonal and spatial variability, and to develop effective herd-level conservation approaches.

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OVERALL INTRODUCTION

This report presents information documented during two separate Traditional knowledge projects focused on Dolphin and Union (DU) caribou. The first project started in 2003 with Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut, and the interviews were not analyzed fully until 2020. The second project was done in 2018-2020 with Kugluktukmiut. Research ethics boards at the University of Calgary (REB17-2427) and the Nunavut Research Institute (#04 003 19R-M) approved both projects in 2018. The teams involved in these projects come from diverse backgrounds, including experts in caribou health and social science methodologies and methods at the University of Calgary, Ekaluktutiak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (EHTO), Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association (KAA), and the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (DOE). The results of these studies are presented below, starting with (1) the 2003 Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on DU Caribou, followed by (2) the 2018-2020 Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on DU Caribou.

For context, the Traditional knowledge keepers (TKK) involved in these studies colloquially referred to DU caribou as island tuktu or as a crossbred caribou between Peary and barren-ground caribou. Harvesters consistently distinguished DU caribou from Peary and barren-ground caribou. In Ekaluktutiak, the accessible barren-ground caribou herds include the Bathurst and Beverly herds. In Kugluktuk, the accessible barren-ground caribou herds include the Bluenose East, Bathurst, and, some years, the Beverly herds. Although TKKs were specifically asked about DU caribou, it is possible that some TKKs' comments could, on occasion, refer to their experience with these other herds rather than DU caribou. DU caribou are traditionally harvested by Kugluktukmiut on the mainland in the fall and spring, on southwestern Victoria Island in late summer before the rut, and on the southern shoreline of Victoria Island when they start their fall migration. Ekaluktutiakmiut also harvest DU caribou on the southern shoreline of Victoria Island before they cross to the mainland and on the mainland during the spring.

2003 Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on DU Caribou

BACKGROUND & METHODS

In 2003, the DOE initiated Traditional knowledge study on DU caribou because of concern about DU caribou drowning, unknown harvesting rates, and to document Traditional knowledge on DU caribou distribution and movement. The project involved structured, individual interviews with Ekaluktutiakmiut (15) and Kugluktukmiut (15). The interviews explored historical DU caribou abundance trends, spatial and temporal migration trends, and trends in body condition and abundance when the herd migrated and times when it did not migrate (see *Appendix A* for interview guide). There was an assistant present during each interview who, when needed, translated back and forth between Inuinnaqtun and English and completed the transcriptions from the audio-recordings. Each TKK created a participatory map comprising DU caribou seasonal locations (summer and winter), migration movements (spring and fall), and DU caribou hunting areas that they used in the past (before 2003, no exact years indicated) and present (2003). No monthly detail was recorded for the participatory maps. In 2017, analysis of these data started with a collaboration with the Kutz Research Group at the University of Calgary, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, in 2017.

We base the following results on an analysis led by Andrea Hanke, PhD student, University of Calgary. We used a specific philosophical approach, an interpretivist paradigm and critical realism ontology, to help negotiate the differences between Traditional and Western knowledge (Maxwell and Mittapalli 2011). We digitized and analyzed the participatory maps using geoprocessing tools in ArcGIS (Esri software). Then, we incorporated these maps to the narrative analysis and compared the mapping summaries to the ECCC (2018) range map for DU caribou. We analyzed the interview transcripts by community (two separate analyses) using a qualitative analytical method, thematic analysis. This allowed us to use coding strategies to assign labels to the data in order to find patterns within and across the interview accounts (Braun and Clarke, 2006). We used two different coding strategies for the thematic analysis: a holistic strategy which focuses on clumping topics within the data and organizing sub-categories within those topics and an in vivo strategy that focuses on assigning labels to the data using the exact words of the TKKs (Saldaña, 2013). Following the coding, we used concept mapping to help visualize the interactions amongst the codes. We presented the initial results at the EHTO's and KAA's annual general meetings in January 2019 as a chance for the community to provide feedback on the analysis. After incorporating this feedback, we presented the results at the DU caribou user-to-users working group meeting in May 2019 and the EHTO's special meeting with Transport Canada that focused on ship icebreaking in October 2019. The results presented here will focus on population, health, distribution, and habitat of caribou as documented by the TKKs.

RESULTS

Thirty people, nine older than 55 and six younger than 54 from Ekaluktutiak and eight older than 55 and seven younger than 54 from Kugluktuk, were interviewed for this study. All 30 interviews were transcribed, and all 30 individual participatory maps were digitized.

Participatory Maps (*Fig. 1&2a,b&c)*

The participatory maps depicted DU caribou seasonal ranges, DU caribou migration routes, and TKK's DU caribou hunting ranges (*Fig. 1&2a,b&c*). Four hundred and eight polygons denoted summer (64) and winter (67) caribou ranges, past (pre-2003) (146) and "current" (2003) (131) DU caribou hunting ranges, and 524 polylines denoted fall (265) and spring (259) migration routes. The DU caribou range mapped by the TKKs represented approximately 52% of the total ECCC (2018) DU caribou range. Divided by community, Ekaluktutiakmiut covered approximately 37% and Kugluktukmiut covered approximately 32% of the total ECCC (2018) DU caribou range. In total, the mapped DU caribou ranges were approximately 81% inside and 19% outside of the ECCC (2018) DU caribou range (*Table 1)*. Of their total DU caribou range mapped in 2003, approximately 4% mapped by Ekaluktutiakmiut and 24% mapped by Kugluktukmiut fell outside of the current ECCC (2018) range map for this herd.

Table 1. Comparison between TKKs' DU caribou range maps and ECCC (2018) management plan range.

DU Caribou Range by TKKs	Inside ECCC (2018) Range	Outside ECCC (2018) Range
Both Communities	81%	19%
Ekaluktutiakmiut (total)	96%	4%
Summer	95%	5%
Winter	100%	0%
Kugluktukmiut (total)	76%	24%
Summer	93%	7%
Winter	71%	29%

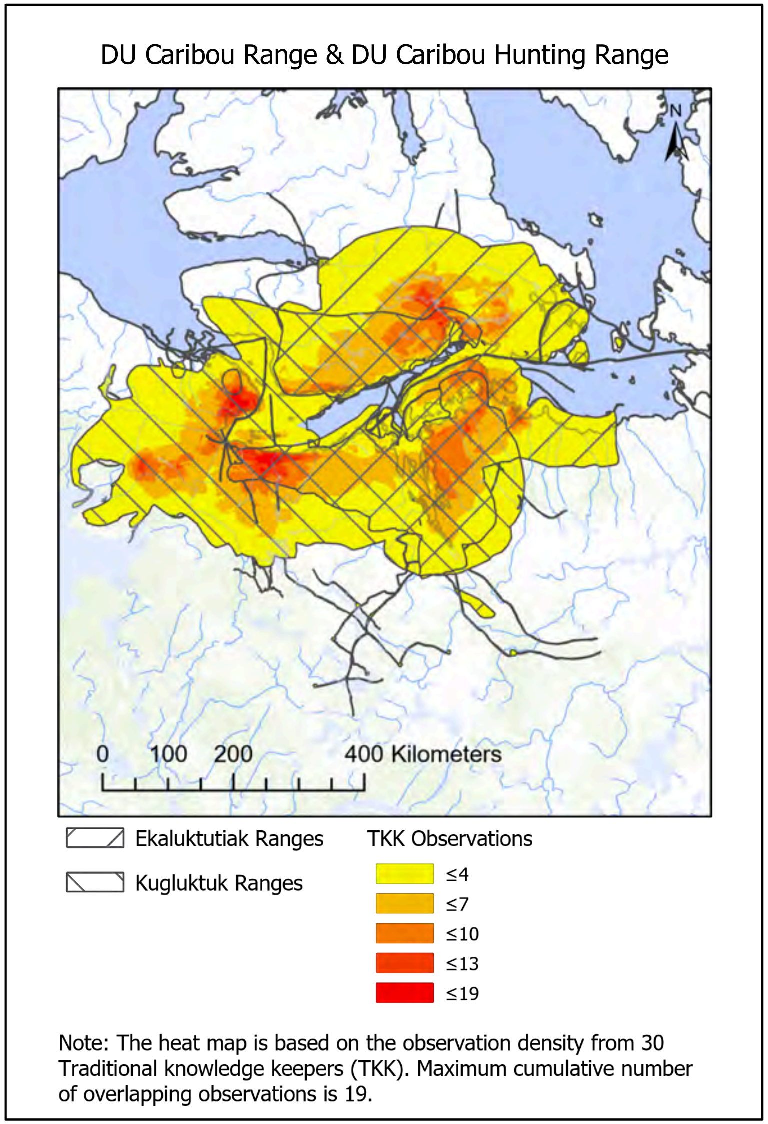
Changes in hunting areas

Kugluktukmiut mapped ranges extended further west and south than those delineated by Ekaluktutiakmiut. Ekaluktutiakmiut mapped ranges extended further east and north than those delineated by Kugluktukmiut (*Fig. 1*). For both communities, the area (km^2) covered by "current" (2003) DU caribou hunting ranges declined to approximately 1/3 the area of those used in the past (pre-2003) (*Table 2; Fig. 3a&b*). There was no explanation why these changes occurred nor a defined a time period for the past hunting (pre-2003).

Table 2. DU caribou range and DU caribou hunting range summarized, as mapped by TKKs in 2003. The only values that consider overlapping areas is the community overlap column.

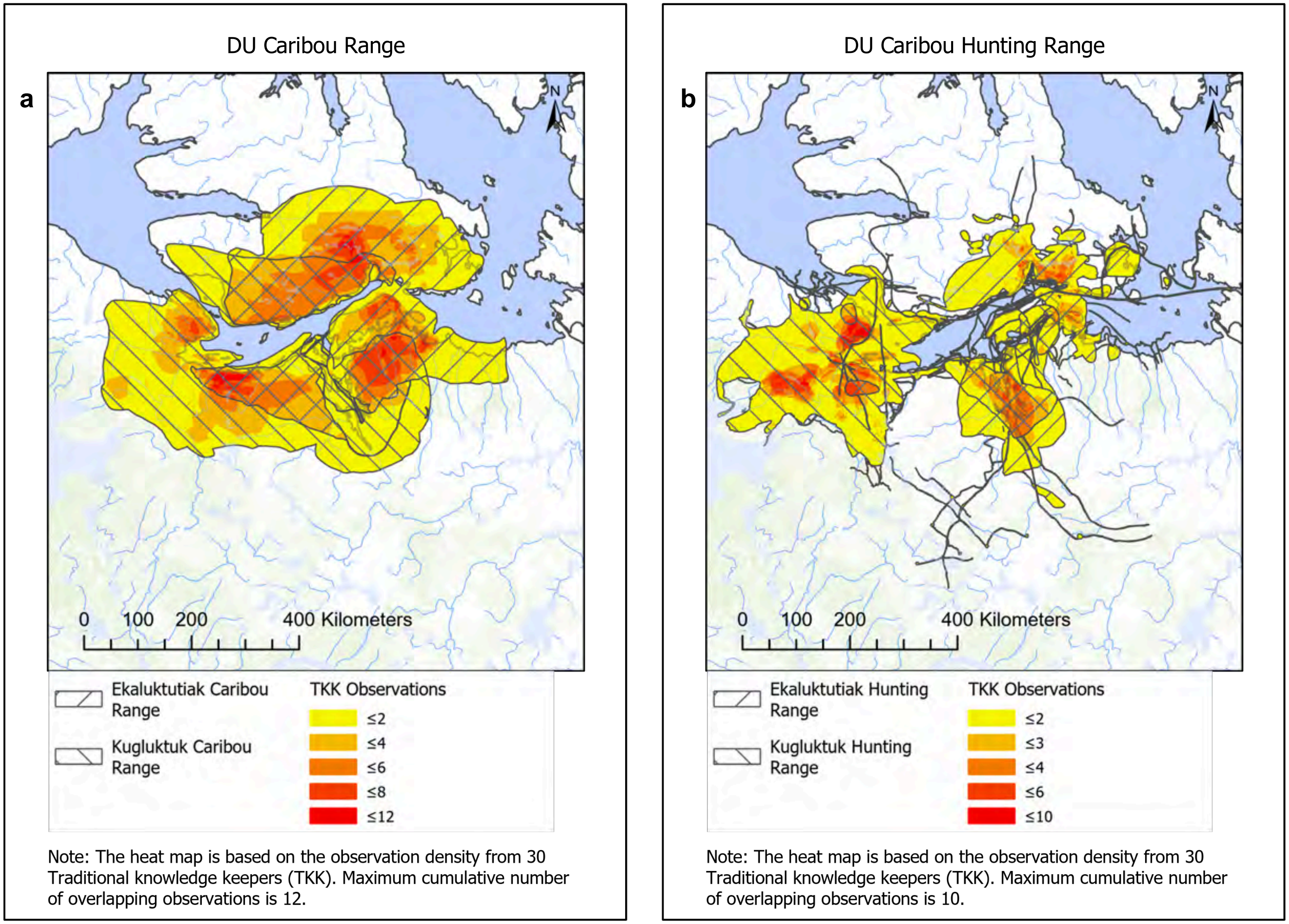
Range Type	Total Area	Ekaluktutiakmiut Area	Kugluktukmiut Area	Community Overlap
All Mapping	277 100 km^2	173 700 km^2	193 100 km^2	89 700 km^2
DU Caribou	248 200 km^2	149 100 km^2	164 200 km^2	65 000 km^2
(% of all mapping)	(90%)	(86%)	(85%)	(72%)
Summer	170 800 km^2	121 100 km^2	78 300 km^2	28 600 km^2
(% of total DU caribou)	(69%)	(81%)	(48%)	(44%)
Winter	189 900 km^2	98 600 km^2	138 900 km^2	47 700 km^2
(% of total DU caribou)	(76%)	(66%)	(85%)	(73%)
DU Caribou Hunting	165 300 km^2	80 200 km^2	107 100 km^2	22 000 km^2
(% of all mapping)	(60%)	(46%)	(55%)	(25%)
Past (pre-2003)	150 300 km^2	67 200 km^2	104 200 km^2	21 100 km^2
(% of total DU caribou hunting)	(91%)	(84%)	(97%)	(96%)
"Current" (2003)	58 100 km^2	26 200 km^2	32 400 km^2	400 km^2
(% of total DU caribou hunting)	(35%)	(33%)	(30%)	(2%)

Figure 1. Combined DU caribou range and DU caribou hunting range as reported by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut in 2003. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Figure 2. Summaries of DU caribou range (a), DU caribou hunting range (b), and DU caribou migration routes (c) as reported by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut in 2003. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.

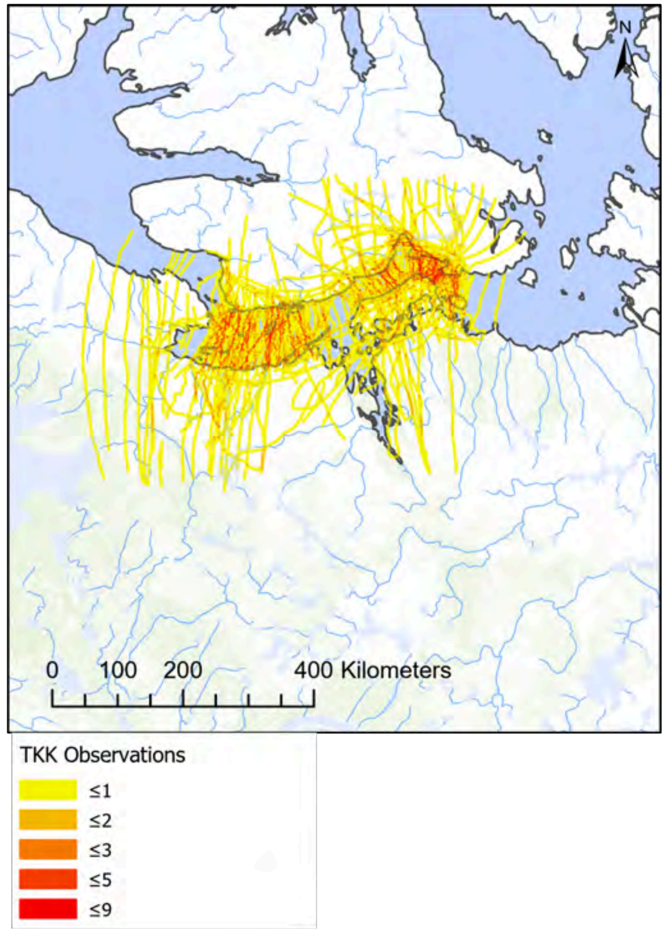


Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

DU Caribou Migration Routes

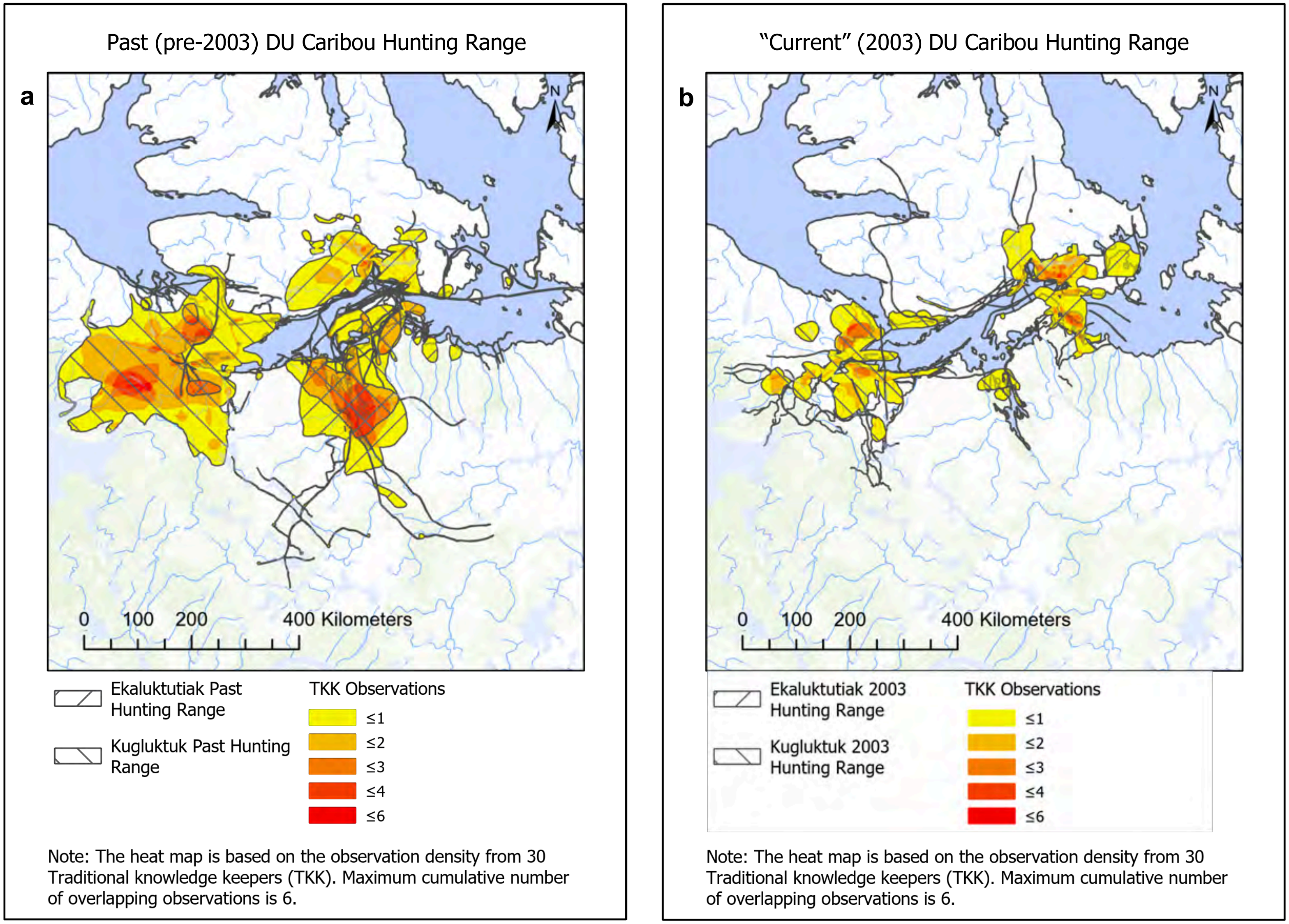
c



Note: The heat map is based on the observation density from 30 Traditional knowledge keepers (TKK). Maximum cumulative number of overlapping observations is 9.

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Figure 3. DU caribou hunting range in past (pre-2003) (a) and “current” (2003) (b) as reported by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut in 2003. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

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Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

DU Caribou Behaviour

Related to abundance (Fig. 4a,b)

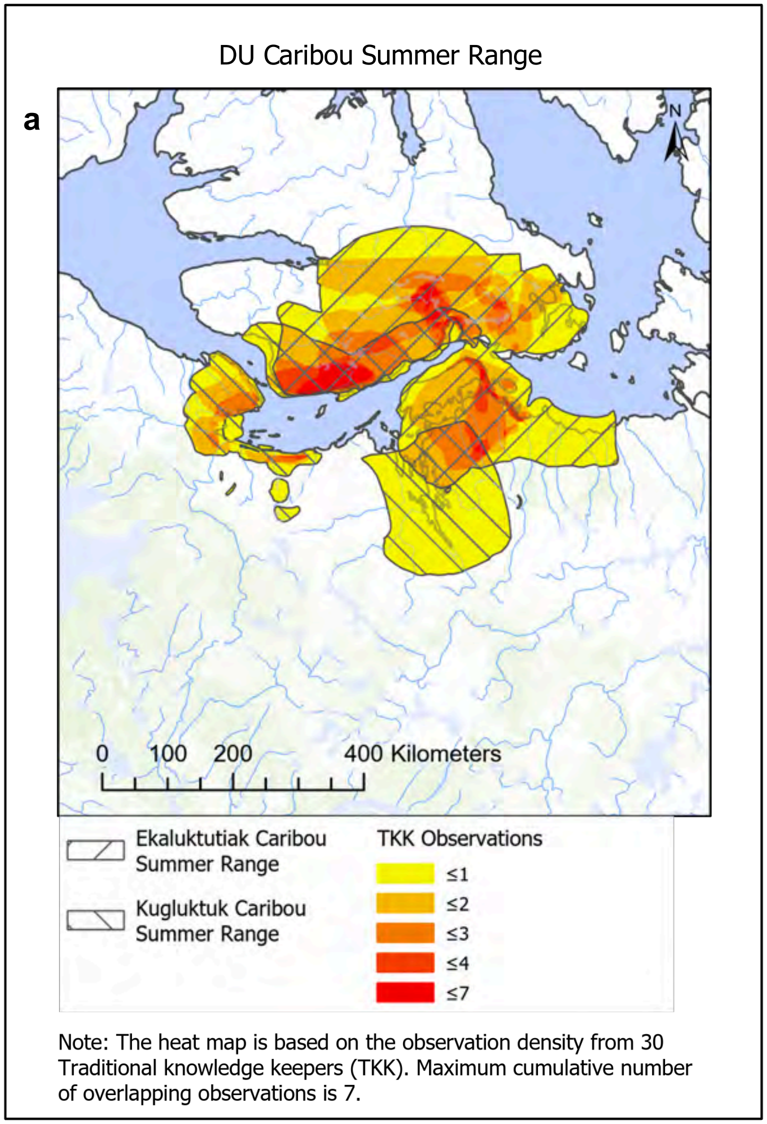
TKKs described variations in DU caribou behaviour that were expected and related to abundance. They said that when the number of caribou fell below the 'migration threshold', DU caribou did not migrate and remained on Victoria Island for the winter: "the herd never used to migrate to [the mainland] long ago. Long ago in Victoria Island there were hardly any caribou." (Kugluktuk TKK 3). TKKs found that when the DU caribou abundance was increasing but not yet migrating, there were many DU caribou gathering on the southern shore of Victoria Island: "more than 20 years ago, there were many [non-migrating] caribou on the south side of Victoria Island" (Kugluktuk TKK 10). They said when the DU caribou abundance exceeds the 'migration threshold', the caribou migrated to the mainland for the winter. TKKs agreed that there normally would be some DU caribou that stay on Victoria Island throughout the winter regardless of abundance. They did not indicate the proportion of the herd that would remain on Victoria Island. This appeared to have recently changed near the time of the 2003 interviews, as TKKs described an abnormal change in migrating behaviour where DU caribou "seemed to migrate right onto the mainland, right off [Victoria] Island" (Kugluktuk TKK 6) and further south than observed previously. Further, some TKKs said that not all DU caribou return to Victoria Island; some speculated that DU caribou are migrating too far south to make the migration back across the sea-ice. TKKs said the DU caribou abundance also influences the duration of the migration. When there are fewer migrating caribou, the migration is completed quicker and vice versa.

Related to sea-ice conditions

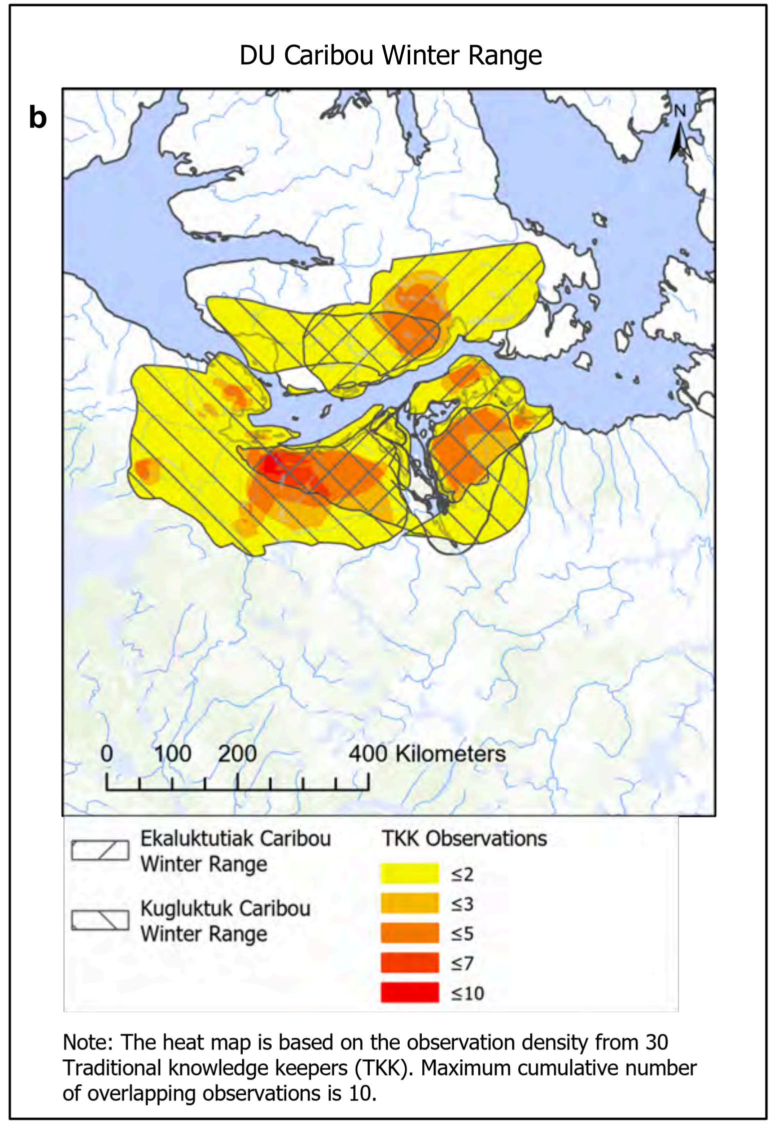
TKKs described changes in climate and weather that influenced the timing of seasonal changes and the presence of wind, snow, and sea-ice. They said that wind was more problematic, snow quantity was reduced, and sea-ice formation was later in 2003 than in the past. The accounts linked temperature and wind observations with sea-ice formation, such that hotter and windier conditions limited sea-ice formation by delaying appropriate freezing temperatures and breaking-up any pack sea-ice that had formed. TKKs reported snowmobile trails that had disappeared "in a couple of days from the wind. No more ice; the ice we just travelled on is all open water from the wind" (Ekaluktutiak TKK 3).

TKKs explained that these changes in climate and weather had delayed freeze-up of sea-ice and impacted DU caribou during migration by increasing the risk of mortality events. Some DU caribou would fall through the sea-ice; some of these caribou could get out of the water, but this caused "a lot of the energy loss from the body, [leaving] hardly any fur on them; the front legs totally no hair on them. Patches of ice on their back, all matted on backs, chunks of ice hanging. I've seen them die of hypothermia" (Kugluktuk TKK 6). DU caribou also drowned after falling through the sea-ice. TKKs said that delays in sea-ice formation also caused changes in DU caribou staging and migrating behaviour (*Fig. 5a&b*). They explained that when the sea-ice formed later in the year, the lack of sea-ice acted as a barrier to migration and this resulted in DU caribou crowding their southern Victoria Island staging range and moving further east in search of suitable ice to initiate migration. More so, TKKs said the longer DU caribou waited for the sea-ice to form, the more "the animals seemed to get leaner" (Kugluktuk TKK 6). As the delays continued, TKKs reported some DU caribou would abandon migrating behaviour: "some of the caribou didn't migrate because they were looking for a place to cross. The ones that didn't cross they just turned around and went back inland, stayed on the island" (Ekaluktutiak TKK 2).

Figure 4. DU caribou range in the summer (a) and winter (b) as reported by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut in 2003. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.

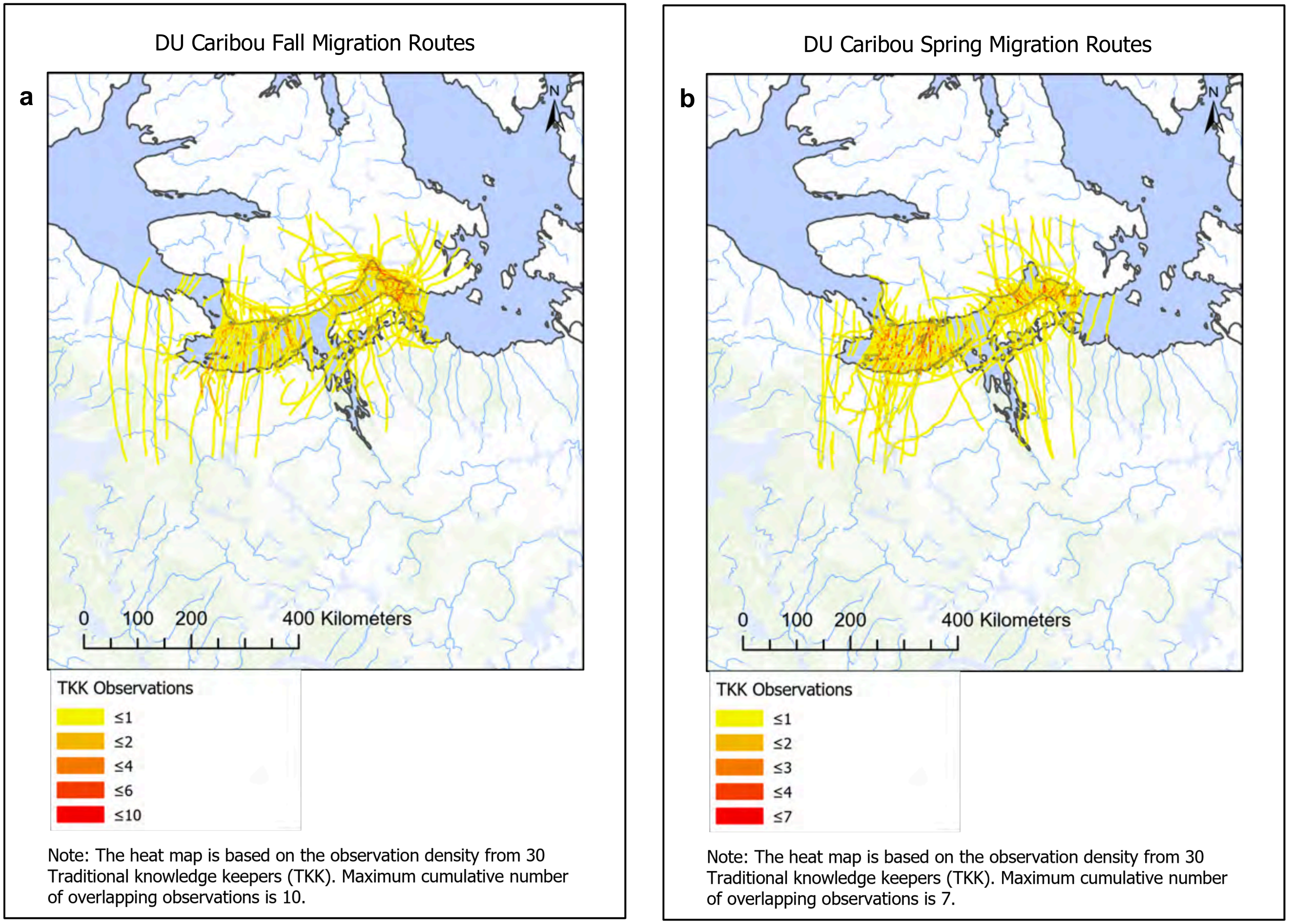


Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator



Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Figure 5. Migration routes for DU caribou in the fall (a) and spring (b) as reported by Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut in 2003. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

DU Caribou Health

Disease syndromes

TKKs described or named conditions consistent with brucellosis, such as “watery joints”, “joints really three times the leg size”, “swollen joints” and tapeworm cysts (likely caused by *Taenia* spp.), such as “small white round cysts”, “right in the meat, little cysts, look like pearls” (Kugluktuk TKK 6). They said that while some caribou were very healthy, these disease syndromes were more frequently observed during the spring when the caribou were the skinniest.

In addition, Kugluktukmiut described rashes and hairless legs, green meat, broken jaws, “funny bones”, lungs stuck to the chest cavity, “spleen and stomach stuck together”, and enlarged spleens. Ekaluktutiakmiut described “a few [sick caribou] over the years” (Ekaluktutiak TKK 1) with big stomachs, green meat/puss, irritated spleens, hoof problems, antlers stuck together, and sick caribou when calving. When contrasting Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut observations, Kugluktukmiut emphasized more concern about DU caribou health conditions than Ekaluktutiakmiut.

Body condition

TKKs indicated that DU caribou body condition changed according to the seasons. They said caribou were “really fat” (Ekaluktutiak TKK 9) during the summer and fall, not bad during the winter, and skinny during the spring. The accounts associated migration and rut with having the greatest influence on body condition, with Ekaluktutiakmiut primarily reporting on the influence of rut and Kugluktukmiut primarily reporting on the influence of migration. During the summer and fall, TKKs said DU caribou recovered the accumulated nutritional debt incurred from these energetically costly life stages of the previous year.

TKKs explained that extreme temperatures (hot and cold), rough snow conditions, and rain during snow seasons could further reduce body condition. They said extreme heat during the summer resulted in skinny caribou, but they did not indicate the mechanisms that caused this to happen. TKKs also said hard winters, which could include extreme cold, deep and/or hard snow, and/or rain during snow seasons, resulted in skinny caribou. One TKK explained that “when the snow is [very] hard” (Ekaluktutiak TKK 10) it is difficult for caribou to access the vegetation during the winter. Similarly, they reported that rain during snow seasons created a layer of ice over the vegetation that blocked access to food. TKKs associated rain during snow seasons with massive declines in caribou, where “all the caribou died off from thick rain” (Kugluktuk TKK 15). People said that extreme rain-on-snow events starved caribou to death in the 1920s because they could not break through the ice to access the vegetation.

DU Caribou Abundance Trends

TKKs described a general abundance cycle for DU caribou, where there were times that they would “go for days and days and never see a single live animal” (Ekaluktutiak TKK 1) to times when there were so many they were “lining up outside the houses” (Kugluktuk TKK 7). From both communities, TKKs described a decline in caribou numbers from 1920 until the 1950s, after which the DU caribou became more abundant. Kugluktukmiut described many DU caribou through 1970s and 1980s, where "there were lots of caribou right in town, migrating through" (Kugluktuk TKK 7). This trend shifted and by 2003 people noted that DU caribou were no longer found around the airport: "the caribou used to come behind the airport, now there is hardly any caribou" (Kugluktuk TKK 14). Conversely, Ekaluktutiakmiut described many DU caribou from the 1980s to 2003, "back to the way it used to be long ago today" (Ekaluktutiak TKK 10) and that "every year now, caribous come […] right to town" (Ekaluktutiak TKK 3). *Figure 6* illustrates the details of the DU caribou abundance cycle.

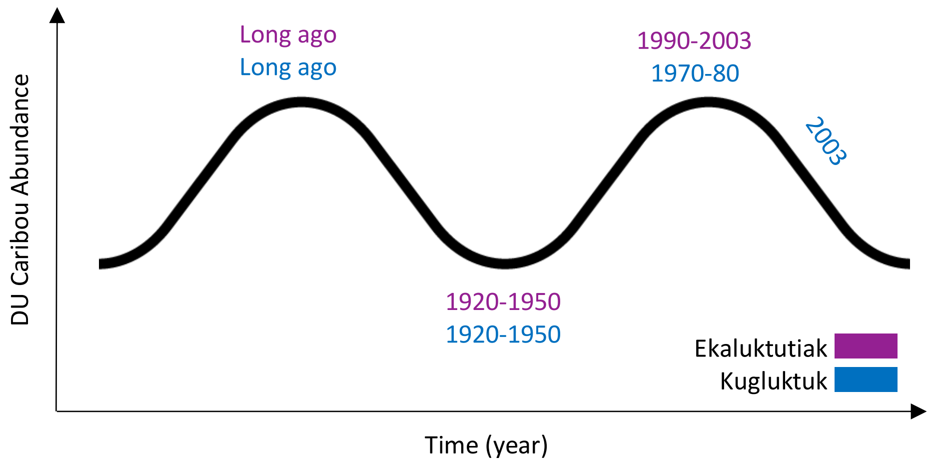


Figure 6. Trends in abundance of DU caribou as described in interviews from 2003. The purple (top) time-intervals represent observations from Ekaluktutiakmiut, and the blue (bottom time-intervals represent observations from Kugluktukmiut.

SUMMARY

The 2003 interviews with Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut contained important similarities and differences within the Traditional knowledge. For both communities, the "current" (2003) hunting range area used by TKKs' in 2003 had decreased when compared to the past (pre-2003) hunting ranges, yet no reason was given for this change. There are various reasons that could be implicated in the hunting range change, from changes in the range of the DU caribou herd to changes within the communities; drawing causality is beyond the scope of this research. However, the mapped DU caribou ranges and the narratives around DU caribou location and abundance suggest that the western boundary of the DU caribou distribution moved eastward approximately between 1980 to 2003. The hunting ranges would logically follow this range shift. TKKs from both communities also linked DU caribou range and migration, with migration happening only once an abundance threshold was reached. Both communities explained that even when migration occurred, some DU caribou were present on both Victoria Island and the mainland in all seasons. DU caribou were also reported on the mainland during the summer in Tomaselli et al. (2018).

In addition to distribution, differences in community observations are important to acknowledge for herd status. Ekaluktutiakmiut, described a stable abundance with healthy DU caribou close to the community in 2003 and emphasized rut when discussing body condition. Kugluktukmiut accounts described a declining abundance with sick DU caribou far from the community in 2003 and emphasized migration when discussing body condition. These observations in body condition by each community are consistent with the seasons the communities interact with DU caribou, and the further descriptions of seasonal body condition are consistent with expected results from Western knowledge (Åhman and White, 2018) and other documented Traditional knowledge (Parlee et al., 2013). Altogether, these differing observations on the same herd that were documented in the same year highlight how Traditional knowledge is embedded in place. This is particularly critical to consider in a species like caribou that are migratory across a vast geographic range. It is important to consider Traditional knowledge from multiple communities throughout the range to develop a spatial and temporal herd-level understanding of DU caribou.

This analysis was based on archived Traditional knowledge: interviews from 2003. These historical data have provided important insights into DU caribou ecology, health, and variability over space and time. The Traditional knowledge accounts described changes in DU caribou health, abundance and annual and seasonal distribution. Considering the full seasonal and historical extent of the DU caribou range as described through these accounts is critical for managing landscape use that accommodates full recovery of the herd to historical numbers and range use.

2018-2020 Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on Dolphin and Union Caribou

BACKGROUND

We started this project in response to community concerns about the status of the DU caribou herd and the desire to increase Traditional knowledge representation and guidance in co-management discussions. The research built on an existing partnership among the KAA, DOE, and the University of Calgary. These partnerships were for hunter-based sampling and monitoring for muskoxen and DU caribou and a previous Traditional knowledge study in Ekaluktutiak that included documenting Traditional knowledge on the health, demographics, and trends of DU caribou (Tomaselli et al., 2018).

METHODS

We used three sets of interviews with Kugluktukmiut to understand the health and population status of the DU caribou. These included individual interviews, focus groups, and formally held and drop-in feedback sessions (Finlay and Ballinger, 2014; Tomaselli, 2018). Each part followed a semi-structured interview guide, was audio-recorded (excluding the drop-in feedback sessions) and was held at the KAA office (see *Appendix B* for interview guides). To ensure the involvement of DU caribou experts, we invited people to take part in the research based on recommendations by the KAA (purposive sampling) and recommendations given by the TKKs during the interviews (snowball sampling) (Finlay and Ballinger, 2014; Tomaselli, 2018). As each interview set evolved, new TKKs were added to the groups. After the formal feedback sessions, we presented the results at the KAA's annual general meeting in February 2020 as a chance for the community to provide feedback on the results and interpretation.

The individual interviews explored the meaning of DU caribou to TKKs, contemporary health and population status, spatial distribution, and concerns about the status of DU caribou and potential ways to address these concerns. We designed the focus groups to generate semi-quantitative data using participatory epidemiology activities such as proportional piling and mapping (Tomaselli et al., 2018). These activities generated data on population abundance, population demography, distribution, and occurrence of disease syndromes. We brought the analyses from the individual interviews and focus groups back to TKKs during the feedback sessions as a chance for everyone to ensure that interpretation of the interviews was accurate, clear up confusion, and add in missing details.

For the participatory mapping activities, we used paper maps that we generated in ArcGIS with guidance from the KAA. We photographed or scanned (depending on resources available), geo-referenced, and digitized the participatory data on the paper maps after the interviews. The individual interviews and focus groups both used a single map and colour codes to differentiate attributes (type of observation, year, season). Each feedback session used 11 different maps to document further spatial and temporal details: one for 'What parts of the land do you know really well?', and two sets of five for 'Where do people see DU caribou?', and 'Where do people hunt DU caribou?' that covered time-intervals from 1980 to 1989, 1990 to 1999, 2000 to 2009, 2010 to 2017, and 2018 to 2020 (i.e. 'today').

We completed proportional piling exercises for population trends as described in the following steps. First, the interview facilitator asked TKKs what year they saw the most DU caribou; this became the 100% mark and was represented by a two-cup pile of beans. Second, the interview facilitator asked TKKs to use the beans to represent proportionately how many DU caribou they saw in 2019 compared to the peak time (100%). Then, the interview facilitator measured that amount of beans with a two-cup liquid measuring cup to create a percent ratio from peak caribou (100%) to the amount of caribou in 2019 (XX%). If the TKKs had information prior to the time of peak population (100%), it was added using the same steps. The interview facilitator and TKKs then drew a line that connected the data points on a paper chart. Once drawn, the interview facilitator measured, verified, and adjusted the percentage every five years according to the guidance of the TKKs. During the feedback sessions, the TKKs had the chance to amend or re-pile the abundance data.

We followed the same interview analysis employed in the 2003 project (described on pg. 3) to analyze the interview narratives on abundance trends, spatial trends, and TKKs' concerns for DU caribou. As such, we followed an interpretivist paradigm, critical realism ontology, and thematic analysis framework with holistic and in vivo coding to find patterns and themes in the interviews (Braun and Clarke, 2006; Maxwell and Mittapalli 2011; Saldaña, 2013). Although, in the 2018-2020 study, we did not compare between communities because this study was only done in Kugluktuk. In addition, we completed this analytical process after each interview set and then returned the preliminary results in the subsequent interview set. The analysis of DU caribou health and demography and still in progress. The results presented here will focus on DU caribou distribution, abundance, and TKKs' concerns and their solutions.

RESULTS

We interviewed nine Elders and six adults in September and October 2018, facilitated seven focus groups that engaged nine Elders and seven adults in January 2019, and held four formal feedback sessions with 11 Elders and seven adults along with a few rolling drop-in sessions to allow people with scheduling conflicts to participate in February 2020 (five Elders and two adults). Elder designation was based on self-identification by the TKK (as an Elder or adult) and confirmed by the KAA. In total, we had 56 points of contact over two years with 33 TKKs.

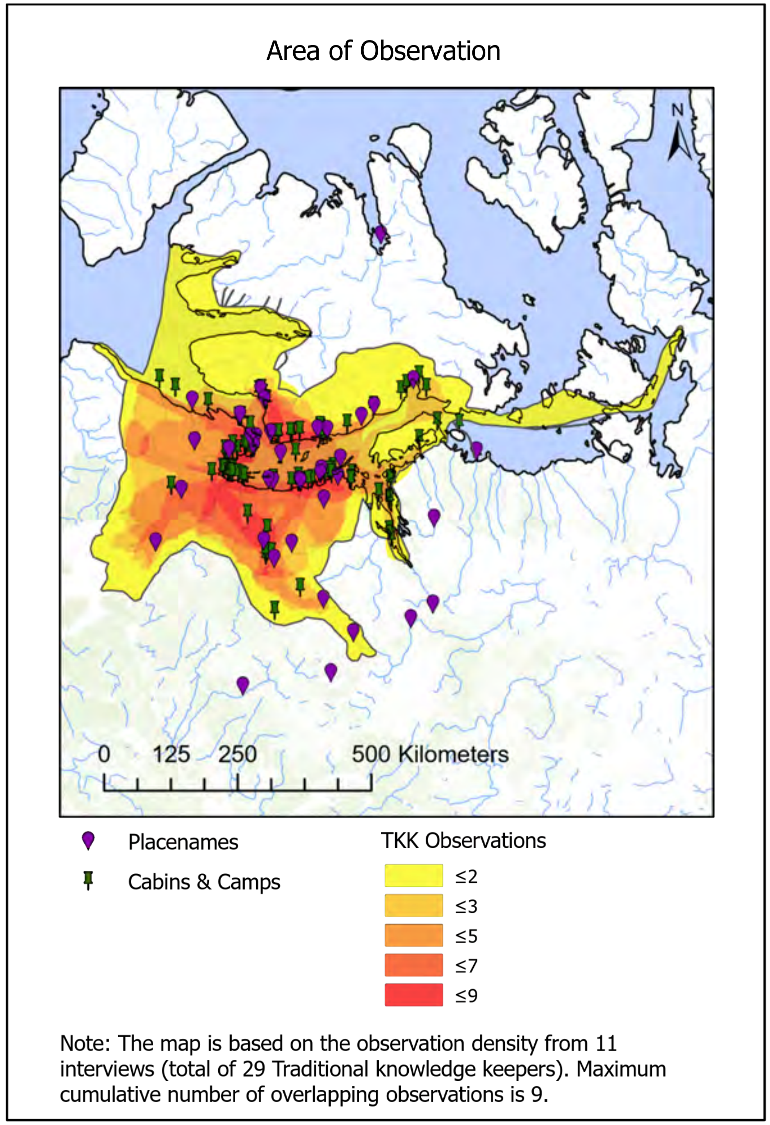
Variations in Experience

TKKs emphasized that how people and DU caribou experience the land is expected to vary by season and year. Harvesters travel on the land differently depending on the season (ATV, snowmobile, boat) and the year (weather conditions, etc.), and DU caribou also change depending on the season and the year. TKKs said they never expect to see DU caribou in the same locations every year. They said interpretation of DU caribou changes requires consideration of expected seasonal and annual variations.

Participatory Maps

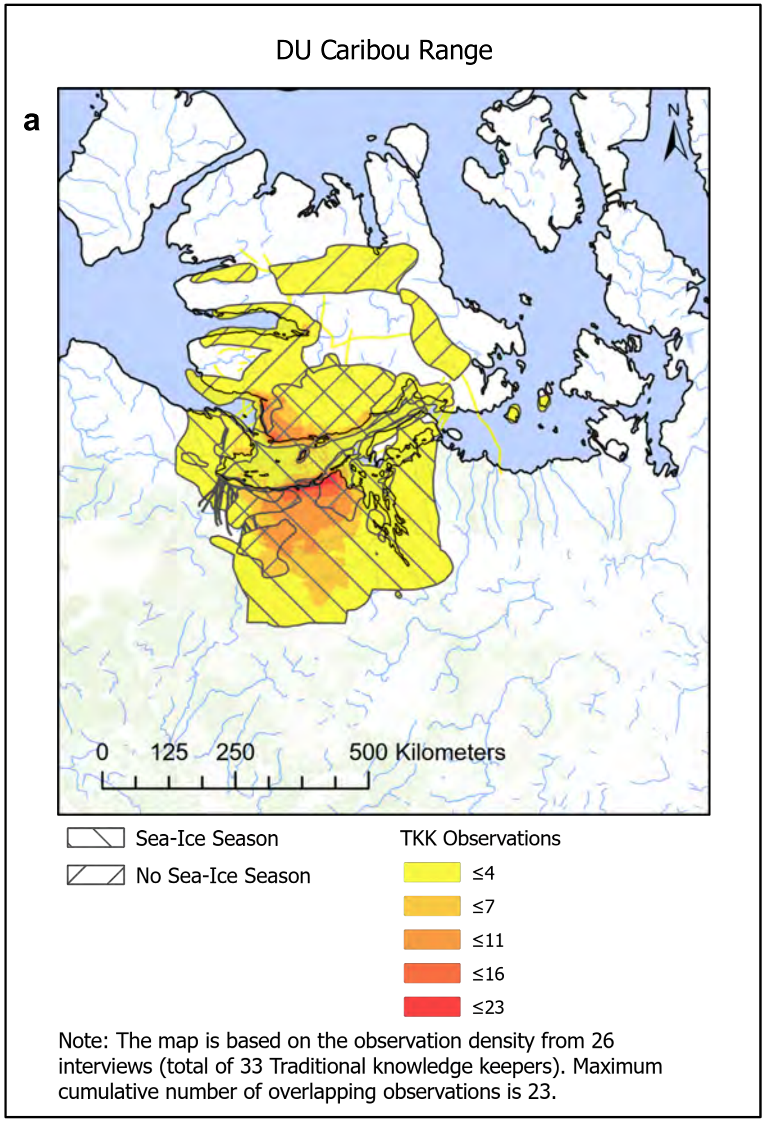
Altogether, the TKK's participatory maps covered 286 200 km^2 of land that they considered knowing well. This comprised of travel and general hunting areas (*Fig. 7*). They also mapped 240 400 km^2 as DU caribou range (*Fig. 8a*), 33% of which laid outside the land considered known well. TKKs mapped 138 700 km^2 of land they used to hunt DU caribou (*Fig. 8b*), 8% which lie outside the land considered known well. The summarized participatory mapping data suggest an increasing trend in DU caribou hunting range area since the early 2000s (*Table 3*). TKKs described a gradual change in DU caribou locations, where harvesters had to travel further east on the mainland and further inland (northeast) on Victoria Island to see and hunt DU caribou over the years. These changes are detailed through maps and interview narratives.

Figure 7. Area of observation as reported by Kugluktukmiut in 2018-2020. Includes Kugluktumiut travel and general hunting ranges, camps/cabins, and placenames used throughout the interviews. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Figure 8. DU caribou range (a) and DU caribou hunting range (b) as reported by Kugluktukmiut in 2018-2020. Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



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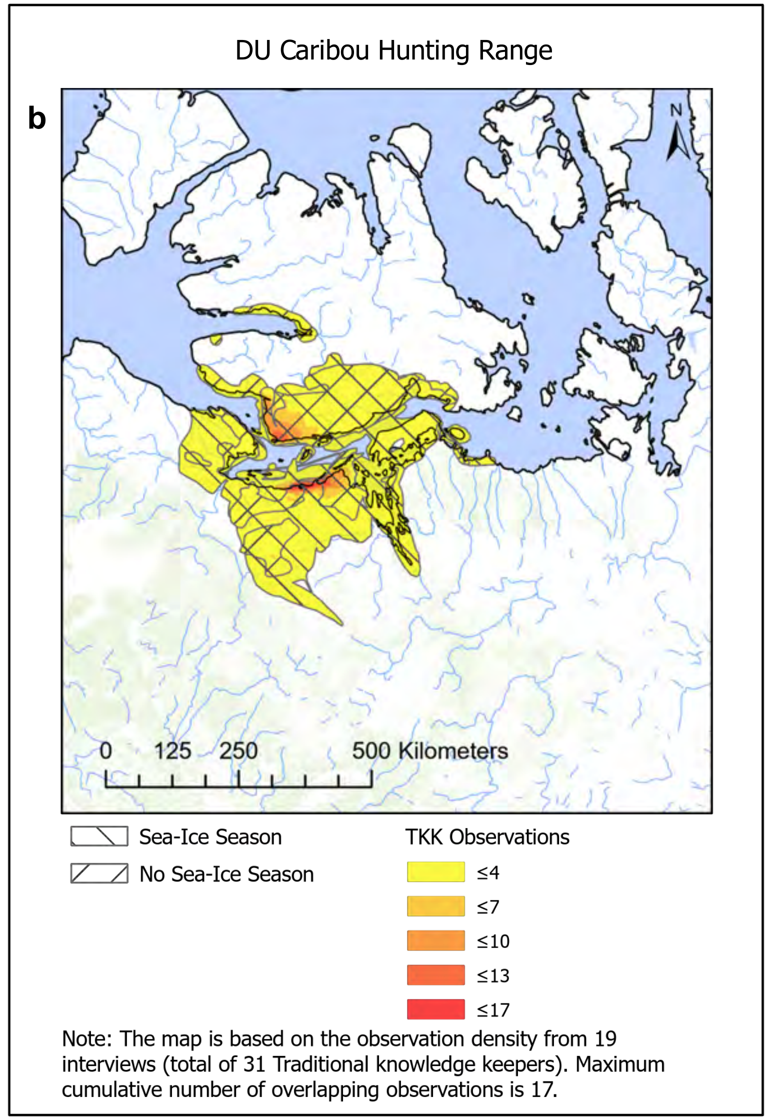


Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Table 3. DU caribou range and DU caribou hunting range summarized by decade from 1980-2020, as mapped by TKKs in 2018-2020. The values reflect absolute areas and do not consider overlapping areas. % of Total indicates the percent of the related 1980-2020 interval range (maximum) represented in the specific year interval. % Change indicates the percent change in area from the previous decade.

Range Type	Year Interval	Total Area	% of Total	% Change
DU Caribou Range and DU Caribou Hunting Range	1980-2020	247 200 km^2	100%	n/a
DU Caribou	1980-2020	240 400 km^2	100%	n/a
	1980-1989	122 800 km^2	51%	n/a
	1990-1999	158 300 km^2	66%	29%
	2000-2009	133 300 km^2	55%	-16%
	2010-2020	156 200 km^2	65%	17%
DU Caribou Hunting	1980-2020	138 700 km^2	100%	n/a
	1980-1989	66 400 km^2	48%	n/a
	1990-1999	64 500 km^2	47%	-3%
	2000-2009	77 600 km^2	56%	20%
	2010-2020	93 700 km^2	68%	21%

1980s (Fig. 9a) & early 1990s (Fig. 9b)

TKKs said DU caribou were abundant in the 1980s and 1990s near Kugluktuk and were found both east and west of the community during the winter and summer. They said people would see DU caribou on the small islands between the mainland and Victoria Island during the summer. TKKs describe the most recent abundance peak in the 1980s and early 1990s and when people did not have to travel far to find and hunt DU caribou.

Late 1990s & early 2000s (Fig. 9c)

TKKs described the late 1990s and early 2000s as a time of change for DU caribou. They said DU caribou were not as abundant on the mainland west of Kugluktuk, and there were fewer reports of DU caribou crossing the Dolphin and Union Strait. Instead, they saw DU caribou more frequently on the mainland east of Kugluktuk, moving towards Tree River. TKKs familiar with the PIN3/Rymer Point/Read Island area on Victoria Island said that there were fewer DU caribou seen in this area during the summer/fall hunt, but still enough for hunting purposes.

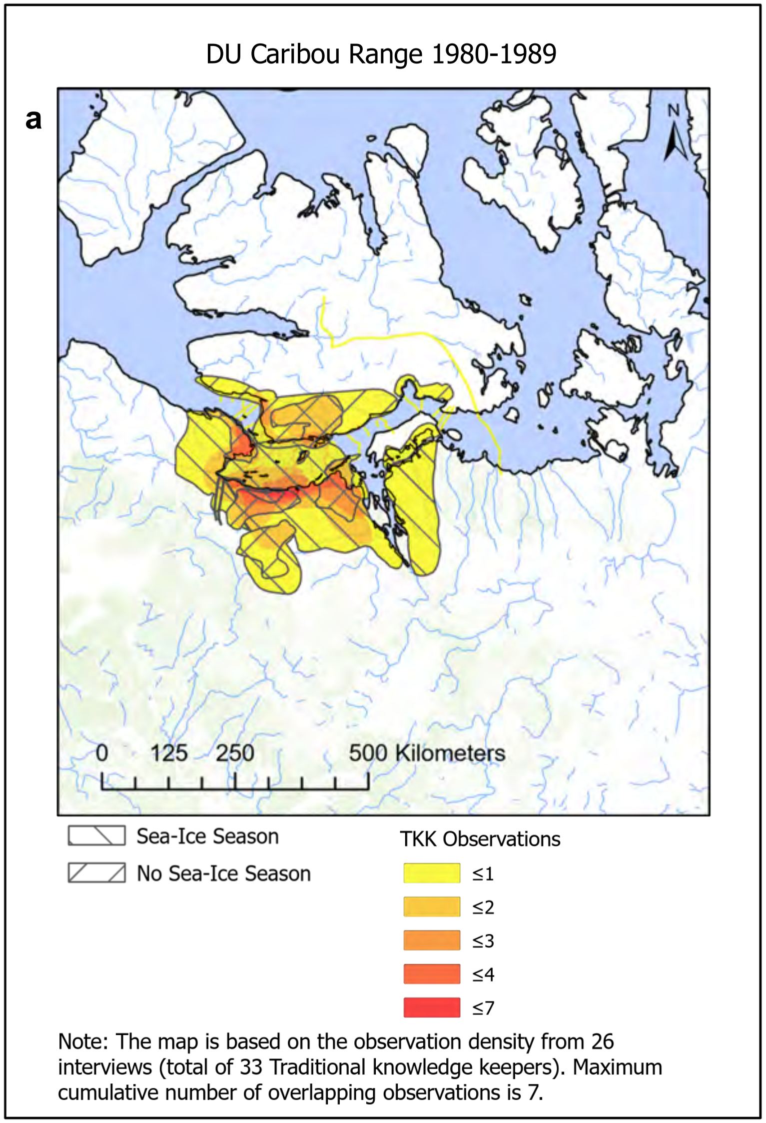
Late 2000s & early 2010s (Fig. 9d)

TKKs said people continued travelling further east on the mainland to find DU caribou, now mostly between Tree River and Grays Bay. Those familiar with the PIN3/Rymer Point/Read Island area on Victoria Island said this time period was when they started travelling further inland to find DU caribou and needed to plan their hunting trips later in the season to match the DU caribou movements.

Late 2010s & today

TKKs said people continued travelling further east on the mainland to find DU caribou, now mostly travelling to Grays Bay, Wenzel River, and beyond into Bathurst Inlet. Those familiar with the PIN3/Rymer Point/Read Island area on Victoria Island said that during this time period, even though they are travelling further inland to find DU caribou, they find fewer DU caribou than the late 2000s and early 2010s.

Figure 9. DU caribou range per decade as reported by Kugluktukmiut in 2018-2020, including 1980-1989 (a), 1990-1999 (b), 2000-2009 (c), and 2010-2020 (d). Colour gradient is based on the density of observations.



Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
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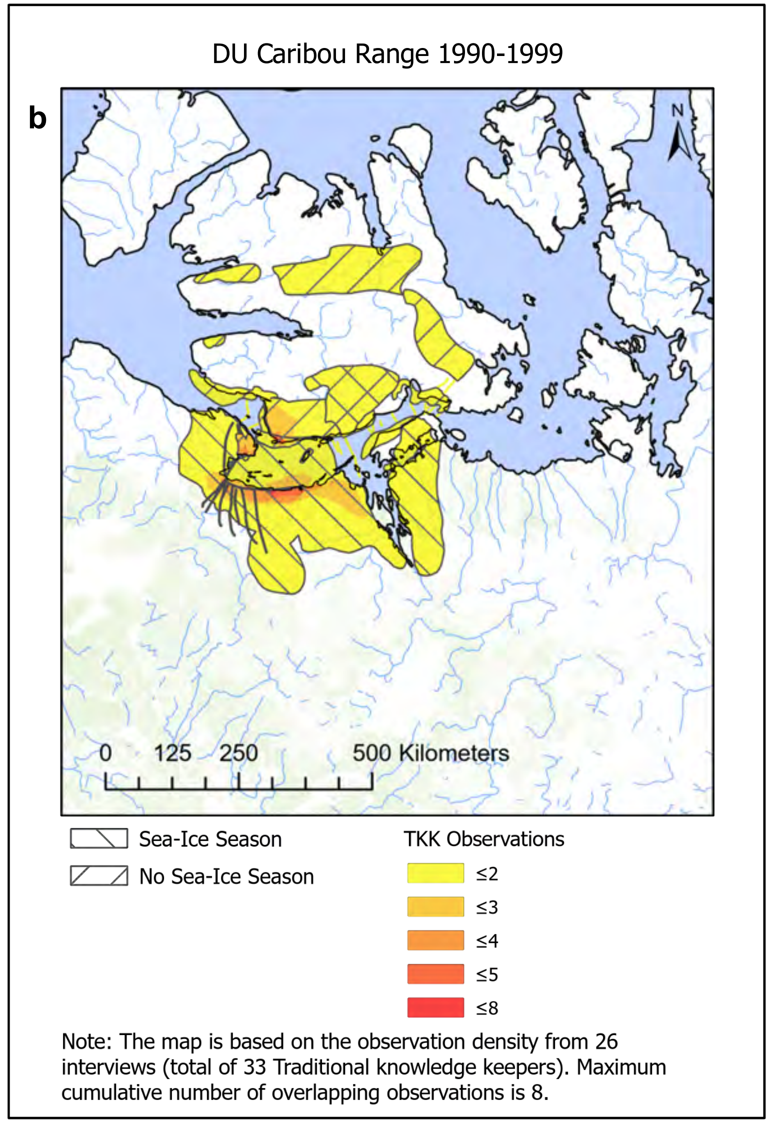

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
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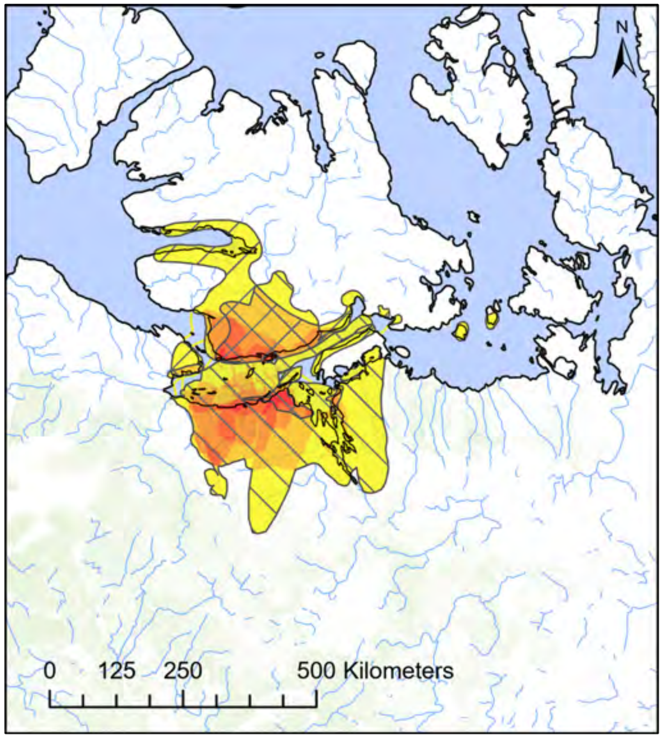
Projection: Transverse Mercator

DU Caribou Range 2000-2009

c



Sea-Ice Season
No Sea-Ice Season

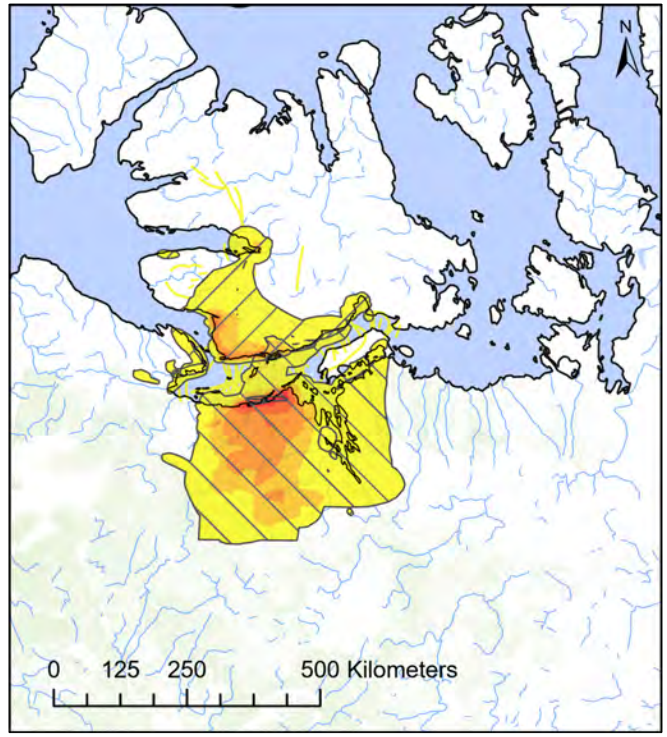
TKK Observations
≤1
≤2
≤3
≤4
≤7

Note: The map is based on the observation density from 26 interviews (total of 33 Traditional knowledge keepers). Maximum cumulative number of overlapping observations is 7.

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

DU Caribou Range 2010-2020

d



Sea-Ice Season
No Sea-Ice Season

TKK Observations
≤3
≤6
≤10
≤15
≤21

Note: The map is based on the observation density from 26 interviews (total of 33 Traditional knowledge keepers). Maximum cumulative number of overlapping observations is 21.

Base Maps Source: Esri Canada, Canadian Community Maps contributors; NRCAN Hydro, Land
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Abundance Trends

The proportional piling activities were done in 2019 with seven focus groups (two to three people per group; *Fig. 10a&b*). Focus group five elected to skip the activity, leaving data from six focus groups. One group had observations beginning in 1965, one beginning in 1970, and the rest beginning between 1980-1990. The group from 1965 described peak abundance then with a decline observed starting in 2005, whereas the 1970 group described an increase in abundance from 1970-1985 and a decline observed by 1995. The remainder of the groups described peak abundance at the beginning of their observation period, and the decline noticed between 1990-2005. All groups agreed that the herd's abundance had declined substantially by the time of the interviews. Each focus group either described or drew annual variation in the abundance curves, explaining that the caribou abundance does not smoothly change but increases then decreases (or vice versa) in a jagged line with a general increasing or decreasing trend.

For the feedback sessions, we used a smoothed quadratic linear model to illustrate the collective trends in the proportional piling data for abundance (Tomaselli et al., 2018). The model, supported by the narratives, indicated that the DU caribou abundance peaked in 1986 and the lowest abundance percentage occurred in 2019 at 40%. *Figure 11* was presented back to the TKKs during the feedback sessions. All TKKs during the feedback sessions agreed with the trends of increase and decrease with no amendments, but some TKKs who were not originally involved in the focus groups did not want to comment on the percentages associated with the trends. TKKs explained that the abundance percentages were associated with distribution of the animals and location of the TKKs. For example, people who were more familiar with the eastern range saw changes in DU caribou abundance during different years than the people who were more familiar with the western range. This accounts for some variability within the dataset.

Concerns for DU Caribou Status and Suggested Management Actions

TKKs identified concern about five main issues that potentially impact the status of DU caribou (*Fig. 12)*.

Hunting practices

TKKs expressed concerns around hunting practices, including DU caribou subsistence and sport hunting, and predator harvesting (hunting and trapping). Changes in DU caribou subsistence hunting practices included poor meat management (ex. spoiling meat, feeding meat to dogs, not knowing what meat is safe to eat or not), lack of proper sharing practices, and inadequate hunting practices of inexperienced hunters (ex. harvesting the wrong type of animal for the season, approaching the animals directly rather than on an angle). TKKs related these changes to education barriers between youth and Elders. They also related the changes to insufficient knowledge transfer about these topics with the public, including youth and adults. As a potential solution to this, TKKs indicated a desire for more educational opportunities for inexperienced hunters who want to learn about DU caribou hunting. This would include, but would not be limited, to selecting appropriate animals in regard to the season and population status, safe butchering and handling of the harvested animal, how to recognize what is safe to eat, etiquette around meat sharing, quantity of harvest, as well as general camping skills, such as collecting safe drinking water and safe land and water travelling. TKKs said these programs should include support and/or coordination by/between the DOE and KAA. Further, they said it is important to include hands-on learning, such as through on-the-land camp programs that connects those who want to learn with those who want to teach.

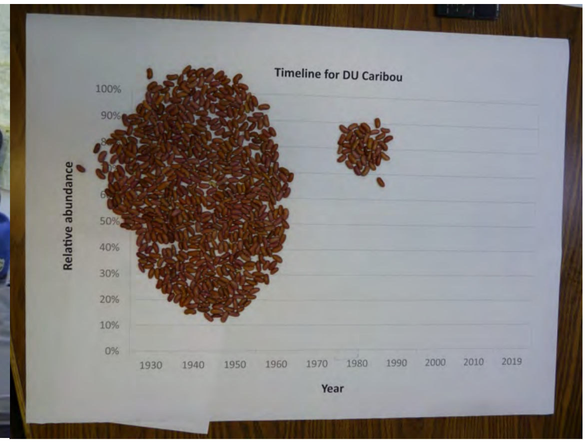


Figure 10a. Proportional piling activity with an Elder focus group in January 2019. Photograph includes Roger Hitkolok, Andrea Hanke, Juliette Di Francesco, John Kapakatoak, and Larry Adjun (left to right).

Figure 10b. Image shows an example of bean piling, where all the beans together represented 100%, and the smaller pile of beans on the right represented the number of caribou seen in 2019.

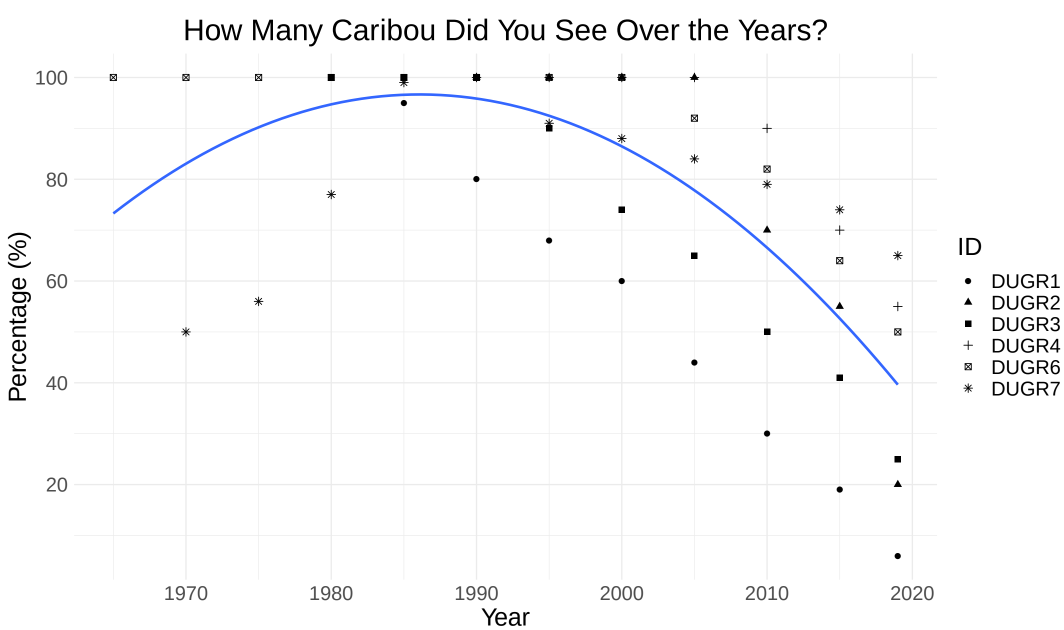


Figure 11. Collective DU caribou abundance trend created during proportional piling activities and based on Kugluktukmiut knowledge. ID represents each focus group that participated in the piling exercises (note: group 5 elected to not complete the activity). The blue line represents a smoothed quadratic linear model and was reviewed and accepted during feedback sessions in 2020 with Kugluktukmiut as the DU caribou abundance trend from Kugluktukmiut perspective.

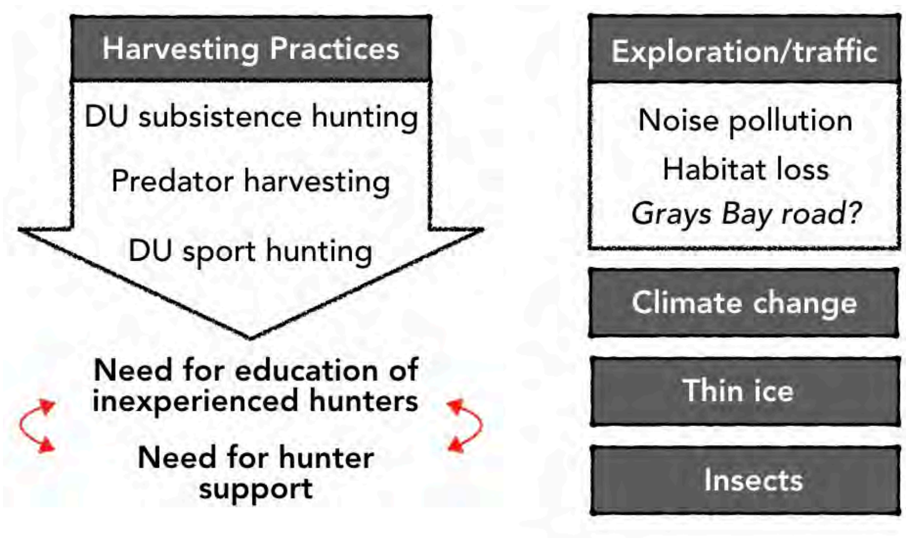


Figure 12. Five main issues that TKKs identified might impact DU caribou status. They identified hunting practices as the most important for immediate action, through increasing opportunities for educating inexperienced hunters and providing support (financial, resources, education, etc.) for hunters to maintain presence on the land and pressure on predators. Other concerns included rate of exploration and traffic, climate change, presence of thin ice, and increased burden from insects.

TKKs also explained that Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) restrictions for Bluenose East and Bathurst caribou herds had created unbalanced harvesting pressure on DU caribou, since this herd has no TAH restrictions. Some TKKs suggested that it could be useful to have DU caribou on a similar system until they recover. There was disagreement amongst people about whether the KAA or DOE should implement a restriction similar to the TAH. TKKs emphasized that if it was implemented, such a strategy would need to adapt alongside changes in the DU caribou abundance. Some TKKs said people would not follow the restrictions, and others further clarified that it would make food security too difficult to achieve. Some TKKs said that emphasizing education on proper hunting practices would be more beneficial than TAH restrictions for long-term change. However, they also indicated that an annual or seasonal restriction, like a TAH, may be needed for short-term change.

TKKs considered predator harvesting pressure as one of their top concerns for DU caribou. They explained that predator harvesting requires extensive time, resources (gas, food, equipment, repairs), and expert knowledge (safety, technical). They also said predator harvesting had an insufficient return reward that did not act as an incentive to engage in the process. Further, TKKs said that predator harvesting was not as common nor practiced the same today compared to the past. As a result, they said there are more predators today than in the past. TKKs indicated a desire to have more support for people to take part in these activities so they could maintain presence on the land and pressure on the predators. This could be in the form of resources and financial support, and/or with educational opportunities. For example, the educational opportunities could cover what incentive and educational resources already exist and additional programming that reviews requisite expertise and safety knowledge specific to predators.

TKKs also expressed concern about DU caribou sport hunting and its undue pressures on the most important breeding caribou. Some TKKs were conflicted about this concern because they understood the sport hunts as good employment opportunities. Other TKKs were conflicted as they did not know how much impact the limited sport hunts could have at a herd-level. The TKKs' suggested solution was to pause DU caribou sport hunts until the herd recovers.

Exploration/traffic

TKKs described an increase in noise pollution over time, with more helicopters, planes, and snowmobiles around today than in the past. Some TKKs expressed concern about potential mining, roads, and port developments as they would take up important caribou habitat. Also, some TKKs indicated concern about municipality contributions to pollution in the area, for example dump smoke during routine burning. There was a lot of discussion and conflicting views about the potential Grays Bay road and port project, and this was not covered in depth nor was there agreement among the TKKs. One suggested solution was to have stricter, or more enforced, regulations or restrictions around aircraft, developments, and/or municipalities to limit their potential impact on DU caribou. TKKs also suggested that more public education regarding those regulations would be useful so people understand what is being done and the reasons behind those actions.

Climate changes

TKKs described many changes in climate, including rain, wind, temperature, moisture, vegetation, sun, and timing of season changes. Linked to these climatic changes were rain-on-snow events that formed layers of ice over the vegetation, making it more difficult for DU caribou to access their food. TKKs also linked climatic changes with changes in sea-ice formation. There were no specific weather events mentioned that were directly connected to the recent abundance decline.

Sea-ice

TKKs explained that the sea-ice formed earlier in the eastern portion than the western portion of the DU caribou range. They explained that this has contributed to the changing DU caribou distribution. Also, TKKs frequently discussed thin ice and said that DU caribou often fall through near islands or fast currents. When the caribou fall through the sea-ice, they said DU caribou either drown, freeze on land, or have balls of ice attached to them (for example, on the legs or back). They said that the sea-ice is thawing before all DU caribou migrate north to Victoria Island in the spring, leaving some portion of the DU caribou on the mainland for the summer. Some TKKs said that this happened once in a while in the past, and others said that this is happening more now because the caribou are migrating further south than before and are taking longer to return to the mainland shoreline.

Insects

TKKs also mentioned changes in insect intensity and diversity, and that they are worse with hot and wet summers. They said this impacted caribou by preventing rest and eating. TKKs also mentioned insects in relation to climate change, but they talked extensively about insects and this warranted it as a stand-alone concern.

SUMMARY

The 2018-2020 Kugluktukmiut interviews documented an eastern shift in the western range boundary and a decline in abundance for the DU caribou herd from 1980 to 2020. TKKs explained and illustrated that they had to travel progressively further east on the mainland and further inland on Victoria Island to find DU caribou over the years. The participatory mapping and interviews narratives demonstrated that the DU caribou distribution is different today (2010 to 2020) compared to the 1980 to 1989. TKKs also said that there are fewer caribou today (2018 to 2020) compared to 2010, even when they travel further east and inland. Through the participatory proportional piling exercises and within the Kugluktukmiut spatial areas of observation, the DU caribou population in 2019 was estimated at approximately 40% of what it was in the 1980s. This collective Kugluktukmiut perspective is an important account to consider, along with accounts from other communities within the DU caribou range, for future herd management.

In addition to herd status, TKKs identified concern about potential threats to DU caribou and suggested management actions. The concerns included harvesting practices (DU caribou subsistence hunting, predator hunting, predator trapping, and DU caribou sport hunting), exploration/traffic, climate change, thin ice, and insects. TKKs generated a list of suggested solutions to help mitigate these threats, and most of the suggestions addressed a need for hands-on education of inexperienced harvesters. TKKs advocated for the prioritization of inexperienced harvester education, covering topics from proper harvesting techniques, etiquette around meat sharing, and specialized predator knowledge. While TKKs indicated that there is increased importance on DU caribou harvesting since the harvesting restrictions on the neighbouring caribou herds, some TKKs emphasized that overall harvest of DU caribou has not increased as a result. Not all TKKs agreed about implementing a TAH for the DU caribou herd, but they agreed that if one were implemented, the harvest restrictions would need to adapt alongside changes in the DU caribou. The TKKs identified concerns for DU caribou were identified in the ECCC (2018) management plan and warrant due consideration in management discussions.

OVERALL DISCUSSION

Abundance

The 2003 and 2018-2020 Traditional knowledge studies on DU caribou provided critical information about this herd's population trend. The 2018-2020 study used individual interviews, focus groups, and feedback sessions to document Kugluktukmiut Traditional knowledge around DU caribou. Results from this study demonstrate an eastward shift in the western boundary of DU caribou distribution and an increase in DU caribou hunting ranges since 2000s, coincident with a substantial abundance decline to 40% of the prior mid-1980s peak. The range shifts and abundance decline are consistent with those identified in the 2003 interviews with Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut. This suggests that the decline recognized by Kugluktukmiut in 2003 was real and had continued until present day, with the abundance peak occurring around the mid-to late 1980s. These results are congruent with observations by Ekaluktutiakmiut and local knowledge keepers in 2014 (Tomaselli et al., 2018). There, Ekaluktutiakmiut and local knowledge keepers reported that the DU caribou population had declined to 20% of its prior 1990s to mid-2000s peak. They associated the decline with smaller group sizes, smaller proportions of juveniles, poorer body condition, and a larger proportion of sick animals (Tomaselli et al., 2018). The population survey conducted in 2018 reported a 38% annual decline since 2015 (4 105 animals), along with fewer groups, smaller group size, lower stratum density, and low survival rates (0.62) (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2020). The 2018 survey result represents 12% of the 1997 survey result (34 558 animals) (Leclerc and Boulanger, 2020). A remaining DU caribou population of 12% since 1997 could be consistent with the Traditional knowledge near Ekaluktutiak in 2003 and by Tomaselli et al. (2018). However, it is a greater decline than that derived from the Kugluktukmiut accounts.

Leclerc and Boulanger (2020) reported a recent western range shift for DU caribou based on collar locations and in correspondence with an Ekaluktutiakmiut decrease and Ulukhaktokmiut increase in recently observed DU caribou. Meanwhile, the Kugluktukmiut perspective suggests an eastward shift in the western boundary of DU caribou distribution in both the 2003 and 2018-20 studies. The variability in the abundance and distribution accounts may be influenced by three points of interpretation. (1) The Kugluktukmiut knowledge refers to the 1980s and the survey baselines refer back to 1997. This may create a temporal scale issue that could be influencing the results, as has been reported in other studies (Neis et al., 1999; Armitage et al., 2011). (2) Seasonal harvesting locations and access to the land have been shown to change the reported relative abundance by the communities (see Ferguson et al., 1998, Neis et al., 1999, Kendrick and Manseau, 2008). Unpacking spatial scales among Traditional knowledge studies and population surveys may help facilitate understanding across the research. (3) The Traditional knowledge from 2003 and 2018-20 indicated that DU caribou behaviour changes in response to abundance and sea-ice. An Ulukhaktok community member reported freezing rain in Prince Albert Sound area in fall/winter of 2018 and that DU caribou might have turned back from their fall migration (F. Mavrot, pers comm). This weather event that may have influenced a change in behaviour could have impacted the number of DU caribou congregating along the southern shore of Victoria Island during the survey period (for similar accounts, see Parlee et al., 2013, Gurarie et al., 2019). These three points require further investigation in order to best understand the different information sources.

Distribution

Caribou abundance is known to fluctuate through time (Ferguson et al., 1998; Bergerud 2008). Population decreases are often accompanied by range contractions while population increases are often accompanied by range expansions (Ferguson et al., 1998; Bergerud 2008). Since TKK accounts are specific to their land-based knowledge, a reported decrease in caribou sightings is locally based and needs to be interpreted in relation to, and combination with, observations from other areas. As such, a locally observed abundance decrease in one location does not necessarily mean a population decrease (Ferguson et al., 1998). Drawing on our results and previously published peer-reviewed and grey literature, we get a fairly detailed account of the DU caribou dynamics and range over time. Thorpe et al. (2001) describe a *Kiillinik* caribou herd in the Bathurst Inlet region as a herd of small, white caribou that come from Victoria Island to spend the winter. Elders explained that the *Kiillinik* caribou (DU caribou) started to come further south in the 1970s and mixed with the *Ahiarmiut* caribou (barren-ground caribou) (Thorpe et al., 2001). From this account, it seems the southern boundary of the DU caribou distribution shifted southward to include the Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet regions in the 1970s. This corresponds with the time Kugluktukmiut from the 2003 study said DU caribou peaked by their community (further refined to the 1980s in the 2018-2020 study). Ulukhaktokmiut reported a decline DU caribou abundance in 1990s (Ulukhaktok TK interviews 2011-2013, as cited in ECCC, 2018). Thorpe et al. (2001) reports that DU caribou became progressively more abundant near Ekaluktutiak from the 1980s to 2000s, Bates (2006) reports regular hunting of DU caribou twice a year by Ekaluktutiakmiut in 2000, and Tomaselli et al. (2018) recorded the peak for DU caribou from 1990s to mid-2000s by Ekaluktutiak. This is consistent with the Kugluktukmiut observed eastward change in the DU caribou distribution starting in the late 1990s and early 2000s. These data suggest that the boundaries of the DU caribou distribution fluctuate alongside population abundance. The Traditional knowledge alongside the most recent population survey (Leclerc and Boulanger 2020) further suggest that DU caribou have contracted its western and eastern boundaries to create a narrower distribution.

Hunting Range

The extent of DU caribou hunting ranges appeared to contract when DU caribou were abundant near the community and expand when DU caribou were far from the community. The 2003 study showed an approximate 65% decrease in DU caribou hunting range from the past (pre-2003) to 2003, transitioning from a period of very few DU caribou in 1920-50s to many DU caribou in 1970-2003. The 2018-20 study showed a 45% increase in hunting range area from 1990-1999, including 21% increase since 2000-2009, to 2010-2020. This period is transitioning from many caribou in the 1980s to early-1990s to a period of fewer DU caribou in 2020. Increases in hunting ranges have been reported during other wildlife declines, linked to increases in search intensity and further travel distances (Neis et al., 1999, Kendrick and Manseau, 2008). The overall area accounted in the participatory mapping was greater in the 2018-20 study than the 2003 study.

Concerns & Management Suggestions

The identified Kugluktukmiut concerns for the DU caribou herd are similar to concerns previously voiced by Indigenous communities about this caribou and other caribou herds (Dumond, 2007; Sangris, 2010; Padilla & Kofinas, 2014; Tomaselli et al., 2018). Foremost, they advocated for education for inexperienced harvesters with a strong hands-on learning component. Future development of this type of education initiative could draw from the Aqqiumavvik Society, such as their young hunters, mentoring young men, and culture of cooking programming (Aqqiumavvik Society, n.d.). Kugluktukmiut in the 2018-20 study and in Dumond (2007), indicated concern over the decrease in predator harvesting today compared to the past and the recent increase in predator numbers. The DOE Wolf Sample Program has been supporting Kitikmeot wolf harvesters since November 2018 (Legislative Assembly of Nunavut, 2019), and the Government of Northwest-Territories recently expanded their North Slave Wolf Harvest

Incentive Program to include Nunavut harvesters in 2019 (ENR, n.d.). In addition to the wolf initiatives, the DOE is currently analyzing data on wolverines and is planning a grizzly bear study (Government of Nunavut, 2020). The KAA is also planning a Traditional knowledge study on grizzly bears (A. Dumond, pers comms).

OVERALL CONCLUSION

Together, the 2003 and 2018-20 studies detail the history, distribution, abundance trends, and concerns for DU caribou. The discussion of these results together with other studies like Tomaselli et al. (2018) and Leclerc and Boulanger (2020) have highlighted the importance of having information from multiple sources and times in order to weave together the complex ecology, distribution, and population trends of DU caribou. Further, the diversity of available information can allow for better consideration of the different data limitations (Bates, 2007). The expressed concerns for DU caribou declines and the suggested management actions can help guide future decisions for this herd. Considering the full and cumulative extent of the DU caribou range within current management plans is critical to manage landscape-use if a full recovery of the herd to historical numbers and range use is desired. The community-based knowledge on DU caribou distribution, abundance, and health was nuanced and complementary within and between Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut accounts. This reflects the TKKs' varied spatial and seasonal use of the land and interactions with the caribou. These studies have highlighted the critical importance of involving multiple communities and TKKs from across the DU caribou range to understand the full life history of DU caribou, including seasonal and spatial variability, and to develop effective herd-level conservation approaches.

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Appendix A. Interview Guide for Ekaluktutiakmiut and Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on DU Caribou In 2003

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born?
3. Where do you live?
4. Where did you live when you were a kid? A young adult? Now where do you live?
5. Who are your parents? Brothers? Sisters?
6. Did you hunt caribou when you were a young adult?
7. Do you hunt caribou a lot?
8. Where did you hunt caribou long ago?
9. Where do you hunt caribou now?
10. Did you travel a lot when you were a young adult?
11. Do you travel a lot now?
12. Between the 1920's and the 1970's the Dolphin-Union herd was believed to be extinct by biologists. Do you know what happen during this period?
13. What effect did the introduction of riffles have on the herd in the 1920's into the 1970's?
14. Historical trends in the abundance of the Dolphin-Union herd? (In the past was the herd in numbers where there were many caribou or less caribou?)
    a. When you were young/the place?
    b. When you were a young adult/the place?
    c. When you became an adult/the place?
15. Temporal trends in the abundance of this herd? (Any short term difference in numbers of this herd, for example in a certain year there were many caribou or less caribou)
    a. When you were young/the place?
    b. When you were a young adult/the place?
    c. When you became an adult/the place?
16. Migrations, areas where the caribou traveled through. Can you mark them on the maps?
17. Have you ever seen the herd to not migrate? (What reasons do you think caused that to happen?)
    a. What year(s)?
    b. Weather conditions?
    c. Amount of snow?
    d. Were there lots of caribou?
    e. Were the caribou in groups or spread out?
    f. Were the caribou healthy?
    g. Over harvest?
18. Was it because they were not coming around your camp or because there were less caribou?
19. Nowadays, the herd is migrating to the mainland in winter and comes back to the island for calving. Was it always like that?
20. Trends in abundance of caribou when the caribou migrate or did not migrate? (Were there a difference in number of caribou when the caribou migrated to mainland and when the caribou did not migrate).
21. Seasonal locations (spring, summer, fall and winter). Can you mark them on the maps?
22. Trends in body condition when the caribou migrate or did not migrate?
    a. Body condition, when the herd did not migrate was the caribou healthy?
    b. When the caribou migrated were the caribou healthy?

c. Were they skinny and shown any signs of illness when they stayed on Victoria Island?
d. Were they skinny and shown any signs of illness when they went to the mainland?

23. What did the caribou eat? (Spring, summer, fall and winter). Did you noticed some changes along the years? Were there differences when migrating or not?
24. What have you seen, body condition of the Dolphin-Union caribou through out the year?
25. Do you have anything you would like to tell me in general about your knowledge or experience with the Dolphin-Union caribou herd?
26. Do you know of any stories passed on knowledge on this caribou herd from your father/mother, grandfather/grandmother, uncle/aunt, or any elderly person in general?

Appendix B. Interview Guides for Kugluktukmiut Traditional Knowledge Study on Dolphin and Union Caribou in 2018-2020

Dolphin and Union Caribou Health Monitoring Program

Individual Interview Guide

Interview #: _____________ Date: _______________________

**As with any qualitative interview guide, these questions are suggestions of what will be discussed in the interview. Prompts are included under the bolded questions to be used as needed for guiding the discussion.
Italicized writing indicates the use of a participatory research tool. **

Hello! Thank you for agreeing to be interviewed. As you already know the purpose of this study is to collect traditional and local knowledge about DU caribou in order to inform a program for monitoring DU caribou health.

Go over consent form with participant

I have an outline of questions I would like to ask you and I will be taking some notes during our discussion. Are you okay if I audio-record the interview?

Please feel free to add any comments whenever you wish. Is there anything you would like to ask before we start?

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

A. <u>General/Demography</u>

First of all, I would like to ask you some general questions about yourself.

1. **Personal information:**
    a. Interviewee: Elder Hunter Outfitter Other: __________
    b. Inuit identity: Inuit non-Inuit
    c. Active Hunter: Yes No
        a) <u>If yes,</u> do you hunt DU, Peary or Bluenose caribou? Muskox?
        b) <u>If no</u>, were you a hunter before? Until when? For how long? __________
    d. Gender: Male
       Female

You don't have an option that applies to me. I identify as ___________.
Prefer not to disclose

e. Age ___________ years
f. Are you part of the HTO? Yes No
g. Where were you born? ____________________
h. How many years have you lived in Kugluktuk? ___________ years

2. Do you hunt/handle DU caribou? Yes No

<u>If hunt…</u>

a. When did you start to hunt DU caribou? ___________
b. What kind of hunts do you participate in? Subsistence Community Sport (as a guide)
c. About how many DU caribou do you catch/handle each year?

Subsistence	# __________	when __________
Community	# __________	when __________
Sport	# __________	when __________

d. Where do you normally hunt DU caribou?

Mapping

e. Where did you used to hunt DU caribou?

Mapping

f. What type of animals do you hunt?

Subsistence	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female
Community	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female
Sport	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female

g. What do you do after you hunt a DU caribou?
   a) How do you process the carcass in the field and what do you leave out in the land?
   b) What type of hunt is it from? (subsistence/community/sport)

<u>If handle....</u>

a. When did you start to handle DU caribou?
b. Who hunts the DU caribou that you handle? From which type of hunt do these caribou come from?

   Subsistence Community Sport

c. How many caribou do you handle per year? And when?

Subsistence	# __________	when __________
Community	# __________	when __________
Sport	# __________	when __________

d. What kind of caribou do you handle?

Subsistence	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female
Community	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female
Sport	__________	Type: adult	young	calf	male	female

B. <u>Community Importance</u>

Now, I would like to talk to you about what DU caribou mean for your community.

1. **Tell me, what do DU caribou mean to you?**
    a. Compared to other caribou herds? Muskox?
    b. How has this changed over time?
2. **What parts of DU caribou do you eat? How?**
    a) Cooked, raw, dried?
    b) How do you store DU caribou meat?
    c) Tell me about any concerns you have about butchering, handling or eating DU caribou.

D. DU Caribou Health

Now, I would like to talk to you about what you see in DU caribou.

1. **What is a good DU caribou? What is a bad DU caribou?**
2. **How do you think the DU caribou herd is doing?**
    a. Can you describe this further?
    b. Why do you think this is?
3. **In the past, were there fewer DU caribou or more DU caribou then now?**
    Timeline, proportional piling
    a. When you were young/young adult/adult? Before 2003, in 2003, and now?
    b. Does the number of DU caribou change year-to-year?
    c. Descriptive probing for details
    d. If mortality events are mentioned, ask for details (season, year, location, number of animals, composition of animals)
4. **Tell me about any changes you've noticed in DU caribou.**
    Refer to timeline, seasonal calendar
    a. Can you describe these further?
    b. When did you start to notice the changes?
    c. Why do you think this has happened?
    d. Is this related to changes in the lands or other animals?
    e. Do you think these changes are impacting how the DU caribou herd is doing? How?
5. **Can you mark on the map the seasonal locations of DU caribou and the areas they travel through?**
    Mapping (summer and winter locations & fall and spring migration routes)
    a. Have these changed from when you were young/young adult/adult? Before 2003, in 2003, and now? *Refer to timeline*
6. **Tell me about the movement of DU caribou.**
    a. Today, do DU caribou move from the mainland to the island?

a) If so,

Does the whole herd move or just some animals?
How many animals migrate together? What is their composition (calves/adults, females/males)
When do you see the DU caribou migrate?
Refer to map

b) If not, why do you think this has happened?

What year(s)?
Weather conditions?
Amount of snow?
Number of caribou?
Were caribou in groups or spread out? What size were the groups?
Were they good caribou? Bad caribou?
Did harvesting or predation have an effect?

b. Is the movement today different from the past? *Refer to timeline*
    a) Locations, timing, group size, group composition
    b) When did this change? *Refer to timeline*

7. **Throughout the year, when are DU caribou fat, fair, or skinny?**
    Seasonal calendar
    a. Why does the fatness of the animal change?
    b. Are there things that happen which make the animal become fatter or skinnier?
    c. Does the time DU caribou get fat/skinny change year-to-year?
    d. How does today's body condition compare to 2003 and before?
    Refer to timeline, seasonal calendar

8. **What do DU caribou eat?**
    a. Spring, summer, fall and winter?
    b. Have the DU caribou changed what they eat? When you were young/young adult/adult? Before 2003, in 2003, and now? *Refer to timeline, seasonal calendar*
    c. Are there any places the DU caribou always go to eat?
        a) Some animals risk their lives to go lick roads, mud or dirt, etc. They do this because they need the minerals, or nutrients, to be healthy. Is there anything like that for the DU caribou? *Refer to map, seasonal calendar*

E. Disease

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about diseases of DU caribou.

1. **Tell me about any common diseases that you know of in DU caribou.**
    a. Could you describe them further?
    b. Do these diseases go by any other names?
    c. Do you see these diseases in today's DU caribou?
    d. Have these diseases changed? *Refer to map, timeline, seasonal calendar*

2. **Have you ever seen dead DU caribou in the wild?** Yes No
    a. When (year and season) and where? *Refer to map, timeline, seasonal calendar*
    b. Can you describe what you saw?
    c. How many animals did you observe dead? __________
    d. What kind of animals? adult young calf male female
3. **When you were out in the land, have you ever thought a DU caribou was sick?** Yes No
    a. Could you tell me more?
        a) Can you indicate the location on the map and when it happened? *Refer to map, timeline, seasonal calendar*
        b) Can you describe what you saw?
        c) How many animals did you observe?
        d) What kind of animals? adult young calf male female
        e) Do you have a name for this sickness?
4. **What about the animals that you hunted so far? Have you observed any strange things when you butchered them?** Yes No
    a. Could you tell me more?
        a) Can you describe what you saw?
        b) Where and when was that?
        c) What kind of animals? adult young calf male female
        d) Is this a common finding in the animals you hunted, so far? Yes No
        e) Have you observed any changes over time in the animals? *Picture prompts, timeline, proportional piling, seasonal calendar*

F. Wrapping Up

1. **Are there any stories you would like to share about DU caribou?**
2. **What things are important to monitor for the DU caribou herd?**
    a. What are ways that you think we can find out how the DU caribou are doing?
    b. What is important for monitoring the health of DU caribou?
3. **Anyone else you would recommend for this study? Someone else who is really knowledgeable about DU caribou?**
4. **Anything else you would like to share?**

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this project. If you have any concerns, please contact me (andrea.hanke1@ucalgary.ca). I'll be in touch with you to go over the results from this interview and to set up the group interview.

Group Interview Guide

Interview #: _____________   Date: _______________________

**As with any qualitative interview guide, these questions are suggestions of what will be discussed in the interview. Italicized writing indicates the use of a participatory research tool. **

Hello! Thank you for agreeing to be part in this small group interview. As you already know the purpose of this study is to collect traditional and local knowledge about DU caribou in order to inform a program for monitoring DU caribou health. In this second phase, we will have a group discussion and we will do some exercises to further explore some of the findings.

We will use the map to indicate location, we will create a seasonal calendar and temporal line to create a sort of DU caribou health history and finally we use some tables to show association of factors.

During the group discussion, I will be taking some notes. Feel free to add any comments whenever you wish. Is there anything you would like to ask before we start?

First of all, I will summarize for you the findings from the analysis of the previous interviews

Summary of the findings from INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

Do you agree with that? Would you like to add anything else?

Start the activities:

Theme	**Exercise**
1. Participants' area of observation & DU caribou range (confirmation) Overall hunting area & confirmation of DU ranges from individual interviews	*Mapping*
2. DU caribou demography	
a. Relative abundance	*Drawing exercise*

Timeline exercise; adjust timeline span as appropriate but maintain proportionality; may develop pre/post-decline phases

b. Relative decline *Proportional piling*
As relates to the timeline phases. Divide counters (rep. pre-decline phase) to current population size.

c. Group size and distribution *Categorization exercise*
Number of animals in a group and the average distance between the groups

d. Group sex and age structure *Proportional piling*
Divide counters: adults vs juveniles, adults into female vs males,
juveniles into calves vs yearlings

3. DU caribou body condition *Proportional piling*
Divide counters into very fat, fat, not bad, and poor for observed or hunted animals

4. DU caribou morbidity and mortality

a. Relative morbidity and mortality *Proportional piling*
Divide into healthy, diseased and dead animals

b. Relative prevalence of disease *Proportional piling*
Divide counters (rep. whole population) into prevalence of each disease before and after decline. Probe for intensity and presentation, season, age/sex, location
Warbles
Nose Bots
Biting flies: mosquitoes, horseflies/bulldogs, blackflies, ticks
Hair coat: Face, neck
Besnoitia
Joints: *Brucella*, keep in mind *Erysip*
Meat: *Taenia*
Lungs: Stuck, *Echinococcus*
Abdomen: Liver (*Taenia*, white spots/other), Guts stuck, any worms in abdomen? (*Setaria*)
Hooves: changes
Antlers: changes
Add new ones to the list if it's not there.

c. Causes of mortality *Proportional piling*
Continuing from 4a), divide the counters that represent 'dead caribou' into 'predation', 'acute deaths' and 'undetermined/other causes'. Further divide 'predation' into the predator species thought to be involved.
'Acute deaths' was defined as the presence of one or more carcasses lying on the ground within the same geographical area, with the following specific characteristics: carcass/es intact or only minimally scavenged, death/s occurred recently (within few weeks), and not attributable to predation or hunting. Further define the 'undetermined/other causes'.

Show a picture of a caribou dead from predation/hunting.

5. Patterns of DU caribou disease outbreak
    a. Sex and age characteristics *Proportional piling*
    Refer back to 4a) 'acute morality' pile. Divide counters according to adults vs juveniles (calves plus yearlings) and then adults into females vs males.
    b. Spatio-temporal distribution & Seasonality *Mapping*
    Map the locations of the 'acute moralities'. Mark down number dead, age, year, and season.

Is there anything else that comes to mind that you would like to talk about?

On the behalf of my team at the University of Calgary, thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this group discussion. If you have any concerns, please contact me (andrea.hanke1@ucalgary.ca).

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ *(Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi,* ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓵᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓚᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓇᙵ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ 2017-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᑎᓂᒃ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑏᓯᒥᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒥ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᓱᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᖓ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕆᑎᕙᓂᕐᓂ 2003-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ (15) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑯᕐᓗᖅᑑᒥᐅᓂᒃ (15) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕆᑎᕙᓂᕐᓂ 2018-2020-ᒥ ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᒥᐅᓂᒃ (33). ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᙱᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᕚᓪᓕᕆᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᒥᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᒍᑎᕙᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᐅᕐᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᙵᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᔾᔨᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᕐ: ᐅᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᙵ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᔾᖓ ᑲᑎᕝᕙᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᑯᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒥᓐ 2003-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑖᓐᓇᓕ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓈᖅᑕᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᑲᑖᒃᐳᑎᒃ. ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐳᑎᒃ 2018-ᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕗᑕᒥ ᔫᓃᕗᓯᑎᒥ. 2018-2020-ᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒥ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓂᙱᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᖃᖅᐸᒃᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ, 56-ᖏᕐᓱᖅᐳᑎᒃ 33-ᓂ ᑯᕐᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕿᔫᖕᓂ ᒪᕿᔾᖓ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕆᑎᕙᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᕋᓱᓚᐅᕐᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐳᑕ ᐱᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐᒥ, ᑕᒪᐅᓈᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᐳᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓇᓕᐊᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᑕᒃᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕆᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᒃᓴᔫᓄᐊᕐᓯᑲᑕᒃᐳᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑲᑕᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓃᑦᑐᓃᒃ ArcMap (Esri) ᐊᑐᖅᐳᑕ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᕗᒌᖅᑐᒥᓐ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒧ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔮᐅᔪᓂᒃ (TKK) ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᑦᑕᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓲᕙᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ (ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓲᕙᐅᔪᑦ 2003-ᒥ; ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓲᕙᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ 2018/2020-ᒥᑦ). ᐅᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ "ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕆᑦ" ᒪᓕᒃᐳᑕ ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ 2018/2020 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥᓐ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᕐᑯᔨᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᑯᑦ: ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕆᑦ (TKK) ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᕆ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᑑᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᒃᓯᒪᕚᓂᕆᓐᓂᕆᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᕆᕙᒃᑕᕆᓐᓂ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᕆᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᕙᒃᑕᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᓚᕆᔭᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᒪᓕᒃᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᙳᓕᕚᖓᑦ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓅᓯᕆ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙵᕐᑐᐊᓘᓂᕋᖅᐳᕐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒥ ᒪᓕᒍᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᕆᔭᕐᖓᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓃᑲᑕᕐᓂᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᑦ: ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕆᑦ (TKK) ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒦᓇ ᐅᐸᒃᓯᒪᕝᕙᕆᕙᒃᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᕆᐊᕐᕙᕆᕙᒃᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯᓇᙵᓪᓚ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒃᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ 2003-ᒥᑦ, ᒦᓂ 24% ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᒎᖓᔪᑦ ᒦᓇ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᒥ ᐊᔪᕐᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ECCC) (2018) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓲᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 2003-ᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᕚᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1/3-ᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖓᓲᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᒪᓕᒃᐳᑎᒃ 2018/2020-ᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓲᕙᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᕚᓪᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐳᓂ 2000-ᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᕆᑦ (TKK) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆ ᐊᒃᔨᕌᕐᑲᑦᑕᙱᓐᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᙳᕋᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᙱᑦᑐᕈᓘᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ 1920-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ 1950-ᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᒦᓇᓵᕈᓗ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᕐᑲᑦᑕᙱᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᕌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃ ᐅᓄᓖᖑᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1980-ᖏᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᓄᙳᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐹᓕᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒦᓂ 40%-ᓗᐊᕐᒥ 2020-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᓖᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᙱᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓱᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒋᕙᒃᑕᖓ ᑖᓪᓚᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔫᓂᐊᓐ (DU) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᑯᒡᓗᖅᑑᑉ ᐱᖓᓱᓇᑲᓪᓚᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ

ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒨᙱᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᒻᓗᖅᑑᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑰᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᕐᒥᐅᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓱᕚᓪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ). ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓕ, ᖁᒻᓗᖅᑑᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᓚᐅᕐᐸᖓ ᓇᓃᖅᑳᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖅᑍᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂᒃ (1980-2010). ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᓚᐅᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓘᑎᒃ 2018/2020-ᒥᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᕈᑎᕕᓃᑦ 2014-ᒥ ᐆᒧᖓ ᑕᒪᓴᓕᒧᑦ (Tomaselli et al.) (2018) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔨᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᔪᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᑉ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ 1990-ᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᐅᖓ 2000 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᐸᓗᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᕐᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖄᓐ 20%-ᒥᑦ 2014-ᒥᑦ ᐅᓄᑖᖑᓚᐅᕐᕕᐊᓂᒃ.

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕙᒃᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑕ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

DOLPHIN AND UNION CARIBOU

Teleconference with Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Co-Management Partners

Meeting Minutes and Speaking Points

June 18, 2020

Government of Nunavut

Meeting started at 11:15 am EST

- Attendees:
  - Kevin Methuen (GN-DOE)
  - Caryn Smith (GN-DOE)
  - Drikus Gissing (GN-DOE)
  - Denis Ndeloh (NWMB)
  - Jordan Hauffman (NWMB)
  - Bert Dean (NTI)
  - Beverly Maksagak (EHTO)
  - Amanda Dummond (KHTO)
  - Arlene Hokanak (KHTO)
  - Andrea Hanke (UofC)
  - Javier Aguilar (UofC)
  - Cheryl Wray (NTI)
  - George Angohiatok (EHTO)
  - Jason Aliqatuqtuq (GN-DOE)
  - Jon Neely (GN-DOE)
  - Jason Akearok (NWMB)
  - Kate England (NWMB)
  - Kyle Ritchie (NWMB)
  - Bobby Greenly (EHTO)
  - Bobby Klengenberg (KRWB)
  - Bobby Anavilok (KHTO)
  - OJ Bernhardt (KHTO)
  - Susan Kutz (UofC)
  - Connie Kapolak (Burnside HTO)
  - Clarence Kaiyogana (EHTO)

  *Peter Kapolak was not able to call in; Kevin will send him a summary afterwards via CO III and seek input

Presentations

- Caryn Smith presented overview of the results from the 2018 population survey and current status of the Dolphin and Union Caribou (Appendix A)
- Andrea Hanke presented overview of TK study methods and results from 2003 and 2018-2020 (Appendix B)
- Susan Kutz presented overview of caribou sampling and health assessment program (Appendix B)
- Kevin Methuen presented the next steps and management recommendations (Appendix A)
- Break from 11:55-12:05 PM EST

Kugluktuk HTO Comments and Questions

- Amanda Dummond - wants to know about a collar from early 2020 that stayed on Victoria Island
  - Caryn will check on that collar and get back to HTO
- Amanda Dummond – where did you get the information to indicate that there has been a significant harvest from DU caribou?

  - Caryn Smith – it was stated at March public hearings that there is more harvest pressure on DU caribou due to BNE and Bathurst declines and there were reports from harvesters of harvest happening in the Spring of this year (2020).
  - Amanda does not think the word “significant” should be used and that it is misleading.
- Amanda Dummond – Why is there no Predator control and what is the government planning for predator control?
  - Drikus Gissing – there are no new programs being proposed for predator control but the current support for active harvesters has been very effective. We are increasing efforts on predator research, such as Grizzly Bear research, and continuing the wolf sample program
  - Drikus Gissing – added more insight into where the reports of continued harvest have come from and why the harvest levels are concerning and are significant in his opinion
- Amanda Dummond – their board would not be comfortable with interim TAH being implemented July 1st. They need more time to meet with community and have more HTO consultation. They feel they need more time with the report and time to meet with the community. Question to the NWMB on whether the interim decision can be implemented without consultation.
  - Jason Akearok – the Minister of Environment has the authority under the Nunavut Agreement to implement an interim management decision as per 5.3.24 in the agreement (for urgent and unusual circumstances).
- Amanda Dummond – wants to know what the position of the other co-management partners is at this point, especially the other jurisdiction.
  - Drikus Gissing – the GN has sent a letter to the GNWT Minister to relay the results and indicate that we need to initiate discussions on the shared management of this herd. We would like to have a collaborative process but we cannot force them to go faster in their process. We hope that they will start to implement a harvest restriction in their jurisdiction as well. The GN has no role in allocation but we can help facilitate the discussion between the appropriate organizations.
  - Drikus Gissing – also pointed out that the GN does not like to implement harvest restrictions, especially through this method, but we feel the need to initiate this due to the conservation concern and with an expedited process of consultation. We are looking for guidance from the HTOs on how they want the consultation process to start. It is correct that the decision will not be in place by July 1 as it will take some time for the decision to go through the proper process before implementation. If there are mistakes in the current status of this herd we will likely pick it up in the next survey process. We will be making it a priority to gather more information to inform whether the harvest limitations should be adjusted to better reflect the population status.

- Amanda Dummond – their community did not expect the current status. The harvesters out there do not believe the number. They want more time to review the report and get their thoughts together. They won't be ready for a while. It is unacceptable that the report took so long to be shared with the communities. They recognize the decline but to wait two years for the report.
    - Caryn Smith – In early 2019 there was some outside concerns with the methodology of the survey so the DOE initiated additional spatial analysis and included additional data from genetics to ensure that the results presented in the report were as strong as possible and the most accurate with the available information. The additional analysis strengthened the report an improved scientific confidence in the results. Unfortunately there was the blackout period at the end of 2019 caused by the Ransomware attack on the GN, which delayed progress, and the workplace changes due to Covid-19 caused a another slight delay just before it was finalized.
- Bobby Anavilok – has questions about the number and the survey methods. There were huge areas that were not looked at or caribou that were not counted. The timing of the survey may not be appropriate. The biologist that is coordinating the survey is responsible for that. Maybe because the biologist doesn't eat meat.
    - Caryn Smith – there is typically misunderstanding between composition survey and population survey. Also the methodology has been the same since 1997 and been consistent. The methodology for this survey was developed because the traditional calving ground survey was not a good fit for Dolphin and Union Caribou since their calving behaviour is spread out over Victoria Island but they do gather in large numbers just before crossing the ice in fall and for the rut. The survey has been done the same way and time of year so because of that it should be more effective in capturing a trend. If we used a different method in 2018 and tried to compare it to 2015 the change in method could easily be used to say the decline might not be that accurate. If you walk into a room the same time every day and there is fewer people each time, you know its likely because there are less people and not because of how and when you walked into the room. The collars are still showing movement over the sea ice so the bulk of the herd is still moving to the coast and into the survey area at that time of year.
    - Bobby Anavilok – worries about the survey and whether many of the animals are not being counted
- Amanda Dummond – mentioned the chairperson, Larry, could not attend. They want more time with the report and the information. They don't think they are ready for a decision to be made.

Cambridge Bay HTO Comments and Questions

- George Angohiatok – questions about the methodology used to do the study. From a distance it is hard to tell what the animals are. Growing up they watch their animals. They have noticed there is a change and they know it has happened. When you start to look at ways to fix that problem you should go directly to the cause of the program. The harvesters take a very small proportion of the animals when compared to the predators. The wolves take a large number of calves in the spring. When any living thing runs out of food they have to move. We have a lot of work to do as an HTO on what we want to see and sharing our concerns with the community. We don't agree with some of the methods you are using. We don't think the numbers are necessarily going down, they are likely moving into different areas. My grandparents said that you can't control the numbers, they will go up and down. They are not ready to make a recommendation. He thinks the methods being used a waste of time. We need to look at this more realistically and meet face to face. The Kugluktuk concerns are their concerns too. What can be done? Making the hunters pay by not harvesting, instead of looking at the direct cause of the decline, the predators is not right. The GNWT looks at predators, but not in NU. Two different approaches. The key people who make these decisions need to look at this. We need to look at what our priorities are.

- Bobby Greenly – in looking at the letter signed and sent by Drikus. They have concerns about the recommendation of 42. We have a population of close to 2000 people with 80% Nunavut Inuit, the same applies to the other communities. I know it was mentioned to do a 1% harvest of the 4,205 caribou that is left. Is this going to be submitted to the NWMB for a decision? It is going to be very difficult to keep traditional ways going with such a low harvest limit. Is this automatically going to be submitted to the NWMB without consultation?
    - Kevin Methuen – acknowledged that issues around food security are very important right now and that is certainly something that gets considered by the Minister when making these decisions. The intention and purpose of the interim decision is to address the situation until a fuller process can be completed. The GN will be submitting the interim recommendation to the NWMB now with the intention to fulfil the process of consultation and another formal recommendation to the NWMB
    - Drikus Gissing (re-joined the call after audio problems) – this is an interim decision and we know that it does not really meet the basic needs level of the communities. The GN has an obligation to address conservation concerns and if we did not act on this we would not be fulfilling our mandate. We are following a process that is outlined in the Nunavut Agreement. We want to go through this process as soon as possible to have proper consultations and formal submission to the NWMB, which could require a public hearing as well, just as for Bluenose East and Bathurst caribou. When you review the report, pay attention to the survival rates as indicated by the collars. Many of the collared animals were harvested or died due to other reasons. We also have a TK report that has basically confirmed that there are declines in this herd.
- Bobby Greenly – they all care about the wildlife but if this is going to be an interim decision, they would like to see the number a bit higher even though he knows that it is the harvest rate that was agreed upon in the Management Plan. They only take a maximum of 200 caribou each year. He's glad to see there is a previous process such as the Baffin population and TAH process. He understands that there are 10 communities in Baffin. It is frustrating but they would like to see the interim number a bit higher as it is too low.

- Susan Kutz – wanted to make a clarification that the decline in the TK results is not as drastic as the decline indicated by the survey results.
- EHTO member (name was hard to hear when question was posed) – interested to know what NTI has to say about this.
    - Bert Dean – him and Cheryl have been involved in this file and the big concern NTI has is in and around the survey methodology so there are concerns about the migration back to the mainland. Ulukhaktok is actually seeing an increased harvest so it is important that it is an inter-jurisdictionally shared herd and we need to acknowledge that they are seeing more caribou in their area. They would like to know what the more recent harvest information is. There may have been some recent harvest of a couple hundred but there has not been a harvest study and there is no complete information on that. There are a lot of thing we should be looking at such as information from hunters. The information on Brucellosis is also concerning. Has there been a change in distribution, has there been issues with the sea-ice crossing and the quality of ice, shipping, and harvest. What kinds of management actions would the communities like to see? Working together is going to be difficult. It's not a matter of picking sides or having that debate, are there some actions that the communities would be interested in doing? Communication is a big issue. When we started conversations about Bluenose East and Bathurst, NTI was involved in getting the communities involved in the conversation. Kugluktuk had been hunting more Dolphin and Union caribou a few years ago because there had been more caribou around. This information is important for the NWMB for when they make decisions on this. Cheryl may have more to add. ECCC is also involved because they want to list this subspecies as Endangered and there were issues with how the results were shared a few years ago.
- Bobby Greenly – mentioned that for his comments about the 1% harvest for the interim decision, even if we have community consultation and public hearings, if this was a 2.5% harvest it would give us 105 tags which would be more significant than 42 caribou. Is that something that would be possible?
    - Drikus Gissing – this was not an easy decision and there were several formal meetings with the Minister. There were even discussions on implementing a moratorium. Based on our consultation with our Minister, 42 is the best recommendation we could present. It might not even have to be for a year, it could be for less time depending on how quickly the process of consultation and submission to the NWMB goes. The harvest limit could go up or down based on that process. The change won't come until after the formal consultation. He agrees with some of the points made by Bert Dean in that there is a need for more information, community input, and more survey information to be collected. NTI has not made any alternate suggestions. We hope that we can meet with you in the next month or two, if not sooner so that we can speed up the process.
    - Bert Dean – wanted to add that NTI's focus has been on what the HTO or community supports and that is why they have not come forward with an alternative suggestion. He

pointed out that the Coral Harbour community worked together to support a lower HTO and all the co-management partners were on the same page. I don't know how much harvest there would be. Is it a critical time when the herd aggregates on the coastline? We need to acknowledge that this harvest has to be shared. If the significant part of the herd is migrating to a different area how do we address that issue? There would have to be discussion on allocation.

- Denis Ndeloh – had a question and clarification on the process that the GN is trying to go through with this process. Your letter says that at this time the GN is recommending an interim decision as outlined by 5.3.24 of the Nunavut Agreement. I understand you are bringing a recommendation to the board after this process. Why are we saying we are going to the NWMB if we want to use 5.3.24, we do not need to involve the Board before the interim decision is made.
    - Caryn Smith and Drikus Gissing – we will be making a Ministerial Management Initiative recommendation to the Board as outlined by 5.3.25 of the Nunavut Agreement before making a decision under 5.3.24. This gives the board the opportunity to make a decision before we move forward with a Minister's Interim Decision.
- Bobby Greenly – doesn't really have any more questions but wants to point out that he doesn't agree that thousands of caribou are being harvested and that he does not think the limit of 42 is appropriate and would like to see it a bit higher.

Burnside HTO Comments and Questions

- There were no comments of questions from the Burnside HTO

Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board Comments and Questions:

- Bobby Klengenberg – he was out in the field when the survey was done and the caribou were starting migrating down at that time and it was only a small portion of where the caribou were. I know things won't change from what was said this morning. If the survey is repeated I would like to see more areas added to the survey. You might get better numbers if you add more areas. We have more communities involved so it would be great if the number was a little higher.

NTI Comments and Questions

- Bert Dean – NTI will be willing to work with the communities to help figure out what approach they think would be the most appropriate in this situation. They also have a call soon with Inuvialuit Game Council. Cheryl has been working with the KHTO to set up meetings with Inuvialuit. We will just continue to work with the communities.

NWMB Comments and Questions

- Jason Akearok – he can see that this is considered an urgent issue for the GN, but given the suggestion put forward by EHTO of a higher TAH, is there a possibility of considering a higher number before submitting to the NWMB.
    - Drikus Gissing – at this point, based on the evidence we cannot consider a different recommendation. Also, there has been almost 2 years since the survey so the overall population may be lower. The NWMB is able to consider other information in their response, such as Traditional Knowledge. As you know, additional information is collected through the consultation process. We hope that all the information collected through consultation can help direct a harvest management decision that is reflective of the best available information.

University of Calgary Comments and Questions

- Susan Kutz – they are there just to provide additional information to all the organizations.

*Omingmaktok HTO Comments and Questions

- Peter Kapolak *(provided after the teleconference) – In Bathurst Inlet, in May or April, we see the Dolphin and Union caribou going with the Ahiak caribou, going to the east, they're traveling with the Beverly herd. Quite a few caribou going east. Maybe that's why the numbers are down.

Closing Remarks

- Caryn Smith – We want to work with communities and follow their lead on how the consultations should proceed. We are looking for direction from the HTOs on the best time and method for holding formal consultations. It's important that we work closely on this as we know the consultation step in this process is very important.
- Bobby Greenly – wanted to make a suggestion that now that we are able to travel, if you come to the community very soon while it's warm we could do this outside and maintain distance. Like setting up speakers. He suggests we deal with this right away and ASAP before people are going out on the land.
- Bobby Anavilok – how did the government come up with 42? I don't think it was a serious matter for the government but it was a serious matter for us. This is going to create a problem for us. We don't believe the proof of the survey. Can't just go by assumptions or guessing. We have to get the real numbers. Have to get the real numbers from the people of the North and not the people from the South.
    - Caryn Smith – the DOE will be putting a lot of effort into ensuring there is adequate involvement from the communities before and during the survey work. There will need to be meetings with HTO and local harvesters before the survey to ensure that the

survey area represents the best amount of coverage and best areas to survey the most amount of animals. We will also be sure to include HTO/community members on the actual survey as well.

- Bobby Greenly – in the past they have pushed to make sure that someone from their community was on the survey flights and he wants assurance that they will be represented on the upcoming survey.
- Drikus Gissing – assured Bobby that they will involve the HTOs in the survey and if they feel they are not being involved properly to contact him directly.

Meeting adjourned at 1:55 pm EST

Appendix A

Scientific Survey Results and Management Recommendations
Speaking Points for Dolphin and Union Teleconference with Co-Management Partners
Thursday, June 18, 2020

Scientific Survey Results

- The Dolphin and Union caribou herd has been surveyed, using the coastline methodology, in several years including 1997, 2007, 2015, and now in 2018.

- Prior to the most recent survey, the population trend was showing a slight decline, representing about 34% over an 8-year period (4.2% annually on average) between 2007 and 2015.

- The results of the 2018 population survey have indicated that herd is experiencing a drastic decline, which represents a serious conservation concern for the future recovery of this herd.

- The 2018 population estimate is 4,105 caribou, which is a continued decline from the estimate of 18,413 caribou in 2015, 27,787 caribou in 2007, and 34,558 caribou in 1997.

- There has been substantial harvest from the herd since the 2018 survey, partly as a response to the declines of neighbouring Bluenose East and Bathurst caribou herds, and that harvest could have resulted in further declines to the herd.

- The currently declines are not due solely to harvest but with very few animals, the risk posed by overharvest is significant and could result in continued population decline and/or extirpation on some parts of the traditional Dolphin and Union range.

- Climate-related changes, timing of the sea-ice freeze-up, shipping, predation, and competition with other species are also considered main threats to the survival of the herd.

- Demographic indicators such as low calf to cow ratios, low female survival, low pregnancy rates in harvested females, and low bull to cow ratios are also concerning factors for the sustainability of this herd.

- All collars that were deployed in 2018 continued to cross to the mainland in both 2018 and 2019 winters. Based on historical assumptions and some Traditional Knowledge, the herd will stop migrating if the population gets too low. The population may be near that level so it is critical that it is maintained, especially for all communities to maintain access to the herd.

- Your communities and your HTOs have been leaders in the stewardship of your wildlife populations. You have taken measures that should absolutely be commended, such as cancelling sport hunting and working with the GN on the wolf sample program.

- Research on wolverine in the Kitikmeot is in the analysis stage and will be followed by results and a final report to be shared with communities. Plans for grizzly bear research in the Kitikmeot are in the early planning stages but faced some delays due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Management and Recommendations

- Considering the population estimate of 4,100 in 2018 and TK study results, we need to discuss the Next steps, and management recommendations
    - GN is recommending an Interim TAH of 42, representing a 1% harvest of the population
- This Small harvest would help preserve cultural and traditional harvest practices
- This interim recommendation reflects the severe recent decline, and it is critical that this is implemented as soon as possible so we are reaching out to the NWMB to address this interim recommendation outside of their regular quarterly meetings.
- The GN is looking to implement for the upcoming harvest season and meet as soon as possible afterwards for a consultation.
- We would like to know how HTOs want to proceed with full consultation in the coming months. The interim decision does not mean there can't still be a change in the TAH after the interim decision is implemented. Consultation will be held, and a new recommendation submitted to the NWMB that incorporates all the information gathered through consultation.
- More important than ever, that all co-management partners acknowledge this decline and we come together to protect the herd so that it can persist on the landscape for future generations of harvesters.
- We are hoping this short-term sacrifice will allow us to realize the long-term goal of ensuring this herd is sustainable for future generations of harvesters.
- We Need HTOs to relay this urgency to their members and work closely with conservation officers to implement and adhere to the TAH as a protective management measure
- I'd like to thank all HTOs for the existing measures they have taken , like suspending sport hunts, and for closely working with us to date on voluntary harvest reporting and sampling
- The next survey is a high priority for our department, we would like HTOs to be highly involved. Fall 2021 at the latest

Appendix B

Traditional Knowledge and Health Monitoring
Speaking Points for Dolphin and Union Teleconference with Co-Management Partners
Thursday, June 18, 2020

TK points (Andrea Hanke)

- Methods description
    - In 2003, Monica Angohiatok led Traditional knowledge interviews with Ida Kapakatoak. Together, they interviewed 15 harvesters in Ekaluktutiak and 15 harvesters in Kugluktuk (total of 30 harvesters). Then, I analyzed these interviews and brought the results back to both communities in 2019 during their HTO AGMs (January), the User-to-Users meeting in Kugluktuk (May), and the Ice-Breaking meeting in Ekaluktutiak (October).
    - As Amanda Dumond and Larry Adjun know well, I've been working really close with the KHTO and GN to hold new TK interviews in Kugluktuk (just here due to constraints in resources). This started with 15 individual interviews in the fall of 2018, where Amanda graciously had me in her office for two months. Then, I returned in January 2019 to discuss the initial results with harvesters and complete some more activities. This happened in 7 group interviews with 16 people in total. Then, I returned in January 2020 to finalize the results with harvesters and to modify or clarify any of interpretations from our previous interviews. For this, we had 4 formal group meetings and 7 meetings where people dropped in to the HTO to go over the results with me (25 people in total). It has been a very collaborative process and engaged a total of 33 harvesters.
- Interpretation point: Hunters expect variation from annual/seasonal changes (ex. weather) and harvester/caribou locations (ex. harvesters' camps and caribou aren't expected to use the exact same locations every year).
    - Results are specific to the communities and harvesters they're informed by as people are familiar with different parts of the land and different times of the year (2003/2018)
    - Reports on abundance are tied to location of harvesters (2003/2018)
- **Caribou story**
    - Kugluktukmiut perspective
        1. Kugluktukmiut said that the DU caribou abundance peaked ~1980 (2003/2018)
        2. Near this time, between 1980 to early 1990s, Kugluktukmiut in the 2018-2020 study said DU caribou were found both east and west of the community during the winter and summer. People did not have to travel far to find and hunt DU caribou.
        3. Harvesters said the late 1990s and early 2000s was a time of change for DU caribou. They said DU caribou were not as abundant on the mainland west of Kugluktuk, and there were fewer observations of DU caribou crossing the Dolphin and Union Strait. Instead, they saw DU caribou more frequently on the mainland east of Kugluktuk, moving towards Tree River. On southwestern Victoria Island, harvesters also said there were fewer caribou, but still enough for hunting purposes so they didn't have to travel any further. This decline was also reported in the 2003 study, where people were seeing fewer DU caribou and more sick caribou in 2003 than they had in the 1980s.

4. Moving to the late 2000s and early 2010s (2018-20 interviews), harvesters said people continued travelling further east on the mainland to find DU caribou, now mostly between Tree River and Grays Bay. Near southwestern Victoria Island, harvesters said this time period was when they started travelling further inland to find DU caribou and needed to plan their hunting trips later in the season to match the DU caribou movements.
5. From late 2010 to today, harvesters said people continued travelling further east on the mainland to find DU caribou, now mostly travelling to Grays Bay, Wenzel River, and beyond into Bathurst Inlet. Harvesters familiar with the southwestern Victoria Island area said this time period was when, even though they are travelling further inland to find DU caribou, they find fewer DU caribou than the late 2000s and early 2010s.
6. Today, Kugluktukmiut from the 2018-2020 study said there are approximately 40% DU caribou left today. To get this number, we used a pile of beans to represent the most DU caribou people have seen (the peak). When asked how many DU caribou they see today, harvesters moved the portion of beans they thought represented the approximate portion of DU caribou they see left today compared to the peak. We did this with the 7 group interviews in 2019 and the abundance trend was approved in 2020 with harvesters.

- Ekaluktutiakmiut perspective
    1. Ekaluktutiakmiut reported peak abundance between 1990-2003, also the time when they said DU caribou were close to the community.
- **Summary**:
    - From the Kugluktukmiut perspective, the DU caribou abundance peaked ~1980s and were close to the community. Then DU caribou started to move away from Kugluktuk in late 1990s and early 2000s, and today they are the furthest from Kugluktuk with ~40% of DU caribou present today compared to the population peak around 1980.
    - The Kugluktukmiut perspective differs in some timing and details from the Ekaluktutiakmiut perspective. In Ekaluktutiak, caribou numbers peaked later (1990s-2003) and fewer sick animals were seen in 2003 compared to Kugluktuk. To understand DU caribou at the herd level, it'll be important to consider TK from all communities within the DU caribou range as they inform on different times of the year and different geographic regions.

- TKK concerns for DU caribou and management suggestions from Kulguktukmiut 2018-2020
    - Kugluktukmiut were concerned about the impact of harvesting practices (caribou herds and predators), exploration/traffic, climate change, thin ice, and insects have on DU caribou status (2018)
        - Formation of sea-ice impacts the location of caribou and safety during migration (2003)
    - They advocated for education for inexperienced harvesters as the most feasible, short-term action to mitigate pressure on the DU caribou herd for long-term outcomes (ex. Pairing those who want to learn with those who want to teach). Education about the supports already available could be useful too (including supports available for predator harvesting). (2018)

Caribou Sampling (Susan Kutz & Javier Fernandez Aguilar)

- Goal: Understand the health, condition, pregnancy rates of animals through samples from harvested and captured caribou
- Why: Individual health reflects how they are doing that year and may help predict future population trends, also tells us if the caribou are safe to eat
- Samples 2015-2019, 209 in total

    - Harvester sampled: Kugluktuk=97, Cambridge Bay=49 and Ulukhaktok=4 (does not include samples from CB [18) and Kug [7] in fall 2019)
    - Captured and collared for population monitoring purposes by the Government of Nunavut (n=85).
- Genetics – in progress, but 3 from hunted near Ulukhaktok in Dec 2018/Jan 2019 were tested and confirmed as DU. These were given high priority to test because it was a bit unusual to harvest DU caribou in high numbers near Ulukhaktok in the winter.
- Blood on filter paper testing for various diseases – found several that can affect reproduction, but this is 'normal'
- One finding that is a of importance is high occurrence of **brucellosis** (14%)– animals with that are less likely to be pregnant (92% vs 63%), are in poorer body condition, and survival may be reduced. This disease can also affect people.
- Hair tested for trace minerals – lower than other caribou populations – especially Selenium which is important for growth and reproduction
- Hair tested for stress hormones – 2018-19 lower stress levels than 2015-17
- Higher overall pregnancy rates compared to 2 other studies (1987-91, 2001-2003) (combined pregnancy rates for harvested and captured caribou are: 2015=88.2%, 2016=87.5%, 2018=85.5% and 2019=96.3%).
- Higher body condition compared to samples from 1987-91 when the herd was either at its peak or just beginning to decline, depending on location
- These findings of higher pregnancy rates, declining stress levels, and higher body condition in the last few years suggest a few good years recently for the DU caribou. BUT
    - we don't know actual calving rates or calf survival (could be affected by some of the diseases, low selenium, as well as weather, predators, etc)
    - Brucellosis is affecting reproduction, condition, and survival
    - Trace minerals may be low – cause ongoing problems in reproduction and calf survival
    - Ongoing monitoring will help to determine if there is a trend in individual health improving, or if it is only a few good years.

Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization
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October 28, 2020

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PO Box 1379
IQALUIT NU X0A 0H0

RE: Submission for Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 42 Tags on the Dolphin and Union Herd

Thank you for taking the time to review Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization's (EHTO) submission of the TAH of 42 Tags on the Dolphin and Union Herd.

We understand there is a decline but to put a TAH on our main country food source was a shock to our membership. The season is upon us to harvest caribou for the long winter a head. Our Elders and youth are the ones affected by the imposed TAH.

Department of Environment (DOE) did NOT have Community Consultation with our membership before the TAH was imposed. That clearly goes against the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. DOE did NOT include Traditional Knowledge in their reports on the Dolphin and Union Herd and again that goes against the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

42 tags (1% of 4,200) for Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet is very low for our Community population. Therefore, EHTO is requesting NWMB to increase tags from 42 to 210 tags (5% of 4,200).

Regards,

Bobby Greenley
Chair

Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization
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Tattiarnaqtuq 28, 2020

Nunavut Uumajuliqijirjuat Katimajit
Titiqqiqivia 1379
IQALUIT NU X0A 0H0

MIKHAAGUT: Tunijakhat haffumani Atauttimuuqtut Anngutikhanut (TAH) hapkuat 42 Nalunaijainingit ukunanngat Ikirahak Amihuarjuit Tuktungit

Quanaqqutit hamna qimilruaqhimagangi Ekaluktutiak Anguniaqtit Timingat (EHTO) tunihimajangit haffumani TAH hapkuat 42 Nalunaijainingit ukunganngat Ikirahak Amihuarjuit Tuktungit.

Kangiqhihimajavut ikivalliajut kihimi pinahuariami ATAUTTIMUUQTUT ANNGUTIKHANUT niqituavut quglungnaqtuq taimaa katimajikput. Hamna hilaqutivut anguniariami tuktumik ukiuraalungmi hivuani. Inutuqavut inuuhuktuutivullu tadja ihuiluutigijaat uvanngat ATAUTTIMUUQTUT ANNGUTIKHANUT.

Avatiliqijit Havagviat (DOE) Nunalingni KATIMADJUTIGIHIMANNGITTUT katimajivut hamna ATAUTTIMUUQTUT ANNGUTIKHANUT akhuuqpiaramik talvuuna. Taamna tutqittiaqhimajuq malikhimaitpiaqtaat Nunavut Nunataarvingat Angirutaat. Avatiliqijit Havagviat (DOE) ILAGINNGITPIAQTAAT Iuit Qaujimajatuqait Maligaut unipkaaqhugit uvunga Ikirahak Tuktu Amihuarjuit taamna iliginngitpiaqtaat Nunavut Nunataarvingat Angirutaat.

42 nalunaijainigt (1% haffumani 4,200) Iqaluktuuttiaq, Qurluqtuq, Umingmaktuuq unalu Qingauk ikitpiaramik Nunalingni amihuuningit. Talvanngat, EHTO tukhiqhimajaat NWMB angiklijakhaat nalunaijainingit uvanngat 42 mit 210 mut nalunaijainingit (5% haffumani 4,200).

Ukpiqtatka,

Bobby Greenley
Ikhivautaq

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ᐋᒃᑐᐸ 28, 2020

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IQALUIT NU X0A 0H0

ᐅᖄᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅ: ᐅᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓴᕕᒃᑕᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍ 42ᖑᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑭᒃᓚᓃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄ

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᔪ ᕿᒥᕈᐃᓂᖅᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᓱᓂᓯᓯᒪᒃᒪᑕ ᓴᕕᒃᑕᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ 42ᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᒃᓚᓂᐅᐸ ᑐᒃᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᖓ ᑲᑦᓯᒪᖓᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᙱᓇᖅᑕᕗ ᓂᕿᖁᑎᑉᑎᓐᓂ ᖁᒃᓴᒃᑕᒃᑲᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖁᑎᑉᑎᓐᓄ ᐊᖓᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᕆᔭᑉᑎᓐᓂ. ᓯᓚᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᑎᕗ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍ ᑐᒃᑐᓚᓱᖃᑦᑕᖃᑉᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓂᐊᕐᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓐᓇᖁᑎᕗ ᐊᒪᓗ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᖁᑎᕗ ᑕᒪᐅᒪᖓ ᐋᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒃᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗ ᓚᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᒥᐅᑕᖅᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖏᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᒥᐅᑕᖅᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᖏᓗᑎᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒫᒧ ᒪᓕᒐᖑᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᒪᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᒧ ᐊᑭᓴᒃᑑᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖓ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᓚᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄ ᐃᓚᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᖏᒻᒪᕆᒃᓗᑎᓗ ᐃᓚᖁᓯᐅᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᒧ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐅᒪᖓ ᑭᒃᓚᓃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑭᓴᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᖃᖄᖅᓯᒪᔪᐸ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᒧ.

42ᖑᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᕕᒃᑖᓴᐃ (1%ᒥᒃ 4,200)ᖑᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅᒧ, ᖁᕐᓗᕐᑑᖅᒥᐅᓄ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅᒥᐅᓄ ᐊᒪᓗ ᕿᙵᐅᖅᓄ ᐳᑭᑦᑎᓯᒪᓗᐊᖅᒪ ᑖᒪᓇ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᑎᒪᓄ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᖖᓯᒪᓕᖁᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖓᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄ ᐊᒥᒃᓕᒋᐊᖁᓗᑎᒍ ᓴᕕᒃᑖᓴᐃᑦ 42ᓂᒃ 210ᒧ (5%ᒥᒃ 4,200ᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖓᓂᒃ) ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ

ᐹᐱ ᒍᐄᓐᓕ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᓕᒃ

ᑐᓐᓂᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓇᓱᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓄᑦ (NWMB)
ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ RM 004-2020

ᑐᓴᖑᔭᖅ: X ᐃᓱᒪᕐᓕᐆᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅ:

ᐱᔪᑎᒋᔭᕗᑦ: ᐃᓚᒋᐋᕐᑖᕐᑯᔭᕗᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑖᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ Dolphin Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓂᑦ 42ᒥᑦ ᑭᒃᓕᖃᓕᕐᓗᒍ 82ᒧᑦ

ᑐᕐᑑᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏ:

ᐅᑭᐋᒃᓵᖑᑎᓗᒍ 2018ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓄᑦ Dolphin Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓂᕋᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓂᑦ 4.105 ᖃᓂᖓᓂᑦ.

ᔫᓐ 2020ᒥᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒦᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑯᖏᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑖᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᓕᖃᓕᕐᓂᐋᕐᓂᕋᕐᑖᓗᑎᒃ TAH 42ᓂᒃ ᑐᕐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 2020ᒥᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᓕᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ 42ᓂᒃ TAH.

ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 2020ᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᖃᕐᑎᓗᑕ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓗᑎᒍᑦ Dolphin Union ᐊᐅᓚᐆᑎᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐆᓯᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐋᕐᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓕᕆᓂᐊᕈᑯᓄᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᕐᑐᕐᒥᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐋᕐᒥᑦ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᕿᖕᒐᐆᒃᒥᖕᒑᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᖅᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᑯᑦ ᓴᓇᔩᕐᑯᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓯᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᑖᔪᖕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓕᖃᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ 42ᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐋᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐆᓗᑎᒃ 82ᒧᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 2% ᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐋᕐᓂᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐊᑐᕐᑖᕐᑯᓇᔭᕐᑕᕗᑦ:

Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Kitikmeot Nunaliit Avikhimaniani Angutikhaligiyit Katimayit

Kitikmeot
ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ
Kitikmeot

Cambridge Bay
ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ
Ikaluktutiak

Gjoa Haven
ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ
Uqhuqtuuq

Kugaaruk
ᑰᒑᕐᔪᒃ
Kugaaruk

Kugluktuk
ᕿᑭᕐᓗᖅᑑᖅ
Kugluktuk

Taloyoak
ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ
Taloyoak

ᕿᑎᕐᒦᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᕐᓯᒪᑎᐋᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓇᐊᑏᑯᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕐᕋᕐᑕᖏᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑕᐆᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐋᕐᓯᕐᑯᔨᓂᖏᓄᑦ Dolphin Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓐᓇᑎᐋᕐᓘᓂᕐ, ᑕᒪᑯᐋᑦ ᐊᕐᑐᕐᑖᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓇᐊᑏᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᐋᕐᓯᕐᑯᔨᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑕᐆᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ 2%ᒧᑦ ᑭᒃᓚᕐᑲᓚᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᔩᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓚᒃᓗᒍ. ᕿᑎᕐᒦᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᑕᕐᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐋᕐ ᐊᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᖓᒪᑕ 1,000 ᓄᓇᓚᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ 42ᖑᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᔫᖏᓗᐋᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᔪᖅ: ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᕐ: ᐱᒋ ᐋᔪᓐ

ᐋᕿᒃᓯᕐᑖᓂᖓᑕ ᐅᐸᓗᖓ: ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 4, 2020

KRWB | PO Box 104 Kugaaruk NU | X0B 1K0 | t.867.769.1007 | f.867.769.1009 | www.niws.ca
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ 104 ᑰᒑᕐᔪᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ | X0B 1K0 | ᐅᕐᑲᓘᑖ.867.769.1007 | ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ.867.769.1009
KRWB-kut | Titigaqaqvia 104 Kugaaruk NU X0B 1K0 | hivayauta 867.769.1007 | faxkut 867.769.1009

ᑲᑐᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

ᑖᓂᐅᑦ ᓰᓴᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ,
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᐅᑎᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᔫᓂ 22, 2020

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ – 2018 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧ

ᓰᓴᒃᑯᑦ,

ᐋᒃᑐᐸ 2018-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖓᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑦᔭᖅᐸᓯᓐᓂ ᓈᓴᐃᔾᔪᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᓪᓗ 1997-ᒥᓂᑦ. ᖄᒃᑲᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ. ᖄᒃᑲᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅᓯᐅᑎᖓᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᖓᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᔨᐅᖅᑲᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓴᙱᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᑦ 2018 ᖃᑦᔨᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᒫᓇᒫᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᑦ (ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓱᑲᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓐᓇᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᓴᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᓇᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ. ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᔨᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓᑦ 4,105 ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᓱᓚ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᔨᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ 18,413 ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ 2015-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 34,558 ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ 1997-ᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᑦ 2003-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2018-2020 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖅᓗᖅᑑᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᖑᓂᖅᐹᖑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕᓂᒃ 1980-ᖏᓐᓂ 2019-ᒧᑦ. ᑐᒃᑐᙵᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᓇᑦᑐᑦ Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2018-ᒥᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂᑦᑐᑦ Bluenose East ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Bathurst ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᔨᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓰᕐᓗ ᓄᕐᕋᖏᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᔾᔮᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᑦᔨᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ. ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᒍᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᕝᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑲᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓯᐊᒻᒪᕆᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᓚᔪᑦᑐᑦ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᓴᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓐᓂ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔭᓂ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓗᑕ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᓯᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕆᔭᑎᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᐅᒥᐊᓖᑦ, ᓘᖅᓗ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑎᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᖅᐹᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᖄᒃᑲᓐᓂᖓᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐸᓪᓕᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᓗᐊᕐᖓᓐᓂᖓᔪᓂ.

ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᕕᖃᖅᑲᑦᑕᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ 2020 ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒐᒥ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔨᐅᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓴᙱᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓯᐊᕐᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓃᓚᐅᕐᖓᑕ ᓄᕙᒃᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ 19 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐃᓯᒫᓗᓐᓇᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᕕᖃᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᒃᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᐅᒪᕙᐅᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓛᒃᑯᖅᑐᖅ 5.3.24 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ*. ᑐᓯᕋᖅᑐᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᔅᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᓛᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᕆᓐᓂᖓ ᑐᑐᒍᓐᓇᕐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᓴᖓᓂ 2020.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ 1 ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᑦᑕᕝᕚᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᒍ (42 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ) ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖅᕕᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᖃᓕᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐃᓯᓕᑦᑕᕝᕚᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᒍᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᓂᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᒌᖅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒐᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕝᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ 42-ᓂᒃ. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᓴᖅᑎᐅᓚᔅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᓗᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ. ᐃᓯᒫᓗᓐᓇᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᓛᖅᑐᑦ 2021-ᒥ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ NWMB-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᐅᑎᒋᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᓕᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᓄᖑᓕᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᑦᑐᖏᑦ. ᑐᐊᕕᐅᔾᔭᐅᒥᐊᓕᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓯᐃᓗᒍ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓇᓕᓘᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓗᒍ ᑐᑦᑐᕝᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓕᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᓪᓗ. ᓱᖏᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖅᑯᔨᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᑦᑕᕝᕚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᕿᖓᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᓪᓗ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕝᕕᑦᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓇᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᖁᖓᔪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᖁᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᕙᔾᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ 19 ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑲᑕ.
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᖁᔨᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓈᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᒧᒌᑦᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒍᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᒍᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᐹᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ Dolphin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Union ᑐᑦᑐᖏᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᕚᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᓯᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᖑᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᓕᖅᑯᓇᒋᓪᓗ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

Joe Savikataaq

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑖᖅᑐᑦ: ᔨᒥ ᓄᐱᑦ ᓄᑲᖅᑎ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᓯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᓴᑏᕝ ᐱᓐᑦᓴᓐ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᒋᓯᖕ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

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ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
Chairperson,
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
PO Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

June 22, 2020

Re: Dolphin and Union Caribou – 2018 Survey Results and Management

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

In October 2018, the Government of Nunavut (GN) Department of Environment (DOE) conducted an aerial survey of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd using the fall shoreline methodology established and used since 1997. Additional survey analysis was completed to include new genetic information, and to ensure the results included all available information following some external concerns with methodology. The additional analysis delayed the completion of the final report, but the results and the final report are now completed and have been shared with Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs), co-management partners, and with management authorities in the Northwest Territories.

The results of the 2018 population survey and a recent Traditional Knowledge study (report in progress) have indicated the Dolphin and Union caribou herd is experiencing a drastic decline, which represents a serious conservation concern for the future recovery of this herd. The current population estimate is 4,105 caribou, which is a continued decline from the estimate of 18,413 caribou in 2015 and 34,558 caribou in 1997. Traditional knowledge studies conducted in 2003 and 2018-2020 also indicate that there have been significant declines in the herd around the communities of Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk since peaks around the 1980's to 2019. There has also been substantial harvest from the Dolphin and Union caribou herd since the 2018 survey as a response to the declines of neighbouring Bluenose East and Bathurst caribou herds. Concerning demographic indicators of this herd such as low calf to cow ratios, lower pregnancy rates in harvested animals, and a low bull to cow ratio, have also shown a need to take action for the protection of this herd. The current decline is not due solely to harvest but with very few animals, the risk posed by harvest is significant and could result in continued population decline and/or extirpation on some parts of the traditional herd range.

It is more important than ever that we work together to conserve this herd for future generations of users in both jurisdictions by doing everything we can to help facilitate recovery. The communities that harvest from this herd have been leaders in the stewardship of their wildlife populations. There have been some measures taken by HTOs in Nunavut that should be commended, such as cancelling sport hunting on the herd, but given the drastic decline of this herd, additional measures are needed to support recovery before it is too late.

My Department had intended to consult in the spring of 2020 with the affected HTOs, co-management partners, and relevant users and management authorities in the Northwest Territories, but the travel restrictions in place due to COVID-19 have delayed this process. Due to the seriousness of the herd status and given the possible delays in completing a fulsome consultation process, my Department is recommending an interim decision for urgent and unusual circumstances, as outlined in section 5.3.24 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. I request that the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) make a decision on this matter in time for implementation prior to the start of harvesting in the Fall of 2020.

The recommendation is for a 1% harvest limit (42 caribou) herd-wide while the consultation process is being completed and until new information is available, including results from a new population survey. Maintaining a small harvest would help to preserve cultural practices and traditions. As this is a shared herd with users in the Northwest Territories (NWT), we are initiating discussions within Nunavut and the NWT to determine how to appropriately share the suggested harvest of 42 caribou. The Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board would be the responsible agency for the allocation of the harvest to the relevant Nunavut Communities. Given the seriousness of the decline in this herd, a new population survey is tentatively planned for 2021. This recommendation is also in line with the Management Plan that was approved by the NWMB.

Management actions should be enacted as soon as possible in order to reduce the risk of further significant declines and/or extirpation from some parts of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd range. There will need to be an expedited process to develop a plan forward for a fair shared allocation of the harvest between the jurisdictions and users. An adaptive management approach is recommended including regular monitoring to advise changes to harvest restrictions so that actions reflect population size and trajectory. The DOE will work to ensure they replace lost collared animals due to mortalities and start the planning of the new population survey as soon as COVID-19 restrictions permit these activities.
DOE believes the above noted recommendation is the best balance based on the current available scientific information and Traditional Knowledge/*Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* to ensure harvest is set to a sustainable level and could help support a recovery of Dolphin and Union caribou.

I know the NWMB members and staff are committed to ensuring the valuable resources of Nunavut, such as this important caribou herd, are managed successfully for future generations. I look forward to working together to ensure this herd's recovery and sustainability.

Sincerely,

Hon. Joe Savikataaq
Minister of Environment

Cc: Jimmy Noble Jr., Deputy Minister of Environment
Steve Pinksen, Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment
Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Research

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ᔪᓚᐃ 28, 2020

ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᔾᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅᒧᖅ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ: ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑮᕐᑯᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑑᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑑᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑮᑦᓕᓂᖓᓂᒃ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ) ᑲᑎᒫᔨᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ (INT005-2020), ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 13, 2020-ᒥ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᑮᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑑᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 42-ᓂᒃ ᑑᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑑᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑮᑦᓕᓂᖓᓂᒃ "ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐃᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᔪᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ 5.3.24-ᒥ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓅᑐᕐ."* ᐊᒻᒪᑕᐅᖅ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᓯ ᓈᒻᒪᓇᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ "ᑕᐃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑑᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ 2020-ᒥ."

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ:

> *ᐊᕐᑮᓕᕐᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᕐᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ 5.3.24-ᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑑᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥ ᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᕿᑦᓕᓂᕐᒥ ᑑᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ.*

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᑦᑎᒻᒪᕆᒃᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ 2018-ᒥ ᑑᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓰᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒡᔪᐊᕐᑯᑎᖓᓐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᔫᓂᕗᓯᑎᒥ ᑳᒡᒍᕆᒥ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᑑᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥ ᖁᑎᒻᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑮᑦᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒥᔅᓱᓚᐅᓐᖏᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓲᖃᐃᒻᒪᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑑᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓰᔪᓐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᓗᒃ 20-ᖑᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ, ᕿᓚᒥᐅᓇᓯᖅᑑᓯᖅᑐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑑᓴᕐᑎᒃ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᑑᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 42-ᓂᒃ ᑑᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᕐᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓰᔪᓐᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ "ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᓂᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᒥᒍᑎᒃ." ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ* ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ 5.3.24-ᒦᑦᑐᑦ, ᓴᖏᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᕐᑕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᓂᐊᕈᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ 5.3.24-ᒦ5gi4, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒥᕆᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin
Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

(ᑎᓕᔭᖓᑕᓗᓐᓃᑦ) ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᖑᓂᑎᐊᖓᒍᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᖕᒥᔪᑦ

ᑲᑎᒫᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᔪᓐ 18, 2020-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑎᒥᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᖏᑦ, ᑐᓴᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᓐᓃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᑲᑎᒫᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᕕᖅᑲᕈᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒥ 2020-ᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᕙᖕᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ-19 ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒫᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᕐᒥ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᖓᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕙᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖁᔨᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕙᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖕᖁᔨᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᑕᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕙᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᑐᐊᕈᕕᑦ, ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖄᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᐊᖏᓚᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᓯᐅᑦᓵᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂ

ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᔫᓴᓐ ᐊᓕᖃᑐᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ.
ᑐᕋᐃᑲᔅ ᒋᓯᖕ-Drikus Gissing, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒋᔭᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂ

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ᐊᒋᓯ 10, 2020

ᑕᓂᐅᓪ ᓵᓴᒃ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᐅᑎᖓ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑐᓯᖃᐅᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᖅᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ

ᓵᓴᒃᑯᑦ,

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᐅᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑕᕕᑦ, ᔪᓚᐃ 28, 2020, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓯᖃᐅᑎᒥᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ:

- *ᐋᖅᑭᓕᕐᓕ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓚᖁᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑲᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐃᓛᒃᑰᖅᑐᒥᒃ 5.3.24 ᓴᙱᓂᖅᑲᕈᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᒍᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑮᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.*

ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑑᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᓱᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᓖᓘᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑮᓪᓚᓂᕐᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕆᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 42 ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᐊᕿᖅᑲᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔨᐅᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᖄᒃᑲᓂᖓᓚᒍᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔭᖅᑲᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐋᑎᐅᒪᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᓯᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖓ NWMB-ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦᑐ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᑎᖃᖕᒪᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᒪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᓵᖅᓱ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖓᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᑕᕆᕕᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᔭᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ.

ᓂᕆᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᑐᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᖑᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᓕᖁᓇᒋᓪᓗ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ,

ᔫ ᓴᕕᑲᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑖᖅᑐᑦ: ᔨᒥ ᓄᐳᑦ ᓄᑲᖅᑎ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓵᓕᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᓴᒌᕝ ᐱᓐᓴᓐ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓵᓕᐊᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᑐᕆᑲᔅ ᑭᓯᖕ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᑲᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de l'Environnement

August 10, 2020

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut's Proposal to Establish an Interim Total Allowable Harvest for the Dolphin and Union Caribou Herd

Dear Mr. Shewchuk,

Thank you for your decision letter, dated July 28, 2020, concerning the proposed interim Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd.

To reiterate the decision of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB):

- *RESOLVED, that the Board inform the Government of Nunavut that the Board will review the matter should the Government of Nunavut use its Nunavut Agreement section 5.3.24 authority to establish an interim Total Allowable Harvest for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd.*

Due to the urgent conservation concern for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd, I intend to move forward with the interim decision and implement a TAH of forty-two (42) caribou until the consultation process with affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations, and other co-management partners is completed and additional information is collected to inform a new management recommendation.

I know the NWMB members and staff are committed to ensuring the valuable resources of Nunavummiut, such as this important caribou herd, are managed successfully for future generations. My Department will make certain your Board staff are well informed of the consultation planning and process.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᐊ 2410
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
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Titiqakuvia 2410
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
C. P. 2410
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
867-975-5050
867-975-5051

I look forward to working together to ensure this herd's recovery and sustainability.

Sincerely,

Joe Savikataaq

Hon. Joe Savikataaq,
Minister of Environment

Cc. Jimmy Noble Jr., Deputy Minister of Environment
Steve Pinksen, Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment
Drikus Gissing, Director of Wildlife Research

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Nunavut

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
Minister of Environment
Ministaat Avatiliqiyitkut
Ministre de
l'Environnement

ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᓲᑦᓴᒃ
ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᔨ
ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᐊ 1379
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

ᓯᑎᐱᕆ 4, 2020

ᐊᐃᖓᐃ ᑖᓂᐅᓪ ᓲᑦᓴᒃ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ: ᓄᓇᕘᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᓴᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᐱᔾᓚᒐᔅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔾᔪᓈᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾ ᑐᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᑎ 10, 2020−ᒥᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑐᒪᕙᒃ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 5.3.24 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᐳᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ 42−ᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᑲᐅᑎᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᓚᓐᓇ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᐊᕕᙵᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐸᖓᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᐸᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖏᕐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᒃᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᖅᑯᔅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓗ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖕᒥᔪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓖᕋᒐᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐃᓴᐃᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓈᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᔪ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ ᕿᒥᕈᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑲᒨᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒥᑦ, ᓇᑐᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ 5.3.24 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᑦ. ᓂᕆᐅᒃᐳᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᒋᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᑎᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᓗ.

ᐃᓚᒋᓇᕆᔭᐃᑦ,

ᔫ ᓴᕙᑖᖅ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᒃᑯᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ:
ᔨᒥ ᓅᐸᓪ ᓄᑲᓖᖅ – ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᖓᓕᐊ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ

ᑎᑎᖃᒃᑯᕕᐊ 2410
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0

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867-975-5051

Mr. Daniel Shewchuk
Chairperson
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
P.O Box 1379
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0

September 4th, 2020

Dear Mr. Shewchuk:

Re: NWMB Decision on the Government of Nunavut's Proposal to Establish an Interim Total Allowable Harvest for the Dolphin and Union Caribou Herd

As a follow up to my letter on August 10, 2020, I want to inform the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) that as per section 5.3.24 of the *Nunavut Agreement,* I have implemented a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of forty-two (42) caribou for the Dolphin and Union caribou herd, effective immediately. This decision was not made lightly and was in response to the urgent conservation concern for this herd.

In addition, Department of Environment staff are planning in-person consultation with the affected Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs) and relevant co-management partners in early October to discuss the interim TAH, future management recommendations, and ongoing monitoring of this important caribou herd. Department staff are also investigating options and the availability of resources to run a population estimate survey of the Dolphin and Union caribou herd as early as possible.

My Department will work with your staff to ensure you have what is needed to conduct a Board review of this interim decision, as outlined in section 5.3.24 of the *Nunavut Agreement*. I look forward to working together to ensure this herd's recovery and sustainability.

Sincerely,

Joe Savikataaq,
Minister of Environment

Cc. Jimmy Noble Jr. - Deputy Minister, Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut (GN)

ᑐᓂᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ

ᐅᕝᕙ

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ: **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ: X**

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ: ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖓ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ (ᓵᓚᕈᑦ (ᔪᓚᐃ) 2020).

ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ 1968-ᒥᑦ, ᐲᖅᑕᐅᖅᑳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ 1950 ᐱᒋᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 30 ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᓯᔭᐅᑉᐳᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ 1990-ᓂᑦ.
- 2003 ᐱᒋᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓃᑦ (ᔪᓂ) 2011-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᑲᑎᒃ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᓯᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑲᑎᒃ.
- ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᕆᐅᕈᖕᓃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑲᓂ 2011-ᒥᑦ.
- ᐋᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐲᖅᑲᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᖅᑲᓂ ᓄᕆᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᕋᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑲᑎᒃ.
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔫᒃᑯᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓄᓗᐊᖅ, ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᔫᓪᓚᒃᓯᒪᓗᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2010-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2011-ᒥᑦ.
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒫᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑕᐅᔪᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ.
- ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ 2011-ᒥᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ 9%-ᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᓄᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2017-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ (ᐊᔾᔨ 1), ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ 2013 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2015. ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᙱᖅᑐᑦ 1000 ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓵᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2012-ᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ.
- ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕆᐊᑳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᔪᓂᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ ᓅᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᕆᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᙱᖅᑐᑦ 1600 ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ (ᐊᕐᕕᓂᐹᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 100 ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓄᑦ).
- ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᙱᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 2017-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑲᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2017-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᓂᖃᕐᔪᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᔪᕐᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᙱᖅᑐᑦ 1600-ᓂᑦ

1000-ᒧᑦ. ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖄᐃᑕᐅᔾᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ (ᓯᒪᑕᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ).

ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᖕᒐ

- ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕆᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ 7,284-ᓂᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2013-ᒥᑦ, 12,319-ᓄᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2015-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᒥᓰᔾᔪᓃᖅᐹᓪᓕᕐᔪᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ 8,436-ᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ-ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᒪᐃ) 2017-ᒥᑦ. ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2019-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 11,992 ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᕋᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᒌᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019 (ᐊᔾᔾ 1).
- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓵᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2015-ᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᒪᖄᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅ6 2013-14.
- ᐊᒥᓲᔾᔭᓃᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2017-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᑏᓐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᑕᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ 2015-ᒥᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ.
- ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2019-ᒥᑦ 11,992-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᐊᔾᔾ 1). ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᒪᖄᐃᑕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ (ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2017-ᒥᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ), ᐃᓚᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2017 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔭᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2021-ᒥᑦ 2022-ᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ.

ᐅᖄᖃᑎᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓃᑦ:

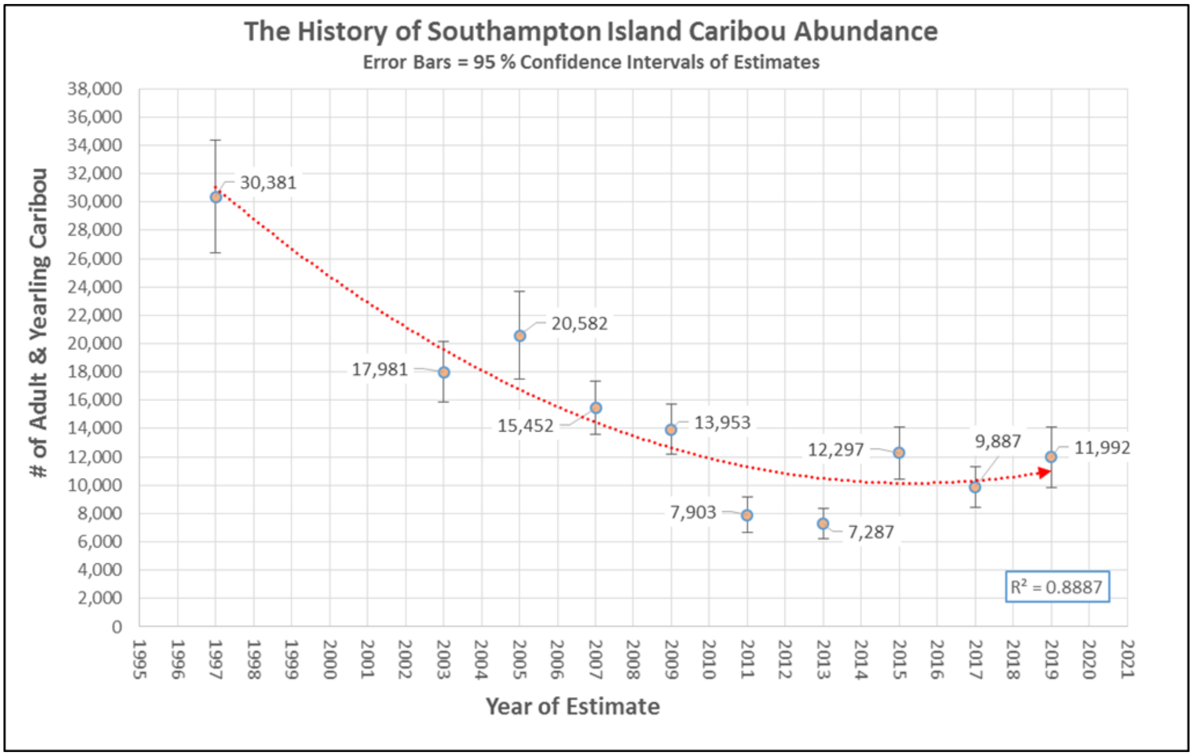
- ᐅᖄᖃᑎᖄᕐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ (ᔭᓄᐊᕆ) 2019-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖄᐃᑕᐅᔾᔭᖅᑐᑦ.
- ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2019-ᒥᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖍᑦ (ᐅᒃᑑᐱᕆ) 2019-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕖᒃ (ᕖᕗᐊᕆ) 2020-ᒥᑦ. ᐅᖄᖃᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᑏᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓈᖅᑑᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᖄᐃᑕᐅᔾᔭᖅᑐᓄᑦ (1000 ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ/ᓄᕐᕋᖏᓪᓗ) ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᒃᐸᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

- ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2021-ᒥᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᓱᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᐃᒪᓐᓈᖅᑑᑎ

- ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᕉᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᕙᐃᑦ (ᒪᐃ) 2015 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019, ᐊᕗᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᓯᖁᔨᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᒦᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᔾᔪᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔫᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ 1000 ᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕌᑦ) ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ (ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᕐᕋᖏᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.



ᐊᔾᔨ 1. - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᕉᓂᖏᑦ.

ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓚᕗᑦ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l’Environnement

ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ

ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᒥᑦ

ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅ

ᐊᕗᖕᓂᕕᒃ 10, 2020

ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ
ᒥᑦᓭ ᑹᒻᐳᓪ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᖓ
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑎᑦ

1.0 ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔨᖏᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᙵᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ, ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒫᕐᔪᒃ, ᓇᐅᔾᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ) 5 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 24, 2020-ᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᖃᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᒋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᐅᖃᑎᒋᐸᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᐸᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᑿᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᒥᑦᓯ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪᒧᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕈᐊᑉ Hᐋᒍ-ᒧᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ, ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᓖᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕋᓗᖕᓂᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᕐᑯᓯᓕᓯᕗᑦ ᒃᓖᑎᓐ ᑕᖅᑕᖅ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓃᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᒪᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓅᓴ ᑕᕝᑦᓵ, ᓕᐊᓂ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᑦ, ᓴᓖᓪ ᑖ-ᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᙵᔪᑎᑕᐅᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔫᐸᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᕆᕝᓴᐅᑎᓂᓗᒃᑖᓂᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᐱᕆᔪᖕᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔪᒪᔭᑦ 2020-21-ᒥᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᑐᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᒥᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃᑰᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑭᑐᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐃᓘᐊᕆᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᒍᖓᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑐᓂᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᙱᑦᑐᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᑦᑕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓃᙵᖅᑐᓂᒃᑦ, ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒡᕕᖃᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᕆᒃᓴᐅᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᐅᔪᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖓᔪᑐᐃᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᖕᒪᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕆᔭᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᐸᓗᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᐸᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᕆᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓵᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ, ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ) 10, 2020-ᒥᑦ.

ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᕆᐅᕐᕖᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᑎᔭᐅᑎᐊᕈᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓚᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓗᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᐊᔨᐊᓛᖑᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖃᖕᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑮᕗᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ. ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᙵᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓕᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᐃᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᓯᓗᐊᖅᑳᖅᑎᓇᒍ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᙱᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᒥᖕᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᒻᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᕆᒃᓴᐅᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓗᑎᒃ MX-14 ᕿᒻᒥᐅᔪᒥᑦ King William-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓈᑦ MX-10-ᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᖓᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ A ᐊᒻᒪᓗ B-ᒥᑦ (ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1) ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑑᑕᐅᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓗᒃᑖᕐᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑉᓯᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᕐᑯᓯᖅᓯᒪᙱᕝᕗᓂ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒃᐸᑕ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᖀᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᕌᕐᓗᒍ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᖀᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᕐᑯᔨᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᖓᓂᑦ 2021-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᖀᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒃᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᙱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

2.0 ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᔪᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖖᒋᔅᓱᓂᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓐᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᕐᒪᑕ. ᑕᐅᑐᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ.

3.0 ᐅᓂᑉᑳᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖓ

ᐅᓂᑉᑲᓕᐊᕐᔪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑯᕗᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓ ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᖓᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐅᑎ 2-ᒥᑦ. ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ) 10, 2020-ᒥᑦ.

4.0 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕋᕐᓂᖓᑦ

ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᐸᕗᓕ, ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒃ, ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᒃ, ᓘᕆᙵᑦ, ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᖓᒪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ. ᑐᓂᓚᐅᕐᒥᔮᕙᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ 2020/21-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ. ᐋᖅᑭᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᖅᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᖅᑮᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ (ᔭᓄᐊᕆ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ (ᕕᕗᐊᕆ), ᑕᖅᑭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑕᓗᐊᕐᒋᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖃᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᑉᓗᒍ. ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ; ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᙱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᔪᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᕙᐅᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓂᒃᑰᕐᒋᑉᐸᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑕᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᐅᔭᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᕆᔭᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑐᓂᓯᑉᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᒋᕈᑎᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓖᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑉᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓗᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔨᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᐊᖓᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᖓᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᕐᙳᖅ 2020-ᒧᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖕᓄᑦ MX-10 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 13 ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᙶᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

4.1 ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᖢᓂᓗ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᓅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ-ᒧᑦ. ᑭᑑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᖢᓂᓗ. ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᕈᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᙳᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᖢᓂ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓃᙵᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᒃᑲᓂᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒍ ᑭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᑳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ/ᐅᖃᓪᓗᓇᒃᓴᐅᑎᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑖᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ, ᑳᐱᒥᒃ, ᑏᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒧᐊᔭᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᓂᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᑯᓐᓂᙱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ *ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒥᑦ*, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨᖕᒪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᓂᕐᒥᑐᐃᓇᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᓄᑦ.

5.0 ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅ

ᐅᑉᓗᖅ: ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ 10, 2020

ᑭᒑᖅᑐᐃᔨᑦ:

- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ: ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ: ᕗᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ: ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ
- ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ - ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ: ᓴᓖᒻ ᑖ
- ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ - ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ ᑐᓅᓴ ᑕᕝᑦᔅ
- ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ - ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ ᓕᐊᓂ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐊᑦ
- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨ: ᑭᓖᑕᓐ ᑕᖅᑕᖅ

ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ: ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ
- ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒡᓕᖓ: ᑖᓂ ᐲ
- ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆ: ᑖᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ: ᔩ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ: ᒧᐊᑕᓐ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ: ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨ: ᑦᓵᓕ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ

  - ᑲᑎᒪᔩ: ᔫᑲᓯ ᓈᑯᓛᖅ
  - ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩ: ᓇᑖᓴ ᐅᑦᑐᑭ

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓ:
ᒪᕿᐅᒃ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖃᕐᕋᓄᑦ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ:

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕗᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᕋᓐᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᖃᑦᑕᙱᒪᑕ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓐᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᕆᔭᖓᑦ ᒥᑦᓴ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓐᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓ.

“ᓲᕐᓗ ᓴᓂᕋᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓗᖅᑐᑦ”” - ᔩ ᓴᕙᐊᕐᔪᒃ, ᑕᑯᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓕᐊᒥᒃ ᖁᙵᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑳᕋᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓃᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓐᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᖓᒍᑦ.

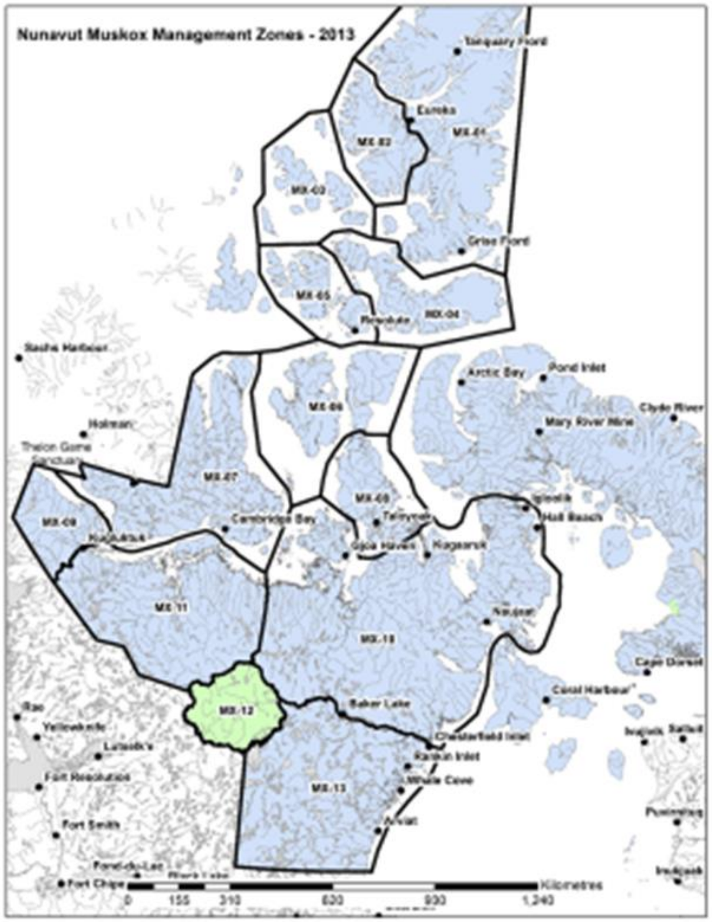
ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗᐊᙳᔪᙶᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᙱᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᙱᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᙶᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔪᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᓖᙱᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

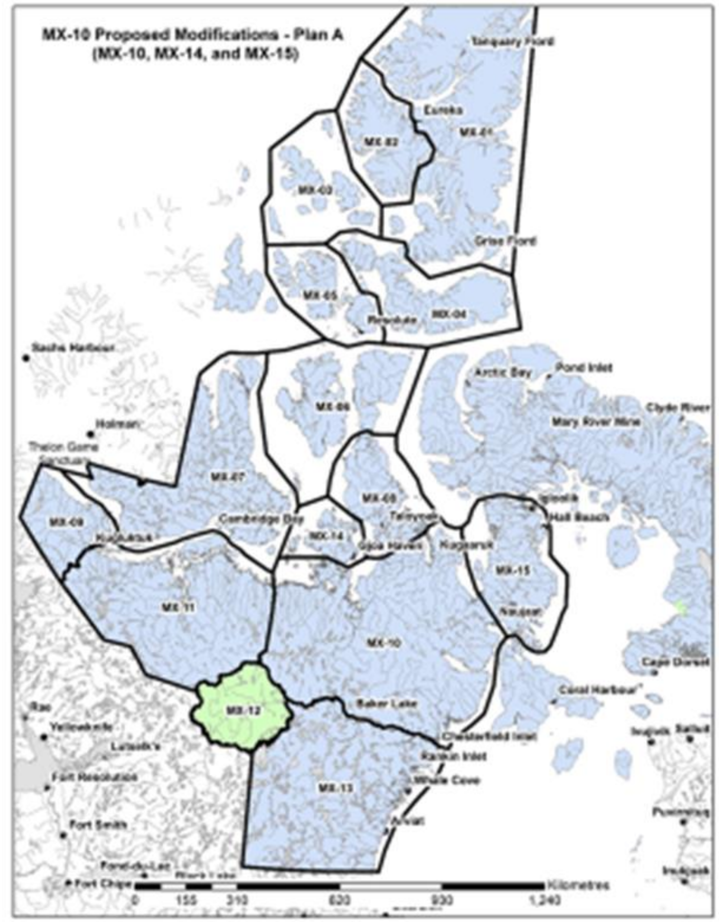
ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑐᓐᓄᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒥ ᓘᓐᓃᑦ (ᕕᕗᐊᓇ). ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᓂᕿᒥᓪᓚᓇᕐᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᓗᐊᖏᓐᓇᖕᒪ ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ. ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᕿᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓇᓗᒐᓯᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᕙᖕᒐᒃᑖᖃᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᓕᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᖅᓯᐊ.

ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕗᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᖁᓯᔾᔭᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᐸᑕᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᕌᕐᓗᒍ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᕐᑯᔨᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᙵᕐᓂᑦ 2021-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓛᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙵᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᙳᕙᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᓯᓴᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᓴᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᓛᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓪᓗᑖᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᒍᑎᒃ MX-14 ᐅᒥᙳᒪᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᒥᒃ King William ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᑦ.

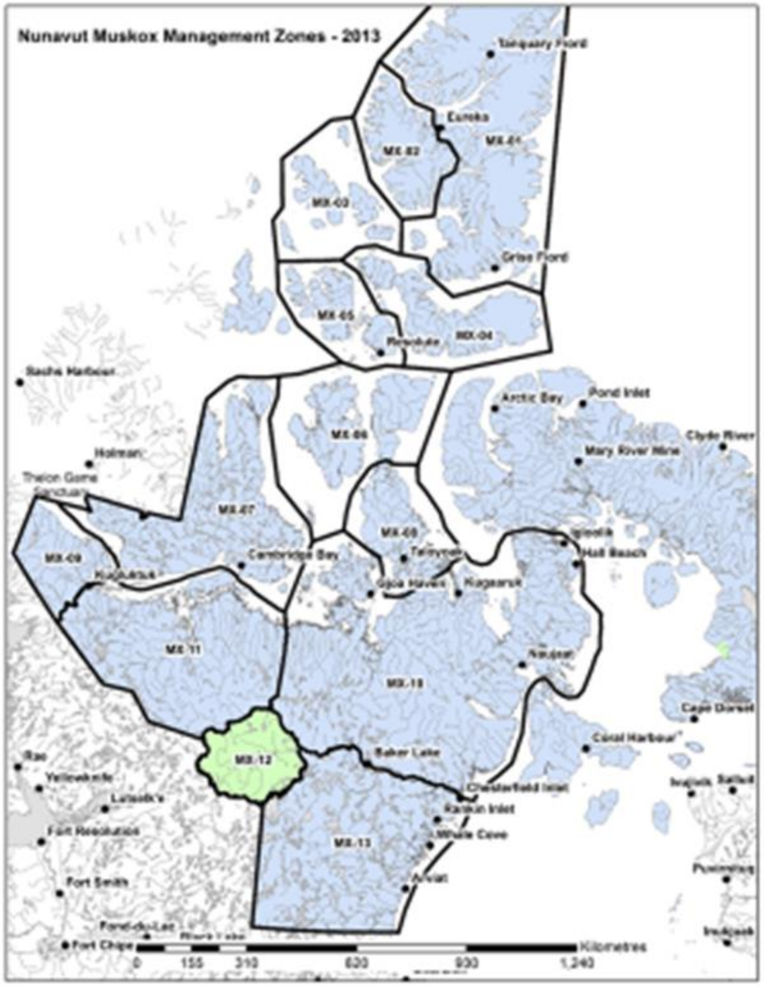
6.0 ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ 1

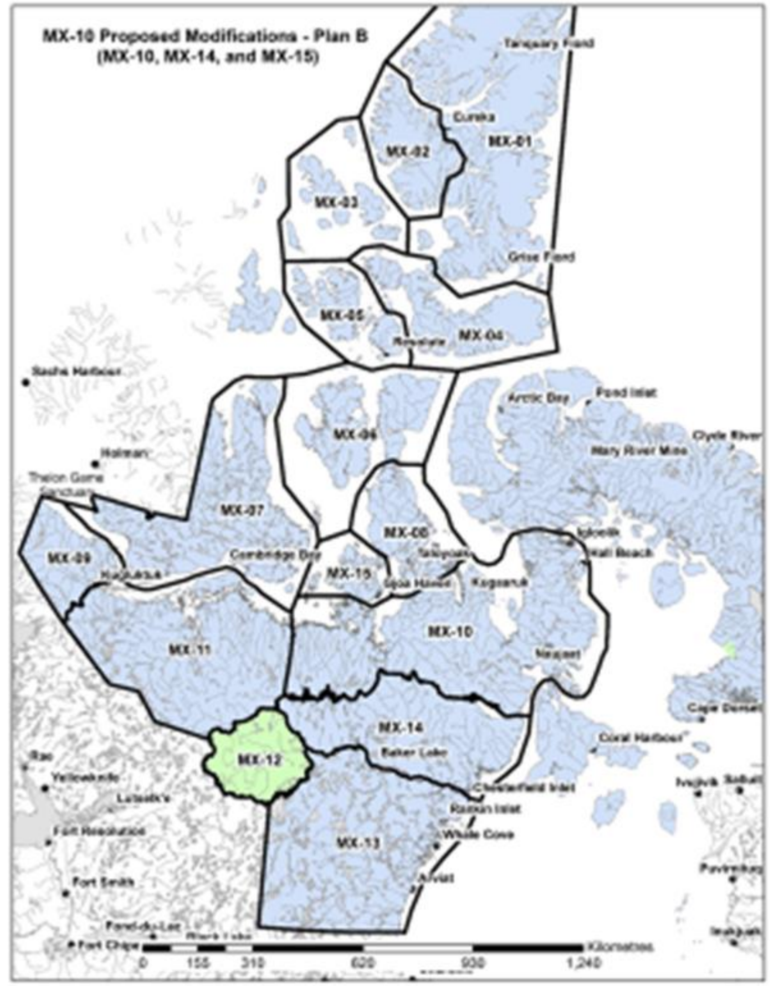




ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕆᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ A-ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ.

ᓴᐅᒥᒃᓭᖅ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᓴᐅᒥᒃᓭᕐᒦᑦᑐᕐᓕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ.





ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᕽᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ B-ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ.

ᓴᐅᒥᒃᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑲᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᓂᕐᓂᑎᕐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖅ ᓴᐅᒥᒃᓴᕿᑦᑐᕐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

7.0 ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2 (ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ)

ᓴᓪᓕᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᕐᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᖃᖅᓃᑦ 2020

ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᕗᓐᓂᕕᒃ 10, 2020
ᐃᑲᓂ: ᐋᒻᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕝᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ
ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐ: 6:40 – 9:10
ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖕᒐ: 2.5

ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔭᓐᑐᑦ:

ᒥᑦᓯ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᕐᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ
ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᕐᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ
ᑮᓇᓐ ᓕᓐᑎᐅᓪ	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᕐᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ
ᑐᕇᓴ ᑕᕝᑦᓴ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᓴᓖᒻ ᑖ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᓕᐊᓂ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᑦ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᑭᓖᑕᓐ ᑕᖅᑕᖅ	ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᓯᕆᔨ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓖᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ:

ᔫᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ	ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ
ᑖᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ	ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆ
ᑖᓂ ᐲ	ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᒡᓕᖓ
ᔫ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᒍᐊᑕᓐ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᑦᓵᓕ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨ

ᓗᓃᑲᓯ ᓈᑯᑖᖅ	ᑳᑎᒪᔫ
ᓇᑖᓴ ᐅᑦᑐᑭ	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔫ

ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᕆᔨ: ᐹᐱ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᑐᖅ: 7:00
ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ
ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ - ᑭᖑᕙᖅᓱᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕌᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒋᖃᑦᑕᖖᒋᕐᓱᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᕗᓕ ᑐᒃᑐᕐᒋᑦ, ᖌᖏᕈᒪᔭᕘᑦ ᑖᑯᐊᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᐸᑦ?
ᒥᑦᓯ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᐄ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ.

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓯᐅᓂᖓ:
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒎᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᑦ
ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪ: ᒥᑦᓯ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ
ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖓ: 7:02

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦᑐᒃ ᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒎᓕᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᐸ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ 2018-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᓱᒍ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᔫᒥᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᖅᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓐᓂᐊᕌᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒦᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᒍᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ
- ᐊᔾᔨ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ
- ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ huckleberry ᐅᔭᕆᒃᑕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓄᑦ
- ᐊᑉᖁᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓃᑦ - ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒨᖓᐅᔪᖅ. ᕿᒥᕈᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐅᓂᐸᖕᖓᑦ ᐊᓅᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᑯᐊ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓰᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᖏᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ; ᐃᓱᐃᓵᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑖᖅ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ.
- ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖅ 2018

ᔩ ᓴᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ - ᓃᕐᓗ ᓴᓂᕋᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓗᖅᑐᑦ.
ᒥᑦᓯ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ - ᐄ.

- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᑳᓗᒃᑖᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖓ ᓯᓕ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᒌᑎᐸᓗᑎᒃ.
- ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᖃᕆᐊᒃᓴᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ.

- ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓕᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᑦ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓘᕆᓛᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ, 6-ᖑᔪᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᖑᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᖁᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᕐᕋᓄᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖁᒐᔪᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒨᓕᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- 11,992 ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ
- ᐋᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕐᖏᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ, ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑑᔪᖅ ᓱᓕ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᒃᓵᕙᓪᓕᐊᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ 1998-ᒥᑦ
- ᒪᕿᙵᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓂᑦ, ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑑᔮᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒧᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑭᙳᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑑᖕᒪᑕ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ.

ᑖᓂ ᐲ - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᔭᙱᑦᑐᑦ, ᐋᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᓐᓄᓕᐊᓘᑉᓗᑎᒃ.
ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᐋᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᑐᓐᓄᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ.
ᑖᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᖃᑉᓯᒧᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᐱᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᕝᕚᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ?
ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᕝ - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕝᕚᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᑭᒻᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒨᒐᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ TAH-ᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑑᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᐅᓗᐊᖏᒪᑦ.
ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᕝ - ᐄ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓯ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑑᑉᓯᖕᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖓ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕓᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᖕᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ. ᑐᒃᑑᑎᓯ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᒃᑲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᙳᖅᐹᓕᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕝᕚᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᒪᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᑦ.

- ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᕿᒍ 2021-ᒥᑦ. ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᕝᕚᒥᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᑖᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒃᐸᑕ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑳᕋᑎᒃ.

ᒨᓯᖅ ᓇᑯᓛᒃ - ᐅᑭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ, ᒪᖁᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᖁᔪᖃᙱᓪᓗᓂ.
ᑖᓂ ᐲ - ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ?
ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ 1,497-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᒃᑲᐅᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᐃᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᐱᓯ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ?

ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᒪᕐᕿᖕᓂᒃ ᑖᓪᑖᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ.

ᑖᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐅᔫᔭᖅᑐᑦ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᒪᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑦ?

DM - ᐄ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᔮᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄ 50-ᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᐅᖃᕈᒪᔪᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᑦ, ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᕿᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ, ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᑉᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᒍᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑲᐅᑎᒋᒍᑉᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑎᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓕᕈᖅᕙᖕᒥᑦ (ᐋᒥᓯ) ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖑᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑉᓯᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓚᑉᑕ, biometrician-ᒧᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃᑕᐅᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᖅᔫᔪᖕᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕿᑉᑕ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓕᒻᒪᕆᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖓ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᑉᓗᓂ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ.

ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᐅᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ. ᐃᓕᑉᓯᖕᓄᐊᑲᐅᑎᒋᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᑉᓯᐊᕐᔪᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᑉᑕ ᑖᑉᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᑉᓗᕐᓂᑦ. ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᖕᒐᓂᐅᔮᙱᑦᑐᖅ. ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᖅᑐᖓ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖅᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᔪᖕᓇᖅᑕᑉᓯ ᖃᓂᑕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᓇᔮᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓗᓯ ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑖᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᑕᑉᓯ ᓈᓴᓚᐅᖅᑕᑉᓯ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᐸ?

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᐄ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᑦᑎᕙᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᑉᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑉᓯ, ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔫᓇᔮᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᑉᓯᖕᓄᐊᕈᖕᓇᖅᑕᒃᑲ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑳᖅᑎᓈᖅᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᐅᑉ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᐊᐳᖅᑎᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ, ᖁᑦᑎᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ? ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᒐᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑉᓗᓂ? ᒥᑦᑕᖅᕕᑉᑎᓐᓇᙳᐅᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᑎᑦᑐᖅᐸ?

ᒥᑦᔅ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᐊᔅᓴᓪᓗ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᓯᖁᓯᖅᓯᒪᙱᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑲᐅᖅᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑕᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᕋ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ, ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᔭᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕼᐋᓐᑕᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᑉᖁᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᑐᖃᒃᑯᖅᑐᓂ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑳᖅᕙᐅᕐᓇᖅᑲᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖄᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐱᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔾᔨᒃᑕᖅᑲᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᑲᐅᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᐊᓇᕈᒥᓇᓇᔭᖅ. ᐃᓚᖏᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᔫᖕᒋᓐᖏᑐᑦ, ᓵᖅᑐ ᐳᔪᖃᖅᑲᓗᐊᖅᑲᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᓚᐳᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᓛᖅ - ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸ?

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᐄ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᖅᓯᓪᓚᕙᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ. 2015 ᑐᙵᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓱᒍᓗ ᐊᑉᖁᑎ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 2015 ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᖃᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ,

ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎ, ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓂᕋᐃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᑭᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖅᑐᐃᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓅᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᙱᓐᕋᒍᑎᒃ.

ᐅᐊᙵᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ

- 2011-ᒥᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 71,430
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓯᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐃᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᓃᑦ-ᒥᑦ (ᔩᓂ)
-

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᖅ

ᐊᒪᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᐃᓂᖅ

- ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ
- ᒥᑦᓴ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑎᓄᑦ
- ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᑎᐊᑦ ᓄᙳᐊᓂᑦ (ᒫᑦᓯ), ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᑦ.
- ᓯᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᓕᒥᒨᓕᖕᒥᑦ
- ᐆᒃᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓯᑭᑑᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᕈᖕᓇᕐᒪᙱᑕ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᐊᑉᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᙱᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒥᑐᑦ
- ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᖢᑎᒃ
- ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᑯᓇᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᐃᑲᕋᑕᒫᑦ

NEM ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ

- ᒪᓐᓃᑦ 5-15
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᒃᑰᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
- ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᖁᓕᒥᒨᓕᒃ
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ

- ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᖅ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᑐᐃᕀᖁᙱᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
- 35 ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂ
- ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ 25 ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᔾᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 25 ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᕈᖅ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕼᐃᐊᒃ-ᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᒧᑦ
- ᐃᑲᔪᐃᔪᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᑉᓯᖕᓂᑦ 25 ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ
- ᖁᖓᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᒦᑕᓂᒃ
- ᖁᖓᓯᕈᓯᖅᑐᐃᔪᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᔫᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᖅ

ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᖃᕈᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᓐᖏᓐᓇᑉᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ
- ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓗᒍ
- ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᓗᒃᑖᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᑐᖅ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓂᕿᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᙱᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑕ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑉᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓗᐃᓗᑕᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ.

ᒧᓯᓯ ᓇᑯᑖᒃ - ᑐᒃᑐᑉᑎᙵᓂᙲᖕᒋᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔪᒍᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᙵᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᙵᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᒐᐸᓯᐅᒃ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ - ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖃᓇᐊᖅᖅᐱᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒨᙵᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᖅᐸᑕ? ᑖᕝᕙᙵᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᕕᖕᒐᑖᖅᖕᒋᐸᑕ. ᑕᒪᐅᙵᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᓗᒐᖅᓯᐅᖅᑯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐳᓪ - ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ, ᓂᑯᖕᒐᑖᖃᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐊᓛᑉᓯᖕᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᔫᙵᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑐᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒑᖃᙱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᖅᐸᑕ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᖅ. ᑐᓴᕈᐸᓯ, ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᕈᐃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕈᐊᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᓂᕕᖕᒑᖃᓇᐊᓖᑦ.

ᑭᓪᓛᐱᒃ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ - ᓱᖁᑎᒃᓴᙱᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐸᑉᐸᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖃᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᙵᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒨ - ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᐊᕕᓇᖅᐸᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᓴ ᐱᒋᔭᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒡᑖᕈᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᑐᓯ ᑐᓂᔪᒪᒍᐸᓯᐅᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔪᒪᓐᖏᒃᑯᐸᓯᐅᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕕᓯ ᑖᒃᑯᙵᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕈᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᖔᑦ?

ᑖᓂ ᐲ - ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒧᐊᖃᑦᑕᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ - ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐸᑕᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᓕᐸᓯᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ - ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑖᕝᕙᙵᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᓇᐸᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᑏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᑕᙰᑎᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕕᖕᒑᓄᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ - ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᖅ.

ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ - ᐅᖃᓘᑎᐊᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᖕᓇᖅᓯᔪᒧᑦ Facebook-ᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒥᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ - ᑕᑯᒍᕕᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᑐᕈᐃ.

ᒨᓯᔅ ᓇᑯᑖᖅ - ᐱᙱᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓵᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ Somerset ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᙵᓂᑦ, ᑭᙵᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓴ ᑳᒻᐸᓪ - ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᙵᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ CO ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᑲᐅᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ.

ᑦᓵᓕ ᓴᕙᐊᕐᔪᒃ - ᓇᐅᔾᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᕐᒨᕆᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒨᕆᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ.

ᒥᑦᓵ ᑳᒻᐸᓛ - ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᓴᓚᐅᖅᑕᕋ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖓ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᒪᕐᒪᕐᓖᑕ ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᑯᖓᑖᖅᑲᕆᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓱᓂᓗ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᓇᐅᔾᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕚᖓᑖᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᒃᑖᓗᕐᒥᑦ.

NM - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔪᖕᓇᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑉᐸᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑎᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑏᑦ ᓇᐅᔾᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᕐᒥᑦ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕝᕕᒃᑰᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓘᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ CO-ᕚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᕝᕕᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒋᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᒧᓯᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᒃ - ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓃᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᐊᐅᔭᖅ, ᓇᐅᔾᕐᒦᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᕐᒨᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒦᒃᑯᑦ.

ᒍᐊᑕᓐ ᓇᑯᓛᒃ - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᑦ?

ᒥᑦᓵ ᑳᒻᐸᓛ - ᒫᓐᓇ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᐸᑕ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᓂᕐᔪᒃ ᑖᒻᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᐊᑐᖅᐸᕐᔪᒃ ᑖᒻᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓇᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᐅᑎᒋᖕᒪᕐᔪᒃ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒍ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎ. ᖃᐅᔨᒍᑉᓯ ᐅᖓᑎᓗᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐃᑦ ᑖᓐᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᖅᑕᓯ ᑐᕈᐃ.

ᒥᑦᓵ ᑳᒻᐸᓛ - ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕋᔭᖅᑕᕚᑦ ᑎᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ-ᒥᑦ (ᐋᐳᓇ), ᐊᑭᓪᓚᑦᑖᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑦᑐᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ $50 ᖃᓂᖓᓃᓐᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ.

ᒧᓯᓯ ᓇᑯᓛᒃ - ᓴᓂᕙᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᓕᕋᔭᕈᑉᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᕈᐃᒃᑰᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᒃᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᓂᐱᑎᑦᑕᓇᐊᓕᖃᕐᒋᑉᐸᑦ ᑎᖏᕞᓕᓇᔩᐅᑉ ᑎᖏᕞᕐᒧᐊᖅᑎᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖓ.

ᕈᐊᑉ ᕼᐋᒧ - ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᓇᖃᑎᒋᖓᓂᓇᔭᖓ ᑐᕈᐃᑉ ᑎᖏᕞᓕᓇᔩᒧᑦ.

ᒥᑦᓵ ᑳᒻᐳᓛ - ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᔫᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑉᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᔪᕐᖏᒻᒪᑦ.

ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑐᖅ: 8:09

ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᕋᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ: 8:25 – 8:50

ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ 8:50-ᒥᑦ 9:10-ᒧᑦ

- MX 10 ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ. 3,239-ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2017-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ
- MX 13 ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ?
- ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐃᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ
- ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒍᖕᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕈᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ
- ᐃᓪᓗᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕙᖓᑖᕈᒪᔪᑦ
- MX-ᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᐅᔪᑦ MX 10 ᐊᖏᔫᖕᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ

- ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ C, ᓵᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᓂ MX 14-ᒥᑦ King William ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒧᑦ ᓵᖅᑭᑦᑎᙵᖅ MX 15-ᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᔾᔪᑦ, ᓴᓂᕋᔾᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᖓᒧᑦ.
- ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ B ᓵᖅᑭᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ MX 14-ᒥᒃ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᕐᒧᓗᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓕᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓂᑕᙱᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᙱᔭᖅ ᑕᓲᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᙵᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᖃᐃᑦᑐᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐊᙵᙱᓂᑦ ᒋᐅᕆ ᑕᓲᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᔪᙵᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓃᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ. ᓱᕐᑯᓯᕈᒪᙱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

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Building Nunavut Together
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Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l’Environnement

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND CARIBOU HERD

1978-2019

Report

October 2020

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Abstract:

Barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) were introduced onto Southampton Island (SHI) from Coats Island, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, in 1968, following their extirpation from SHI in the early 1950s. This demographic study illustrates large fluctuations in abundance and distribution of caribou on SHI since its re-occupation. The SHI caribou herd grew from the 48 animals introduced in 1968 to an estimated population of 30,381 animals (+/- 3,982, 95% CI) by June 1997, with an annual rate of increase of approximately 23%. The SHI herd supported a subsistence harvest beginning in 1978, and a largescale commercial harvest beginning in 1993. After nearly 30 years of growth, herd abundance declined from the estimated 29,245 in June 1997 to 21,277 (95% CI = 18,098-24,896, CV=0.080) in June 2005, to 14,389 (95% CI = 12,684-16,325; CV=0.064) in June 2007, to 13,651 (95% CI = 12,091-15,412; CV=0.061) in June 2009, to 8,442 (95% CI = 7,171-9,937, CV = 0.082) in June 2011, and then to 7,287 (95% CI = 6,255-8,490, CV = 0.073) in May 2013. By May 2015, the population had increased again to 12,368 (95% CI = 10,518-14,542, CV = 0.081). However, by 2017, the population had declined again to 9,200 (95% CI = 7,755-10,915; CV = 0.087). During the decline caribou distribution gradually concentrated into a core area within the south-central portion of the Island in the vicinity of the Kirchoffer River. In 2019, herd size was estimated at 12,255 (95% CI = 10,106-14,861, CV=0.097), which was similar to the 2015 estimate. Harvest estimates over the same periods varied widely. Following the 2011 survey, an annual Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) of 1,000 caribou was applied over the 2012, 2013, and 2014 harvesting seasons. Following the population increase detected in 2015, the TAH was increased to 1,600 caribou annually then dropped by the community of Coral Harbour to 1,000 caribou following the 2017 estimated declines. Susceptibility to disease and parasites due to low genetic heterogeneity has been a concern since the introduction of caribou to SHI and was a likely catalyst to the widespread infection of caribou with *Brucellosis suis* first detected in the population February 2000.

Prevalence of Brucellosis climbed from 1.7% in February 2000 to 58.8% in March 2011 and this increase is thought to have contributed to decreased pregnancy rates over the same period. Pregnancy rates dropped from a high of 93.1% in February 2001 to a low of 37% in March 2011. Trend analysis suggests that the SHI caribou population has been decreasing at a rate of 9% per year since the 1997 survey up to 2013 followed by an immigration event in 2015. Since 2015, trend analysis suggests relative stability of the herd. A genetic analysis and local knowledge confirmed the occurrence of a movement event between the mainland and SHI between the winters of 2014 and 2015 which likely increased the population. While the herd appears to have been stable between 2015 and 2019, it is still below historic levels. The recent estimates suggest that perhaps the rate of decline has been reduced, and herd size is stable albeit much lower than 1997 levels. Given the reliance of users on this population for subsistence and commercial harvesting purposes, continuation of the current TAH is recommended to maintain stability and promote recovery over the next 2 to 3 years, at which time a reassessment of herd abundance and TAH levels should be undertaken.

Key words: Commercial harvest, barren-ground caribou, caribou, *Rangifer tarandus*, Southampton Island, Coral Harbour, Kivalliq, disease, *Brucellosis suis*, Nunavut, population survey, demographic studies.

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1.0 Introduction

Following the extirpation of caribou from Southampton Island (SHI) in the early 1950s, there was much discussion regarding their re-introduction as well as recognition of the careful husbandry that must go hand in hand with any such program (MacPherson, 1967). Discussions continued up until 1967 at which time Northwest Territories Commissioner Stuart Hodgson along with D.S. Munro, Director of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), made the decision to move forward with the reintroduction of caribou to SHI. The target group for the source population was the Coats Island Herd, due to its close proximity and ecological and environmental similarities to Southampton Island. Regional Superintendent A. G. Loughery and Research Supervisor A.H. MacPherson began implementation of the program on June 7th, 1967. The very first animals on Southampton Island following their extirpation, were these 48 animals captured and transported from Coats Island.

From their start on Southampton Island, caribou were watched closely by wildlife officials. The first evidence of the success of the introduction was communicated by the game Management Officer Ed Bowden who estimated between 100 and 125 caribou ranging over the southern half of the island in the winter of 1971 (Game Management Files, 1971, 1972, 1973). The success of the re-introduction was soon realized and an aerial survey to estimate the population planned for June 1978. From 1978 to 1999 the Government of the Northwest Territories managed the progress of the 1948 reintroduction of caribou. With its formation in 1999, the Government of Nunavut (GN) took over this responsibility. The current GN management strategy follows a management plan developed in partnership with the Coral Harbour HTO and consists of a program relying upon regular aerial surveys and an extensive health monitoring program. Due to confirmed declines following the 2011 population estimate, the health monitoring component of population monitoring of the SHI herd, which included a one hundred animal harvest for the assessment of health and condition, has been suspended to allow all available tags to go to the hunters of Coral Harbour.

The introduced caribou had steadily increased to an estimated population of 30,381 animals (95% CI=3,982; CV=0.066) in 1997, which represented the highest number of caribou ever recorded on the island. The 1997 estimate suggested a rate of increase of 23% between survey periods. However, the potential for a founder effect for this introduced population, leading to low genetic variability and increased susceptibility to disease and parasites was a concern. In February 2000, the reproductive disease *Brucellosis suis* was detected and grew to a prevalence of 58.8% by February 2011. High rates of *Brucellosis* in the population are thought to have been the main catalyst behind later declines observed following the June 1997 survey (Campbell, 2015). An aerial population survey conducted in 2003 detected the first decline of caribou since their introduction, showing a population estimate of 17,981 +/- 2,127 (95% CI=2,127; CV = 0.06) animals. The population remained relatively stable, or increased slightly, between June 2003 and a follow-up survey flown in June 2005. The June 2005 abundance survey estimated 20,582 +/- 3,056 (95% CI=3,056; CV=0.075), but the observed increase from 2003 results was not found to be statistically significant. The first evidence of a significant drop in abundance was recorded between June 2005 and June 2007 when survey results estimated 15,452 (95% CI=1,858; CV=0.06) caribou. This suggested a 14% decline from the June 1997 estimate (Campbell, 2015). The SHI caribou population continued its decline to 13,953 (95% CI=1,790; CV=0.07) in 2009, and to 7,902 (95% CI=1,261; CV=0.08) in June 2011. Following the introduction of a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) by the 2012 harvesting season, the decline slowed and by May 2013, abundance was statistically stable at an estimated 7,287 (95% CI=1,045; CV=0.07) caribou (Campbell, 2015). Since 2015, trend analysis suggests relative stability of the herd. A genetic analysis and local knowledge confirmed the occurrence of a movement event between the mainland and SHI between the winters of 2014 and 2015 which likely increased the population. While the herd appears to have been stable between 2015 and 2019, it is still below historic levels. The recent estimates suggest that perhaps the rate of decline has been reduced, and herd size is stable albeit much lower than 1997 levels.

Health studies conducted up to Spring 2015 suggest body condition did not change significantly, with the exception of a condition study in February and March of 2011 which showed that the Southampton Island Herd was in the poorest condition reported since the initiation of the health monitoring program in March 1993 (Campbell, 2015). During the winters of 2010 and 2011, hunters reported numerous freezing rain events and extensive icing across the island. These icing events likely made winter forage less accessible to caribou (Tyler, 2010). Icing events that reduced accessibility to food could also have been associated with observed declines in condition, which further reduced reproductive success (Cameron et al. 1993, Gerhart et al. 1997). Support for this hypothesis stemmed from numerous local reports of starving and dead caribou during mid to late winter 2011 (Campbell, 2015).

Along with severe weather events, reproductive disease is thought to be a major contributor to overall population declines. Pregnancy rates declined from approximately 80% in 1997, to 60% in 2003, reaching a low of 36.3% in 2008, then climbing to 55.6% in 2010 only to decline again to 37.0% in 2011 (Campbell, 2015). The reproductive disease *Brucellosis suis* (Brucella) was first detected in February 2000 at a rate of 1.7% and by March 2011, rates of infection had risen to 58.8% by March 2011 (Campbell, 2015). High Brucella infection rates raised concerns regarding human health, as well as the ability of the SHI caribou herd to sustain and recover from substantial commercial harvesting and subsistence harvesting pressures.

Brucellosis and icing events are not the only issues threatening the SHI caribou population. Over-harvest has become a dominant threat to the long-term sustainability of this population. In particular, a growing export market within Nunavut territory, driven in large part through caribou meat sales via social media, had been driving harvest levels beyond sustainable limits into to the 2012 harvesting season. Elements of the unrestricted sale of caribou meat are also driving increased harvest pressure on breeding females: customers on social media offer higher payment for fat caribou, which during the winter and spring seasons are predominantly pregnant females.

In this report we summarize the findings of over 20 years of monitoring on the SHI caribou herd and discuss trends in abundance, disease, harvest, and other long-term threats to the herd and their implications for management of this population.

2.0 Study Area

At 43,000 km^2, Southampton Island is the largest island in Hudson Bay. The island is divided into the Northern and Southern Arctic ecozones. The Northern Arctic ecozone covers White Island, and the northeastern third of Southampton Island including northern Bell Peninsula and can be further divided into the Boothia-Foxe Shield eco-province and then the Wager Bay Plateau ecoregion (**Figure 1**).

The Wager Bay Plateau ecoregion covers the northeastern Kivalliq Region, extending westward from the northern portion of Southampton Island on Hudson Strait to Chesterfield Inlet in the south, and as far west as the Back River (Wiken, 1986; Natural Resources Canada, 2001). The mean annual temperature is approximately -11°C with a summer mean of 4.5°C and a winter mean of -26.5°C. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 200 to 300 mm. This ecoregion is classified as having a low Arctic ecoclimate and is characterized by a discontinuous cover of tundra vegetation, consisting mainly of dwarf birch (*Betulaglandulosa*), willow (*Salix spp*.), northern Labrador tea (*Ledumdecumbens*), mountain avens (*Dryas integrafolia)*, and *Vaccinium* spp. Taller dwarf birch, willow, and alder (*Alnusspp.*) occur on warm sites, while wet sites are dominated by willow and sedge (*Carex spp*.). Lichen-covered rock outcroppings are prominent throughout the ecoregion. This ecoregion is composed of massive Archean rocks of the Canadian Shield that form broad, sloping uplands, plains, and valleys. It rises gradually westward from Chesterfield Inlet to 600 m ASL (above sea level) elevation, where it is deeply dissected. Turbic and static cryosols developed on discontinuous, thin, sandy moraine and alluvial deposits are the dominant soils in the ecoregion, while large areas of regosolic static cryosols are associated with marine deposits along the coast. Permafrost is continuous with low ice content. Naujaat and Baker Lake are the main settlements within the ecoregion (Wiken, 1986; Natural Resources Canada, 2001).

The Southampton Island Plain ecoregion includes the remainder of Southampton Island and all of Coats and Mansel Islands (**Figure 1**). The mean annual temperature is approximately -11°C with a summer mean of 3°C and a winter mean of -24.5°C. The mean annual precipitation ranges from 200 to 300 mm (Wiken, 1986; Natural Resources Canada, 2001). This ecoregion is classified as having a low Arctic ecoclimate and is characterized by a nearly continuous cover of low Arctic shrub tundra vegetation, consisting of dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, mountain avens, and *Vaccinium* spp. Wet sites are dominated by willow, sedge, and moss. The region is composed of the partly submerged blanket of flat-lying Paleozoic carbonate rocks and is generally less than 90 m ASL in elevation. Bedrock outcrops are common. Static and turbic cryosols developed on level to undulating morainal and marine deposits are the dominant soils. The maritime influence is limited to the late summer and early fall. Coastal ice and fog persist for long periods in the summer when the sea ice is absent. The ecoregion is underlain by continuous permafrost with medium ice content composed of ice wedges. Coral Harbour is the largest settlement within this ecoregion (Wiken, 1986; Natural Resources Canada, 2001).

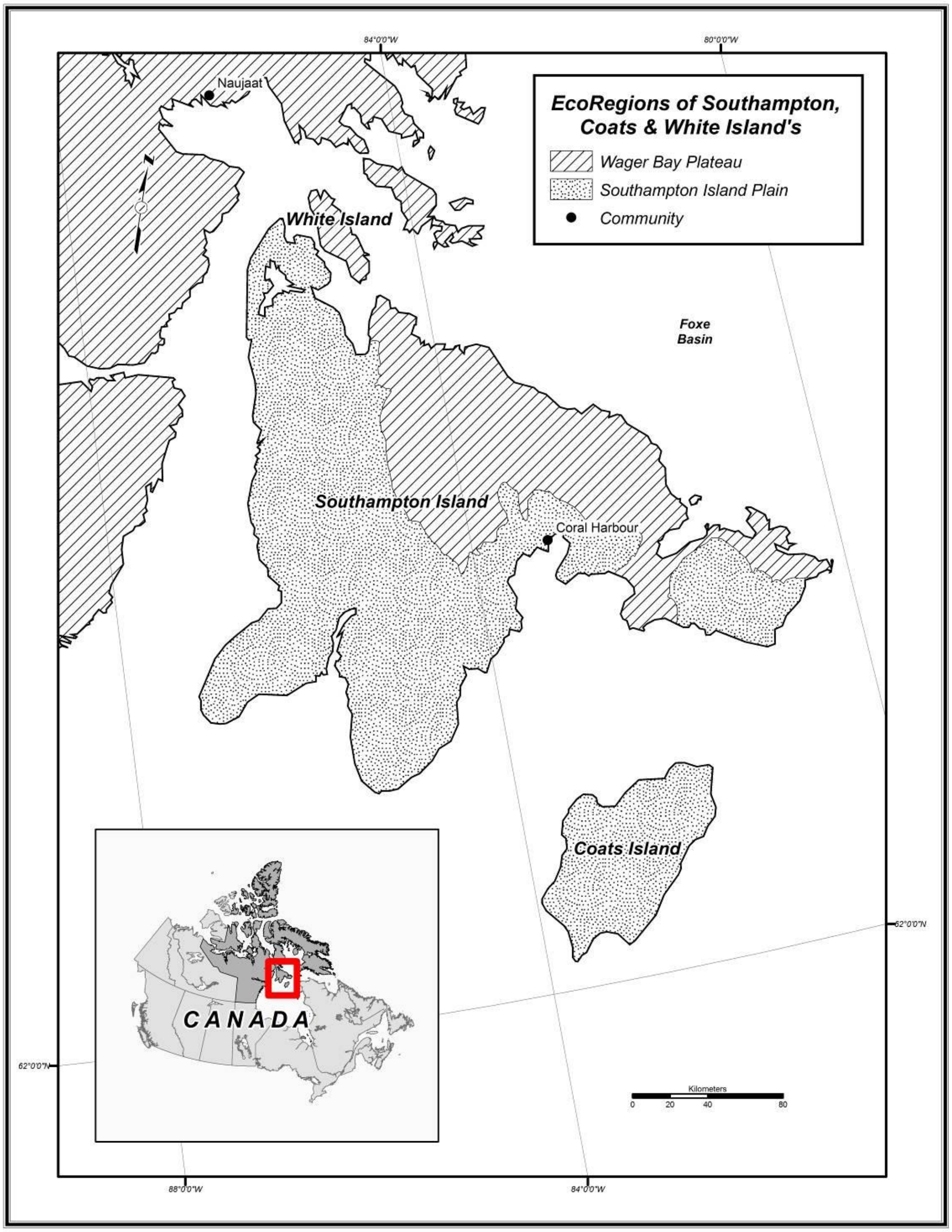


Figure 1 Ecoregions of the Southampton Island, Coats Island and White Island study areas (Wiken, 1986; Natural Resources Canada, 2001).

3.0 Methods

3.1 Caribou Introduction (1967) – An Historical Account:

Caribou reintroduced to Southampton Island from the Coats Island Herd were initially immobilized from a G2 helicopter using a CO_2 gas-operated Palmer 'Cap-chur' gun and both 2 cc and 5 cc darts. The darts used during the initial capture contained a pre-measured dose of crystalline succinylcholine ('Anectine') dissolved in isotonic water at a concentration of 5mg/cc and administered at a rate of 5 mg per 100 pounds (Eskimo 1968). The tranquillizer 'Largactil' at a concentration of 25 mg/cc and a dosage of 125mg per 100 pounds was used to maintain immobility. Up to seven animals were captured in this way, per day. Captured animals were taken to a base camp with an enclosure on Coats Island, where they were weighed, medicated with Vitamin E and Selenium, as well as an antihistaminic and anti-biotic, injected into the shoulder. Animals were held for up to one week. From the enclosure, animals were re-captured for transport by roping or tackling, tied up in slings, tranquillized and placed in single and twin Otter fixed wing aircraft for their final transport and release onto Southampton Island, in the vicinity of the airport. In total, 66 caribou, comprising 12 bulls, 26 cows (one pregnant), and 10 calves (8 male and 2 female), were captured and released onto Southampton Island. Of the original 66, 18 animals died, two from dart wounds, two from broken legs, and six from what appeared to be capture myopathy (CWS correspondence, 1969; Eskimo 1968). Reasons for the remaining eight deaths do not appear in the records examined. In total, 48 animals survived the reintroduction and make up the founding group of Southampton Island's reintroduced caribou herd.

3.2 Aerial Surveys (1978-2012):

Following their reintroduction onto Southampton Island, caribou were monitored periodically by both local and Government wildlife officials, primarily using ground-based methods. Kraft's aerial survey flown in November 1978 was the first scientific population estimate made since their re-introduction (Kraft, 1981). Kraft used a stratified transect survey method to cover 3 strata that were believed to represent the full extent of the Southampton Island Herd's distribution. The survey was flown between November 22nd and 25th, 1978 and utilized one observer on each of the left and right side of the single engine high wing DE Havilland Otter aircraft. Transects were placed 6.44 km apart for a total of 12.5 % coverage of the entire survey area. Effective strip width was a total of 800 meters, 400 meters out each side of the aircraft, while survey elevation was 122 meters AGL (above ground level) with a mean survey speed of 140 Kph (Kraft 1981). Population estimates were derived by calculating the density of caribou observed for all transect strips and multiplying density by the total stratum area.

3.3.2 Random Block Survey Method:

A second survey method was employed in June 1986 and consisted of a stratified random block survey design (Heard and Grey, 1987). The census zone was divided into 5 strata which received differential coverage ranging from 11% to 54%. The stratification into census zones was based on a pre-survey reconnaissance, habitat and range preference (Parker, 1975), and recent observational data from both local hunters, wildlife service personnel, and previous survey observations of caribou. A Bell 206B helicopter was used as the survey vehicle at variable speeds and altitudes. The survey personnel consisted of two rear seat observers, a front left seat navigator, and a pilot. Sightings from all personnel were recorded. Each animal observed was approached and circled so that its sex and age could be determined. Heard and Grey also attempted to determine sightability through the re-surveying of portions of three blocks at three times the initial survey intensity and determining the differences recorded between these surveys. This method of determining sightability was, however, unsuccessful due to the movement of animals between surveys. A third survey flown June 1991 aimed at improving the 1987 survey effort. The June 1991 survey followed, for the most part, the same methodology employed in 1987 by Heard and Grey (Ouellet, 1992). The main modifications made to the 1987 methods were made to ensure complete coverage of the island and involved the delineation of two strata defined as low density which were surveyed using an aerial strip transect survey flown with a Cessna 337 fixed-wing aircraft. Sampling intensity varied from 11% to 51% over 48 transects and/or blocks flown.

3.3.3 Single Observer Pair Method:

The November 1978, March 1990, June 1995, 1997, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009, surveys were flown using a single observer pair stratified systematic aerial strip transect method while the June 2011, May 2015, 2017, and May 2019 surveys were flown using a dependent double observer pair stratified aerial strip transect method. Little of the method has been documented for the March 1990 survey that was undertaken to estimate the SHI caribou population and distribution (Ouellet, 1992). The March 1990 survey was flown using a Cessna 337 fixed wing aircraft at 120 meters above ground level (AGL) at various speeds between 100 and 120 knots. The survey crew included two rear seat observers, a front right seat navigator, and the pilot. The strip width on each side of the aircraft was 400 meters. The survey covered the entire Island using 18 transects, which yielded 4% coverage, leading to low survey intensity and precision, resulting in an estimate of 9,319 (95% CI=6,341) caribou (Ouellet, 1992). Because of the low precision of the 1990 estimate, the survey was repeated in 1991 utilizing a different quadrat method. The 1991 survey estimated 13,676 (95% CI=3,105; CV=0.12), and being of greater precision, should be the relied upon estimate. A single observer pair stratified systematic aerial strip transect survey was flown in late June and early July of 1995, but there were serious problems of sightability as caribou were extremely hard to see due to their darker summer coats. Surveyors consider their population estimate result from the 1995 survey of 18,275 +/- 1,390 (95% CI) to be a major underestimate, and these results are therefore excluded from this report. Due to the sightability issues with the 1995 survey, a specific recommendation was made to conduct surveys earlier in June or before, prior to moulting (Mulders, pers. comm.). The survey to re-estimate the population was later flown in June 1997 and resulted in a population estimate of 30,381 (95% CI=3,982; CV=0.066).

Survey efforts in June 1997, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, May 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 utilized a stratified systematic aerial strip transect method flown with a high wing single engine turbine or gas, fixed wing aircraft. In 2013 surveys were moved from early June to mid-May as weather modelling indicated more "flyable" days during May. Additionally, the month of May provided more continuous snow cover for improved sightability, while maintaining distributions within June based strata. These findings lead to a permanent change in survey scheduling to May. Reconnaissance surveys used to delineate strata extents were flown in June of 1997, 2003, 2005, and 2007 (**Figure 2**). Although densities of caribou declined between 1997 and 2013, strata remained consistent with an even drop in relative densities across all survey strata, with the exception of White Island (**Figure 3**), where caribou abundance declined disproportionately more than on Southampton Island. Though strata remained similar between surveys, transect spacing did increase with decreasing relative densities within the Bell Peninsula and White Island strata. The largest single modification to strata occurred within the Low South strata in 2005 as a result of extensive flooding along the Boas River, which travels through the strata. In this case transects over the Boas River area were shortened to avoid flooded areas where caribou would not be found. Strip width (w) for all surveys were established using streamers or dowels attached to the wing struts, based on calculations described in Norton-Griffiths (1978) (**Figure 4**), and as follows:

$w = W * h/H$

where:

W = the required strip width**;**

h = the height of the observer's eye from the tarmac; and

H = the required flying height

Strip width calculations were confirmed by flying perpendicularly over runway distance markers or other fixed distance markers periodically throughout the survey. The strip width area for all abundance surveys was 400 meters per side.

Standardized reconnaissance transects with a total observation strip of 800 meters (400 meters per side) were flown during the June 1997, 2003, and 2005 surveys and used to stratify caribou into areas of similar relative densities, used later to allocate effort for the abundance phase (Heard 1987). A stratified random transect method was then used during the abundance phase of all surveys (**Figure 5 to 8**). Attempts were made to maintain a constant altitude of 400 ft. during the 1978, 1990, 1995 and 1997 surveys. A radar altimeter was employed during the 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 surveys to increase altitude precision between transects and survey years. The first transect within each of three strata (Low, Medium and High) was randomly placed along a line of latitude or otherwise randomly selected, with each sequential line being evenly spaced.

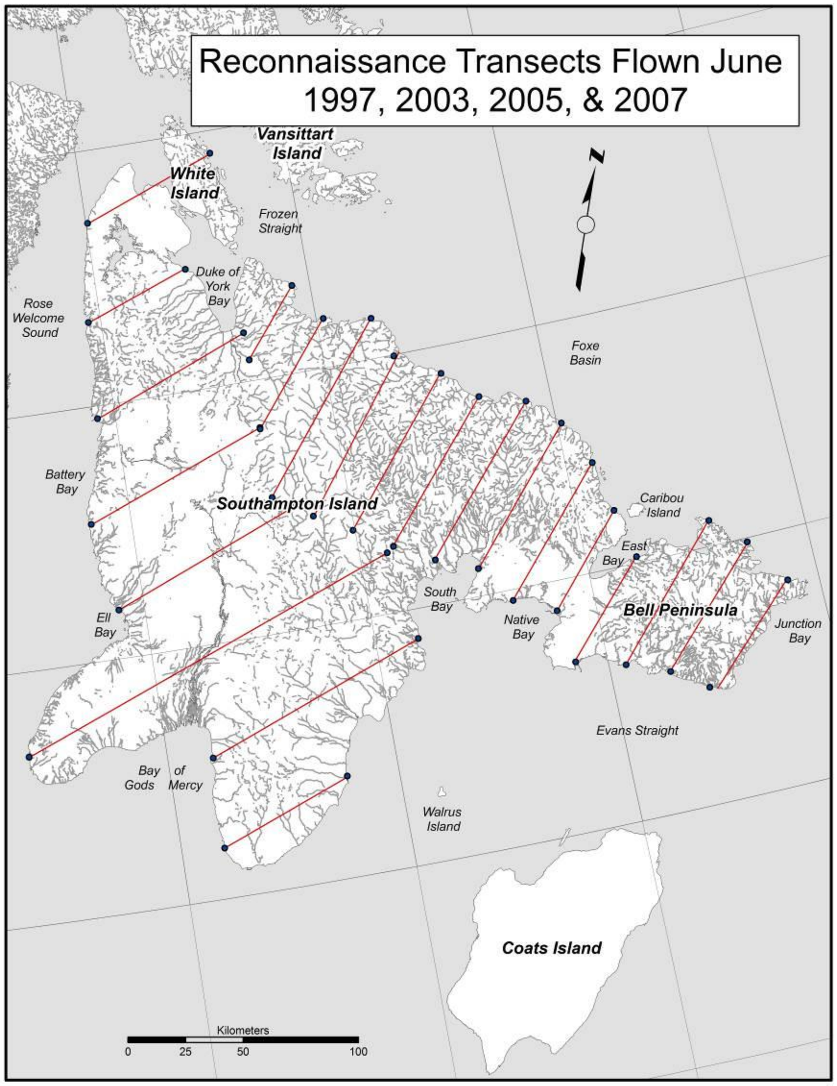


Figure 2. Reconnaissance transects flown in June of 1997, 2003, 2005, and 2007, to delineate abundance strata used to estimate Southampton Islands (including White Island) caribou population.

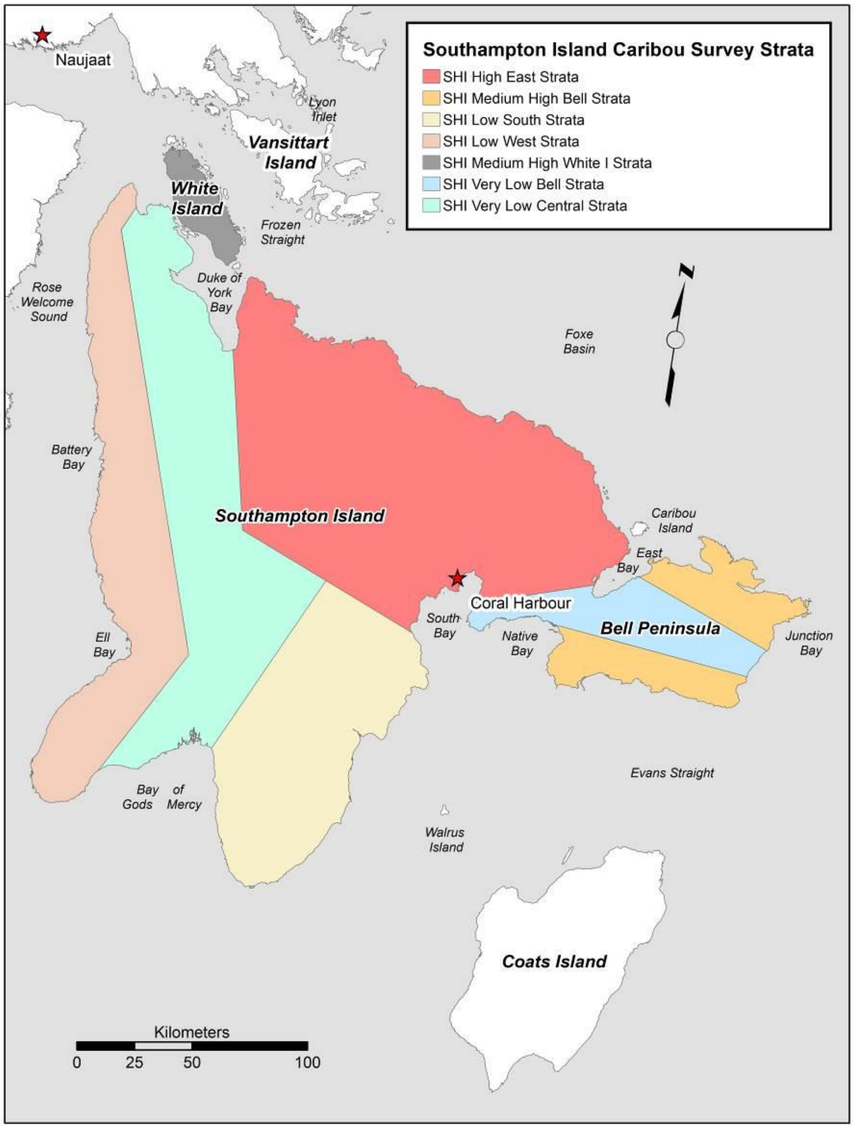


Figure 3. Abundance strata initially delineated using reconnaissance flights to map relative densities of caribou. As caribou distribution changed little across all survey years, these strata were utilized for all surveys post-2007.

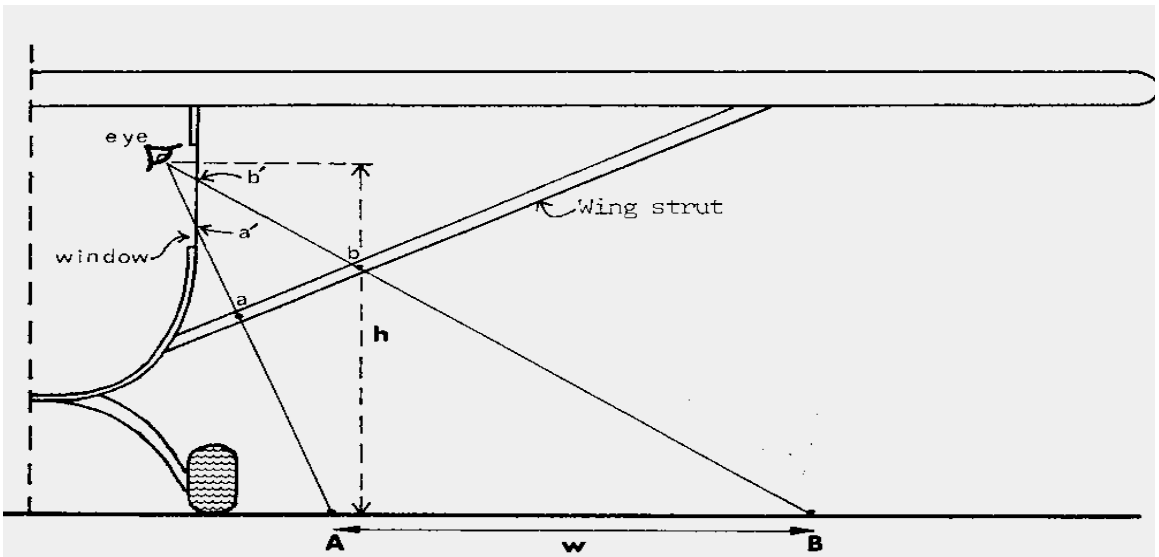


Figure 4. Schematic diagram of aircraft configuration for strip width sampling (Norton-Griffiths, 1978). W is marked out on the tarmac, and the two lines of sight a' – a – A and b' – b – B established. The dowels/streamers are attached to the struts at *a* and *b*. a' and b' are the window marks.

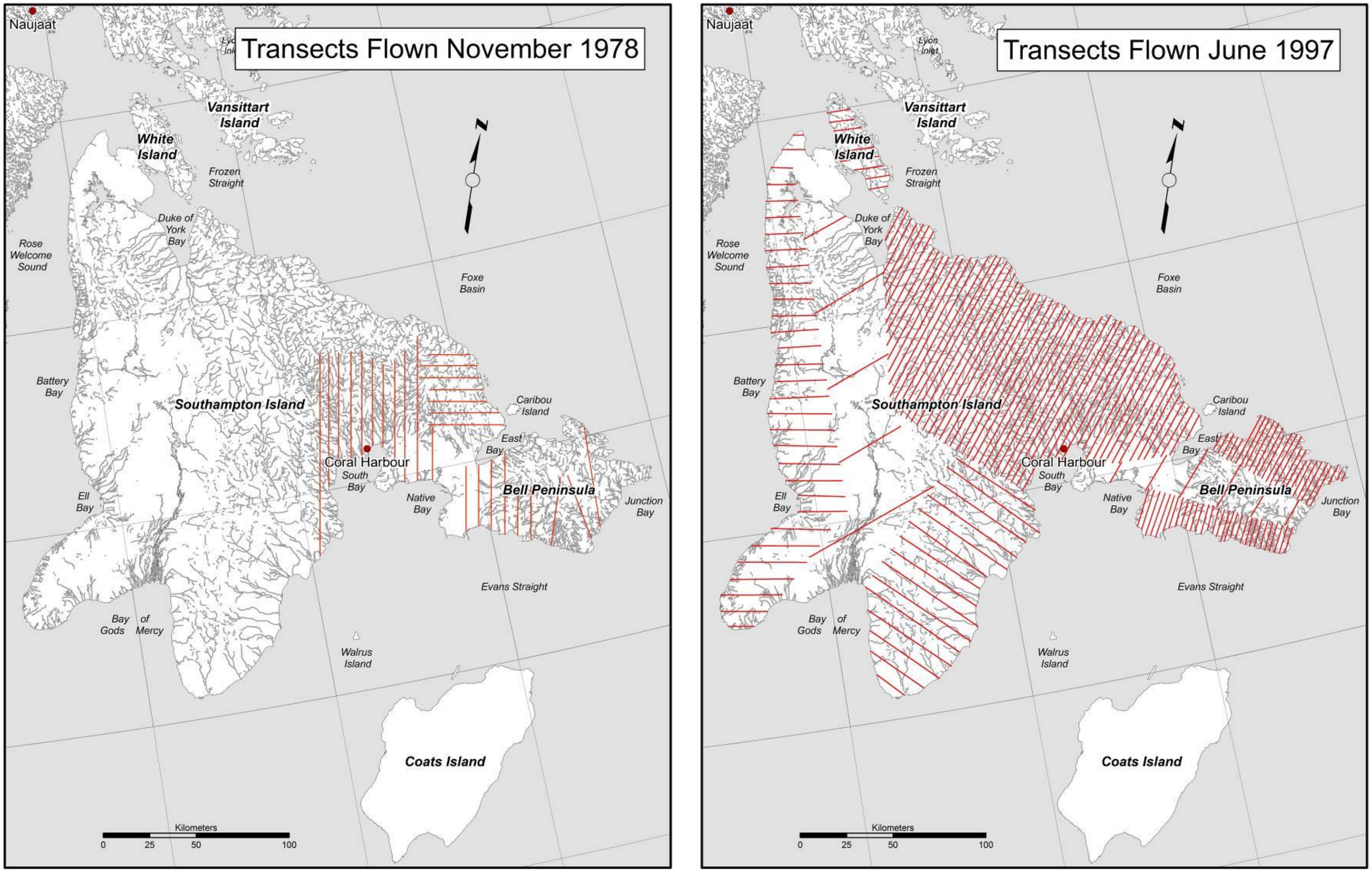


Figure 5. Stratified random transect surveys flown in November 1978 and June 1997.

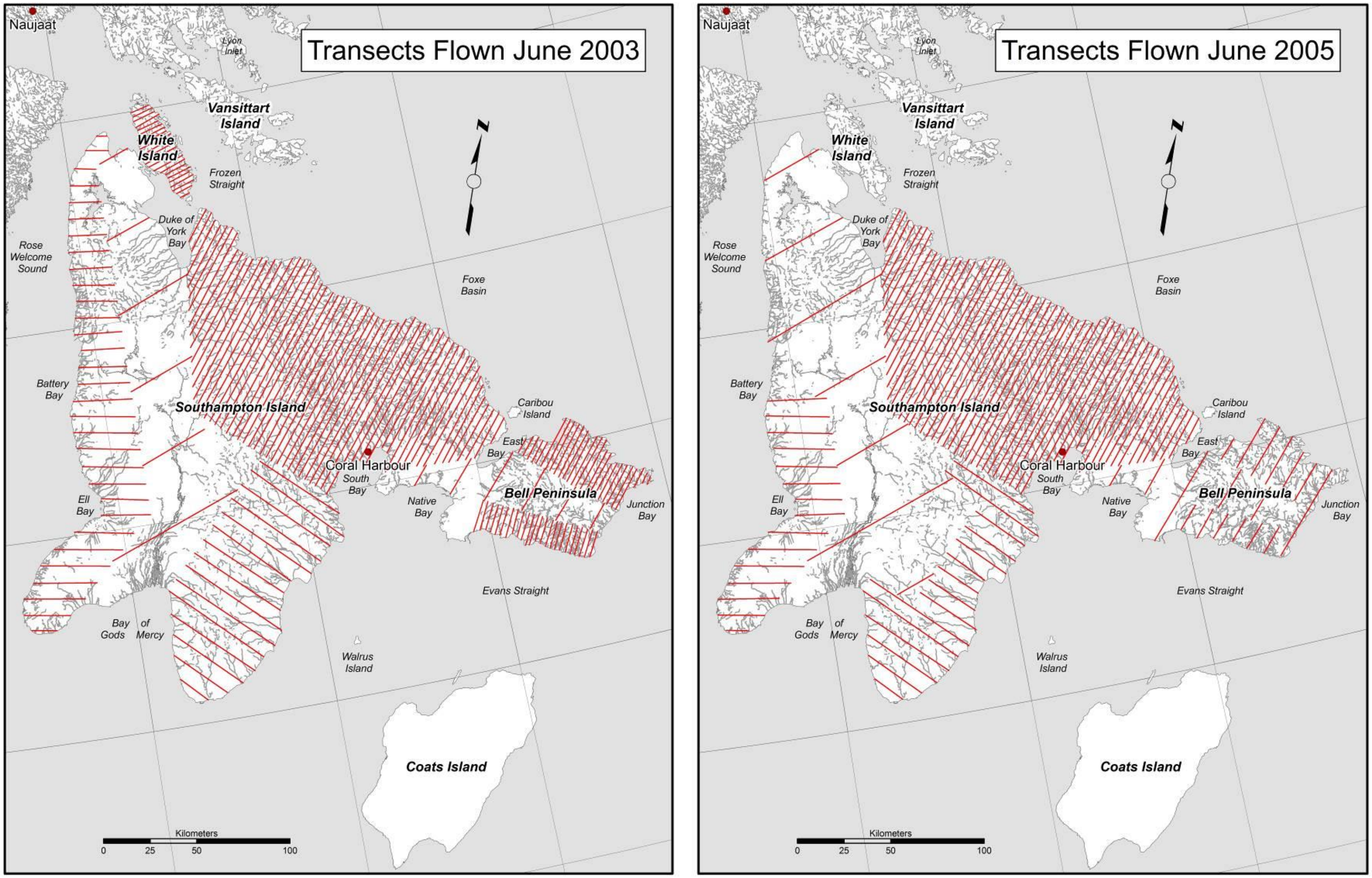
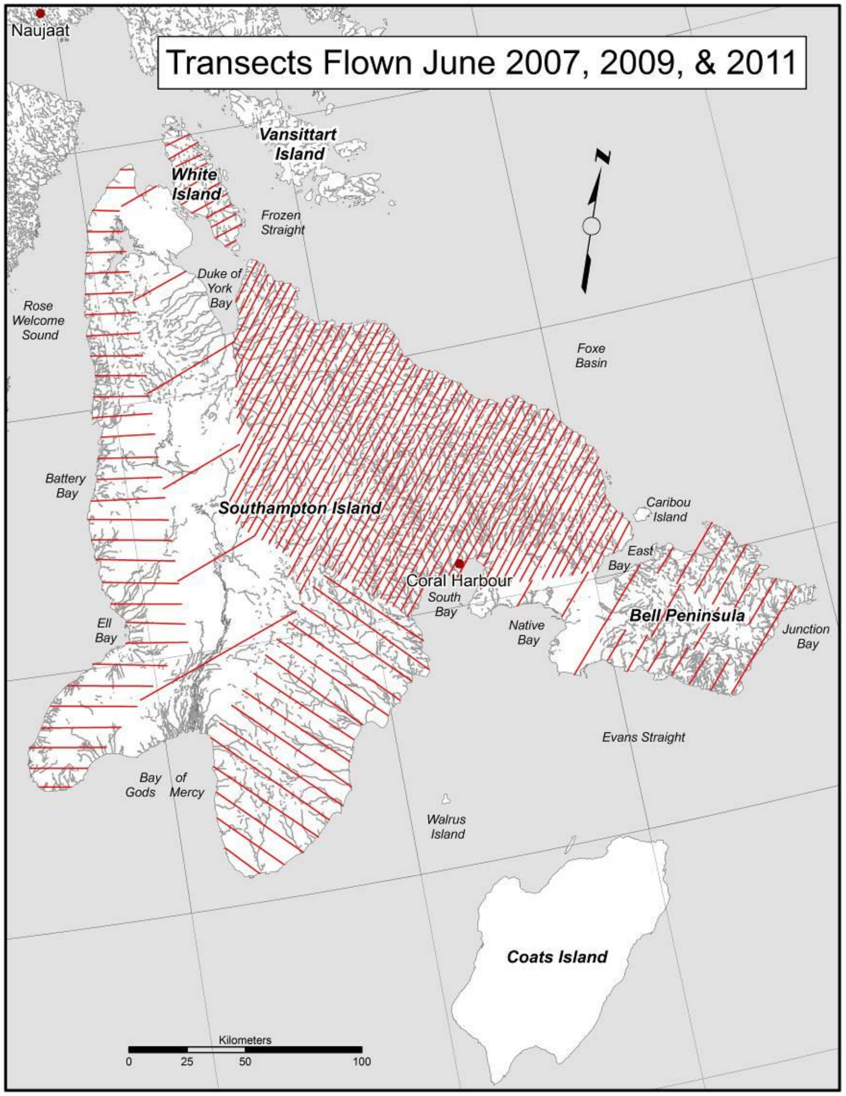


Figure 6. Stratified random transect surveys flown in June 2003 and 2005.



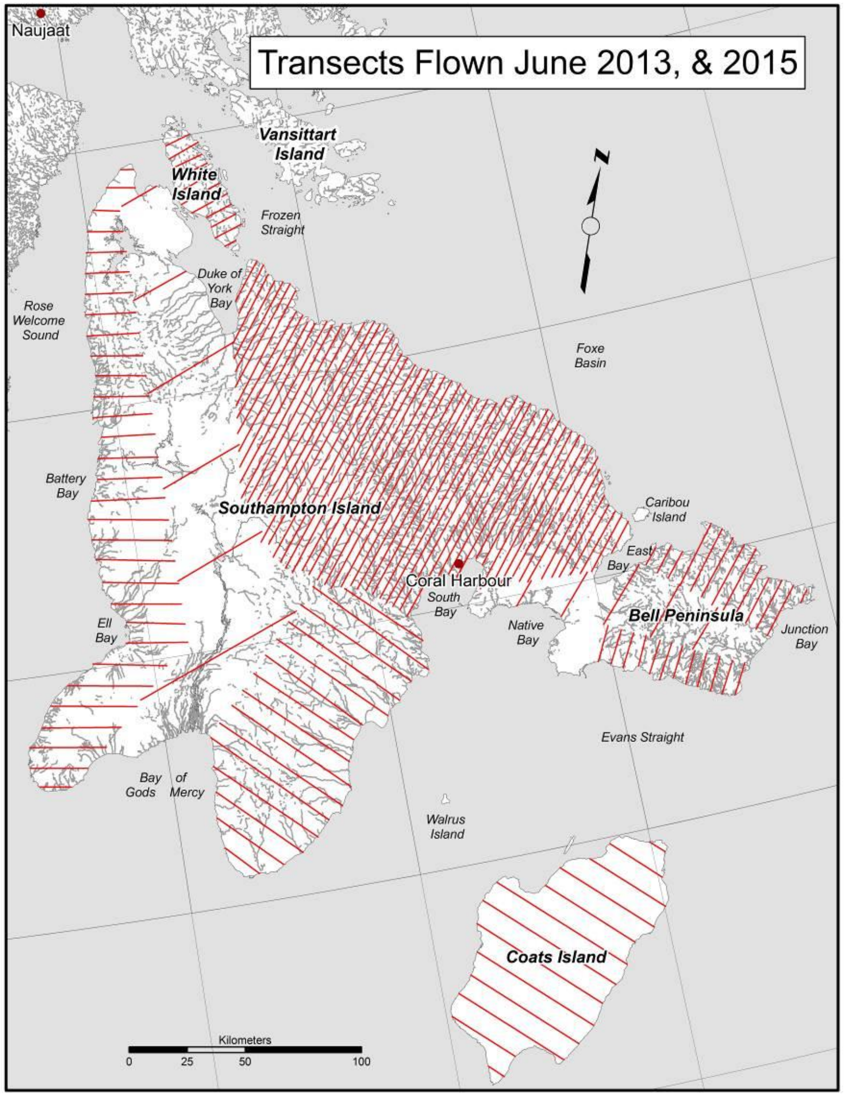


Figure 7. Stratified random transect surveys flown in June 2007, 2009, 2011 and May 2013 and 2015.

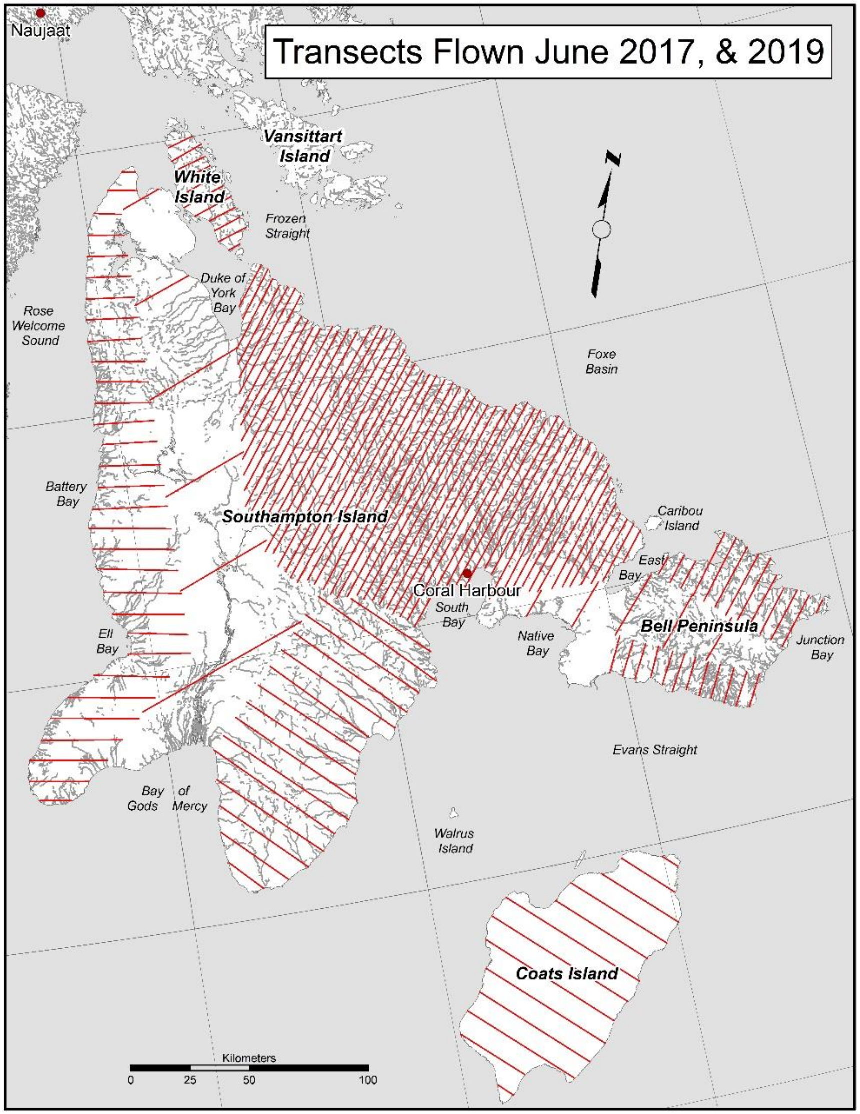


Figure 8. Stratified random transect survey flown in May 2017, and 2019.

During the 1978, 1997, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009 population estimates the survey crew included a pilot (front left seat), a data recorder/navigator (front right seat), a left rear seat observer and a right rear seat observer. The pilot monitored air speed and altitude while following transects pre-drawn on 1:250,000 topographic maps (November 1978) or shooting waypoints on a Trimble GPS (June 1995, 1997). During the 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 surveys, transects were navigated using cloned pre-programmed routes on two Garmin C-176 (203 through 2013) and Montana 650T (2015 and 2017) geographic positioning system (GPS) units set to WGS 1984 datum and true north. The data recorder/navigator was responsible for assisting in the navigation of transects (1978 and 1997), and monitoring a second identically programmed GPS unit for the purposes of double-checking the position, altitude, distance from transect, and ground speed (2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019). Geographic coordinates (waypoints) and numbers of adult and calf caribou were either recorded on compact tape recorders with associated positions marked on a map (1997), or recorded on both maps and data sheets (1978), or recorded on data sheets (2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019). The responsibilities of the left side and right side observers was to monitor their 400 meter strips and call out numbers of caribou separated by adults and calves, both on and off transect as indicated by wing strut markers. The 2003, 2007, 2009, 2017, and 2019 air crews remained the same throughout the survey, while during the 2005, 2011 and 2015 surveys, one observer was changed part way through the survey. Information on the 1978, and 1997 surveys concerning consistency in air crews is lacking. All observational data including position were archived in a digital database and are included in Appendix 1.

Survey data from all surveys were initially analyzed using Jolly's Method 2 for unequal sample sizes (Jolly 1969 *In* Norton-Griffiths 1978). Only counts of adults and yearlings were used for the final population estimates as calves are not considered fully recruited into the population until they have survived their first winter. Lake areas were not subtracted from the total area calculations used in density calculations.

3.3.4 Dependent Double Observer Pair Method:

The June 2011, May 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 surveys were marked by a change in visual survey method. An additional 2 observers and one data recorder were added to the survey crew increasing the crew to 7 individuals including the pilot. The method has been adopted to all Kivalliq regional ungulate surveys. Pilot studies conducted on Muskox abundance in 2010 and barren-ground caribou abundance in 2011, confirmed fewer animals were being missed while using this new configuration. Additionally, more HTO representatives could be involved in the survey while maintaining two experienced observers covering each side of the survey aircraft. The new method is termed a dependent double observer pair visual method and is set up with two left side observers and two right side observers with a data recorder for each.

The dependent double-observer pair method involves one “primary” (front) observer who sits in the front seat of the plane and a “secondary observer” (rear) observer who sits behind the primary observer on the same side of the plane (**Figure 9**). One data recorder sitting to the right of the pilot was assigned the right primary and secondary observers while the second data recorder, sitting on the rear left side was assigned the left primary and secondary observers. The method adhered to five basic steps; ***1 -*** The primary observer called out all groups of caribou (number of caribou and location) he/she saw within the 400 meter wide strip transect before they passed halfway between the primary and secondary observer (approximately at the wing strut). This counting included caribou groups that were between approximately 12 and 3 o’clock for right side observers and 9 and 12 o’clock for left side observers. The main requirement was that the primary observer be given time to call out all caribou seen before the secondary observer called them out; ***2 -*** The secondary observer called out whether he/she saw the caribou that the first observer saw and observations of any additional caribou groups. Both the primary and secondary observers waited to call out caribou until the group observed passed half way between observers (between 3 and 6 o'clock for right side observers and 6 and 9 o'clock for left side observer); ***3 -*** The observers discussed any differences in group counts to ensure that they are calling out the same groups or different groups and to ensure accurate counts of larger groups; ***4 -*** The data recorder categorized and recorded counts of caribou groups into "primary only", "secondary only", and "both", entered as separate records; ***5 -*** The observers switched places approximately half way through each survey day (i.e. during re-fueling) to monitor observer ability. The recorder noted the names of the primary and secondary observers.

The sample unit for the survey was "*groups of caribou*" not individual caribou. This created problems for the data recorder trying to determine when a group of caribou differed from individual caribou that were separated by short distances. To resolve this issue, recorders and observers were instructed to consider individuals to be those caribou that were observed independent of other individual caribou and/or groups of caribou through an estimated separation of 100 meters.

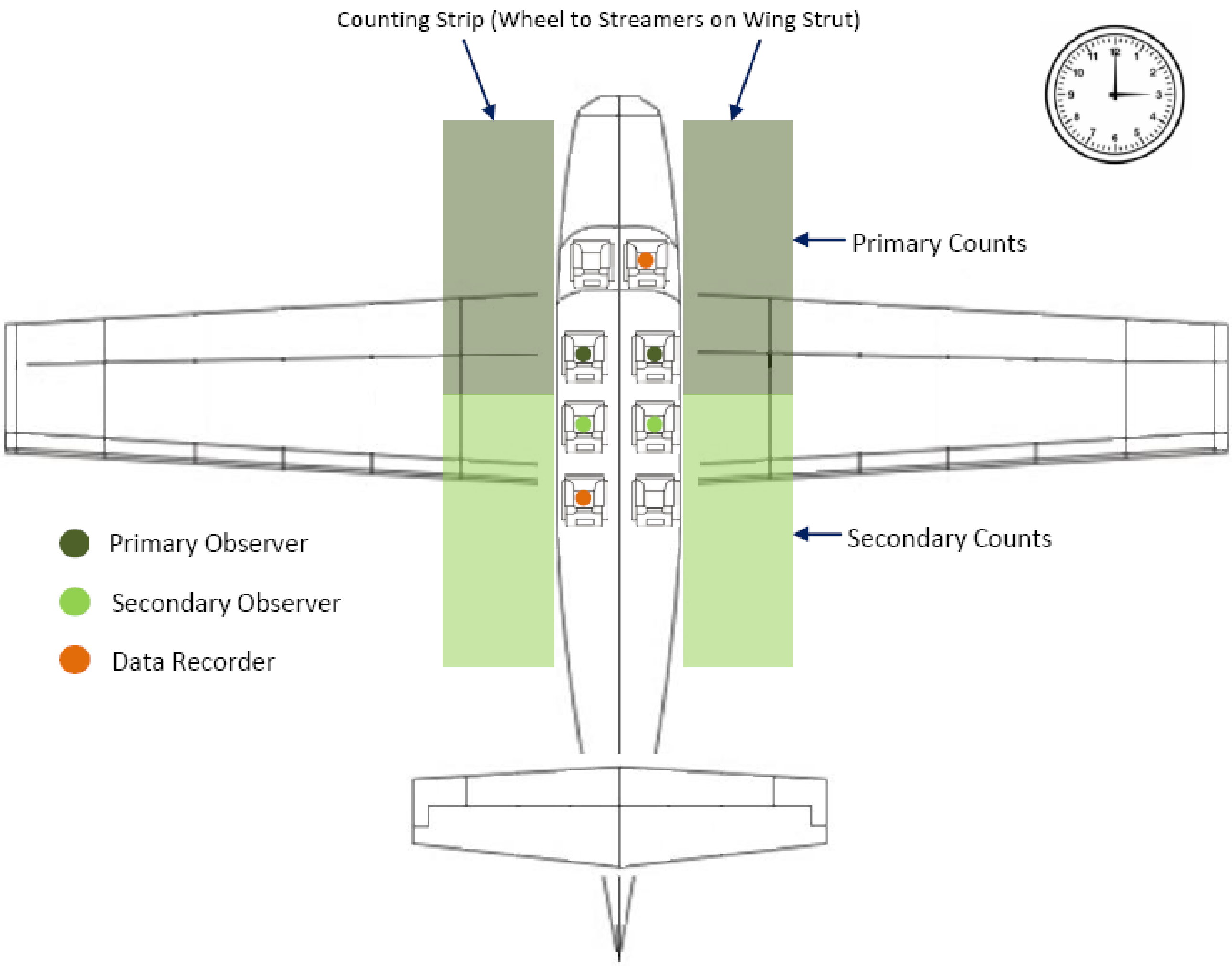


Figure 9. Observer position for the dependent double observer pair method employed on the 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 Southampton Island caribou abundance surveys. The secondary observer calls caribou not seen by the primary observer after the caribou have passed through the main field of vision of the primary observer. The small hand on a clock is used to reference relative locations of caribou groups (e.g. “Caribou group at 3 o’clock” would suggest a caribou group 90º to the right of the aircrafts longitudinal axis.).

3.3 Distribution:

Distribution maps were developed to graphically summarize survey data for survey observations up to and including June 2007. The distribution maps were generated through an interpolation which provided an estimate of the number of animals present at un-sampled locations based on the known values gathered at surrounding locations. This type of analysis generates a surface consisting of cells, each with an attribute (in this case, population density), used to interpret the spatial distribution of geographic points and then convert them into a continuous distribution reflecting estimates of point densities. In this study an Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW) interpolation technique was used within ArcMap's Spatial Analyst extension. IDW is an effective means of interpolating scattered data points. It assumes that the resulting interpolated surface should be influenced most by the nearby points and less by more distant points. It estimates values by calculating a weighted average. The farther a sampled point is from the cell being evaluated, the less weight it has in the calculation of the cell's value (Watson and Phillip, 1985).

To account for null data, all survey observations were first buffered to ten kilometers. To account for nil records those portions of the transect not covered by the observation buffers were then divided into 5 kilometer segments with the first starting 5 km from the edge of the nearest buffered observation or transect starting point. At each division between 5-km segments, a point with an observed value of zero was inserted. The analysis was then run using the survey observation values as well as the newly populated zero values. The analysis requires that a series of parameters be defined. The parameters, along with a description and the settings used are summarized in **Table 1**.

The resulting surfaces were themed by the population density attribute and overlaid on a base map of Southampton and White Islands to develop the figures.

Density class or “bins” are developed to reveal the most visual information and highlight and estimate distributional changes between surveys. As area estimates of relative densities on Southampton Island are mostly aggregated in the 0 to 5 caribou/km^2 class, the bins were developed to accentuate these lower relative densities.

Table 1. Inverse distance weighting (IDW) analysis parameters employed in the analysis of Southampton Island caribou densities from 1978 through 2007.

Parameter	Description	Settings
Z Value Field	The Z value is the attribute being used to derive the interpolated surface.	The population attribute stored in the field Number.
Power	The higher the Power value, the greater the influence of values closest to the interpolated point. The most common value for the Power parameter is 2.	A value of 2 was selected.
Search radius type	The search radius can be either variable or a fixed distance.	As the sample points were not evenly distributed, a variable search radius was used that assessed the data points nearest to the particular cell of interest.
Search radius setting	The search radius setting specifies either the maximum distance of a fixed radius search or the number of points for a variable type.	The number of points considered in each of the analyses was 12.
Output cell size	The resolution (or cell size) of the grid (the surface) resulting from the analysis.	An out cell size of 100 m2 was specified resulting in a population density of animals per hectare.

3.4 Statistical Analysis of Abundance and Trend:

3.4.1 Strip transect surveys (1997-2019):

The standard Jolly estimator (Jolly 1969, Krebs 1998) was applied to the strip transect data for all years with an assumed strip with of 800 meters for all years except 2015 where the strip width was 918 meters. Strip transect data for 2017 was created using the first 2 bins of the distance sampling data which amounted to an 800 meter strip. Strata were estimated separately and then combined for a total estimate for the Island. Coats Island was also surveyed in 2013, 2015, and 2017 and was excluded from the South Hampton Island estimate. Log-normal confidence limits were generated on the estimates (Thompson 1992).

3.4.2 Double observer/strip transect analyses (2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019):

Given that this method assume equal sightability between observers it is essential that the observers switch seats over the course of the survey (Cook and Jacobsen 1979). Estimates of herd size and associated variance were measured using the mark-recapture distance sampling (MRDS) package (Laake et al. 2012) in the program R (R Development Core Team 2009). In MRDS, a full independence removal estimator which models sightability using only dependent double observer pair information (Laake et al. 2008a, Laake et al. 2008b) was used making it possible to derive dependent double observer pair strip transect estimates. Strata-specific variance estimates were calculated using the formulas of Innes et al. (2002). Data were explored graphically using the ggplot2 (Wickham 2009) package in R.

3.4.3 Modelling of sighting probability variation:

One assumption of the dependent double observer pair method is that each caribou group observed had an equal probability of being sighted. To account for differences in sightability we also considered the following sightability covariates in the MRDS analysis (**Table 2**). Each observer pair was assigned a binary individual covariate and models were introduced that tested whether each pair had a unique sighting probability. Previous analyses (Campbell et al. 2012; Boulanger et al. 2014) suggested that the size of the group of caribou had strong influence on sighting probabilities and therefore we considered linear and log-linear relationships between group size and sightability (**Table 2**). Cloud and snow cover were recorded by data recorders as they changed and were included in the analysis as ordinal rankings. We suspected that sightability was most likely lowest in mixed snow cover conditions and therefore we considered both categorical and linear models to describe variation in sightability caused by snow cover. Cloud cover could also influence sightability by causing glare, flat light, or variable lighting. We used the same basic strategy to model cloud cover variation as we did for snow cover variation.

The fit of models was evaluated using the Akaike Information Criterion corrected for small sample size (AIC_c). The model with the lowest AIC_c score was considered the most parsimonious, thus minimizing estimate bias and optimizing precision (Burnham and Anderson 1998). The difference in AIC_c values between the most supported model and other models (ΔAIC_c) was also used to evaluate the fit of models when their AIC_c scores were close. In general, any models with a ΔAIC_c score of less than 2 between them were considered to have equivalent statistical support.

3.4.4 Distance sampling analyses (2017):

For the 2017 survey, distances of caribou groups from the survey planes were binned into intervals (0-200m, 201-400m, 401-600m, 601-1000m, and 1001m-1500m), based upon markers on wing struts of the survey plane, as was done in the 2014 Baffin Island caribou survey (Campbell et al. 2015). In addition, the dependent double observer pair also assessed sightability of caribou in the 0-200 meter strip closest to the aircraft.

A combined distance sampling and mark-recapture approach was used to estimate abundance for the 2017 data set. The basic approach involved using mark-recapture analytical methods to estimate the probability of detection of caribou at 0 distance from the survey plane and distance sampling methods to estimate the decrease in probability of detection at greater distances from the plane. This approach ensured a more robust estimate than using distance sampling methods alone which assume that the probability of detection of caribou groups at 0 distance from the plane is 1 (Borchers et al. 1998, Buckland et al. 2004, Laake et al. 2008a, Laake et al. 2008b, Buckland et al. 2010, Laake et al. 2012).

As with the dependent double observer pair analysis, the MRDS R package (Laake et al. 2012) was used to build mark-recapture and distance sampling models. The general approach used was to build distance sampling models with the mark-recapture model parameters held constant. Once a parsimonious distance sampling model was identified, the mark-recapture model was built to further assess sightability of caribou in immediate proximity to the aircraft. The same general set of covariates used in the dependent double observer pair analysis (**Table 2**) were used for both the dependent double observer pair and distance sampling models. As with the dependent double observer pair analysis, AIC methods were used to assess model fit. Overall model fit was also assessed using goodness of fit tests as well as graphical comparison of detection functions with histograms of frequencies of observations from the survey.

3.4.5 Trend analyses:

We used log-linear models to analyze trends for the increase and decrease phase of the caribou abundance dataset (McCullough and Nelder 1989, Thompson et al. 1998, Williams et al. 2002). Our models assumed an underlying quasi-Poisson distribution of estimates with population change occurring on the exponential scale. Abundance survey estimates were weighted by the inverse of their variance therefore giving more weight to the more precise estimates. A log-link was used for the analysis allowing direct estimates of yearly rate of change as one of the regression β terms. Additive terms were used to estimate phase-specific trends and the effect of a possible immigration event, likely occurring between May 2013 and May 2015, on SHI herd trend.

Table 2. Covariates used to model variation in sightability of caribou for the dependent double observer pair analysis conducted on the 2017 abundance survey of the Southampton Island caribou herd.

Covariate	Acronym	Description
Observer pair	observers	each unique observer pair
Group size	size	size of caribou group observed
	Log(size)	Natural log of group size
Snow cover	snow	snow cover (0,25,75,100)
	snowc	continuous
Cloud cover	cloud	cloud cover (0,25,75,100)
	cloudc	continuous

3.5 Condition and Disease Sampling:

The health and condition of SHI caribou condition was monitored through the collection of harvest samples, beginning in 1995 (Campbell, 2015). Variables measured included a ratio of bare kidney to kidney fat index, the recording and sampling of any apparent disease and/or diseased tissue, the recording and sampling of parasitic infections, the measurement of back fat, bone marrow condition (in some years), pregnancy rates, fetal sex (in some years), and age through the analysis of cementum-annuli from the sampling of I-1 (the first incisor) from the lower jaw. In the case of the GN health studies, all anatomical components of an individual caribou being sampled and/or measured were recorded along with a common tag number and the associated harvest year. This common tag number allowed for the pooling of analysis results to provide a comprehensive description of the health, age and sex of the individual being sampled. From 1995 through 1999, approximately 400 animals per year were sampled in this way. Sampling across February and March 2000 through 2009 was reduced to approximately 200 to 300 animals (excluding 2001, 2002 and 2003). Prior to 2009, all sampling was carried out in conjunction with the commercial harvest, which ran from mid-February through to early April in most years. Following the cessation of the commercial harvest in 2009, harvest numbers in 2010 and 2011 were reduced to 100 animals. Following the 2011 survey results and subsequent application of a total allowable harvest (TAH) in 2012, the community of Coral Harbour requested that the 100 animals harvested for body condition be suspended so that all TAH allocations could be provided to the community. The suspension of the condition sampling harvest has remained in effect to-date.

The kidneys sampled for the kidney fat index (either left or right) were selected based on the amount of fat surrounding the kidney. In all cases the fatter of the two was chosen. The thickness of back fat was measured along a line 5 to 10 centimeters from the base of the tail, perpendicular to the spine. Measurements were taken from the thickest fat deposits on the rump (one to two inches to the left and right of the base of the tail) on mainly the left side but also on the right side when left-side fat was obviously removed during the skinning process.

As a standard protocol, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) randomly collected between 300 and 400 blood samples from commercially harvested animals from 1993 through 2007. From 2007 to 2011, blood samples were collected by GN biologists from animals collected for health and condition harvests, from remaining ventricular and/or arterial blood. Sampled blood was drained into red topped vacutainers, left to stand approximately two hours at between five and ten degrees Celsius, then spun down in a centrifuge for approximately ten to fifteen minutes to separate the serum from cellular material. Individual serums were poured off into new sterile, red-topped vacutainers, carefully packed and allowed to freeze at approximately -20º to -30º degrees Celsius. Frozen blood serums were then transported first to labs in Lethbridge, Alberta for Brucellosis, and Tuberculosis screening then to the CFIA lab in Ontario for further disease testing. Adult female reproductive tracts were also collected in 2005 for the purposes of identifying reproductive stress and/or disease. All sampling pre-2009 was carried out in conjunction with the commercial harvest which ran from mid-February to early April. The GN did not have access to all CFIA test results.

3.6 Genetic Analysis – Movement:

Over the winter of 2014, Coral Harbour hunters reported caribou tracks crossing the ice from the mainland across to the northwestern extents of SHI. Though no estimates of the total number of caribou involved in this crossing were communicated beyond “hundreds”, local hunters had observed more calves in June 2014 and increased densities of caribou in the following harvesting year, compared to preceding hunting seasons. Results from the May 2015 abundance survey estimated a significant increase in SHI caribou abundance of both adults and calves, compared with 2013 results. This population increase was theorized by both the community of Coral Harbour and Wildlife officials’ to be related to the immigration of mainland caribou onto SHI. We set out to further investigate this hypothesis using population genetics.

We engaged Wildlife Genetics International (WGI) to pursue this question using the clustering programs Structure and Genetix, which produce accessible visual summaries of the results (Paetkau, 2015). Caribou tissue collected on SHI in 2004, and 2014, as well as tissue samples collected from hunters in the Naujaat (Repulse Bay) area, were compared for assessments of ancestry. Additionally, WGI used archived samples from the Qamanirjuaq caribou herd for added comparative analysis with the SHI herd. WGI used GeneClass2 to assess ancestry hypotheses, explicitly. Initial explorations included data from South Baffin Island, Melville Peninsula, and Ahiak/Beverly, but these explorations did not identify any associations of relevance to SHI.

Genotyping was performed by Wildlife Genetics International (WGI) using a standard set of 18 highly variable microsatellites that they had consistently employed for other caribou genetic analyses in Nunavut, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Alberta. The analysis proceeded in two rounds of 9 markers (including gender markers), as all 18 markers cannot be loaded into a single sequencer lane. After completing a first pass with all 18 markers, WGI did a round of reanalysis ('cleanup') of individual data points that were scored with low confidence (1) during the first pass (Paetkau, 2015). This reanalysis used 5 µL of DNA per reaction, up from the 3 µL used for first pass. In some cases, multiple attempts were made to confirm problematic data points. At the end of the cleanup phase, 6 samples from SHI still had low-confidence scores in their genotypes (Paetkau, 2015). In total, WGI was able to successfully genotype complete 18-locus genotypes for 37 samples from Naujaat, and 131 from SHI. With genotyping completed, WGI defined an individual for each unique multilocus genotype, taking identifiers from the first sample to be assigned to each individual, of which 37 samples from Naujaat were assigned to 34 individuals (10M:24F), and the 131 samples from SHI in 2014 were assigned to 127 individuals (76M:51F). None of these animals had previous detections in the greater Nunavut dataset including samples from the 2004 harvesting season. Paetkau (2015) then used resampling in the software GeneClass2 to generate 10,000 simulated mainland and island genotypes and plotted the distribution of the island/mainland likelihood ratio to produce critical values for statistical testing (Paetkau *et al.* 2004 *Mol. Ecol.*). By way of example, 99% of simulated island genotypes had a log likelihood ratio in excess of 9.

4.0 Results and Discussion:

4.1 Population Distribution:

In discussing changes in distribution of caribou on Southampton Island, it is important to note that although an island population, some exchange with the mainland likely occurred on a very small scale during winters when an ice bridge had formed across Roes Welcome Sound (Local Knowledge). According to island residents, during most winters, Roes Welcome sound does not freeze over completely creating an effective barrier to caribou movement. If such a change was to occur however, this exchange would most likely have been with the Wager Bay population of caribou occupying the Lyon Inlet area due to its closer proximity to SHI. Though tracks have been observed of caribou on the ice of Roes Welcome Sound in late winter (going both east to the island and west from the island) there has been no documented evidence of a successful crossing.

Between 1968 and 1978, the first ten years of caribou occupancy on SHI following re-introduction, monitoring was mainly conducted using ground observations. During this period observations of caribou taken during patrols whether by ground or by air suggested caribou had spread considerably across the Island (Figure 10). Kraft's aerial survey in November 1978 was the first to estimate the population since its re-introduction. Both transects and points of observation were digitized off report figures and used with IDW to produce an estimate of abundance of the newly introduced Southampton Island Caribou herd (**Figure 11**). At this time, caribou were largely aggregated in the shoulder area east and northeast of Coral Harbour, the south shore of Bell Peninsula, and along the coast just south of the town of Coral Harbour. No animals were observed by either hunters nor during aerial reconnaissance conducted in previous years, anywhere further north nor west of the areas indicated.

After the examination of all available observational data up to 1987, Heard and Gray (1987) concluded that there always appeared to be caribou in the core areas of Bell Peninsula and the Kirchoffer River uplands, northeast of Coral Harbour (Heard and Grey, 1987). These observations made during their 1987 aerial population estimate showed an expansion of the herds distribution further north and west, and throughout the coastal strip encompassing Bell Peninsula. Unfortunately, point data are not available from this survey. Caribou distribution estimated on SHI in June 1991 was similar to that recorded in 1987. Oullett (1992) suggested that caribou range did not appear to expand between 1987 and 1991 even though their numbers increased substantially. Oullett (1992) found that to accommodate growth, densities simply increased within the existing range. Once again, point data is not available for either of Oullett's 1990 or 1991 surveys.

All surveys conducted from 1997 to present have point data, from which to base the analysis. The 1997 results also showed little in the way of distributional change since Oullett's observations in 1992, although densities had continued to increase significantly (**Table 3 & 4**) (**Figure 12**).

An examination of distributional change following introduction was made using IDW with ground and aerial survey point data (**Figures 12, 13, 14, and 15**). These analyses suggests that caribou distribution increased across the Island from the point of introduction, up to the 1987 survey year, at which time the now rapidly increasing population stopped expanding its range, suggesting that the herd had reached full occupancy of usable caribou habitat on the island. Caribou had occupied the southern portions of the island including Bell Peninsula and inland toward the central portions of the island along the Kirchoffer River watershed by as early as 1983. As observed by Oullett (1992) densities increased over the same geographic areas from 1987 up until a period between 1998 and 2002, at which time densities over the same areas decreased significantly. The most dramatic decrease in densities was in Bell Peninsula between the 2005 and 2007 surveys (Figure 14 and 15). Caribou had all but abandoned the area, likely as a result of overgrazing from years of higher relative densities. Today the central portion of the island remains the most highly used habitat by SHI caribou. Ecologically, this area is where the western flats meets the eastern highland, creating an ecotone between the Wager Bay Plateau and Southampton Island Plain Ecoregions.

Observed distributions from the 2003 survey indicated little change from distributions observed during previous surveys though localized densities had decreased. The first distributional change was recorded in June 2005, at which time, there was a noticeable decrease in the numbers of caribou occupying Bell Peninsula (**Figure 14, and 15**). According to survey density estimates, this declining trend in Bell Peninsula continued through June 2007, and was also reported by local hunters.

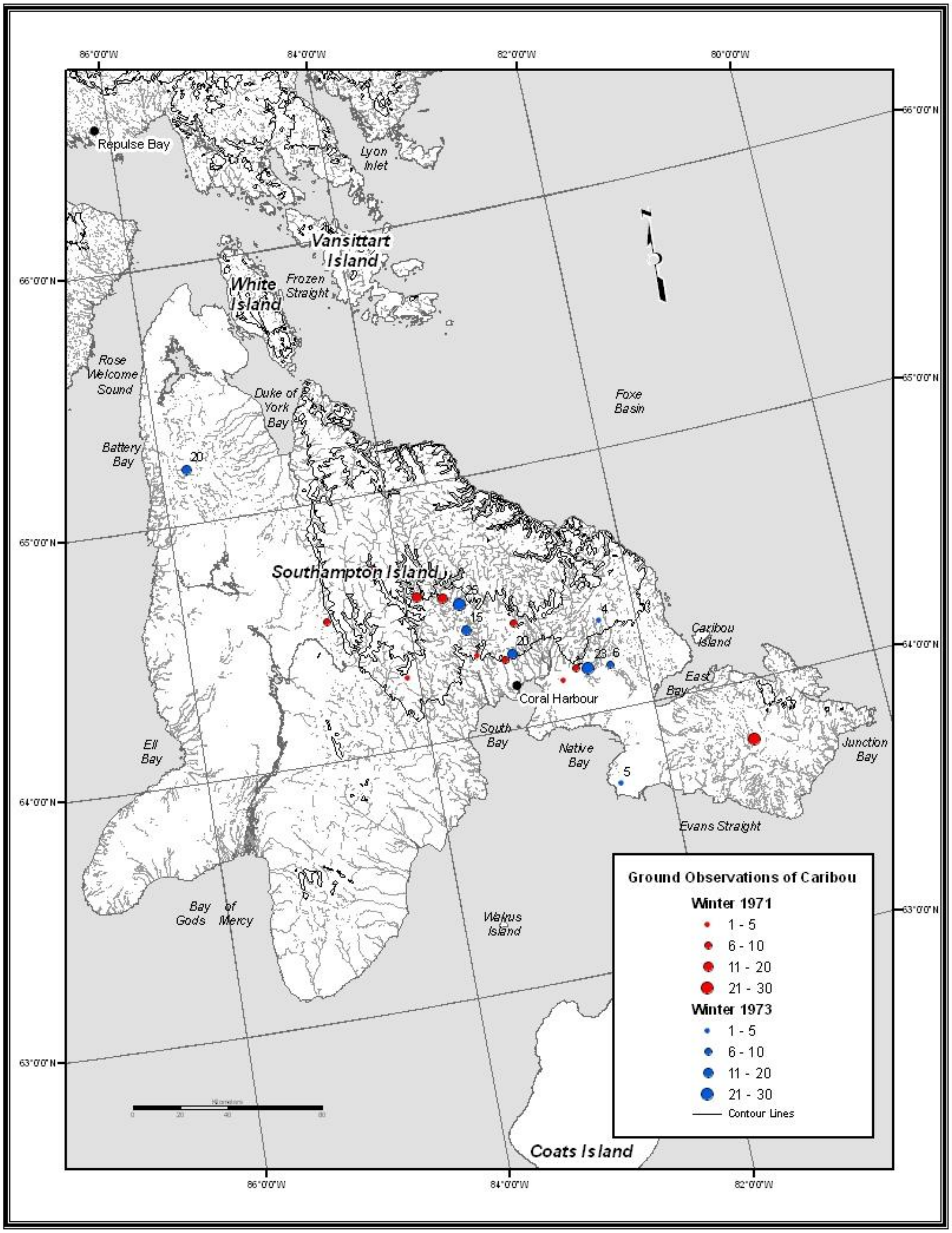


Figure 10. Observations of caribou on Southampton Island (1970 to 1973).

Table 3. Inverse distance weighting (IDW) values for the entire Southampton Island study area including White Island and Bell Peninsula showing changes in adult caribou density through time. Results from June 2005 were removed as White Island was not surveyed in that year.

Caribou/km²	1978		1997		2003		2007		% Change			
	km²	Percent	km²	Percent	km²	Percent	km²	Percent	1978 to 1997	1997 to 2003	2003 to 2007	1997 to 2007
0-1	43,471	98.5%	31,591	71.6%	32,674	74.0%	36,514	82.7%	-26.9%	2.4%	8.7%	15.6%
1-2	345	0.8%	4,535	10.3%	4,741	10.7%	3,862	8.8%	9.5%	0.4%	-1.9%	-1.5%
2-5	230	0.5%	4,836	11.0%	5,190	11.8%	3,248	7.4%	10.5%	0.8%	-4.4%	-3.6%
5-8	58	0.1%	1,680	3.8%	1,202	2.7%	434	1.0%	3.7%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-2.8%
>8	22	0.0%	1,484	3.4%	319	0.7%	68	0.2%	3.4%	-2.7%	-0.5%	-3.2%
Total	**44,126**	**100.0%**	**44,126**	**100.0%**	**44,126**	**100.0%**	**44,126**	**100.0%**				

Table 4. Inverse distance weighting (IDW) values for the entire Southampton Island study area including White Island and Bell Peninsula showing changes in the density of observed calves through time.

Caribou/km²	2003		2005		2007		% Change		
	km²	Percent	km²	Percent	km²	Percent	2003 to 2005	2005 to 2007	2003 to 2007
0-1	43,276	98.1%	44,062	99.9%	44,042	99.8%	1.8%	-0.1%	1.7%
1-3	801	1.8%	60	0.1%	82	0.2%	-1.7%	0.1%	-1.6%
>3	49	0.1%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Total	**44,126**	**100.0%**	**44,126**	**100.0%**	**44,126**	**100.0%**			

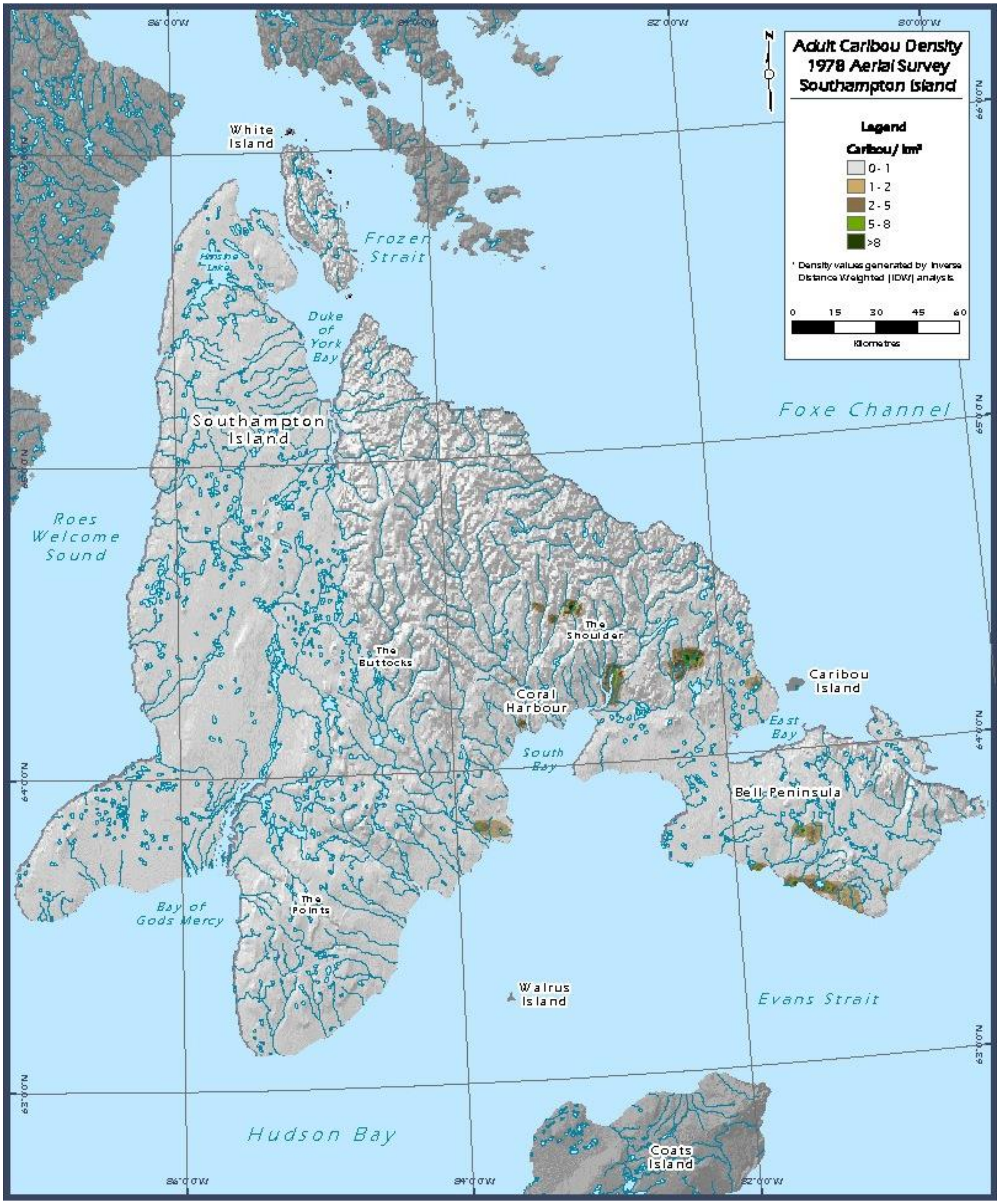


Figure 11. Results of the inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation technique applied to November 1978 abundance survey observations showing relative density of barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) on Southampton Island.

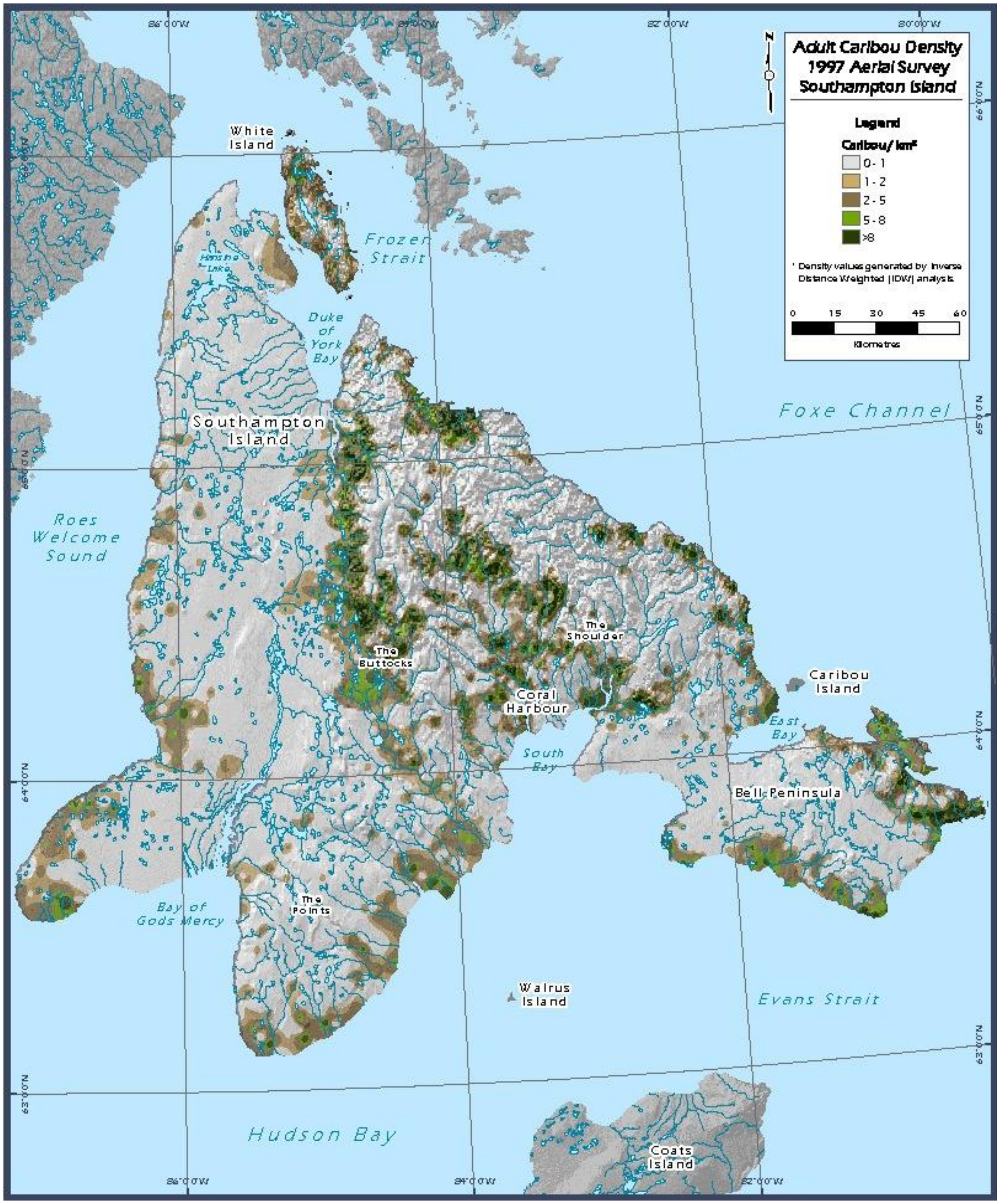


Figure 12. Results of the inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation technique applied to June 1997 abundance survey observations showing relative density of barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) on Southampton Island.

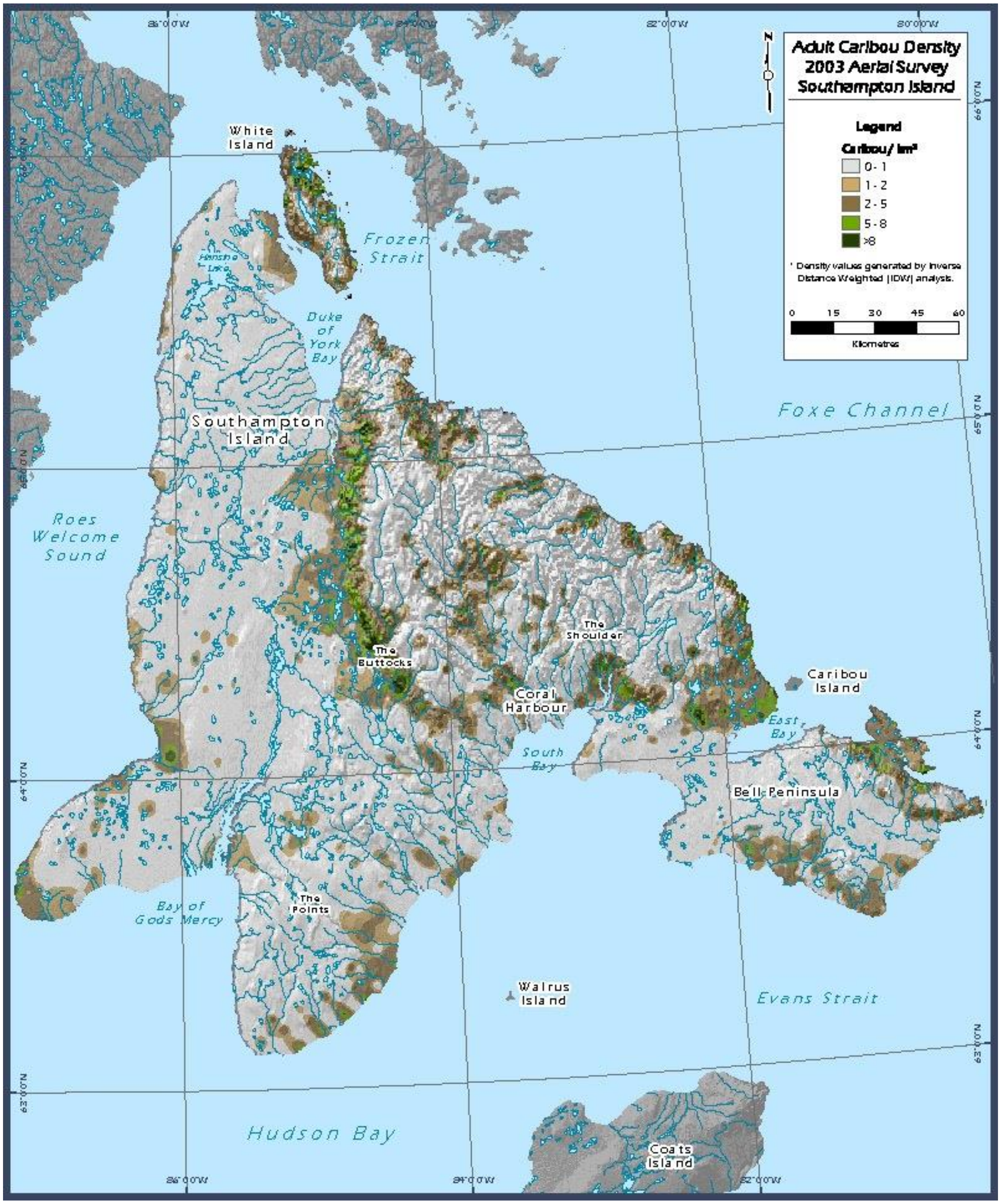


Figure 13. Results of the inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation technique applied to June 2003 abundance survey observations showing relative density of barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) on Southampton Island.

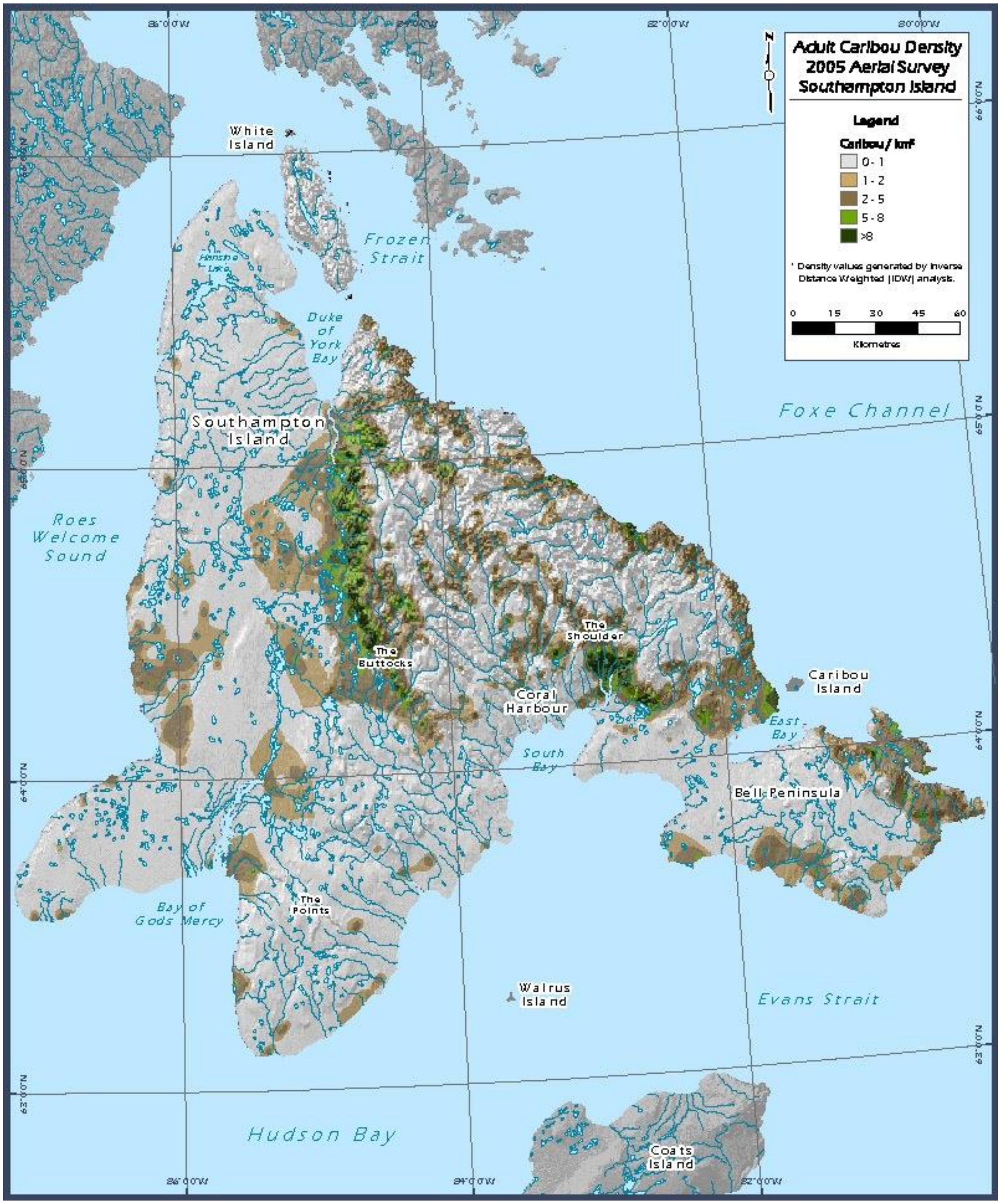


Figure 14. Results of the inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation technique applied to June 2005 abundance survey observations showing relative density of barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) on Southampton Island.

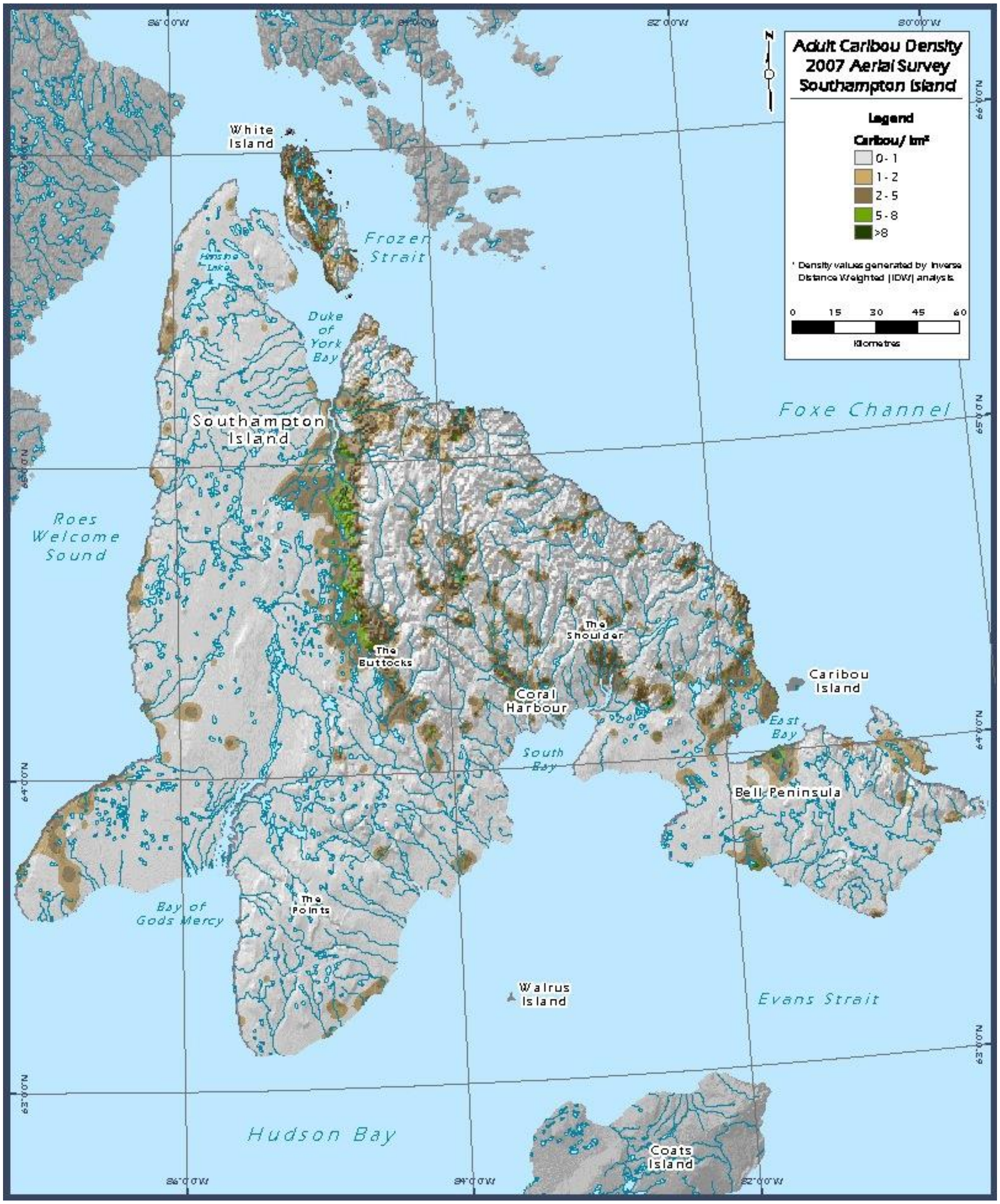


Figure 15. Results of the inverse distance weighted (IDW) interpolation technique applied to June 2007 abundance survey observations showing relative density of barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) on Southampton Island.

4.2 Strip Transect Surveys:

Overall, population abundance estimates from 1997 to 2019 were reasonably precise, with Coefficients of Variation (CVs) of less than 10% in all years (**Table 5, Figure 16**). **Figure 16** displays the estimates from **Table 5** and strata-specific estimates are shown in **Figure 17**. A tabular listing of estimates is provided in excel worksheets with this report. Coats Island is included in **Figure 17**; however, it was not included in overall Southampton Island estimates. Population declines occurred in all strata from 1997 to 2013, and again from 2015 to 2017 followed by an increase to 2015 levels in 2019. The use of different scales on the graph in **Figure 17** aids in interpretation of stratum-specific trends but it is also misleading in terms of the relative abundance of caribou in each stratum. For this reason, the same estimates of caribou numbers are plotted on the same scale (**Figure 18**), clearly indicating that the majority of caribou on SHI occurred on the High Eastern SHI strata, in all years.

Table 5. Strip transect estimates of caribou on Southampton Island, showing the number of strata sampled each year, the number of caribou counted on transect, and population estimates with descriptive statistics (SE = standard error, CV = coefficient of variation) are given for each year of surveys from 1997 through 2019.

Year	Strata sampled	Caribou Counted	Strip transect estimates N	SE	Confidence Limits		CV
1997	7	5777	29,425	1622.5	26,375	32,827	5.5%
2003	7	3833	18,479	1099.8	16,420	20,797	6.0%
2005	6	4079	21,227	1701.8	18,098	24,896	8.0%
2007	7	2689	14,389	914.6	12,684	16,325	6.4%
2009	6	2521	13,651	833.1	12,091	15,412	6.1%
2011	7	1667	7,937	580.4	6,861	9,182	7.3%
2013	7	1597	7,284	525.3	6,307	8,413	7.2%
2015	7	3068	12,319	931.6	10,591	14,328	7.6%
2017	7	1685	8,436	680.8	7,184	9,906	8.1%
2019	7	2551	11,944	1080.8	9,972	14,305	9.1%

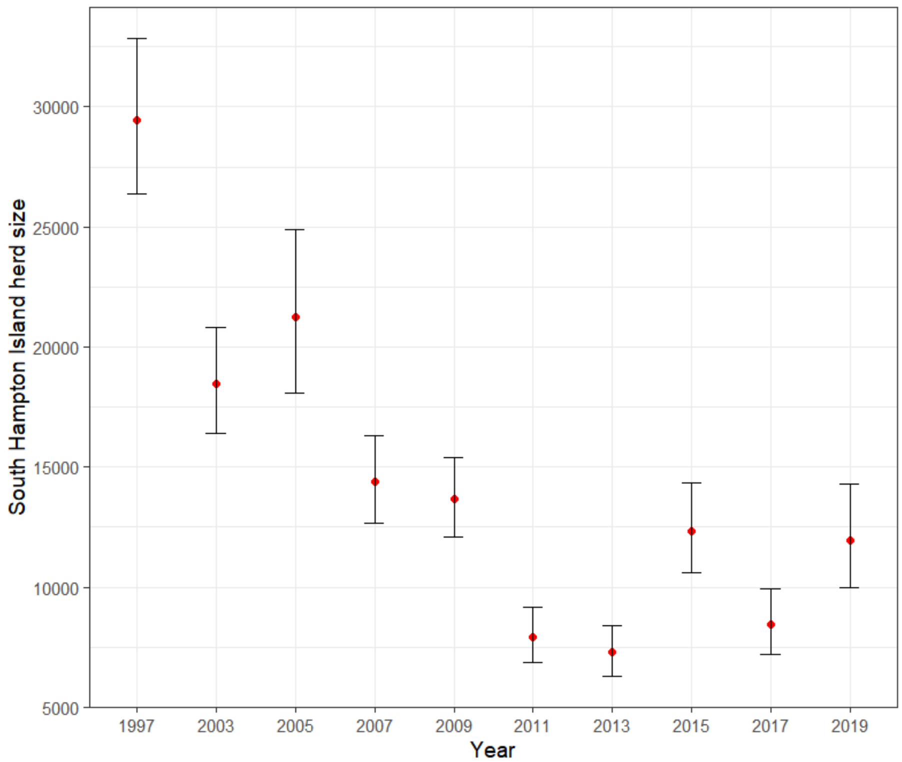


Figure 16. Population abundance estimates of the Southampton Island caribou herd using a strip transect estimator, according to strata listed in Table 5.

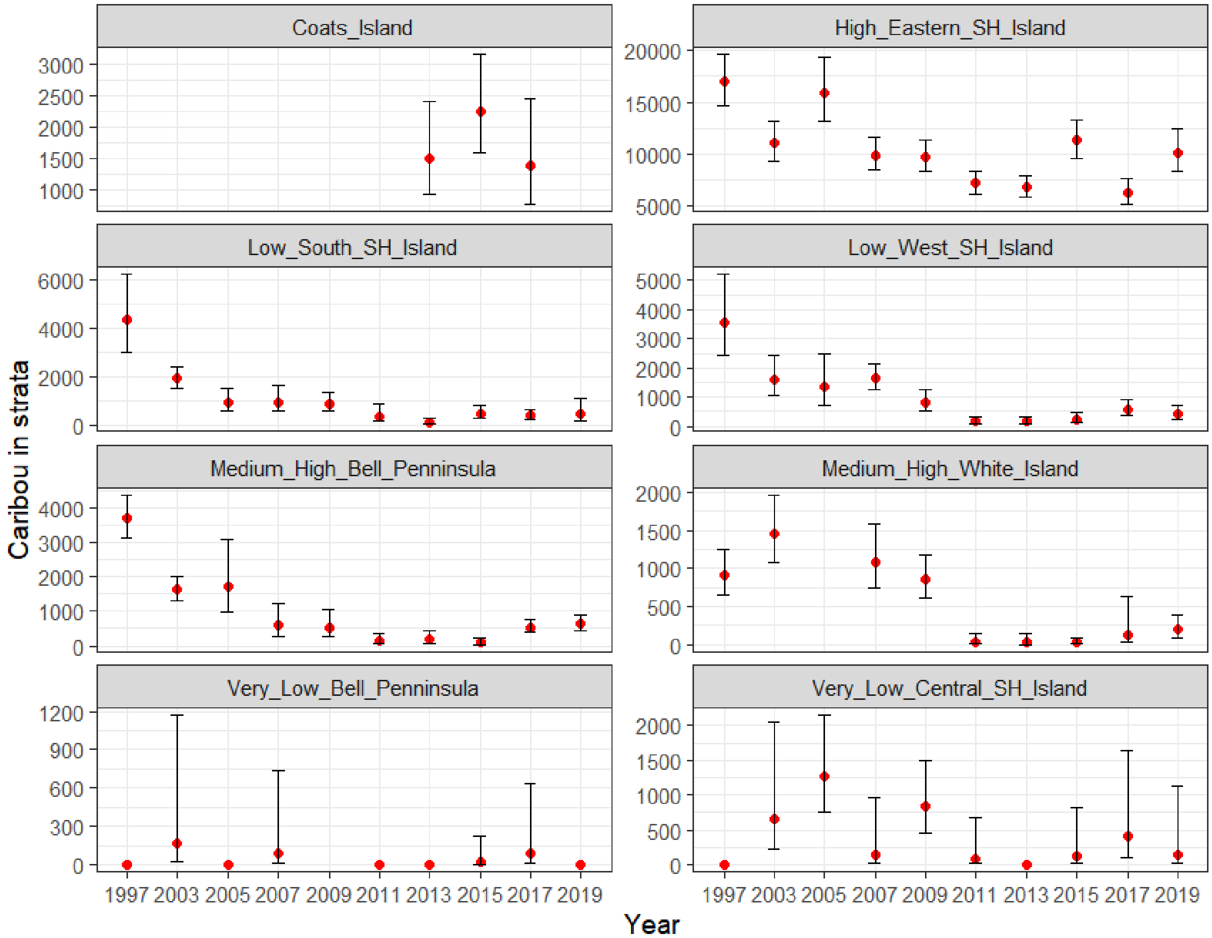


Figure 17. Strata-specific estimates of strata sampled using a strip transect estimator. Note that the y-scales are different for each graph.

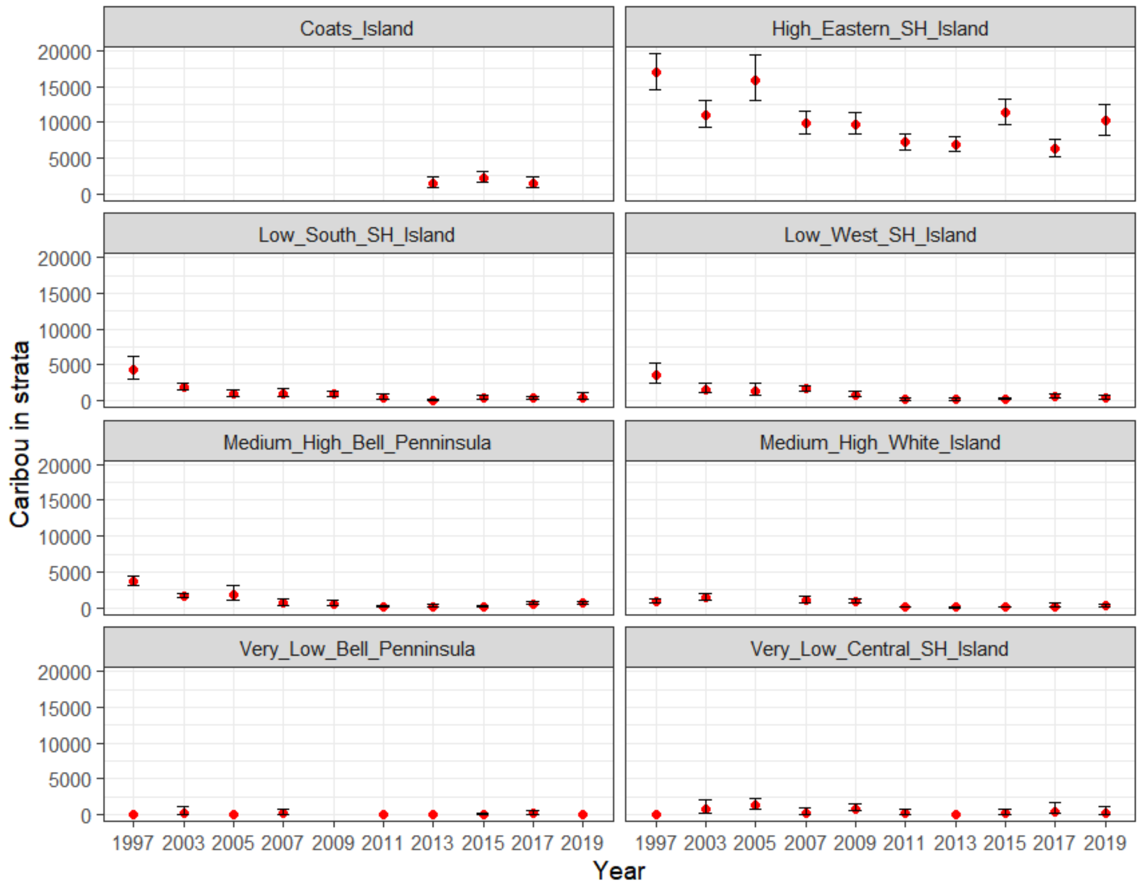


Figure 18. Strata-specific estimates of strata sampled using a strip transect estimator with the same scale used on each graph.

4.2.1 Dependent double observer analyses (2011-2015 and 2019):

Dependent double observer pair data were collected using fixed-wing aerial surveys in 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019. In 2017, we used binned distance markers on wing struts to allow for distance sampling methods, as described in the methods section of this report. Survey conditions, group sizes, and observer efficiency varied between each survey year. These data were explored graphically to help assess dominant forms of variation prior to identifying a statistical model for population estimates derived from the dependant double observer pair method. The distribution of group sizes was relatively similar during each survey year with larger groups observed in 2015 (**Figure 19**).

In general, smaller group sizes were more likely to be seen only by a single observer. Observers were placed into 18 pair combinations, of which 10 pairs switched between primary and secondary roles, and 8 did not. The assumption of the dependent double observer method is that the two observers have similar sighting probabilities and therefore, estimates may be biased when observers do not switch places during the survey. The sighting probability of pairs varied between observers for some pairs (i.e. in particular for pair 7) showing a higher relative frequency of only one observer seeing a group of caribou (**Figure 20**). A detailed listing of observer pairs is given in Appendix 1.

Between 1997 and 2011, all surveys were flown in early June close to or during the onset of spring melt. From 2013 to present, survey deployment was changed to early to mid-May (see methods) though no detectable variation in relative densities and their related strata were found. Regardless, snow cover varied each survey year with 2011 having a full range of snow cover and other years showing primarily high snow cover particularly 2013 and on following the change in survey timing to May. Sighting probabilities were lower in 2011 as shown by higher frequencies of single observer sightings (**Figure 21**). Cloud cover also varied for each year (**Figure 22**), with no discernable patterns.

Dependent double observer pair model selection, performed by sequentially calculating differences in Akaike's information criterion (AICc), suggested that sighting probabilities varied according to a combination of observer, year, size of caribou groups observed, and cloud categorized in 25% intervals, and an interaction of snow cover and group size (**Table 6**). Two models were supported by differences in AICc values of less than 2. The support for year as a sightability term suggested that there were year-specific factors affecting sightability that were not accounted for by other covariates. Observer pairs in the analyses were reduced to the main pairs that exhibited lower sighting probabilities, given that a model with all observer pairs parameterized did not converge. Using this strategy, the main observer pairs that displayed lower or higher probabilities were accounted for with other observer pairs set to a mean value. The predictions of the most supported model (model 1 in **Table 6**) are shown graphically, demonstrating that sightability was lower in 2011 and 2019, for both observer pairings and as a function of cloud and snow cover (**Figure 23 and 24**). Estimates from dependent double observer methods are compared to those from strip transects in a later section of the report.

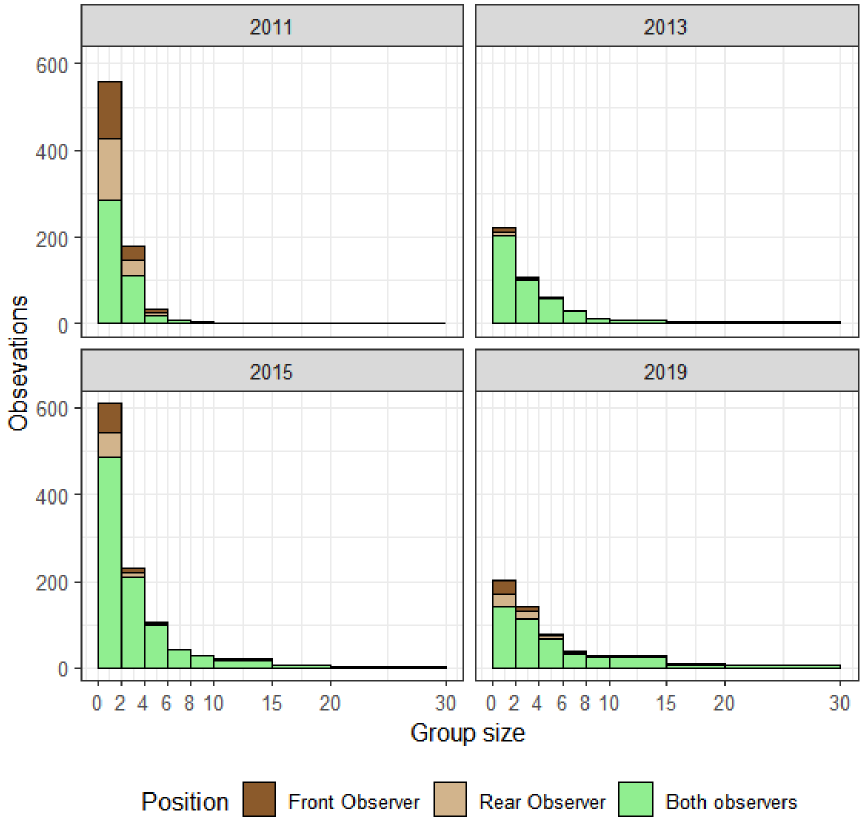


Figure 19. Group sizes of caribou observed each year for surveys conducted in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2019 with frequency of sightings made by front, rear, and both observers.

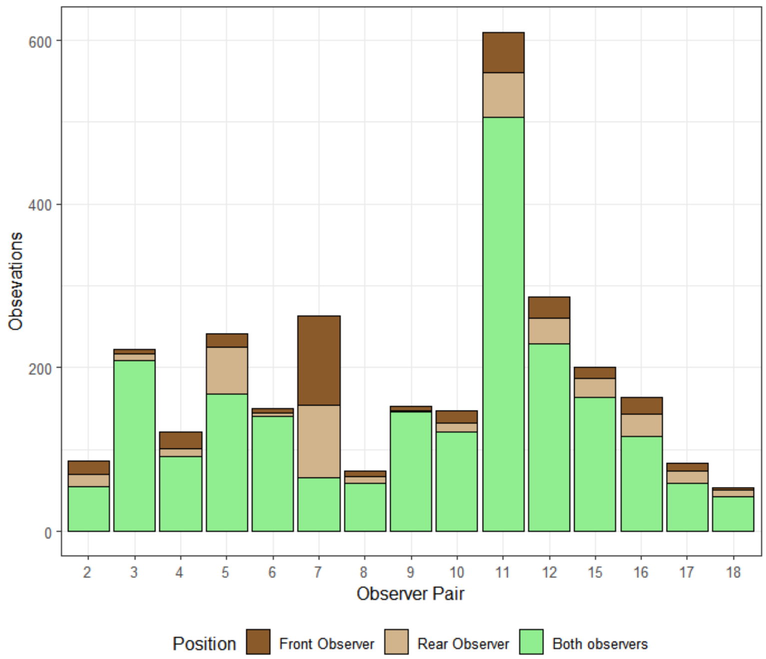


Figure 20. Observer pairings with frequencies of sighting by front, rear, and both observers.

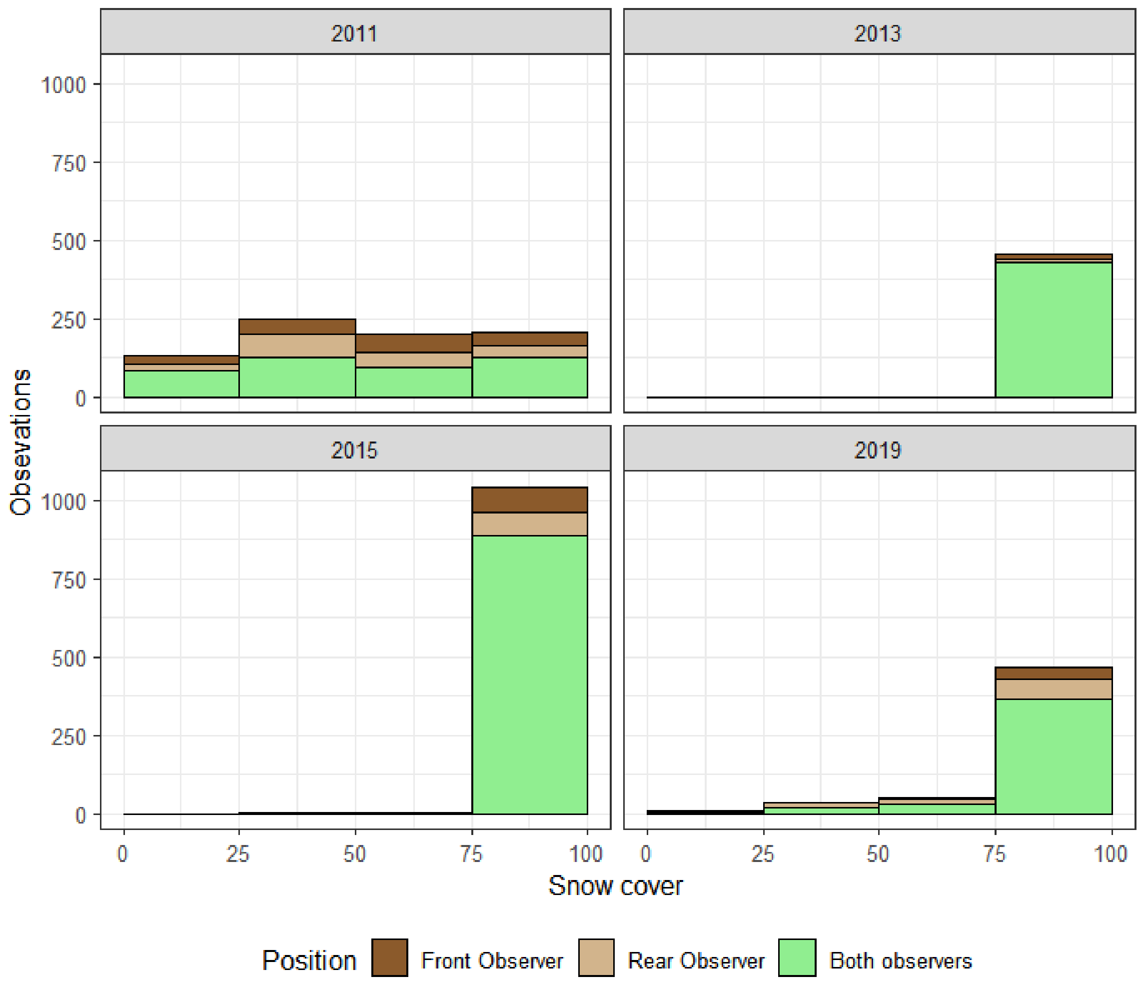


Figure 21. Snow cover during each year of the survey with frequencies of sightings by front, rear, and both observers.

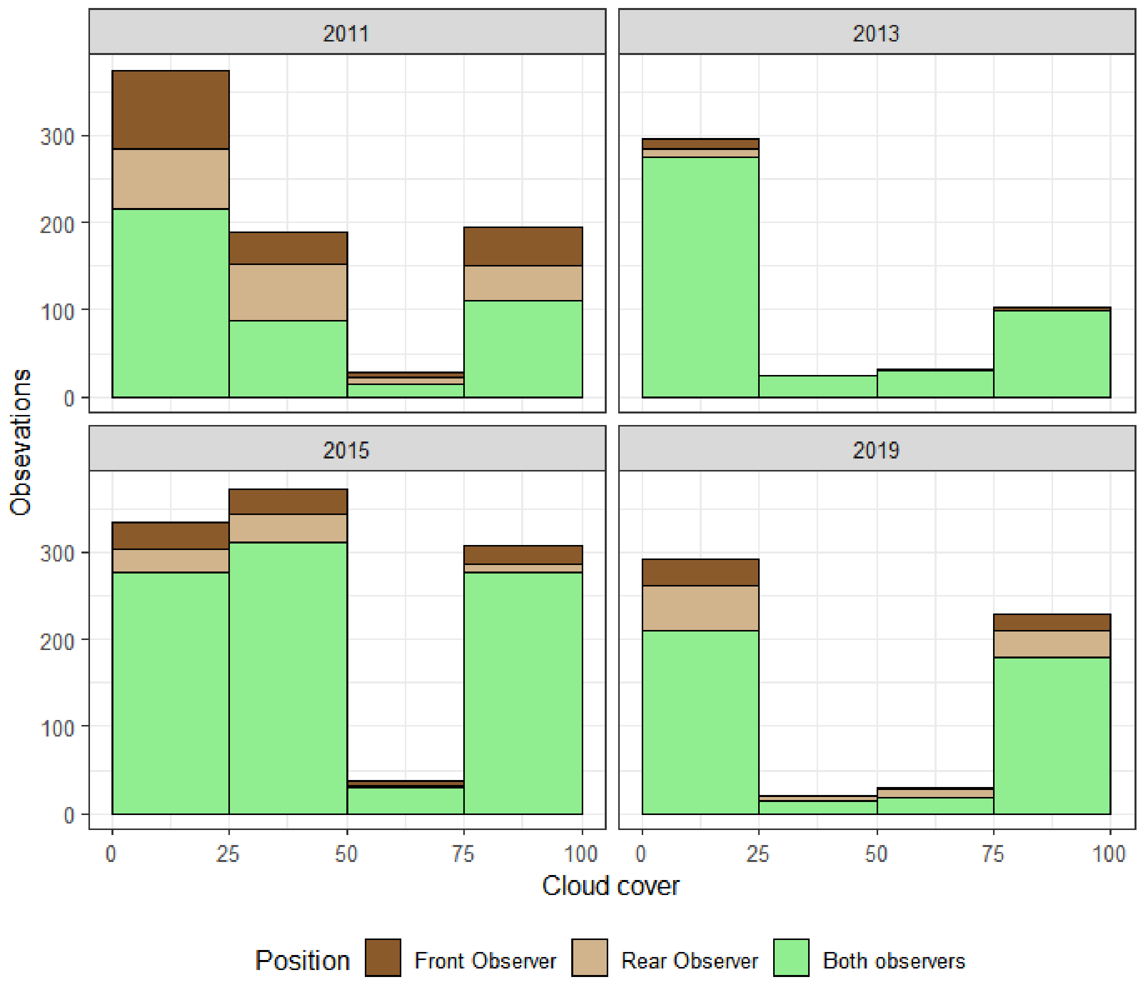


Figure 22. Cloud cover during each year of the survey with frequencies of sightings by front, rear, and both observers.

Table 6. Dependent double observer model selection results. Sample size adjusted Akaike Information Criterion (AICc), the difference in AICc between the most supported model. For each model (ΔAIC_c), AIC_c weight (w_i), number of model parameters (K), and deviance is given. See Table 1 for covariate definitions

No	Model	AICc	Delta_AICc	AICcWt	K	LL
1	observers (reduced) +Year + size + cloud +snowc*size	1916.82	0.00	0.47	16	-942.3
2	observers (reduced) +Year + size + cloud	1917.00	0.19	0.43	15	-943.4
3	observers (reduced) +Year + size + cloud+Year*size	1919.93	3.11	0.10	18	-941.8
4	Year + size + cloud + snow	1946.30	29.48	0.00	11	-962.1
5	observers (all)	2007.52	90.70	0.00	15	-988.7
6	size + snow + cloud	2018.84	102.02	0.00	4	-1005.4
7	YearF	2020.53	103.72	0.00	8	-1002.2
8	snow + cloud	2049.87	133.06	0.00	7	-1017.9
9	snow	2060.00	143.18	0.00	4	-1026.0
10	snowc + cloudc + snowc * cloudc	2092.56	175.74	0.00	4	-1042.3
11	size	2132.15	215.33	0.00	2	-1064.1
12	logsize	2138.00	221.18	0.00	2	-1067.0
13	cloud_factor	2166.28	249.46	0.00	4	-1079.1
14	constant	2180.59	263.78	0.00	1	-1089.3

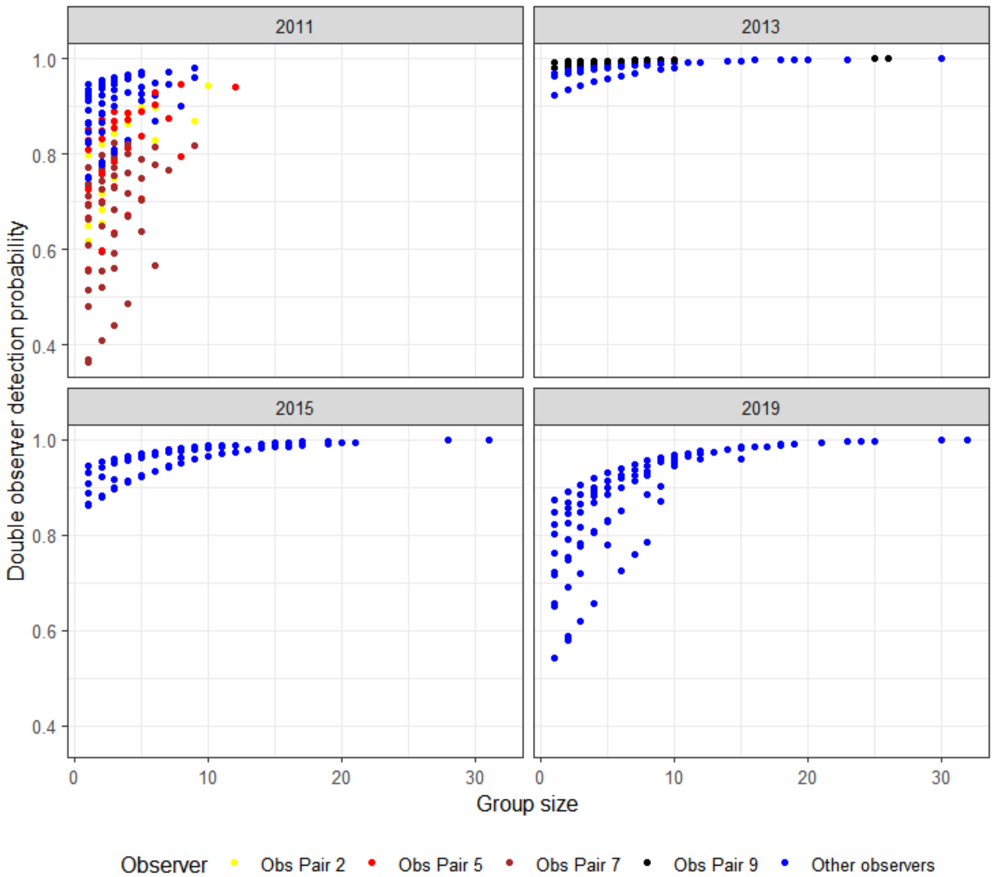


Figure 23. Dependent double observer detection probabilities as a function of year, group size, for selected observer pairs.

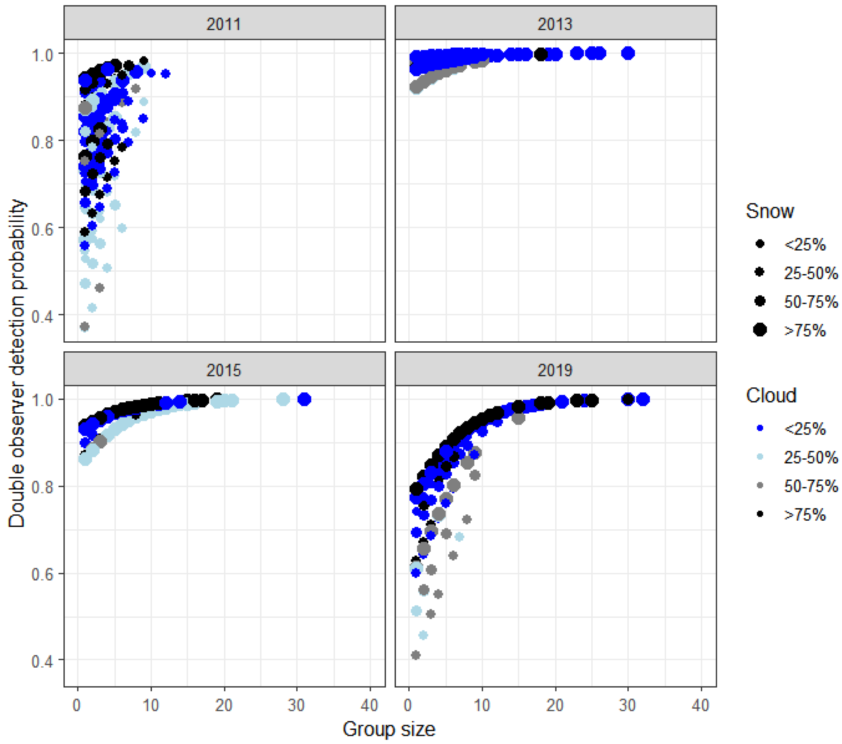


Figure 24. Dependent double observer probabilities as a function of year, group size, snow and cloud cover.

4.2.2 Distance sampling/double observer pair sampling in 2017:

During the 2017 survey, frequencies of observations by distance bins revealed different detection probability curves between observer pairs 1 and 2. Observer pair 1 had a higher frequency of observations near the aircraft whereas observer pair 2 had a higher frequency away from the plane. Compared to previous years of dependent double observer pair sampling, there was a higher frequency of observations from data recorders in 2017, suggesting a higher level of observation experience by the data recorders. To utilize these recorder observations, we categorized them as single observer observations and assumed that the data recorder had similar sighting probabilities to the other observers (**Figure 25**). Snow cover was greater than 50% in the area of most observations, and the results of the 2017 observations suggested that sightability was lower when snow cover conditions were below 50% (**Figure 26**).

Model selection proceeded by building distance sampling models with the mark-recapture model parameters held constant, and by initially comparing half normal and hazard rate models. Of these, the hazard rate model was the most supported, with observer pair and snow (continuous cover) as covariates. Once this model was selected, dependent double observer pair mark-recapture models were compared with observer pair and snow, as well as the most supported covariates. Group size (log transformed) was also supported as a distance sampling covariate (Model 1, **Table 7**). Goodness-of-fit for model 1 was marginal (chi-square=19.8, df=7,p=0.006), however most of the lack of fit came from the 600-1,000 meter distance bin which would have less influence on estimates given low observation frequency rates in this bin (**Figure 27**). An additional analysis was conducted, which used the first 2 distance bins of data to fit dependent double observer pair only models to the data, without the distance component (**Table 8**). The same suite of dependent double observer pair models was applied to the data set as used in previous years analysis and as listed in **Table 7**. According to this subsequent analysis, a model with observer, snow (continuous) and the log of group size was most supported. Population abundance estimates from this model were thus compared to the distance sampling and strip transect estimates.

4.2.3 Comparison of estimates from strip transect, dependent double observer pair, and distance sampling:

Comparison of strip transect, dependent double observer pair, and distance sampling estimates suggests reasonable agreement between estimates, with the confidence intervals from each method all overlapping. Estimates from the dependent double observer method when compared with the single observer jolly estimator were 6% higher in 2011, similar in 2013 and 2015, and 4% higher in 2017. In 2017, distance sampling estimates were 9.1% higher than strip transect estimates and 5% higher than dependent double observer pair estimates suggesting that distance sampling was better able to accommodate observations where one observer may be over sampling further distance bins (**Table 9**, **Figure 28**).

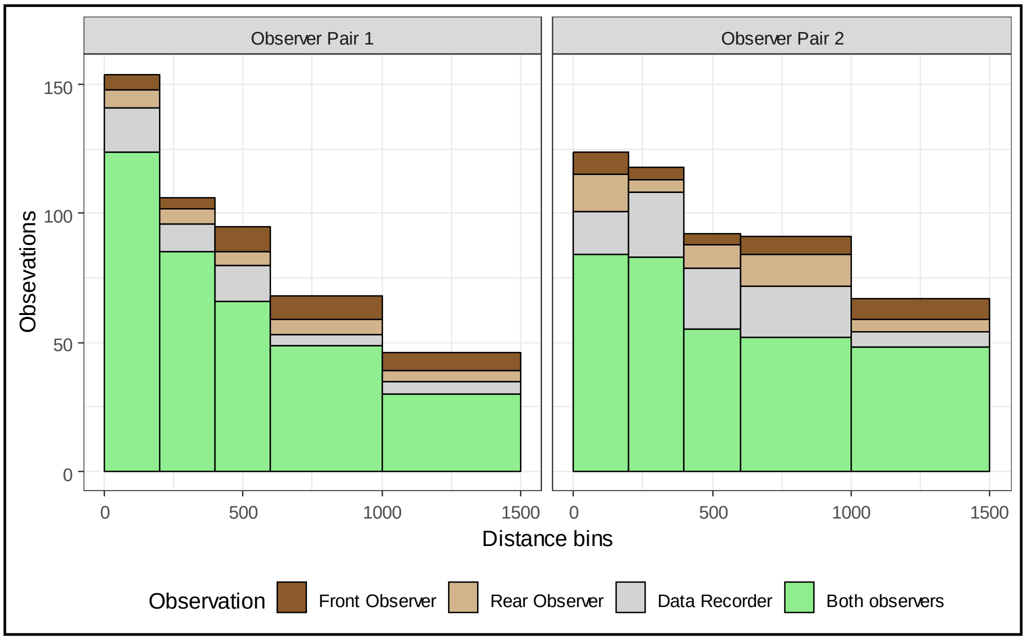


Figure 25. Frequencies of observations by distance bin for the 2 observer pairs in May 2017.

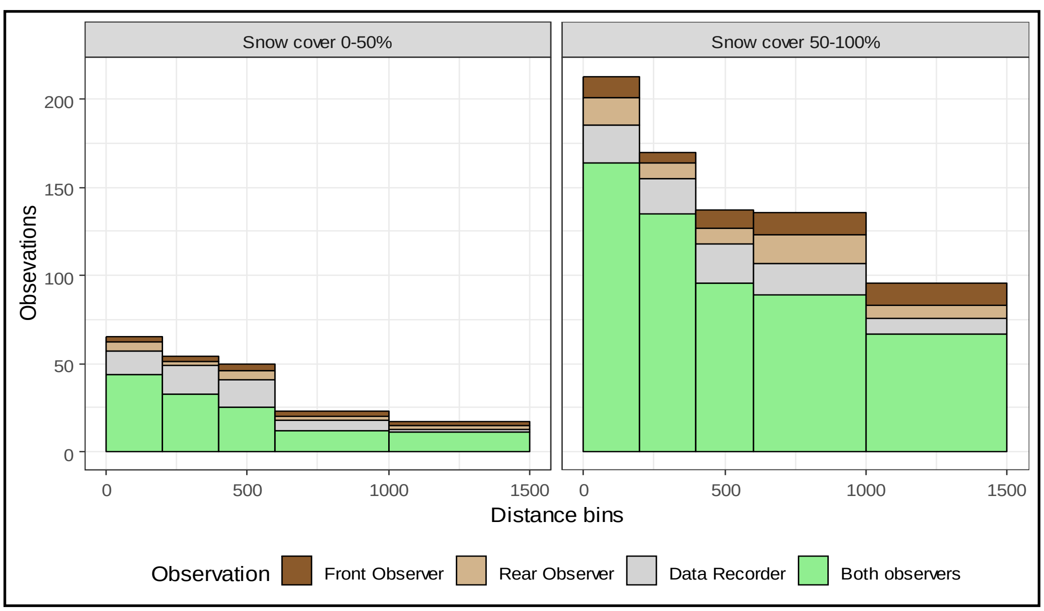


Figure 26. Frequencies of observations by distance bin for 2 levels of snow cover.

Table 7. Dependent double observer model selection results. Sample size adjusted Akaike Information Criterion (AICc), the difference in AICc between the most supported model for each model (∆AICc), AICc weight (wi), number of model parameters (K) and deviance is given. See Table 1 for covariate definitions.

No.	DF	Distance sampling Distance covariates	2x observer covariates	Model fit AIC_c	ΔAIC_c	w_i	K	LL
		Distance /Double observer models						
1	HR	obs+snowc+log(size)	obs+snowc	4000.0	0.00	0.95	8	-1992
2	HR	obs+snowc+log(size)	obs+snow	4006.6	6.59	0.04	10	-1993
3	HR	obss+snowc+size	obs+snow	4009.3	9.24	0.01	10	-1994
4	HR	obs+snowc	obs+snow	4010.8	10.75	0.00	9	-1996
5	HR	obs+log(size)	obs+snowc	4012.7	12.66	0.00	7	-1999
6	HN	obss+snowc+logsize	obs+snow	4019.2	19.16	0.00	9	-2000
7	HN	obs+snowc	obs+snow	4019.8	19.71	0.00	8	-2001
8	HR	obss+snowc	obs	4020.1	20.04	0.00	6	-2004
9	HR	obss+snowc	size	4028.0	27.94	0.00	6	-2008
		Distance sampling models						
10	HR	obss+snowc	constant	4031.2	31.14	0.00	5	-2010
11	HN	obss+snowc	constant	4040.2	40.11	0.00	4	-2016
12	HN	obs+snowc+size	constant	4040.2	40.15	0.00	5	-2015
13	HR	obs	constant	4041.7	41.66	0.00	4	-2016
14	HN	snowc	constant	4045.3	45.28	0.00	3	-2019
15	HR	size	constant	4047.0	46.96	0.00	4	-2019
16	HR	constant	constant	4047.3	47.27	0.00	3	-2020
17	HN	obs	constant	4061.1	61.09	0.00	3	-2027
18	HN	constant	constant	4067.3	67.22	0.00	2	-2031
19	HN	size	constant	4067.9	67.89	0.00	3	-2031

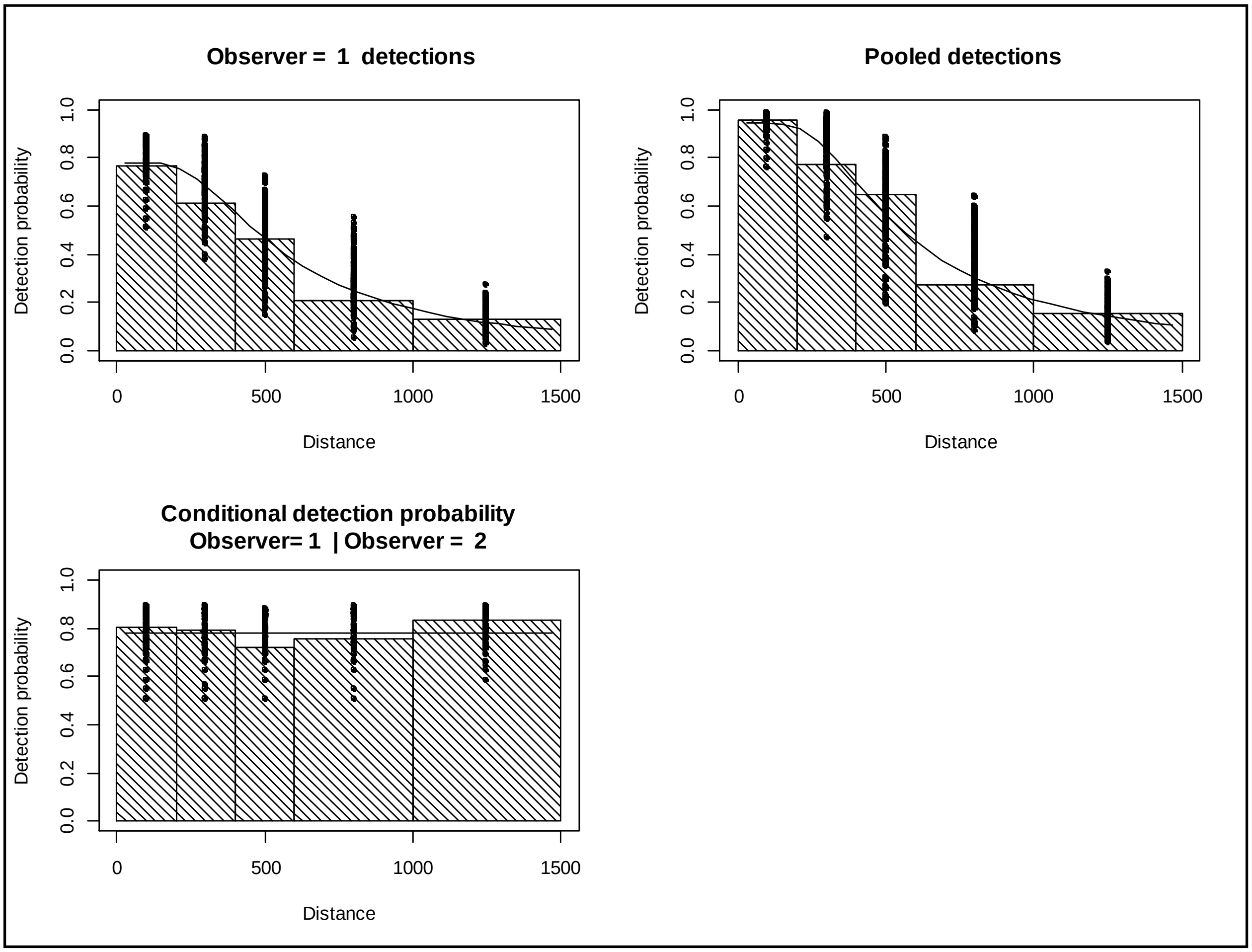


Figure 27. Graphical representation of goodness-of-fit of the most supported double observer model (Model 1, Table 7).

Table 8. Dependent double observer model selection results. Sample size adjusted Akaike Information Criterion (AICc), the difference in AICc between the most supported models for each model (ΔAIC_c), AIC_c weight (w_i), number of model parameters (K), and deviance is given. See Table 1 for covariate definitions

No	Model	AIC_c	ΔAIC_c	w_i	K	LL
1	obs+snowc+log(size)	1,193.0	0.00	0.40	4	-592.5
2	obs+snowc+size	1,193.1	0.07	0.38	4	-592.5
3	obs+snowc	1,194.7	1.70	0.17	3	-594.3
4	obs+snow_factor	1,197.8	4.75	0.04	5	-593.8
5	obs+snow_factor+cloud_factor	1,200.3	7.26	0.01	8	-592.0
6	constant	1,208.7	15.73	0.00	1	-603.4

Table 9. Comparison of estimates of Southampton Island caribou using strip transect, double observer, and distance sampling/double observer (2017 only)

Year	Method	Caribou counted	N	SE	Conf. Limit		CV
2011	Strip transect	1667	7,937	580.4	6,861	9,182	7.3%
2011	2x Observer strip transect	1667	8,442	691.9	7,171	9,937	8.2%
2013	Strip transect	1597	7,284	525.3	6,307	8,413	7.2%
2013	2x Observer strip transect	1597	7,287	557.2	6,255	8,490	7.6%
2015	Strip transect	3068	12,319	931.6	10,591	14,328	7.6%
2015	2x Observer strip transect	3068	12,368	1002.6	10,518	14,542	8.1%
2017	Strip transect	1685	8,436	680.8	7,184	9,906	8.1%
2017	Distance 2x observer	1653	9,200	796.4	7,755	10,915	8.7%

2017	2x Observer strip transect	1665	8,752	759.5	7,365	10,399	8.7%
2019	Strip transect	2512	11,521	1063.3	9,583	13,852	9.2%
2019	2x Observer strip transect	2512	12,255	1185.4	10,106	14,861	9.7%

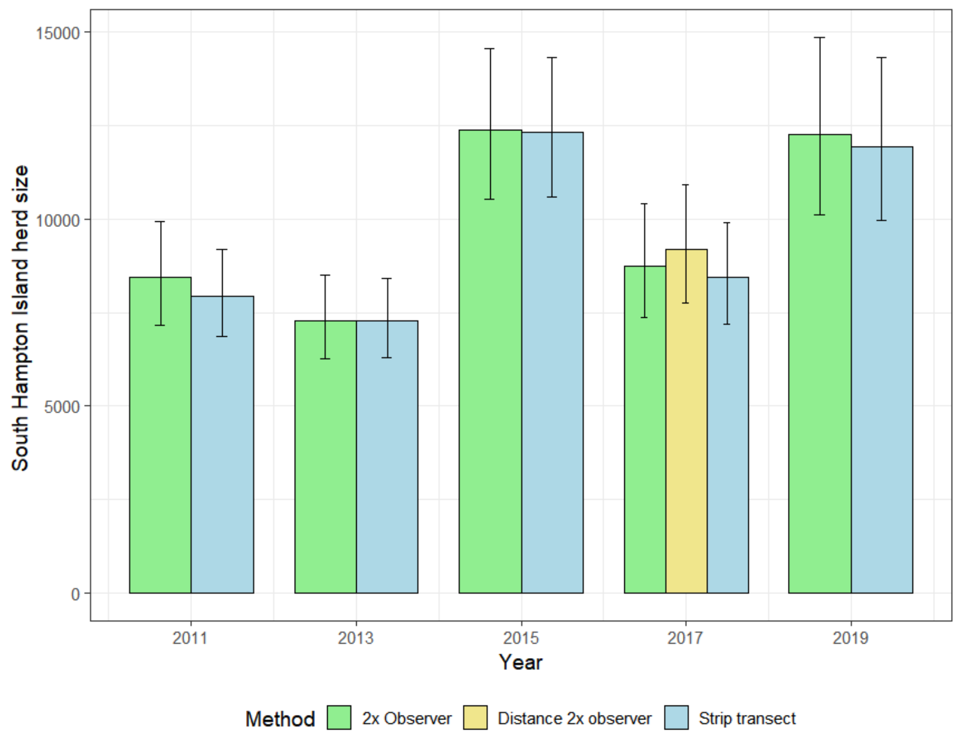


Figure 28. Comparison of Southampton Island caribou herd abundance estimates from strip transect, dependent double observer, and distance sampling/double observer analyses (2017).

4.3 Trend estimates:

Our trend analyses cover two separate phases of Southampton Island caribou abundance: prior to 1997 when herd abundance was increasing, and from 1997 to 2017 when the herd was declining. Prior to 1997, and since their reintroduction, the abundance of the SHI caribou herd was increasing. Despite a statistically significant increase between the May 2013 and May 2015 survey estimates, the SHI herd has exhibited an overall decline since 1997.

4.3.1 Trend from 1997 to 2017 (the decline phase):

Data from 1997 to 2017 included strip transect, dependent double observer pair, and distance sampling surveys. The use of different methods had minimal effects on the overall abundance trends identified. However, the best estimates for 2011, 2013, and 2015, based on model fit and lowest CV's, were dependent double observer pair estimates which accounted for sightability, especially in 2011. For 2017, the distance sampling estimate was least biased because of observer error. For this reason, we used strip transect data for estimates from surveys up to 2009, followed by dependent double observer pair estimates for 2011 to 2015, 2019, and distance sampling estimates for 2017.

T-tests were used to compare the significance of the difference between sequential estimates (**Table 10**). Of the 8 survey estimate comparisons the 1997 to 2003, 2005 to 2007, 2009 to 2011, 2013 to 2015, 2015 to 2017, 2017 to 2019 periods showed statistically significant change. Of these comparisons, only the 2013 to 2015, and 2017 to 2019 estimates showed a statistically significant increase in the SHI caribou population, all others displaying significant declines. Annual change in population size, based on a year to year comparison of estimates (expressed as ratios), varied between 0.79 and 1.30. SHI caribou abundance estimates from 1997 to 2017 are shown graphically in **Figure 29**. To estimate the effect of a potential immigration event on the overall trend, prior to the 2015 survey, an additive term was applied to model use to generate the 2015-2017 survey estimates. This term basically assumed that the SHI population was increased by a constant amount during this time due to immigration. These terms were both found to have a significant effect on the trend in caribou abundance (**Table 11)**. The year term provided an estimate of long-term annual rate of change for the SHI population (0.91 CI=0.89-0.94) which was not, overall, affected by the immigration event. This translates to a 9% (CI=6-11%) decline in caribou abundance each year, from 1997 through 2017. A trend term for the period of 2015 to 2019 was not significant.

A plot of model predictions reveals good fit of the model to estimates with predictions intersecting the confidence limits of all 10 estimates (**Figure 30**). Namely, the model suggests that the herd declined at a constant rate from 1997-2014, followed by an immigration event sometime between May 2013 and May 2015 (Patkeau, 2015), and then continued to decline at a similar rate as it had previously, from 2015-2017 (**Figure 30**). Using this model, and assuming a constant rate of decline (9%) over the period, we estimated that approximately 5,024 caribou would have had to immigrate to SHI between May 2013 and May 2015 to account for the increased number of animals observed in May 2015. If the immigration event had not occurred, and the population continued to decrease at the 9% rate, then there would be approximately 4,200 caribou remaining on the island as opposed to the 9,200 estimated in the 2017 survey.

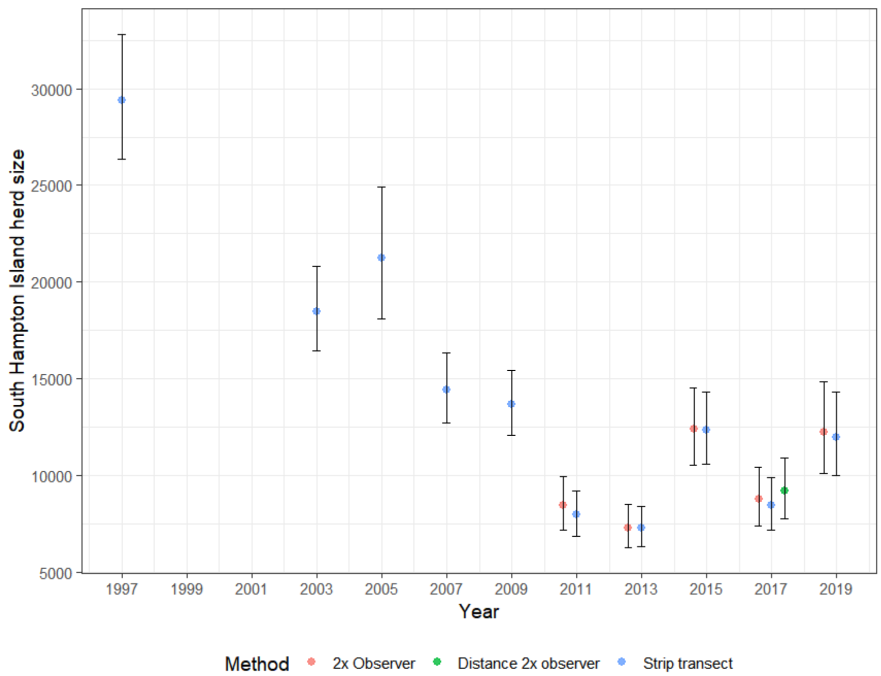


Figure 29. Comparison of strip transect, dependent double observer pair, and distance sampling/double observer pair estimates (2017).

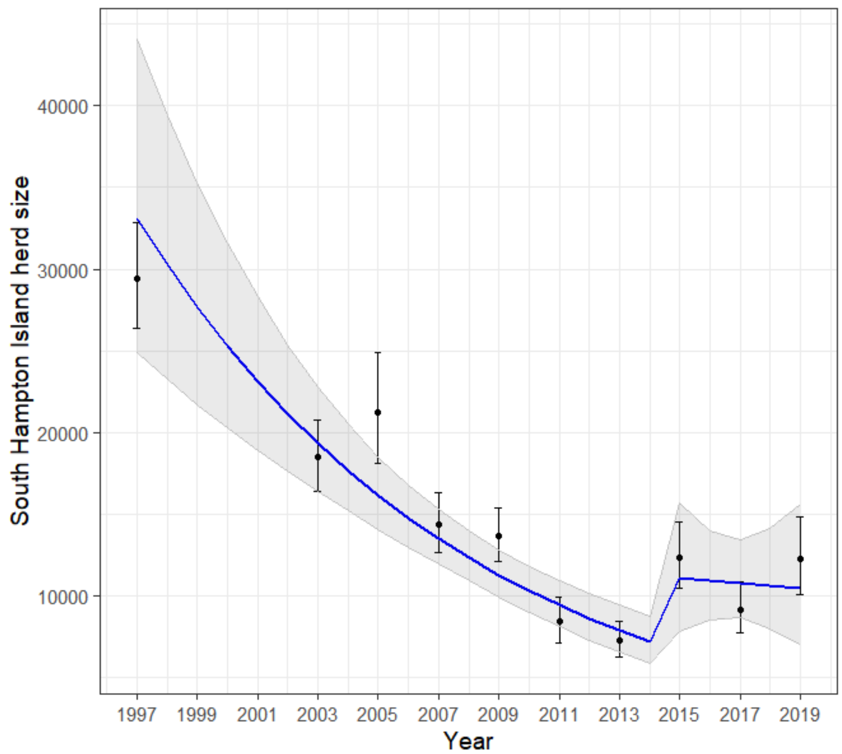


Figure 30. Predictions of herd size of the Southampton Island caribou population from the log-linear model (Table 11), which assumes a constant decline in population size with an immigration event that occurred before the 2015 survey. Confidence limits are provided as shaded regions on the plots.

Table 10. Estimates used for the 1997 to 2017 trend analysis of Southampton Island caribou abundance, with the results of t-tests comparing the estimates of successive surveys. Also shown are estimates of gross and annual change based on the ratios of successive estimates.

Year	method	N	SE	CV	df	t-test	df	p-value	Gross change	Annual change
1997	Strip transect	29,425	1622.5	5.5%	93					
2003	Strip transect	18,479	1099.8	6.0%	90	-5.58	163	0.0000	0.63	0.93
2005	Strip transect	21,227	1701.8	8.0%	76	1.36	132	0.1774	1.15	1.07
2007	Strip transect	14,389	914.6	6.4%	88	-3.54	117	0.0006	0.68	0.82
2009	Strip transect	13,651	833.1	6.1%	80	-0.60	168	0.5514	0.95	0.97
2011	2x Observer	8,442	691.9	8.2%	73	-4.81	151	0.0000	0.62	0.79
2013	2x Observer	7,287	557.2	7.6%	59	-1.30	131	0.1960	0.86	0.93
2015	2x Observer	12,368	1002.6	8.1%	59	4.43	92	0.0000	1.70	1.30
2017	Distance 2x observer	9,200	796.4	8.7%	134	-2.47	133	0.0146	0.74	0.86
2019	2x Observer	12,255	1185.4	9.7%	64	2.14	122	0.0344	1.33	1.15

Table 11. Log-linear model parameter estimates for trend analysis (1997-2017).

Term	β	SE (β)	t	p-value	Conf. limit	
Intercept	36218.82	0.15	72.04	0.0000	26964.44	47761.37
Trend λ (1997-2015)	0.91	0.01	-7.75	0.0001	0.89	0.94
Immigration (2015)	0.30	0.18	-6.78	0.0003	0.21	0.43
Trend λ (2015-9)	0.99	0.08	-0.18	0.0000	0.85	1.15

4.3.2 Trend from 1978 to 1997(the increase phase):

The historic data set (1978-1991) was added to the analysis to obtain an estimate of trends in the SHI caribou population during the phase of increase that occurred from 1978 to 1997. This was accomplished by adding terms to account for the decrease phase, which allowed us to estimate an annual rate of increase of 1.18 (CI=1.12-1.25), or, 19% (CI=16-22%), from 1978 to 1997 (**Table 12**). A plot model for these predictions is shown in **Figure 31**.

4.3.3 Sampling effort and error

A comparison of strip transect, dependent double observer pair, and distance sampling estimates suggest that the assumption of perfect sightability on the 400 meter survey strip was met in 2013 and 2015 with estimates being close for dependent double observer pair and strip transect estimates (**Figure 28**). In 2011, variability in observers and snow cover reduced the strip transect estimates compared to the dependent double observer pair estimates. In this context, the dependent double observer pair method provided a test of assumptions of the strip transect method and corrected estimates when the assumption of perfect sightability was violated. In 2017, distance sampling estimates were higher than dependent double observer pair and strip transect estimates. This may have been due to one of the observer pairs not putting enough survey effort to the distance bins closer to the aircraft (**Figure 25**), as indicated by different shapes of the detection histograms for the two observer pairs. This would have caused a negative bias in both strip transect and dependent double observer pair estimates and illustrates a potential issue with distance sampling; observers spending too much time looking out at further bins which are often easier to view than the closer bins. In the case of conditions of excellent sightability, this can lead to a significant overestimate. The dependent double observer pair method partially accounted for this by also estimating the sighting probabilities of observers near the survey line. The dependent double observer pair method assumes that the two observers in a pair have equal sighting probabilities. It is therefore essential that observers switch places half-way through the day to ensure robust estimates from this method. Of the 14 observer pairings on surveys, 7 switched places which may have affected the overall quality of the dependent double observer estimates. If observers cannot switch places, then an independent observer method should be considered especially when caribou density is not high.

4.3.4 Overview of Abundance and Trend Analysis:

Overall, trend analysis suggests that the SHI population has been decreasing at a rate of 9% per year since the 1997 survey. An immigration event in 2015 increased the population, however, comparison of the 2015 and 2017 survey estimates suggests approximate stability after 2015 with the herd rebounding to 2015 levels in the 2019 survey. A trendline with minimal slope intersects the confidence limits of the 2015, 2017, and 2019 estimates suggesting that stability is statistically possible despite the difference in the 2017 and 2019 estimates (**Figure 30**). A model with trends from 2015 to 2017 and from 2017 to 2019 was not statically supported.

Table 12. Log-linear model parameter estimates for trend analysis (1978-2017).

Term	β	SE (β)	t	p-value	Conf. Limit	
(Intercept)	927.28	0.24	28.56	0.0000	561.30	1,439.17
Trend (1978-1997)	1.18	0.03	6.36	0.0002	1.12	1.25
Decrease-intercept	214.32	0.46	11.55	0.0000	85.46	530.08
Trend (1998-2014)	0.77	0.03	-8.76	0.0000	0.73	0.82
Immigration (2015)	0.10	3.20	-0.73	0.4854	0.00	52.42
Trend (2015-9)	0.98	0.08	0.93	0.3786	0.92	1.26

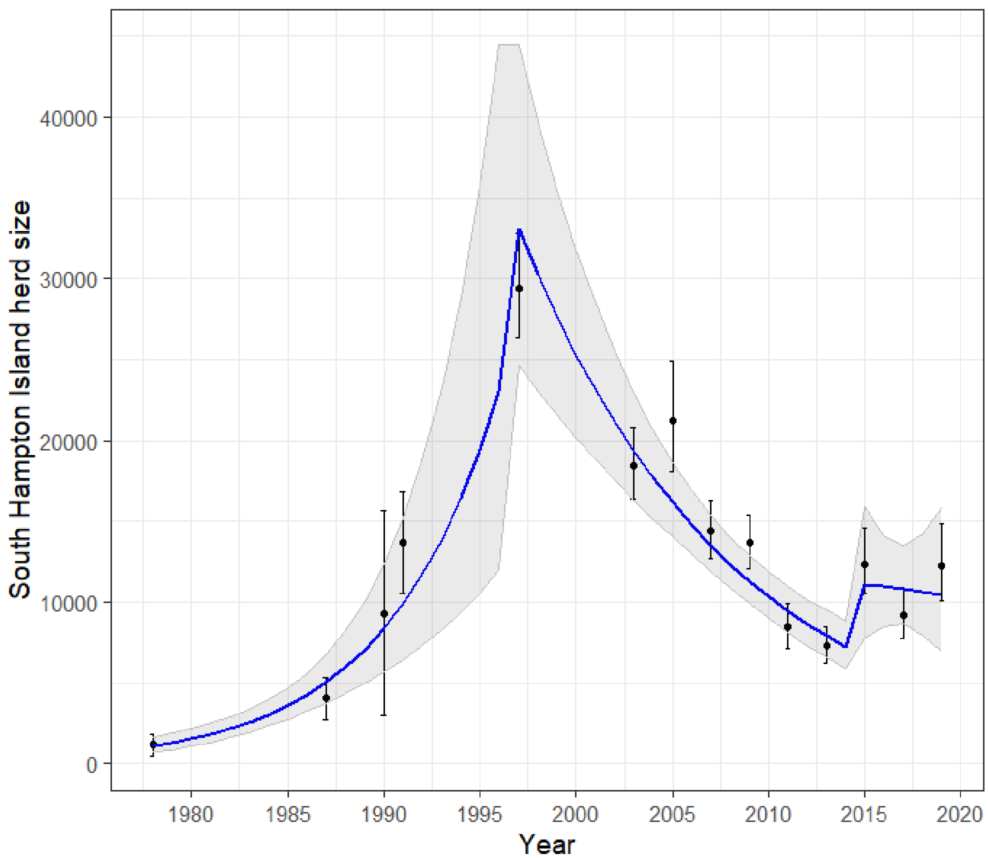


Figure 31. Predictions of herd size of the Southampton Island from the log-linear model (Table 12) which assumes a constant decline in population size after 1997 with an immigration event that occurred before the 2015 survey.

4.4 Effect of Disease on Abundance:

Brucellosis is an infectious disease caused by the Bacteria *Brucella*. Many different animal species including humans can become infected. The form of Brucellosis that occurs in wild caribou is *Brucella suis* Type IV. In caribou these bacteria occur primarily within tissues of the reproductive system but also commonly occurs within leg joints (Williams et al. 2001; CDC 2016; Corbel, 2006). The bacteria can also be found in the milk, blood, urine, and semen of infected animals (CDC 2016; Corbel, 2006). Animals can get the bacteria by either oral ingestion, direct contact with the mucus membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth, or through breaks in the skin. Brucella can also be transmitted by contaminated objects (fomites) (Corbel, 2006). Some animals are carriers and can have the bacteria without showing signs of the illness. Animals in these cases can shed the bacteria into the environment for long periods, infecting other animals in the herd. Brucellosis can cause reproductive problems such as abortions, still birth and infertility. Other signs can include arthritis, swelling of the joints and testicles, and udder infections (mastitis) (Williams et al. 2001; CDC 2016; Corbel, 2006). Tissues and fluids associated with abortions, drainage of fluid from swollen joints, vaginal discharge, fetal fluids, and semen can be highly infective and can spread the bacterium into the immediate environment where uninfected animals can become infected through the ingestion of infected tissues and objects such as plants. The potential for environmental concentration of this disease makes Brucellosis a density-dependent disease. Areas of concentration such as migratory corridors, rutting areas and, particularly, calving grounds would represent some of the higher risk areas for the spreading of this disease (Williams et al. 2001; CDC 2016; Corbel, 2006). Predation and scavenging of diseased tissue can also contribute to the bacterium’s spread throughout the environment.

Health monitoring of the SHI barren-ground caribou had its beginnings in 1988 when Heard (departmental correspondence) sampled 20 cows in March to determine their reproductive status and general condition. These small condition studies continued through 1991 (Adamczewski and Heard data) at which time the condition studies ceased. The analysis of condition was started up again in February 1996 in association with the initiation of the large-scale commercial harvest in March 1993. Due to the small sample sizes in the early condition data, for the most part, these were not included in this analysis. The first samples did, however, give results that were consistent with hunter reports of caribou on SHI in excellent health and condition at this time. By 1995, the condition and productivity of the herd had changed little, an assessment that would remain up until the 2000 harvesting season when CFIA random blood testing identified the beginning of what would become a rapid induction of the bacterial disease *Brucella suis* serovar 4 in the SHI caribou herd (**Figure 32**). There is no evidence of this disease within this population prior to the 2000 harvesting season.

Concurrent with the decline from the 1997 to 2005 survey estimate, there were at first subtle, then more dramatic shifts in range use by 2005. Range use changed significantly as densities dropped in most areas, with the exception of the north central portions of the islands where use remained consistent between years although densities slowly dropped up to present (Figure 12 and 13). In addition, the first cases of *Brucella suis* were reported during the 2000 harvest year (1.7% of 400 animals tested) and had reached a prevalence of 19.5% in 2003, 28.6% in 2005, 48.8% by 2007, 39.1 % by 2009 and 58.8 % by 2011. Pregnancy rates, which are affected by Brucellosis, initially dropped from 93.1% in 2001 to 37.9% in 2005, and then increased to 64.4% in 2007. The hopes that the disease was declining in the population were dashed when a 2009 screening showed pregnancy rates dropping further to 44.3%. The last major condition study conducted in March 2011, prior to the application of a TAH, recorded pregnancy rates of 37% (**Figure 32**).

In 1992 the Canadian Polar Commission released a status report on Brucellosis in the Circumpolar Arctic (O'Reilly, 1992). In the report, O'Reilly summarized the incidence of Brucellosis across the Circumpolar arctic (**Table 13**). Brucellosis prevalence within the Southampton Island population reached a high of 58.9% in 2011 which represents the highest prevalence amongst any caribou and/or reindeer populations' worldwide (O'Reilly, 1992). Currently levels are unknown due to a cessation of the annual caribou condition harvest. With the human health issues associated with Brucellosis through either the consumption or handling of infective tissues, Coral Harbour residents are concerned over the future of their caribou herd.

4.41 Brucellosis and heard trend:

Concurrent with the rising prevalence of the reproductive disease *Brucella suis* was the reported declines in abundance from 1997 through 2013 (**Figure 32**). It appears clear that Brucellosis was a contributing factor to the steady declines observed in this population of caribou. However, with high commercial harvest rates of the SHI herd up to 2009, it is likely that both commercial hunting pressure and disease together, contributed significantly to a declining trend in caribou abundance. By 2003, three years following the first confirmed cases of Brucellosis in SHI caribou, pregnancy rates were still over 85% and the population was still over the hypothesized carrying capacity of the island of an estimated 15,000 animals (Oulett et al. 1996). With Brucellosis being a density dependent disease, it was decided by all co-managers that a further reduction in caribou abundance would be beneficial to the long-term viability of the SHI population. In the meantime, continual monitoring and population assessments every 2 years would provide an early warning system, should the decline steepen.

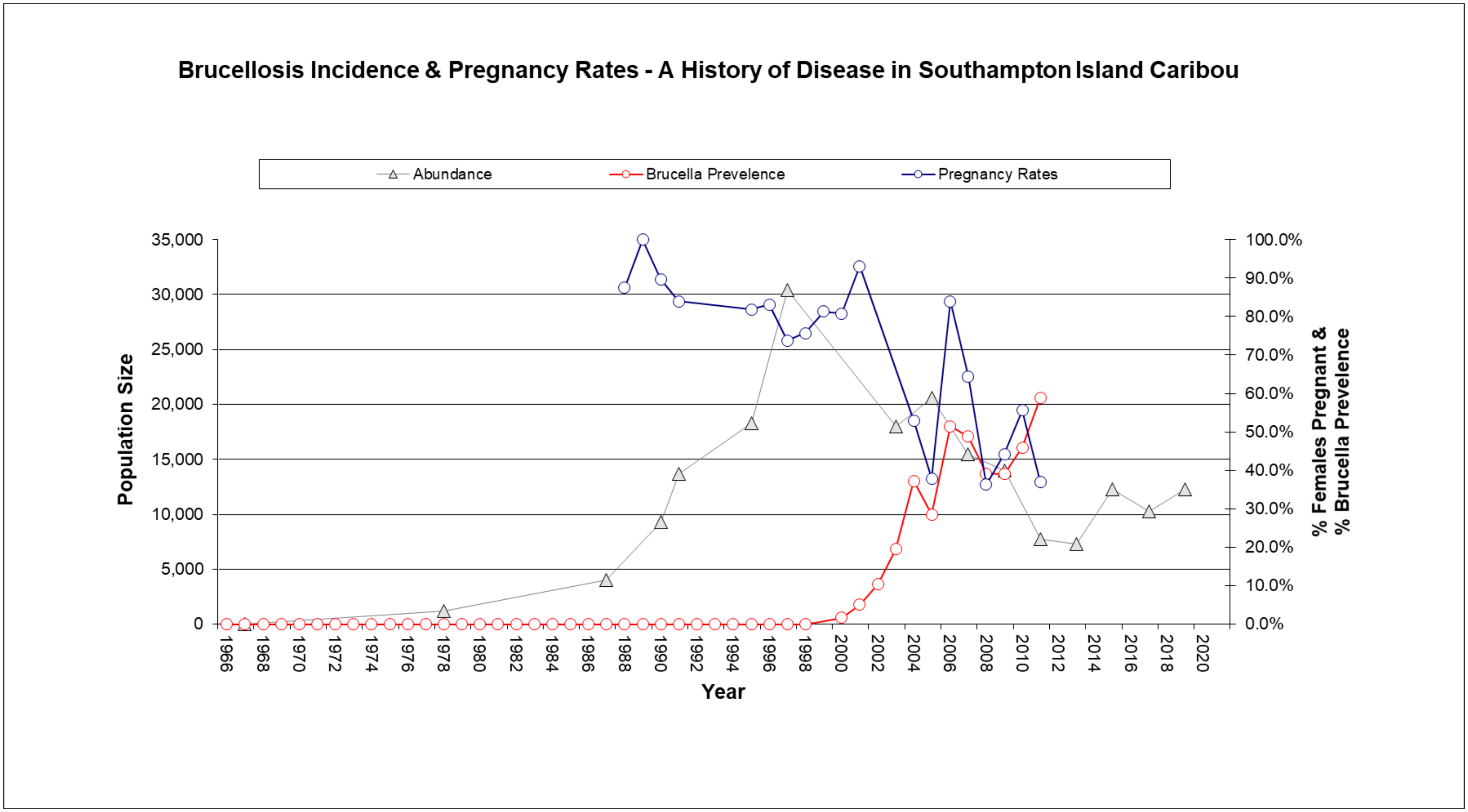


Figure 32. A history of abundance, pregnancy rates and *Brucellosis suis* prevalence for the Southampton Island caribou herd originally introduced onto the island from Coats Island in 1968.

Table 13. Circumpolar Incidence of Brucellosis in barren-ground Caribou and Reindeer across arctic North America (after O'Reilly, 1992).

Herd	Incidence (%)	Date	Remarks	Source
Southampton	Not Present	1990	75 samples	(NWT Wildlife notes)
Qamanirjuaq	4%	1966-68		(NWT Wildlife notes, 1983)
Beverly	< 2%	1983	118 samples	(Goldfarb, 1990)
Bathurst	Present	1981-1983	3 samples	(NWT Wildlife notes, 1983)
Baffin Island	14-35%	Mid-1980s	N Baffin highest	(O'Reilly, 1992)
Melville/Boothia	20-35%	1980s	17 samples	(O'Reilly, 1992; Gunn et al. 1991)
Ahiak	?			
Porcupine	15-20%	1980s	?	(O'Reilly, 1992)
Central Arctic	15-20%	1980s	?	(O'Reilly, 1992)
Western Arctic	</= 30%	1960-1980	?	(O'Reilly, 1992; Neiland et al. 1968)
Nechina	1-6.5%	1962-65	?	(Neiland et al. 1968)
George River	Not Present	1987-88	?	(Forbes 1991; Greenberg et al. 1958)
QEI Peary	Present	1980s	1 sample (P. of W. Island)	(Forbes, 1991)

4.5 Harvest:

Throughout the reintroduction of barren-ground caribou to SHI, wildlife managers of the time were vigilant in their on-going management of the herd. Management recommendations were, in all cases, based on research results, and particularly quantitative population estimates. In February 1978, the first caribou hunt since the 1968 introduction, was carried out on SHI. The quota was set at 25 bulls and was based on observations from a reconnaissance survey flown in 1977 that sighted a total of 172 caribou, 79 of which were adult males, 54 adult females, and 39 yearlings, suggesting a sex ratio skewed towards males (Kraft, 1978) (**Table 14**) (**Figure 33**). In August 1979, the TAH (quota) for bulls was increased to 50 largely based largely on the findings of the November 1978 population survey. Early in 1983 the first cow harvest was approved with a TAH set at 20. Regulations were developed along with this new TAH stipulating that 10 cows be harvested in the spring and the remaining 10 in the fall. The TAH was then raised from 50 to 250 bulls, and from 20 to 50 cows, based on recommendations generated following the 1987 population estimate (Heard and Grey, 1987).

During the 1988 harvesting year, concerns regarding the accidental harvesting of females seem to have led to the removal of the female quota and an increase in the male quota to 300 animals sometime in 1988. At this time, it was clearly indicated in the regulations that; “hunting zone J/2 (Southampton Island) was restricted to 300 male caribou.” In 1989 recommendations to increase the TAH to 400 caribou, of which 100 could be female were made. These recommendations were supported by Doug Heard who indicated the proposed increases were based on sound ecological principles (Renewable Resources Official Correspondence 140 007 005 & 150 001 005, October 1989). Seasons for this new quota were recommended to be from October 1st to October 31st for males and April 1st to May 31st for females. By 1993, and in response to rapid population growth reported by Oullett in 1991, the TAH was removed (Oullett, 1992) (**Table 15**).

From 1993 up until the 2012 harvesting season subsistence harvest was not accurately monitored. In Nunavut monitoring of caribou harvest in the absence of a TAH is not mandatory. Although the 1991 NWMB Harvest Study attempted to assess wildlife harvest through hunter interviews, it is generally agreed that the final estimates are best guesses and may be misleading in some cases. For SHI, however, accurate records of harvest numbers and sex ratios (for most harvests) were kept as part of commercial harvests running consecutively between the harvesting years of 1992 through to 2007 and including 2009.

The first commercial quotas were established in 1992 and were set at 250 animals (gender breakdown unknown) (Junkin, 2003) (**Table 16**) (**Figure 33**). Despite the 1992 commercial allocation, it was not until 1993 that the first five caribou (of unknown gender), harvested for commercial purposes was reported since the herd's reintroduction from Coats to Southampton Island. Commercial quotas continued to rise to 1,000 animals in 1993, 5,000 in 1994 and 6,000 by 1997 (Junkin, 2003). Since 1993 there have been annual commercial harvests up to and including the 2009 harvesting season. Interestingly, a non sex-selective subsistence quota of 1,000 animals was re-instated in 1994 in an effort to offset an increase in the commercial quota from 1,000 to 5,000 over the same period (Junkin, 2003). By 1997, in response to survey results indicating the continued rapid growth of the population to 30,381 animals (Mulders, 1997), concerns about the caribou population having exceeding the Islands hypothesized carrying capacity of 15,000 caribou were being realized (Oullett et al 1994, Oullett et al 1993). In response to these concerns, the wildlife regulations were once again amended to allow an unlimited subsistence harvest and a non sex-selective commercial quota of 6,000 caribou.

Overall, the commercial harvest was successful in reducing the population to the estimated carrying capacity of the Island of 15,000 caribou (Oulett et al. 1996). Current concerns however, are that continued high harvest rates, in excess of 6,500 caribou over the 2006 and 2007 harvesting seasons would drive the population too low to sustainably maintain the estimated subsistence harvest rate of 1,500 to 2,000 caribou annually. Additionally, there was the concern of rising Brucella prevalence and its observed impact on the reproductive potential of the SHI herd. The continued decline of SHI caribou following the 2003 survey estimate only heightened these concerns, and by 2007, when the population had dropped further to an estimated 14,389 adult and yearling caribou, discussions on ending the commercial harvest had begun. However, the harvest employed many local people and the political will to continue the harvest was high. Despite these pressures the harvest was cancelled by the Coral Harbour HTO in 2008 and only a small harvest of 843 was undertaken in March 2009. Between 1978 and 2009 an estimated total of 27,400 caribou had been harvested for subsistence purposes and 42,000 for commercial purposes yielding a total harvest of 69,400 caribou, of which 61% were taken for commercial purposes (**Table 16**). Since 2009 there has been no commercial caribou harvest. Results from the 2009 aerial abundance estimate showed no significant change between survey periods suggesting that the cessation of the harvest was having the net effect of slowing or stabilizing the population decline. But, over the same period, annual condition and disease monitoring tracked a steady increase in Brucellosis prevalence and a corresponding reduction in reproductive productivity (**Figure 32**).

Unfortunately, the stabilizing effect lasted only a short period and by June 2011 estimates of population abundance dropped further to 8,442 adults and yearlings. With the commercial harvest having been stopped and the subsistence harvest remaining relatively constant at an estimated 1,500 to 2000 caribou annually, the reasons for this rapid decline appeared to now be related to the reported high prevalence of the reproductive disease Brucellosis. By March 2011, Brucellosis disease prevalence had reached a troubling 58.8% and spring pregnancy rates had plummeted to 37% (**Figure 32**). In addition to high rates of disease, around this time and despite the cessation of the commercial harvest, a new method of selling country foods was gaining popularity and increasing harvests of SHI caribou. This new harvest pressure was developing from the growing demand for the sale of caribou meat on social media. A ripe market had opened up on Baffin Island where Baffin communities were struggling with declining caribou populations as well. When sales of caribou from SHI on social media began, 24,764 kilograms of caribou meat was sold and shipped from SHI in the first 8 months of sales, representing an estimated 710 caribou (**Figure 34**). Unfortunately the data provided by the airline was cut off in January 2012 thus removing our ability to assess the internet sales and harvest totals, through export traffic, for the months of heaviest harvest (March, April, and May).

4.51 Harvest Management and Planning 2011 to present:

Meetings in the summer and fall of 2011 between the GN Department of Environment and the Coral Harbour HTO, and additional meetings with all stakeholders in the winter of 2012, led to a formal request by the Coral Harbour HTO to the GN and the NWMB to apply a TAH of 4 caribou per household (1,000 caribou) in an attempt to stabilize the decline through harvest management. Additionally, the annual condition harvest of 100 animals, used to assess Brucellosis prevalence and pregnancy rates amongst other health and condition indicators, was discontinued in order to move all harvesting opportunities to local Inuit.

Another product of these meetings was the development of the *Southampton Island Barren-ground Caribou Population Management Plan* (2012), which was submitted to the NWMB for decision in March 2012. The plan outlined an agreement to establish a TAH of 1,000 caribou and a Non-Quota Limitation (NQL) protecting cow/calf pairs. Also, in the plan was the specification of continued harvester-supported monitoring, and the continued assessment of SHI caribou population abundance every 2 years. The urgency of the situation led to the NWMB supported and community requested establishment of a Ministerial Management Initiative (through the Nunavut *Wildlife Act*) to immediately assign a temporary TAH.

By May 2013, the herd had further declined to an estimated 7,287 adult and yearling caribou, prompting the GN to recommend a further reduction to 2 caribou per household (500 caribou) with 100 caribou held back for the HTO to use as deemed appropriate, for a total of 600 caribou. The community rejected this recommendation, preferring to wait until the May 2015 abundance estimate had been made, to make a final decision. The community based its decision on hunter observations of reduced signs of Brucellosis within their catch and a general thought that herd health and pregnancy rates were improving. Continued reports of healthy caribou, fewer signs of disease, several reports of a possible movement of caribou onto the Island over the winters of 2014 and 2015, and a noticeable increase in calves in June 2014, preceded the May 2015 abundance survey. Consistent with community reports, the 2015 survey estimated a significant increase in adult and yearling caribou. In two years, the population had increased by 5,081 animals to 12,368 caribou, an estimate far higher than could be accounted for by reproduction alone. The community of Coral Harbour was not surprised with the result, attributing the increase to what they believe was the movement of a large group of caribou from the mainland onto the north end of the island. In an attempt to verify these accounts, the GN conducted a genetic analysis using SHI hunter provided tissue samples from 2014 and then comparing them to SHI samples from 2004 and samples collected on the mainland in the vicinity of Naujaat.

Table 14. History of the Southampton Island assigned subsistence harvest quotas (TAH) from 1978 to 1991. Harvest management prior to the first commercial allocation in 1992 (subsistence harvest estimated using government reports, HTO correspondence and personal communications with wildlife staff).

YEAR	Regulated Quotas (TAH)						Total Allowable Harvest (TAH)
	Subsistence				Commercial		
	Female (#)	Male (#)	No Sex Selection (#)	Total (#)	No Sex Selection (#)	Total	
1978	0	25	0	25	0	0	25
1979	0	50	0	50	0	0	50
1980	0	50	0	50	0	0	50
1981	0	50	0	50	0	0	50
1982	0	50	0	50	0	0	50
1983	20	50	0	50	0	0	50
1984	20	50	0	50	0	0	50
1985	20	50	0	50	0	0	50
1986	20	50	0	50	0	0	50
1987	50	250	0	250	0	0	250
1988	0	300	0	300	0	0	300
1989	100	300	0	300	0	0	300
1990	0	400	0	400	0	0	400
1991	0	400	0	400	0	0	400

Table 15. History of the Southampton Island harvest assigned commercial and subsistence Quotas (TAH) from 1992 to present (subsistence harvest estimated using government reports, HTO correspondence and personal communications with wildlife staff).

YEAR	Regulated Quotas (TAH)						Total Allowable Harvest (TAH)
	Subsistence				Commercial		
	Female (#)	Male (#)	No Sex Selection (#)	Total (#)	No Sex Selection (#)	Total	
1992	0	400	0	400	250	250	650
1993	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	1,000	1000	no limit
1994	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
1995	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
1996	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
1997	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
1998	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
1999	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2000	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2001	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2002	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2003	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2004	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2005	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2006	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2007	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2008	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2009	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2010	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2011	no limit	no limit	no limit	no limit	6,000	6000	no limit
2012	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2013	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2014	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2015	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2016	NA	NA	1,600	1,600	0	0	1,600
2017	NA	NA	1,600	1,600	0	0	1,600
2018	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
2019	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000

Table 16. A history of the Southampton Island actual harvest from 1992 to present. Harvest estimates include actual commercial harvest and estimated subsistence harvest (subsistence harvest estimated using government reports, HTO correspondence and personal communications with wildlife staff).

YEAR	Actual Harvest								Total Harvest (Estimated)
	Subsistence (Values Estimated)				Commercial				
	Female (#)	Male (#)	Unknown (estimated)	Total (estimated)	Female (#)	Male (#)	Unknown	Total (#)	
1992	0	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	400
1993	?	?	500	500	?	?	5	5	505
1994	?	?	500	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,500
1995	?	?	1,000	1,000	?	?	2,356	2,356	3,356
1996	?	?	1,000	1,000	?	?	1,839	1,839	2,839
1997	?	?	1,500	1,500	2,356	1,009	0	3,365	4,865
1998	?	?	1,500	1,500	2,069	887	0	2,956	4,456
1999	?	?	1,500	1,500	514	580	0	1,094	2,594
2000	?	?	1,500	1,500	1,170	996	0	2,166	3,666
2001	?	?	2,000	2,000	2,070	1,626	0	3,696	5,696
2002	?	?	2,000	2,000	959	2,875	0	3,834	5,834
2003	?	?	2,000	2,000	3,403	1,602	0	5,005	7,005
2004	?	?	2,000	2,000	?	?	3,200	3,200	5,200
2005	?	?	2,000	2,000	2,766	1,272	0	4,038	6,038
2006	?	?	2,000	2,000	2,892	1,136	0	4,028	6,028
2007	?	?	2,000	2,000	1,446	1,129	0	2,575	4,575
2008	?	?	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
2009	?	?	2,000	2,000	322	521	0	843	2,843
2010	?	?	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
2011	?	?	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
2012	?	?	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
2013	?	?	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
2014	?	?	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
2015	?	?	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
2016	?	?	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600
2017	?	?	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600
2018	?	?	1,000	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,000
2019	?	?	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
Grand Totals				**40,600**				**42,000**	**82,600**

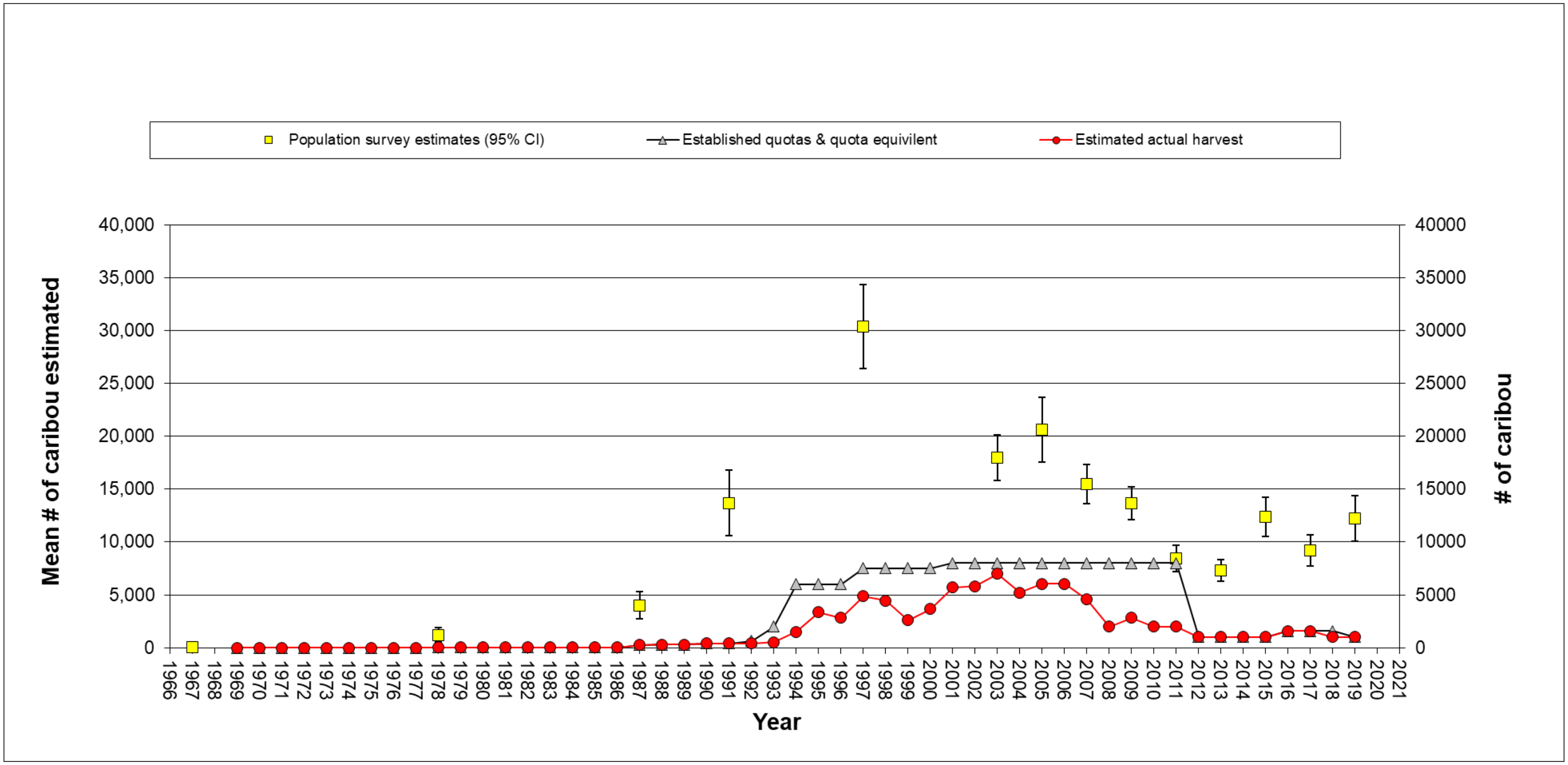


Figure 33. An examination of quota adjustment and actual harvest based on population estimates (Quota equivalents = estimated maximum subsistence harvest substituted for “no-limit” quota allowance values, Tables 1 and 2).

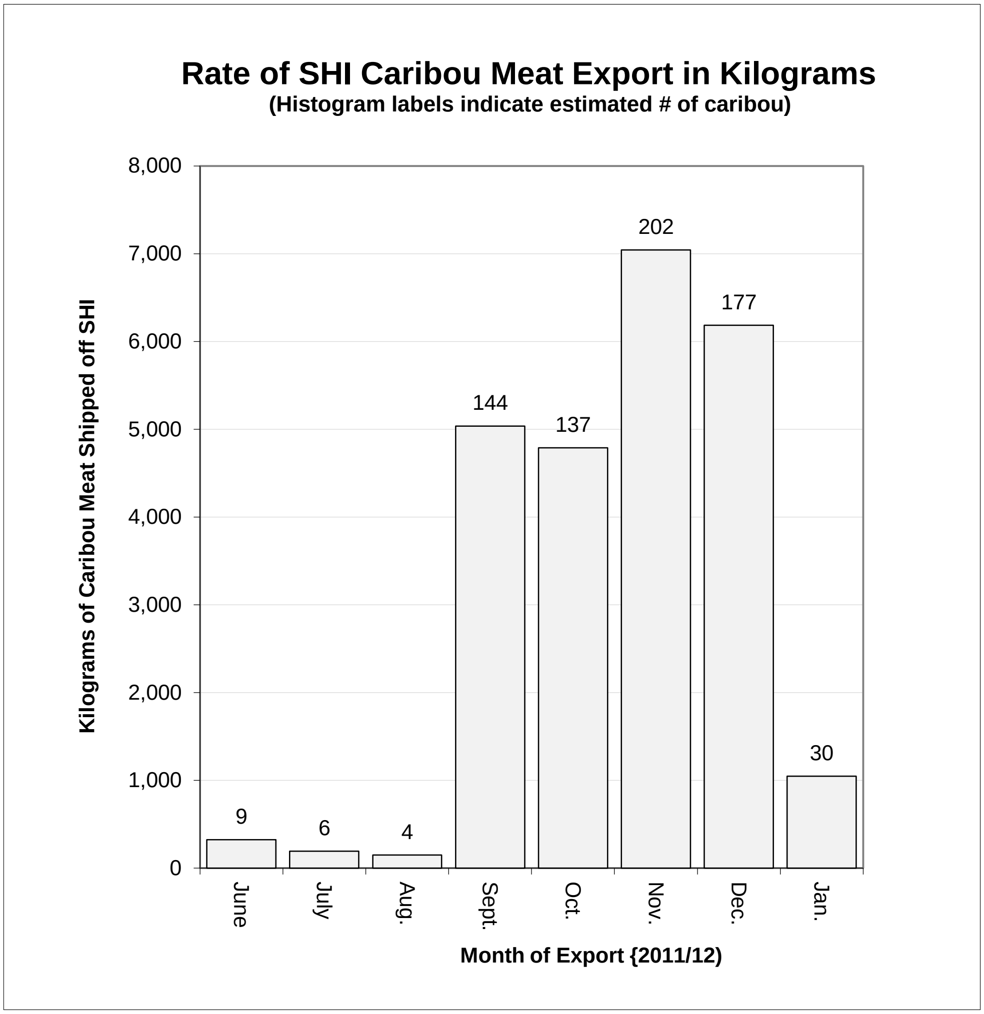


Figure 34. Caribou exports off Southampton Island primarily to Baffin Island communities. Data collected over an 8-month period in 2011/12.

4.6 Population Genetics:

The 2015 abundance survey results showed a statistically significant mean increase of 5,081 caribou from the previous survey in 2013, an increase that cannot be entirely accounted for by reproductive rates alone. The GN, in partnership with the Coral Harbour HTO, set out to try and confirm the possible mechanism of this increase. Based on information collected over two meetings with the Coral Harbour HTO, the primary mechanism forwarded by the HTO was the movement of caribou onto SHI. Hunter reports of many tracks coming onto the Northwest end of the island from across the sea ice suggested immigration was likely a behind the increase in caribou abundance. We sought to verify these observations through a genetic analysis of SHI tissue samples from 2014 (collected just following the reported movement) and 2004 (collected a decade prior to the suspected movement). Both these samples would then be compared with archived Qamanirjuaq caribou samples collected in 2012, and 2015 caribou samples collected in the vicinity of Naujaat, on the Kivalliq mainland. We employed Wildlife Genetics International (WGI) to analyze the results and test the validity of such a movement of caribou onto the Island.

Using Qamanirjuaq and Naujaat (Repulse Bay) samples to represent the mainland population, and starting out by using only the Southampton data from 2004 to start, WGI noted that the dramatic separation of mainland and island populations was not perfectly reflected across all individuals, even in 2004 (Paetkau, 2015) (**Figure 35**). Specifically, Qamanirjuaq individual C45 (partially red bar in group 2) and SHI individual 155 (partially green bar in group 4) were estimated to have ~ 35% ancestry in the 'wrong' population. These unusual individuals were previously dismissed as outliers, but that may have been premature: the stark differences in allele frequencies should have allowed accurate assessments of ancestry using 18 markers (Paetkau, 2015). Upon examining the 2014 samples, WGI found a marked shift between the 2004 and 2014 SHI genotypes, with 3% of the 2004 caribou being estimated to have < 90% SHI ancestry, versus 35% of individuals collected between 2013 and 2015 having < 90% SHI ancestry. Assuming that this shift is not the result of a change in sampling location — the NW region of SHI might show more mainland influence than the south — this change in the genetic composition of the population over the course of a decade is dramatic (Paetkau, 2015).

According to Paetkau (2015), the temporal shift was strong enough to leave little doubt that geneflow had occurred from the mainland to the island. To address the question of ancestry, Paetkau (2015) calculated the likelihood (Paetkau *et al.* 1995 *Mol. Ecol.*) that each genotype in the dataset would have been drawn from either the mainland (using Qamanirjuaq and Naujaat caribou herd DNA samples for allele frequencies) or the Southampton Island group (using 2004 data for SHI) (**Figure 36**). Paetkau concluded that with $P < 0.01$ that any genotype with a lower ratio did not have pure island ancestry, while ratios in excess of -7.8 ($P < 0.01$) had ancestry other than pure mainland.

With consideration to the number of tests conducted and associated hypothesis testing framework, WGI assessed the risk that the outliers are simply Type I errors. Having tested 86 individuals from the mainland, and 58 SHI individuals from 2004, a correction for multiple tests indicated critical values of 0.0006 and 0.0009, respectively, in order to achieve an 'experimentwise' $P = 0.05$, suggesting a genotype with a more extreme P than those that would be expected to occur through Type I error in 5% of similar datasets (Paetkau, 2015). The P-values estimated by GeneClass2 for C45 and 158 were 0.0003 and 0.0000, respectively, so these 2004 outliers cannot be explained by chance, even after correcting for the number of individuals tested (Paetkau, 2015). Paetkau therefore concluded that the evidence of movement in both directions (onto and off of the mainland) by 2004, was statistically meaningful. Indeed, both SHI individuals are statistically excluded as purebred members of either source population (mainland or island), indicating that they are members of the F1, or subsequent, hybrid generation (Paetkau, 2015).

Moving forward a decade, Paetkau (2015) found that 19 of the 127 new 2014 SHI caribou had a likelihood of $P < 0.01$ that they were from "pure" SHI caribou as represented by the 2004 samples. According to Paetkau 23 individuals produced a P between 0.05 and 0.01 which individually could be explained as outliers (Type I error). As a group, however, Paetkau believed there were too many outliers to be so easily dismissed, as Type I error for a dataset of 127 pure SHI animals. In total, Paetkau observed 19 individuals beyond the critical ratio for $P = 0.01$, and 42 beyond $P = 0.05$ suggesting a substantial mainland influence present in 2014 but not present in 2004.

Though the results do not support that a pulse of mainland individuals had moved onto Southampton Island recently, they also do not support that genetic isolation of the island herd has been maintained. Paetkau (2015) points out that samples collected on SHI between 2013 and 2015 did not appear to include any F0 (parental generation) immigrants from the mainland. Paetkau concluded that the analysis has documented that a large proportion of 2014 SHI caribou samples (about 1/3 of the current set) are of F1 (offspring generation) or subsequent-generation hybrid ancestry.

One possible explanation of the absence of apparent F0 immigrants from the mainland could be that such individuals arrived at the northwest corner of the island and took a generation or more to reach as far south as the region where the hunter samples were collected, which is more towards the southcentral extents of SHI. This, however, cannot explain the statistically significant increase in caribou abundance along with the local reports of mainland caribou migrating onto SHI between the May 2013 and 2015 surveys. Possible reasons for this finding could be related to a sampling bias whereby hunter samples collected from early 2014 could have missed an immigration event occurring later in the winter. Though unlikely, consideration must also be given to the mainland comparative samples. Most of the samples were collected from areas close to Naujaat creating a second possible sampling bias that could have excluded more northern groups of caribou as potential source populations, such as caribou in the vicinity of Lyon Inlet. Clearly, additional genetic analysis needs to be undertaken to determine the cause of the hybridization event clearly documented more accurately sometime between 2004 and 2015. Overall, we suggest that local hunter knowledge, and scientific evidence to date, all point to the arrival of a large contingent of caribou onto SHI from an area or areas not covered by SHI aerial survey extents.

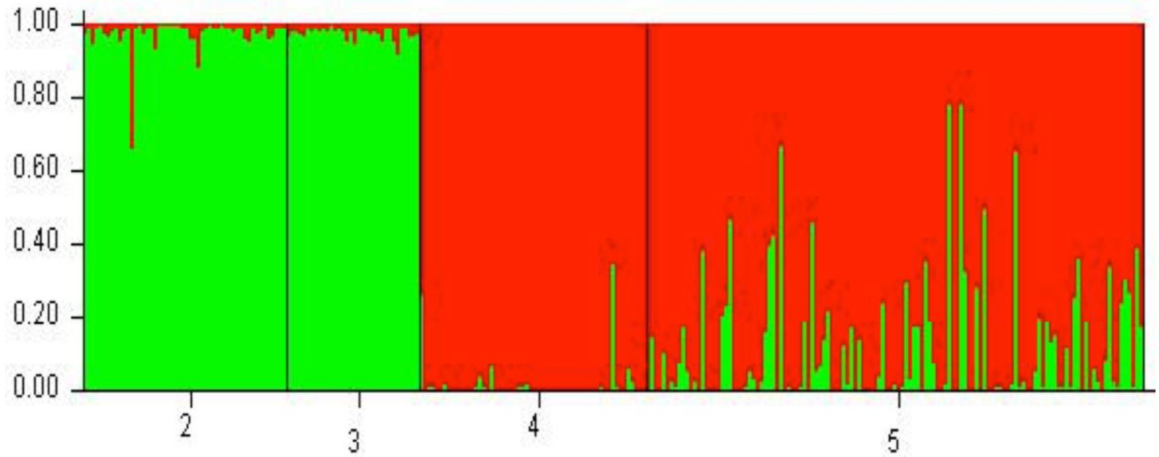


Figure 35. Structure results. Each column represents an individual, with its estimated proportion of mainland ancestry coded green, and SHI ancestry red. The ‘populations’ are Qamanirjuaq (2; w9741), Repulse Bay (3; g1616), SHI 2004 (4; w9741) and current SHI 2014 (5; g1616) (Paetkau, 2015).

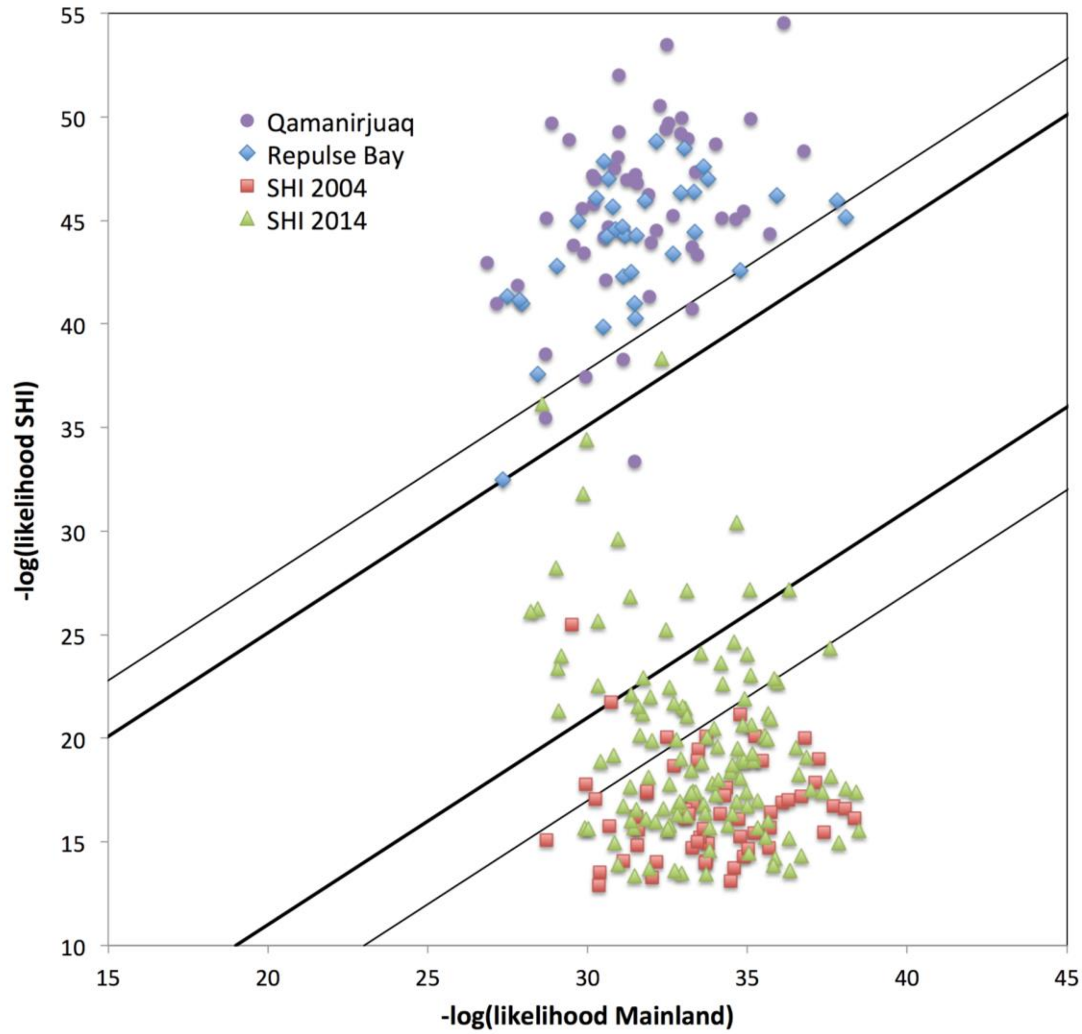


Figure 36. Likelihoods of occurrence based on mainland and (2004) island allele frequencies of caribou according to genetic analysis from different populations and years. Resampling in GeneClass2 indicated that 95% of purebred individuals are expected to have likelihood ratios outside the light lines, while 99% should sit beyond the heavy lines. Individuals between the heavy lines, including C45 (purple circle) and 155 (orange square) have genotypes that are rarer than 99% of individuals of either pure mainland or pure island ancestry. These include seventeen 2013–2015 SHI caribou (Paetkau, 2015).

5.0 Conclusions & Recommendations:

5.1 Aerial Survey Methods:

Overall, survey efforts from 1997 to 2019 were relatively precise (CV = 0.055 to 0.087) and were able to track two decades of decline followed by a period of stability within the Southampton Island caribou population. Methods changed over the period, namely from single observer pair configurations from 1997 through 2007, to dependant double observer pair configurations in 2009 to 2015, and 2019, and to a composite of dependant double observer pair and distance sampling configurations, in 2017.

The dependant double observer pair configuration proved to be the most advantageous methodology, given that front and rear observers switch positions half way through each survey day, and that both front and rear observers are given the prescribed opportunities (see methods) to see the groups while flying along transects. The method reduced sightability errors common to the single observer pair method and provides more precise estimates of wildlife populations. This method was the most effective at correcting estimates when the assumption of perfect sightability was violated. The dependant double observer pair method had other advantages. Incorporating more involvement of community members in research, builds local support for the method and survey results, increases training opportunities for observers, improves research capacity in the territory, and incorporates co-management partners in research aspects of wildlife management.

Although the addition of distance sampling methods can further improve survey precision, the task of the observers becomes more challenging, and problems can arise when using observers with limited experience. In 2017, distance sampling estimates were higher than dependent double observer pair and strip transect estimates. This may have been due to one of the observer pairs not putting enough survey effort to the bins near the aircraft (**Figure 25**) as indicated by different shapes of the detection histograms for the 2 observer pairs. This would cause a negative bias in both strip transect and dependent double observer pair estimates. This illustrates a potential issue with distance sampling, observers spending too much time looking out at further bins which are often easier to view than the closer bins, rather than surveying one strip more thoroughly. The dependant double observer pair method partially accounted for this by also estimating the sighting probabilities of observers near the survey line. In the 2017 case, the observer was identified using dependant double observer records and the error addressed.

Based on our analyses and experience, we suggest that the dependant double observer pair method is the most appropriate method to meet the rigours of quantitative assessment while promoting collaboration with co-management partners. Distance sampling methods, though exceptional in many respects, should only be deployed when experienced observers occupy all observer positions, and, in combination with the dependant or independent double observer pair configuration. If abundance were to decline further on Southampton Island, greater consideration should be given to incorporating distance sampling into survey methods. This may mean working closer with community HTOs to ensure only experienced observers are chosen, to reduce errors which contradict the assumptions of statistical models used in population estimates.

5.2 Herd Trend:

The SHI caribou population peaked sometime between 1995 and 2000 and has, since then, declined by an estimated 9% annually, up until the 2017 survey estimate. A probable immigration event sometime between May 2013 and May 2015 significantly increased abundance by an estimated 5,082 caribou, however, by May 2017 the population trajectory seems to have fallen back into the 9% annual rate of decline trend that was documented up until 2013. This decline turned around between May 2017 and May 2019, when abundance increased to levels similar to 2015 results suggesting stability across the period. Reasons for the decline detected in May 2017 are likely related primarily to three separate mechanisms including harvest, Brucellosis prevalence, and icing and its effects on forage availability during some winters. The increases detected in May 2019 were likely related to the HTO directed reduction in harvest over that period, and possibly a second immigration event, though studies have yet to confirm such an event. Conditions over the 2-year period were favorable with no indications of icing or other extreme weather events. Any one or part of these metrics could have led to the increases observed in 2019.

Brucellosis likely had little influence on abundance trend until 2004 when disease prevalence reached an estimated 40%. As a result, we believe harvest was the main mechanism of decline between 1997 and 2004. One must keep in mind, however, that the reduction in abundance was the goal during this period, as the population was believed to be well beyond the island’s carrying capacity of 15,000 caribou (Oullet, 1993). Since 2004, both the reproductive disease Brucellosis and harvest were likely the main mechanisms of decline. Unfortunately, at this point we are unable to ascribe which may have had the greater effect on the abundance of SHI caribou. This being said, by 2005, abundance was still above the hypothesized carrying capacity of SHI (Oulett, 1993), so the management goal of reducing abundance remained unchanged. By 2007, herd estimates were below the estimated carrying capacity of 15,000 caribou, however, declines in abundance seemed to slow between 2007 and 2009, based on survey results. Additionally, Brucellosis prevalence was declining by 2009 and, based on hunter reports, general condition/health was increasing. As Brucellosis prevalence had been steadily decreasing from 2006 through 2009, and the declines over the same period were slowing, the management goals were amended by the Coral Harbour

HTO to reduce the Islands commercial harvesting. Agreement was reached amongst all co-management partners to suspend the commercial harvest after 2009, in an attempt to further stabilize the decline and maintain an abundance that could support the subsistence harvest. Between 2009 and 2011, however, the caribou population significantly dropped by 5,209 animals, the greatest observed decline over any 2-year period. During this period trends in Brucellosis prevalence reversed and climbed to the highest recorded, and pregnancy rates dropped to below 40%, the second lowest recorded since 2000. Additionally, the unanticipated sale of caribou meat through social media, a new form of commercial harvesting protected as a right under the Nunavut Agreement, beginning in 2010, reached levels estimated to have exceeded the subsistence harvest over the 2011/2012 harvesting season. It appears that during this period, disease and harvest together were driving the population down. With the formal commercial harvest already stopped in 2009, the Coral Harbour HTO and GN had little option but to apply a TAH to reduce the subsistence harvest as an attempt to control the sale of caribou meat, primarily to Baffin communities, through social media.

The statistically significant increase in the SHI caribou population between May 2013 and May 2015, subsequent decline of an estimated 9% between 2015 and 2017, and 9% increase between 2017 and 2019, has been difficult to explain quantitatively. Genetic studies conducted as a follow-up to hunter observations suggesting a large group of mainland caribou had come onto the island from, the mainland sometime between 2013 and 2015, have yet to provide a conclusive answer regarding whether a migration event was the key mechanism of both the increases between 2013 and 2015, and 2017 and 2019. However, the genetic work did indicate that sometime between 2004 and 2015, a significant mixing of mainland and SHI caribou occurred. More analysis comparing consecutive years of SHI genotypes, with a more geographically broad collection of caribou genetic samples from coastal areas bordering SHI, will be necessary in order to more effectively explore possible mainland connections and reduce potential sampling bias that may be masking actual events. Although it is only a remote possibility, we believe that SHI caribou reproductive potential alone is unlikely to have accounted for the 41% increase estimated between 2013 and 2015, though would not be out of the realm of possibility to have accounted for the increases observed between 2017 and 2019.

5.3 Future Management:

Another survey will be planned to further assess the maintenance of the detected stability between May 2015 and May 2019. Should a renewed decline be observed, discussions with the Coral Harbour HTO and other stakeholders regarding the consideration of a further reduction in TAH will have to be arranged shortly following the surveys completion, in an attempt to try and safeguard against further decline and associated hardship to the residents of Coral Harbour. Should survey results suggest continued stability, or an increase in caribou abundance, discussions on maintaining the current TAH (in the case of stability), or increasing and/or removing the TAH, (wholly dependant on the magnitude of any detected increase), will be discussed with all stakeholders.

The mechanisms driving the changes in abundance observed over the entire survey history of the Southampton Island caribou population are multiple, and difficult to isolate and quantify, suggesting that further research is required. It appears that the main drivers have been the disease *Brucella suis* Type IV, harvest (with emphasis on the sale of caribou meat through social media), and potentially poor winter weather in some years. The need to continue monitoring disease prevalence in SHI caribou is required if we are to understand present day infection rates and associated productivity for the herd. Recently, hunters have reported fewer caribou with signs of disease, and a noticeable increase in the number of calves observed in 2015 through 2017, which suggests that disease prevalence may be decreasing. If this is the case, and Brucellosis no longer represents a primary mechanism of decline, then harvest, along with weather and condition monitoring should become the focus of future monitoring for the SHI herd.

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- ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑮᓴᖅᑐᐃᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᑕ ᑮᓪᓚᖓᓂ ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᓐᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑮᓪᓚᖅᖃᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᓐᓃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒦᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᒫᓇᓚ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓪᓚᖅᖃᑎᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.
- ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓚᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᐊᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ 2014-ᒥᑦ 2018-ᒥᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᐊᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᒍᖓᓂ 1-ᒥᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᓂ.* ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᓚᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓯᒪᔪᖅᙱᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᑎᒍᑦ* ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓚᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᙱᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᓇᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᑯᓇᒋᓪᓗ.
- ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓ* ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᖅᑯᐅᔨᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᓕᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑲᓴᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ' ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓚᑲᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖓᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᙱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᒫᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᕝᕙᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.
- ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᙱᑲᔪᒃᐳᑦ, ᐃᕐᓂᐅᓗᐊᖅᐸᙱᕝᕙᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᐊᙱᕝᕙᒍᑎᒡᓗ, ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᕿᒪᒃᓯᓴᕋᐃᕝᕙᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᒐᔾᔪᙱᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᖢᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᑦ. ᖃᖓᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖑᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᐊᔾᔭᕋᓯᒋᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᒡᔪᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥ (ᐊᖑᓂᐊᑎᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ.
- ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᙱᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓯᐅᓇᓱᕈᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᓱᒃᑐᑕ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᒌᔪᑦ ᖃᕝᕖᑦ DNA–ᖓᓂᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᒃᕕᓴᓗᐊᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᒃ.
- ᒫᔾᔾᐅᑉ ᐱᒋᐊᖕᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᓇᓚ ᓅᙳᐊᓄᑦ 2018-ᒥᑦ 2019–ᒥᓪᓗ, ᓯᑭᑑᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᖢᑎᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᕆᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 154–ᓂᑦ ᓇᑎᐊᖅᖢᑕ ᑐᒃᑑᑉ ᓂᕿᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᐱᓚᖕᓂᓪᓗ

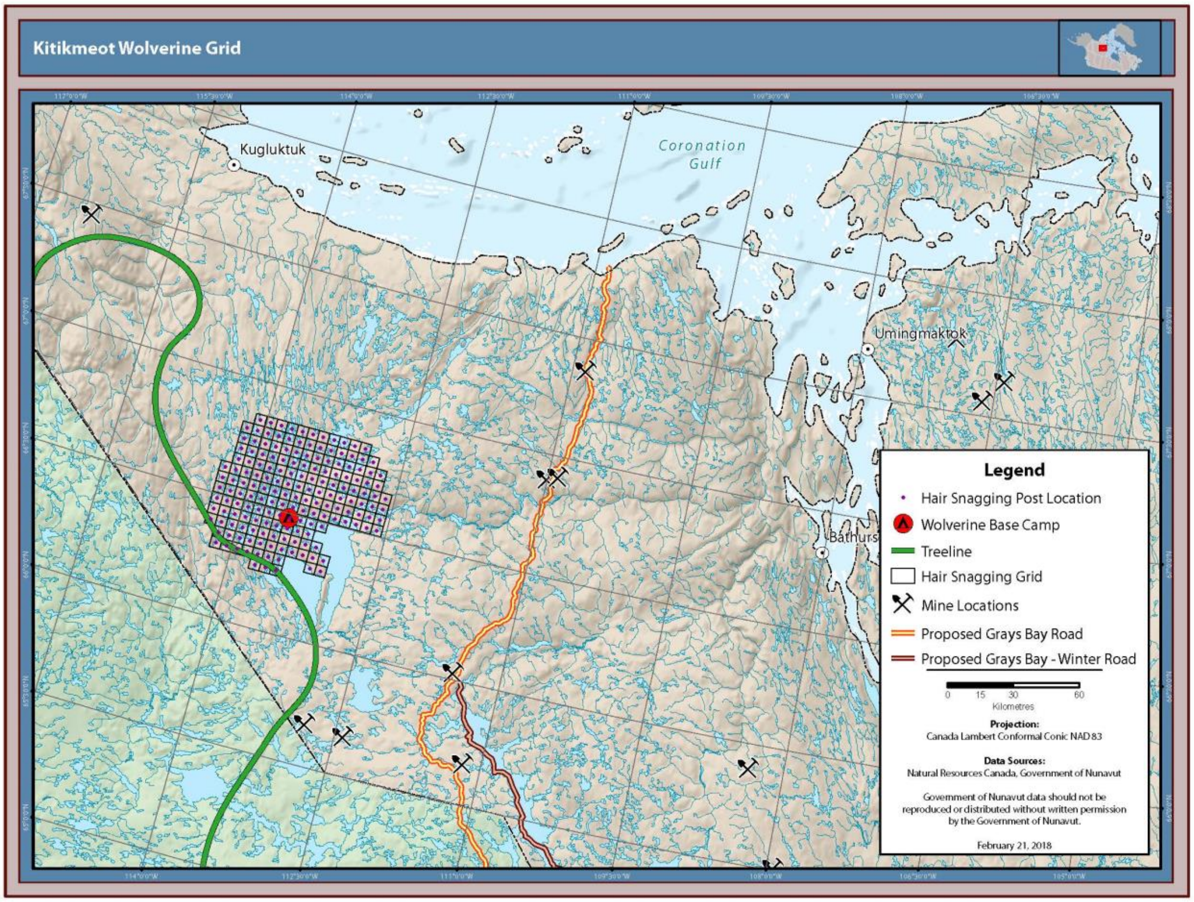
ᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᕆᐊᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 5x5 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᑦ (25 km^2) ᐅᖓᓯᒌᖕᓂᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᑑᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ–ᖁᓕᓄᑦ 4,000 km^2 ᐊᖏᓂᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖓᓂ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1).

ᒫᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖓ

- ᑲᑎᕐᑑᒋᑦ, 22 ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ (11ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:11ᐊᖑᑎᑦ) ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 2018–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ 27 ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ (13ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:14ᐊᖑᑎᑦ), 2019-ᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᑦ (6ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:4ᐊᖑᑎᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖅᑳᖅᑑᑎᒃ 2018–ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑑᑎᒡᓗ 2019–ᒥ.
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪ–ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᕙᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 3.10 ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.00–4.78) 2018–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ 4.14 ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.78–6.18) 2019–ᒥ, ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᙱᑦᑑᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ.
- ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᒧᒌᑉᐳᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᕈᓇᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᕙᒥᑦ 2018-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 2019–ᒥ ᐊᕙᓯᒪᓚᐅᐱᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᙱᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ (24 km) ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ (23 km) 2018–ᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕖᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2019-ᒥ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᕙᓂ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᕙᓂᑦ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕙᑦ 1). ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᕐ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ 2015-2016–ᒥ Hᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᓚᐅᖅᐸᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕖᕙᒃᑑᑎᒡᓗ 2013-2014–ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓕᖅᐹ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᒥ.
- ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑑᒋᑦ ᓵᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᖠᐊᒥ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᑦ 6.69/1000–ᖑᕗᑦ km^2-ᒥᑦ.
- ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕝᕓᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᓗᐊᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ. ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓇᓱᐊᖅᑑᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᕐᒥ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 48–ᖑᓚᐅᖅᑑᑎᒃ ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕐᐃᑦ 2014-2018 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 73-ᖑᓕᖅᑑᑎᒃ 2019–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ 81 ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑑᑎᒃ 2020–ᒥ.
- ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᕙᖅ, ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕚᒃᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦ ᖃᑉᕕᓪᓕᕙ ᓇᕙᖓᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᖑᕋᐃᓗᐊᙱᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᕋᔭᕐᒥᕙᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓕᕚᖓᒥᒃ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᕙᖅ

- ᐊᑐᙱᑦᑐᖅ



ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑦᖅ1. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ DNA–ᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᖃᕝᕕᒑᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ, ᖃᓂᒌᓂ 2018-2019–ᒥ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ1. ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᒫᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᐳᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ, ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᔮᓕ ᓲᐸ.

ᐃᓂᖓ	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ	ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ (per 1000km²)	ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦ	ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ					
ᐊᑯᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᖃᒪᓂᖅ	2013 2014	2.36 (2.09–2.33) 1.66 (1.12–2.53)	0.57 0.61	SECR	ᐊᐅᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐳᓖᙳ 2016
Hᐊᓐᓂᖓᔪᕐᔪᐊᖅ	2015 2016	4.42 (3.29–5.93) 3.38 (2.89–3.96)	0.43 0.49	SECR	ᐊᐅᕙᓐ 2018
ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᖅ	2018 2019	3.10 (2.00–4.78) 4.14 (2.78–6.18)	0.51[1] 0.51[1]	SECR	ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ
ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ					
ᑎᐅᕆᙵ, ᐃᑲᑎ, ᑕᐃᐊᕙᒃ	2014	3.32 (2.62–4.20)	0.56	SECR	ᐃᐊᕝᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐳᓖᙳ 2018
ᐳᕆᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᐊ					
ᐅᒥᓂᑲ	1996–97	6.5		JS	ᓖᕝᕋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑯᕋᔅ
ᑲᓚᒻᐱᐊ	1997–98	5.8			
ᐊᓛᔅᑲ					
ᑖᙵᔅ NF	2008	9.7 (5.9–15.0)		SECR	ᕈᐃᔭᐅᓪ 2011[3]

1. ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ
2. ᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕙᙵᑖᓕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᕋᓛᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ
3. ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᖅᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᒍᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Building Nunavut Together
Nunavuliuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

ESTIMATES OF WOLVERINE DENSITY FROM MARK-RECAPTURE DNA SAMPLING

Napaktulik Lake, Kitikmeot Region, Nunavut 2018-2019

Final Report

September 2020

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Summary

This report presents results for a wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) DNA mark-recapture study conducted near Napaktulik Lake, Kitikmeot region, Nunavut, to establish baseline population abundance and density estimates for long-term regional monitoring. In addition, monitoring of the wolverine population is also important as part of predator research and management as it informs caribou management. Wolverines are listed as a species of Special Concern under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA) and are an important cultural and economic resource traditionally harvested by Inuit. This project was done collaboratively with the Kugluktuk (Angoniatit Association) Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO). Genetic analysis was used to identify sex and individual wolverines from DNA in hair samples collected non-invasively by a science-driven study design and logistics facilitated by local hunters. From early March through late April 2018 and 2019, the field team sampled a grid of 154 posts baited with caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) and Muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*) legs and scent lures. The posts were spaced in 5x5 km (25 km^2) cells for three 10-day sessions within a 4,000 km^2 area northwest of Napaktulik Lake.

In total, 22 individual wolverines (11F:11M) were detected in 2018 and 27 wolverines in 2019 (13F:14M), including 10 individuals (6F:4M) identified first in 2018 and then recaptured in 2019. Spatially explicit capture-recapture (SECR) methods were used to estimate population density. Wolverine density was estimated as 3.10 wolverines/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.00–4.78) in 2018 and 4.14 wolverines/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.78–6.18) in 2019, with no significant difference between years. These SECR yearly density estimates pertain only to wolverines with home range centers within the DNA sampling grid. Our results suggest that the population of wolverines in the proximity of the grid varies spatially and temporally in its usage of the grid area, which may be responsible for the apparent inter-annual variation in density estimates. There was little difference between sexes in the extent of movements on the grid in 2018, but a clear separation in 2019. Median observed range length of detected males (24 km) was similar to that of detected females (23 km) in 2018, but consistently larger in 2019.

Wolverines in the region exist at low densities and are being exposed to increasing levels of human activity through mining and subsistence harvest. Our results, which contribute to baseline data for wolverine ecology, could be used to provide a quantitative basis to establish future sustainable harvest limits and could support input to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) review process. DNA based surveys offer a practical and cost-effective method to monitor wolverine populations in tundra situations. For a better understanding of wolverine population in the area, we recommend long term monitoring by involving local HTOs and industry. This study demonstrates the efficiency of joint research projects to inform wildlife management.

Key words: density estimates, DNA, *Gulo gulo,* Napaktulik Lake, Kitikmeot, Nunavut, spatially explicit capture-recapture, wolverine.

ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᐅᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᑭᙴᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᐸ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓂ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᐅᖅᐸᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᖅᑕᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᙵᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᒋᐊᖅᔪᐊᓐᓂᖅᒋᑕ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᒥ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᒥ (ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓂ). ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᖕᒪᖕᓛᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓛᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᕙᒃᑐᑕ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᖕᓂᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᓗᐊᙳᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔮᖅᑲᖅᑐᑕᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ. ᒫᑦᓯᐅᐸ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᓇᓕ ᐃᓱᖅᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ 2018-ᒥ 2019–ᒧᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 154–ᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑕ ᑐᒃᑑᑉ ᓂᕿᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᑎᐱᓕᖕᓂᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓄᐊᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 5x5 ᑭᓕᒦᑕᑦ (25 km^2) ᐅᖓᓯᒌᖕᓂᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ–ᖁᓕᓄᑦ 4,000 km^2 ᐊᖏᓂᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᐸ ᐊᑭᓐᓇᖓᓂ.

ᑲᑎᕐᓱᒋᑦ, 22 ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ (11ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:11ᐊᖑᑎᑦ) ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 2018–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ 27 ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ 2019–ᒥ (13ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:14ᐊᖑᑎᑦ), ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᓕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᐊᑦ (6ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ:4ᐊᖑᑎᑦ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖅᑳᖅᑐᑎᒃ 2018–ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ 2019–ᒥ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ–ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖅᓱᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ 3.10 ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.00–4.78) 2018–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ 4.14 ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ/1,000 km^2 (95% CI: 2.78–6.18) 2019–ᒥ, ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᖅᑕᖅᑲᙱᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ. ᐱᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ–ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᓕᖅᒋᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᑭᙴᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᒋᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᐸᙱᑎᓚᑦ ᐃᓂᐊᓅᑲᐃᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᒃᑐᑎᓪᓗ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᖅᑰᔨᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᓖᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᐸᙱᓐᓂᖅᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (24 km) ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖅᒋᑦ (23 km) 2018–ᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑰᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2019-ᒥ.

ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᙳᒋᓐᓂᖅᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐆᒧᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᒋᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᐊ ᓇᔪᓚᖅᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖅᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᖑᖅᓴᐃᓗᐊᙳᖅᒋᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᒃᓴᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᓴᒥᔪᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓕᖅᓵᖅᑲᒪᒥᑦ. ᓇᑭᙴᖅᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᒪᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓲᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᓛᕐᔪᖅᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᒥ ᓇᑎᖅᓇᒦᑦᑐᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᓪᓗᑦ

ᖃᕝᕕᒑᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᓪᓗ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓪᓗᐊᑕᖅ: ᓇᓕᐅᑦᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᓇᑭᖖᒑᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᒃ ᑕᓯᖅᒥ, ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒌᒃᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᕝᕕᒑᖅᔪᐃᑦ.

Naitumik titiraqhimayuq

Una ilitugidjutikhaq naunairutiqaqhimayuq qalvingnik (*Gulo gulo*) DNAnik nanigiaqvakhimayut aulatiffaaqhimayunlu nunamun ihivriudjutikharnik talvani Napaktulik Tahiani, Kitikmeot, Nunavunmi, aulatitihimayut naunairutikharnik amihuaryuit unalu amihuaryungit nallautiqhimayunik hivutunigaalukmik avikturvingmi munagidjutikharnik. Ilauhimayuq, munagidjutikharnik qalvingnik amigaitilaangat akhurnaqturlu ilagigamiut angitiugamik huraadjanik ihiviudjutikharnik munagidjutikharnik naunaiyaivakami tuktunik munagidjutikharnik. Qalviit naunairutiqaqtun huraadjat Ihumagiyauyukharnik talvuuna kanatami Huraadjat Ayungnautiqaqtun Maligaq (SARA) unalu akhurnaqtun pitquhiqaqtun maniliurutikharnik ilitquhiqaqhimayut anguniaqtauvakhimayut Inuinarnik. Una havaaqhaq havakpakhimayuq havaqatigiikhuta Kugluktuk Anguniaqtuliqiyit Katimayiingit (HTO). Atuqpaktugut idjuhiqharnik kangikhidjutikharnik qanurimangaangit nanminigiyauyuniklu ilitagidjutikahrnik qalvingnik taima DNAnik amiinik naunaitkutikhaqpakhutik pukuktauvakhimayut ilaungitunik talvuuna nallunaqtunik ilituginahuarnikkut aulayut ihivriudjutikharnik naunaitkutikharnik aulatitivakhimayut nunalaani anguniaqtiuyunik. Qiqailruq atulihaaliqtiluni talvuuna Qitiqqautiyurmun 2018mi - 2019mun, hanigaini havaqatigiiktunik pukukpakhimayut hunavalungnik hanigarni 154nik napaqutingnik niqihiqhimayunik tuktunik (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) Umingmakniklu *(Ovibos moschatus)* kanaarnik tipigikhautiqaqtunik upautauyaanganik. Tapkuat napaqutit ungahiqtilaaqaqtun taima 5X5nik kmnik (25 km^2) avatilgit pingahunik 10nik ublunik upautauyukharnik talvuuna 4,000 km^{2nik} hanigaini avatilgit tunnganirmi Napaktulik Tahiani.

Talvuuna atautimiitun, 22nik qalvingnik talvani (11F:11M) ilauvakhimayut talvuuna malrungnik ukiunganik ihivriudjutikhaqaqpakhimayut, 2018 ilauplugitlu 27nik qalvingnik 2019mi (13F:14M) ilitagiyauvakhimayut hivulirpaarmi 2018mi taimalu nangiaqtauvakhimayut 2019mi. Inikhavikhangit nanigiaqtauvingani (SECR) hanaqidjutikhangit atuqtauvakhimayuq nallautigianganik amigaitilaangat nunagiyainik. Qalviit nunami nayugaini angiktilaangit 3.10nik qalviinguyut/1000nik ungahiktilaaqaqtun (955 CI: 2.00-4.78) 2018mi unalu 4.14nik qalvingnik/1000nik ungahiktilaaqaqtun (95% CI: 2.78-6.18) 2019mi, taima allanguqtivyaangitumik talvuuna ukiungnanik. Ukuat SECRngit ukiuk tamaat nallautiqhimayut aulaniaqtun talvuunaluaq qalvingnun aihimavikhaqaqtunik nayugaini talvani DNAnik ihivriudjutikharnik avatiliqaqtunik. Naunaitkuhiqhimayaptingnik naunairutiqaqtun taima amihuaryungit qalviit talvani nayugaaniitunik avatiliqarvingmi naunairutiqakhimayuq amihuaryuingit hanigaini talvanilu atuqtauvinganik talvani avatiliqirmi nayugaani, taima munagidjutiqarniaqtun talvuuna ukuingani nallautirutikharnik nunami nayugainik nallautiqhimayunik. Allatqiiniqaqtunlu talvuuna anguhaluit arnarluitlu talvuuna aulaviingit nayugarni naunaiyagiikhimayunik 2018mi, kihimi naunailuaqhimavakhimayuq 2019mi.

Naunairutikhangit qunngiaktauhimayut aulavingit anguhaluit (24nik ungahiktilaaqaqtun) aadjikiivyaktumik naunaiqhimayuq arnarluit (23nik ungahiktilaaqaqtun) 2018mi, kihimi angikliyumiqhimaliqhuni 2019mi.

Qalviit talvani avikturviangani hanigainiitun aulainaqtun taima mikinirmi amihuaryungit taimalu naunairutiqaliqtun amigairyumiktumik qullirutiqaliqtun inungnik hulilukaaktunik talvuuna uyaraqhiuqtunik anguniaqtaunginaqtuniklu. Taima naunaitkutikhangit, uminga ihivriudjutikharnik, naunaitkuhiqtitivakhimayuq naunairutikharnik talvuuna qalviit nayugainik, atugiaqaqtun taima tuniyaangat amigaitunik naunairutikharnik piqagianganik hivunikharnik anguyauyukhat kiklivikharnik ikayuutiginiaqtunlu naunairutikharnik tapkuninga Nunavut Ayungnautiqaqtunik Ihivriuqtiuyut Katimayiinun (NIRB) ihivriudjutikharnik hanaqidjutingnik. DNAnik naunairutiqaqtunik ihivriudjutikharnik aituihimaarniaqtun ihuaqtumik akiligiaqaqtuniklu hanaqidjutikharnik munagiyaangat qalviit amihuaryuingit nunamiitunik aulahimaaqtunik. Taima ihuaqtumik ilitugidjutikharnik qalvingnik amihuaryuingit talvani hanigarni, atuquniaqtugut hivutunigaalukmik munagidjutikharnik ilauniqarniaqtun nunalaani HTOngit havagvingitlu. Una ihivriudjutikhaq naunairutiqarniaqtuq ihuaqtumik aulavikharnik ilauqatigiiktukharnik ihivriudjutikharnik havaaqhangit naunaiyaiyaanganik uumayuliqiyingit munaqtiuyunik.

Naunaitkutikhangit taiguangit: amihuaryuingit nallautiqhimayut, DNAngit, *Gulo gulonik*, Napaktulik Tahiani, Nunavut, hanirangit nanigiaqtauvingit aulaqtiffaaqhimayutlu, qalvik.

Sommaire

Ce rapport présente les résultats d’une étude de capture-recapture de carcajous (*Gulo gulo*) aux fins d'ADN menée près du lac Napaktulik dans la région du Kitikmeot au Nunavut. L’étude visait à établir les renseignements de base sur la taille de la population et sa densité à des fins de monitorage à long terme. De plus, le monitorage des populations de carcajou est important, car il fait partie de la recherche et la gestion des prédateurs, et contribue à la gestion du caribou. Les carcajous ont été placés sur la liste des catégories préoccupantes en vertu de la Loi fédérale sur les espèces en péril et constituent une ressource traditionnelle économique et culturelle récoltée par les Inuits. Ce projet a été réalisé en collaboration avec l’Association des chasseurs et trappeurs de Kugluktuk (Angoniatit Association). L’analyse génétique a été utilisée pour identifier le sexe et les individus au sein de la population à partir de l’ADN provenant des échantillons de poil recueillis de manière non invasive, et selon le concept et la logistique d’une étude scientifique en collaboration avec les chasseurs locaux. Du début mars à la fin avril 2018 et 2019, l’équipe de terrain a pris des échantillons d’une zone quadrillée de 154 pieux dotés d’appâts composés de pattes et d’odeurs de caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) et de bœuf musqué (*Ovibos moschatus*). Les pieux étaient répartis en cellules de 5 km sur 5 km (25 km^2) durant des périodes de 10 jours, et disposés sur une aire de 4 000 km^2 au nord-ouest du lac Napaktulik.

Au total, 22 carcajous individuels (11 femelles; 11 mâles) ont été recensés en 2018, et 27 (13 femelles; 14 mâles) en 2019, dont 10 individus (6 femelles; 4 mâles) déjà répertoriés en 2018, puis recapturés en 2019. Des méthodes spatialement explicites de capture-recapture (SECR) ont été utilisées pour estimer la densité de population. La densité des carcajous fut estimée à 3,10 carcajous par 1 000 km^2 (95 % Cl : 2 à 4,78) en 2018 et 4,14 carcajous par 1 000 km^2 (2,78 à 6,18) en 2018 par 1 000 km^2 (95 % Cl : 2,78 à 6,18) en 2019, sans différence significative entre les années. Ces estimations annuelles SECR de densité ne portent que sur les carcajous dont le territoire est concentré au sein de la grille d’échantillonnage d’ADN. Nos résultats suggèrent que la population de carcajous à proximité de la grille varie spatialement et temporairement quant à l’usage de la zone grillagée, ce qui pourrait expliquer l’apparente variation annuelle des estimations de densité. Il y eut peu de différence entre les sexes quant à l’étendue des déplacements au sein de la grille en 2018, mais une séparation claire en 2019. L’étendue du territoire médian observée chez les mâles (24 km) était similaire à celui détecté chez les femelles (23 km) en 2018, mais systématiquement plus grand en 2019.

La population de carcajous de la région est de faible densité et est exposée à un accroissement des activités humaines, les mines et la chasse de subsistance notamment. Nos résultats, lesquels participent aux données de base de l’écologie des carcajous, pourraient être utilisés pour procurer une base quantitative afin d’établir d’éventuelles limites de récolte durable. Ils pourraient aussi servir à enrichir les processus d’évaluation de la Commission du Nunavut chargée de l’examen des répercussions. Les études fondées sur l’ADN offrent une méthode pratique et efficiente pour assurer le suivi des populations de carcajou dans les zones de toundra. Pour une meilleure compréhension de la population de carcajous dans la région, nous recommandons l’implantation d’un monitorage à long terme en collaboration avec les OCT et l’industrie. Cette étude démontre l’efficacité de projets de recherche conjoints pour soutenir la gestion de la faune.

Mots clés : estimation de la densité, ADN, *Gulo gulo*, lac Napaktulik, Kitikmeot, Nunavut, capture-recapture spatialement explicite, carcajou

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Nunavut, the wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) is listed both as a furbearer (Schedule 5.2) and a big game species (Schedule 5.1) under the Nunavut Agreement. The wolverine is a solitary carnivore of the Arctic tundra and is an important cultural and economic resource traditionally harvested by Inuit. Nunavut represents the north-eastern edge of wolverine distribution in Canada. There are limited baseline data on wolverine distribution and density within Nunavut. Currently, there is no quantitative limit on their harvest by Inuit. Nevertheless, wolverine densities are believed to be moderate in the western mainland of Nunavut but low on the Arctic islands and in the eastern mainland (Slough 2007, Species at Risk Committee 2014). Inuit observations and recent harvest reports suggest that wolverine numbers in Nunavut are either stable or slightly increasing, and the species may be expanding its range eastward and northward (Awan et al. 2014, COSEWIC 2014, Awan 2020).

The wolverine was assessed as a species of Special Concern in Canada by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada in 2014 and listed as Special Concern under Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (*SARA*) in 2018. While there are no associated effects on Inuit harvest in Nunavut, under *SARA* a national management plan must be developed within three years of being listed to prevent a species from becoming threatened or endangered. Habitat fragmentation and loss due to development and climate change were considered the primary threats during the *SARA* listing process. While this is true for most parts of the species' southern range and for western North America, the range fragmentation and habitat loss issues that affect southern or western populations may have limited application to wolverines in Nunavut. However, there has been an increase in wolverine-human conflicts associated with mineral development projects (Agnico Eagle Mines 2014, 2018; Mulders 2019) and there have been substantial declines in wolverine numbers in the central barrens (Boulanger and Mulders 2013, Species at Risk Committee 2014, Efford and Boulanger 2018). Wolverine-human conflicts can be expected to escalate in Nunavut with the amount of development projects growing over time (NIRB 2012).

Arctic climates and ecosystems are changing at the fastest rates on Earth (McLennan et al. 2012). It is believed that wolverines are demographically susceptible to impacts from climate change (Inman et al. 2012, GRRB 2014). Compared with other species adapted to cold, snowy environments, wolverines are particularly sensitive to the impacts of predicted warming trends on snowpack (McKelvey et al. 2011). While climate change impacts are preeminent in the southern part of the wolverine range, they are expected to amplify northward (Inman et al. 2012). McKelvey et al. (2011) hypothesized that the geographic extent and connectivity of suitable wolverine habitat in western North America will decline with continued global warming, and Heim et al. (2017) suggest that cumulative effects of climate and landscape change can limit species local adaptation and dispersal capabilities. Conversely, Webb et al. (2016) described that wolverines may be more flexible in their habitat selection and likely developed local adaptations depending on habitat type and resource availability. Various studies have highlighted wolverine's requirement of persistent snow cover for denning, birth, caching food and reproductive success (Lee and Niptanatiak 1996, Copeland et al. 2010, Peacock 2011, McKelvey et al. 2011). Magoun and Copeland (1998) noted that at least 1 m of snow, distributed uniformly or accumulated in drifted areas, should be present throughout the denning period (February until May). However, in northern Sweden, Aronsson and Persson (2017) found that the wolverine population expanded and colonized into areas without persistent spring snow cover. How climate change might influence spring snow cover and affect larger ungulates remains uncertain (COSEWIC 2014). Recent ecological studies of the impact of diminishing snow cover in Labrador suggest a negative impact on boreal caribou survival due to enhanced predation by wolves, which can more easily access their prey with the loss of deep snow in winter (Schmelzer et al. 2020).

The wolverine is both a scavenger and opportunistic predator throughout its range, caching food in boulder fields, snowbanks, or bogs for later use (Banci 1987, Mulders 2000, Mattisson et al. 2016, van der Veen et al. 2020). Within the Arctic ecosystem, caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*) is an important prey species sustaining much of the tundra biodiversity, and trends in their numbers are important in the structure and functioning of the tundra ecosystem (Gunn et al. 2011). Arctic wolverines rely predominantly on migratory caribou (Mulders 2000, Awan et al. 2012, L'Hérault et al. 2016), although diet composition changes according to available resources (Mattisson et al. 2016). Since wolverine breeding propensity is likely limited mostly via winter food availability (Persson 2005), the recent decline in caribou abundance and substantial contraction of their range in the Canadian north (Gunn et al. 2011, Adamczewski et al. 2015) is expected to affect wolverines in Nunavut, but any effects are difficult to identify or quantify since the demographic response of resident wolverine populations to variation in prey abundance is unknown (Dalerum et al. 2009).

Baseline population data for wolverines remain scarce throughout their circumboreal range, including most of Canada (Barrueto et al. 2020). Nunavut contributes substantial numbers to the national harvest even though ecological data for tundra wolverine are sparse, especially in the north-eastern edge of distribution. Similar to other northern parts of the wolverine range, the Nunavut mainland is comprised of large undisturbed areas away from communities harvesting range. These areas with no or limited harvest act as reservoirs or refugia (source) to maintain or repopulate hunted populations (sink) of wolverines near communities (Mulders 2000, Cardinal 2004, Krebs et al. 2004, Golden et al. 2007, Species at Risk Committee 2014, Gervasi et al. 2016). As these areas (refugia) become more accessible due to resource development and increased use of highly efficient snowmobiles by local hunters, populations of wolverines become more susceptible to overharvesting and disturbance. Having baseline information for wolverines allows for future monitoring of population trends as the ecosystems and harvesting pressures change over time.

Wolverine typically occur at low densities (Mulders 2000, Royle et al. 2011, Efford and Boulanger 2018, Awan et al. 2018), maintain large home ranges (Mulders 2000, Dumond et al. 2012), and have long dispersal movements (Inman et al. 2012). Numerous survey methods have been used to estimate wolverine population density, abundance or trends, including telemetric monitoring (Magoun 1985, Banci 1987), monitoring natal dens (Landa et al. 1998), identifying individuals using deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) from hair collected at bait sites (Mulders et al. 2007, Boulanger 2012, Efford and Boulanger 2018, Fisher et al. 2013, Awan et al. 2018), motion-detection cameras (Lofroth and Krebs 2007, Royle et al. 2011) and aerial (Becker 1991, Becker et al. 1998, Golden et al. 2007) and ground (Golder 2007) snow track surveys. Using DNA-based mark-recapture in the Lac de Gras region, Boulanger and Mulders (2008) estimated density for females from 2.7 to 6.2 and for males from 1.3 to 4.5 wolverines/1,000 km². Using DNA-based mark-recapture in the Kivalliq region, Awan and Boulanger (2016) and Awan et al. (2018) estimated density from 1.6 to 4.4 wolverines/1,000 km². However, in the Kitikmeot region, there is little information about wolverine abundance and ecology, making it difficult to make pro-active recommendations for harvest management (Lee and Niptanatiak 1993).

Similar to other large carnivores, live-capture and tracking of wolverine in the remote tundra is expensive and difficult (Dumond et al. 2012, Efford and Boulanger 2018). The Nunavut Agreement established Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTO) and Regional Wildlife Organizations with specific roles and authorities, and through these organizations, Inuit are co-partners in Nunavut wildlife management, including wildlife research. In Nunavut, harvest of wolverine and other furbearers for clothing and income is a seasonal and traditional activity, where opportunity for other employment is scarce. Inuit community concerns over wildlife handling has led to the implementation of culturally acceptable, non-invasive research approaches. This study uses DNA-analysis with a field method that integrates the use of local Inuit hunter’s skills and capacities (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami 2016), and provided local employment and training. Boulanger and Mulders (2008) and Golder (2007) argue that DNA-based methodologies are more powerful and robust for monitoring wolverine populations than track count methodologies. The hair-snagging sampling technique in a mark-recapture framework is feasible in the tundra habitat for both wolverine and grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) (Mulders et al. 2007, Dumond et al. 2012, 2015; Awan and Boulanger 2016; Efford and Boulanger 2018; Awan et al. 2018), and this approach was selected to estimate density and monitor wolverine population trends in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut.

1.1 Objectives

Our primary objective was to estimate wolverine density and develop protocols that could lend to community-based monitoring. The use of culturally acceptable (non-invasive) scientific methods and local knowledge was a priority in study design and implementation. This project aimed to be the basis for long-term monitoring of the species in Nunavut.

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Estimate wolverine density within the Napaktulik Lake study area;
- Establish baseline wolverine population data which can be used for long-term population monitoring; and
- Provide training for local field staff, facilitate knowledge transfer between study participants, ensure meaningful Inuit involvement in wildlife research, and improve collaboration between the GN and co-management partners.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Study Area

We used two approaches to establish a regional long term DNA sample plot to monitor representative wolverine densities over the long-term. First, we interviewed 10 wolverine hunters and elders from Kugluktuk to identify wolverine habitat and distribution and hunter harvest patterns, as well as caribou and muskox distribution. Second, we considered future mineral resource development, potential linear developments, and long-term patterns of wolverine harvest in the Kitikmeot region. The selected study site comprised ~4,000 km^2 area in the vicinity of Napaktulik (aka. Takijuq) Lake (66° 29′. 21N, 113° 28′.45W) in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, approximately 170 km southeast of the community of Kugluktuk (Fig. 1). The study area consisted of snow covered tundra with shrubs protruding above the snow, numerous frozen small lakes, elevations ranging from 400 to 600 m with high ridges blown free of snow, and dense fields of boulders.

The study area lies in the Takijuq Lake Upland Ecoregion of the Southern Arctic Ecozone. The area of the ecoregion is characterized by cool summers and very cold winters. Mean summer and winter temperatures are 6°C and -26.5°C, respectively, and mean annual precipitation ranges 200-300 mm. The ecoregion is classified as having a low arctic eco-climate, with massive Archean rocks that form broad, sloping uplands, plateaus, and lowlands. The ecoregion has high mineral development potential and substantial exploration activity has taken place (Ecological Framework of Canada 2019). The vegetation is characterized as shrub tundra, consisting of dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, Dryas spp., and Vaccinium spp., a ground cover of mosses and lichens with scattered stands of spruce along the southern boundary (Ecological Framework of Canada 2019).

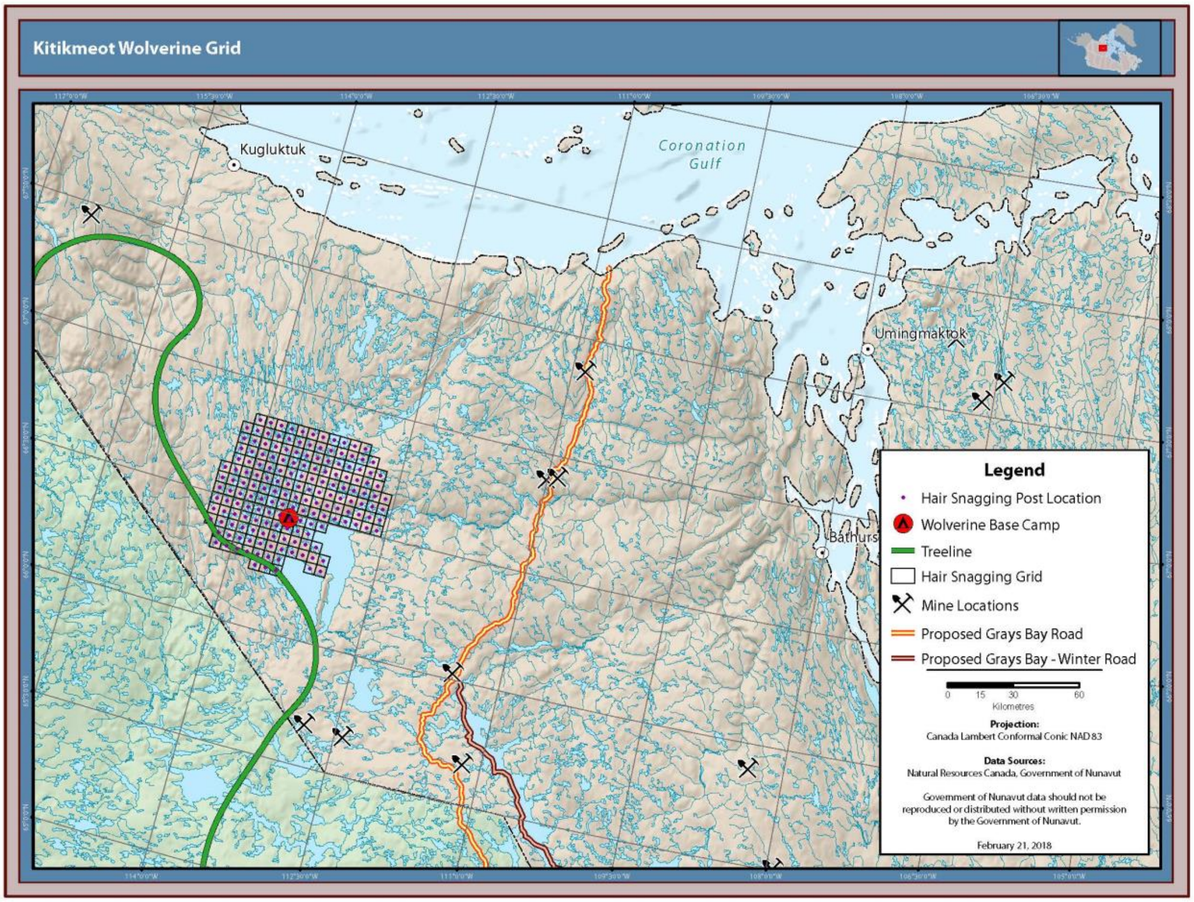

Figure 1. Study area for DNA survey of wolverine population near Napaktulik Lake, Nunavut 2018-2019.

The study area overlaps with the summer range of the Bluenose-east caribou herd (Boulanger et al. 2019) in the west, with the Dolphin and Union caribou herd winter range in the east (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2018), and within the annual range of Bathurst caribou herd (Virgl et al. 2017, WFATWG 2017), with light hunting activity. The study area is part of a traditional travel route by snowmobile from the Kugluktuk to the Contwoyto Lake area (Lee and Niptanatiak 1993). During the summer months, this area is accessible only by aircraft.

In 2018 March/April, we observed no caribou or tracks of caribou in the study area during the sampling period. However, during the 2019 sampling period we encountered caribou and caribou tracks daily. The Beverly herd wintered in the vicinity of the study area in 2019 (J. Adamczewski pers. com. to Kugluktuk HTO in Feb 2019) and caribou and wolves were harvested around Napaktulik Lake by Kugluktuk hunters. Human caused mortality was higher for wolverine and wolves in 2019 winter as wolves and wolverine followed the group of Beverly caribou herd as they wintered in the area. A Government of Nunavut wolf sample collection program was put in place in 2019 to improve research efforts on wolves. The program led to increases in the level of wolf harvest in the region. Caribou gut piles and wolf carcasses attracted wolverines and high wolverine harvest happened in the study area. Five years (2014-18) of reported annual average wolverine harvest from the study area was 3 wolverines, with zero reported harvest in 2017, 2018 and 2020. However, in 2019, 24 wolverines were reported killed by hunters in the early winter between the 2018 and 2019 genetic mark-recapture survey. Most of the wolverine harvest occurred in conjunction with caribou and wolf hunting during early winter. We asked hunters to report the day and location of kill and return the skull for age determination.

Low densities of muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*) live year round in the area (Leclerc 2015) and may provide food to support wolverine through the winter. Smaller prey species include Arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*), Arctic ground squirrels (*Spermophilus parryii*), voles and lemmings (Muridae), ptarmigan (Lagopus spp), and migratory bird species (Mulders 2000, Samelius et al. 2002, Dalerum et al. 2009, Awan et al. 2012). Other carnivores in the area included Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), red fox (*V. vulpes*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), and grizzly bear.

2.2 Field methods

We conducted DNA sampling during early spring in 2018 and 2019 following the non-invasive procedure developed by Mulders et al. (2007) and updated methods of Awan et al. (2018). This study was designed to involve local hunters in the collection of samples, with 3 Kugluktuk HTO members hired as part of the field research team. The DNA grid (Fig. 1) was sampled from March 8 to April 20, 2018 and March 9 to April 22, 2019.

The actual posts sampled in the DNA sampling area varied by year. Low snow depth in 2018 resulted in the dropping of 17 of 160 bait posts proposed for sampling in the original design, and 6 bait posts in 2019 were dropped due to lack of access. Snow in the south west corner (near tree line) of the sampling grid was soft and deep and made snow machine travelling difficult. We sampled, 143 bait posts in 2018 and 154 in 2019 (Fig. 2) in a systematic sampling grid within 5x5 km grid cells, each hosting a post in the cell centre.

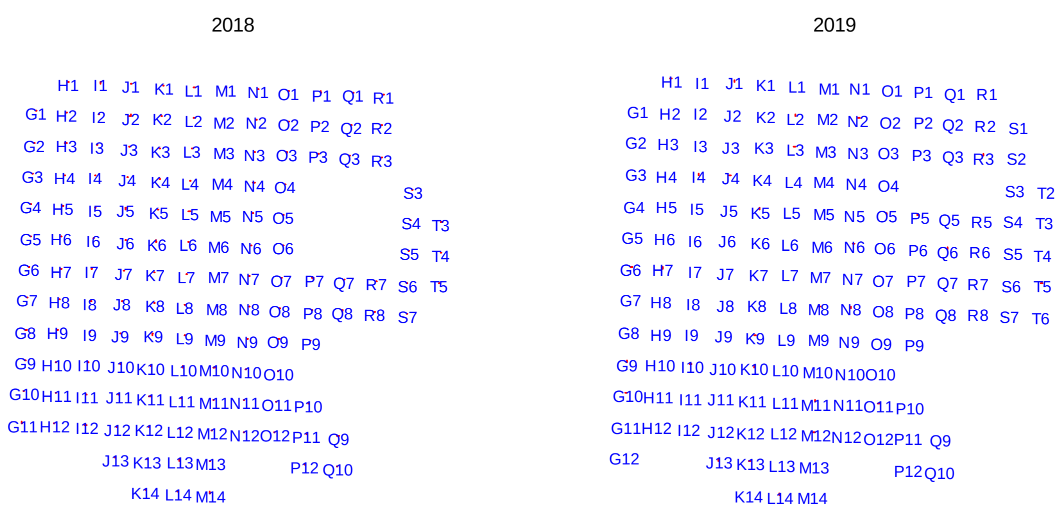

Figure 2. Locations sampled for wolverine DNA in 2018 (143 posts) and 2019 (154 posts). Each location has an alphanumeric label (G1 etc.). Sampling of some marginal sites only in 2019 resulted in a slight change in the area surveyed.

Each hair snare bait post was ~1.6m long, 10x10 cm wide, wrapped with barb-wire to trap wolverine hair, and anchored in packed snow (Appendix 3). We attached bait (~250g caribou or muskox leg bone) and a combination of commercial lures (Beaver Castor and Long Distance Call, O'Gorman Lures, Montana, USA) to the top of each post with haywire. We used frozen caribou/muskox leg bones, which we cut in chunks, drilled a hole in the bone, and wired the bone to the top of the post. There were numerous gut piles of hunter-killed caribou and wolf carcasses during the 2019 sampling period. We recorded the GPS position of each bait post. We used snowmobiles to visit each post 3 times at about 10-day intervals. At each visit, we collected all visible hairs from the barbed wire, post, and from the ground around the post. We used a propane torch to remove any remaining hair. Each individual clump of hair was removed from the post and placed in a labeled individual coin envelope (post number, location on post and date) for storage. We installed a fresh set of bait and lures after every check. We recorded the number of muskoxen, and other prey species sighted or wildlife signs observed during the post set-up and while driving between posts.

We installed 12 motion triggered digital cameras (Reconyx PC-800 Hyperfire Professional IR, Holmen, WI) facing bait posts to capture wolverine activity. We programmed cameras at high sensitivity, 5 images per trigger, one second apart. The cameras documented wolverine sighting date and time of the visit and time spent at the hair snagging post, and captured images of other animals visiting the post.

2.3 Laboratory methods

We sent hair samples to Wildlife Genetics International (WGI), Nelson, BC for individual wolverine identification. We analyzed two samples per collection event (post/session combination) when there was more than one sample of suitable quality available. If possible, we selected the two samples from different sides of the post and used an average of 5.6 guard hair roots per extraction — counting underfur as 0.2 guard hair roots. DNA was extracted using QIAGEN DNeasy Tissue kits, aiming to use 10 clipped guard hair roots, when available. In 2018, we identified individual wolverines using a ZFX/ZFY gender marker and the 7 microsatellite markers, applied to other wolverine projects in the tundra (Mulders et al. 2007, Awan and Boulanger 2016, Awan et al. 2018). After 2018 DNA analysis we observed slightly low genetic variability of wolverines in the Kitikmeot region (0.68 across 7 markers, compared to 0.71 in the Kivalliq region, Awan and Boulanger 2016, Awan et al. 2018), and to compensate for this we used 9-locus analysis (8 microsatellites plus ZFX/ZFY for sex) to identify individual wolverines in 2019. The quality assurance methods of Paetkau (2003) were used to ensure the accuracy of individual identifications.

A tooth (lower canine) was removed and submitted for aging to Matson Laboratory (Montana, USA) using cementum annuli from wolverines reported killed by hunters in the early winter between the 2018 and 2019 DNA survey. Following Banci and Harestad (1988) and Vangen et al. (2001) individuals were then grouped into three age classes: juvenile (0-1 year, date of birth is set to March 1st), yearling (1-2 years) and adult (≥ 2 years).

2.4 Data analysis

We summarized the number of wolverines detected as a function of active posts each session. In addition, we plotted the approximate paths of wolverines based upon unique post detections per session.

2.4.1 Spatially explicit capture–recapture

We used spatially explicit capture–recapture (SECR), an extension of conventional capture–recapture methods specifically for estimating the density of spatially distributed populations (Efford 2004, Borchers and Efford 2008, Royle et al. 2014). SECR avoids most of the concerns about geographic closure that featured in earlier analyses using conventional closed-population methods (e.g., Mulders et al. 2007).

The data for SECR are spatial detection histories; each history is a record of the particular sites (posts) at which each individual was detected. The detected individuals are a selection of those centred in the surrounding area – the chance of being detected declines with distance. By fitting a curve for the decline in detection probability with distance we are able to estimate both (i) parameters of the curve, and (ii) the density of activity centres (including animals that were not detected). SECR has developed over the last 18 years and now exists in two main types characterised as 'maximum-likelihood' (Borchers and Efford 2008, Efford 2018) and 'Bayesian' (Royle et al. 2014).

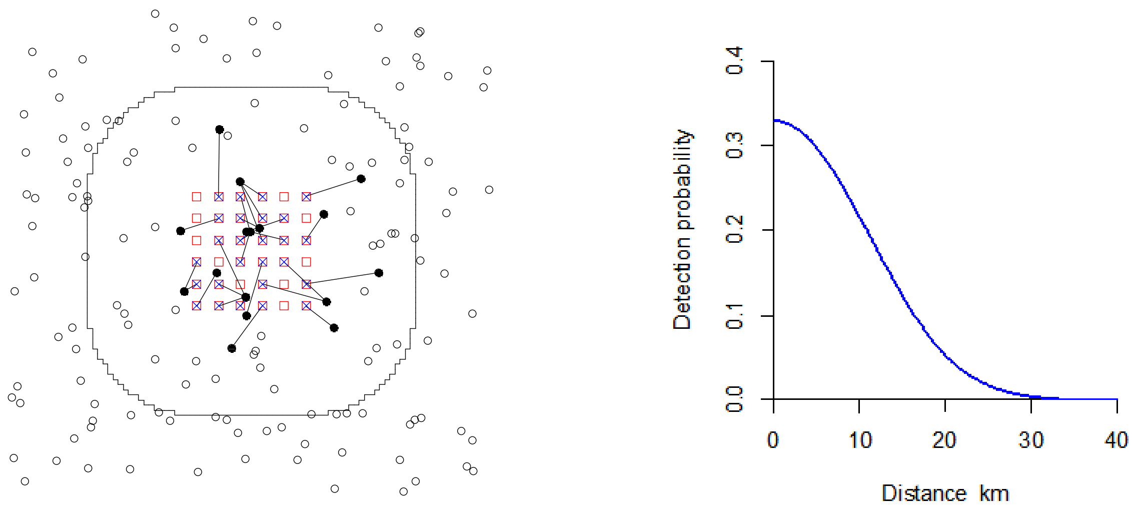

Figure 3. Spatially explicit capture–recapture conceptual model. Animal activity centres (dots) are distributed across the wider landscape. Animals centred near a post (red squares) have a high probability of detection (blue crosses; see also hypothetical distance-detection function on right). The centres of animals detected at least once are shown as filled dots (a single sampling interval is shown). Animals centred beyond an arbitrary outer perimeter (solid line) have such low probability of detection that they can be ignored in model fitting.

For SECR the population is thought of as a distribution of animal activity centres in 2 dimensions (open circles in Fig. 3). We can ignore centres that are very far from detectors because these animals stand negligible chance of detection, and this has computational benefits. Using the method of maximum likelihood it is necessary to integrate the probability of detection over space (the potential locations of activity centers). This is easier when space is finite and can be discretized as many small pixels.

The criterion for ignoring distant animals is usually a buffer of a certain width around the detectors (represented by the perimeter line in Fig. 3). The area within this boundary becomes the area of integration for maximum likelihood or the 'state space' of centres in Bayesian models e.g. Royle et al. (2014) (the term 'habitat mask' is used in R package 'secr').

Where habitat extends indefinitely in all directions, as appears to be the case for mainland Nunavut wolverines, the placement of the boundary is arbitrary. The area should merely be large enough that enlarging it further has no effect on density estimates because only un-detectable animals are added. This is achieved by using a buffer around the posts that is large compared to the radius of home ranges. Whether the buffer is large enough can be tested once pilot values are available for σ, the spatial scale (width parameter) of the blue detection curve in Fig. 3.

2.4.2 SECR modelling of wolverine data

SECR models were fitted with the R package ‘secr’ version 4.2.2 (Efford 2020). A 50-km buffer was used to define the habitat mask; lakes and other areas of water were included in the mask as these were frozen during the sampling period.

The hazard of detection was modelled as a function of distance considering possible sex effects, differences between years, and different shapes of detection function (halfnormal vs negative exponential). For this phase of the analysis a conditional likelihood model was used, avoiding the need to specify a model for density (Borchers and Efford 2008).

For density estimation we used a ‘hybrid mixture’ model in which sex was used to define mixture classes; this allowed the individual covariate ‘sex’ to be included in models for density.

The best model among various possibilities was selected by Akaike’s Information Criterion (AIC) – smaller values of AIC indicate a better model. We used a likelihood ratio test where a hypothesis test was needed to distinguish between two nested models (number of degrees of freedom equal to the difference in number of estimated coefficients).

2.4.3 Population turnover

The turnover parameters phi (apparent survival (ϕ): the probability that a wolverine that was in the sampling area in 2018 was still in the sampling area in 2019) and f (recruitment: the number of new wolverines in 2019 per wolverine in 2018) were estimated from non-spatial and spatial robust-design forms of the Pradel–Link–Barker model (Efford and Schofield 2019) using the R package ‘openCR’ (Efford 2019). We note that apparent survival will include death as well as emigration of wolverines from the sampling area and recruitment will include both births of wolverines and immigration of wolverines into the sampling area between 2018 and 2019. These estimates describe the turnover between summer 2018 and summer 2019.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Summary of data

In 2018, we collected 175 wolverine hair samples, 12 (7%) lacked suitable material for analysis and 24 (14%) failed during genotyping. We successfully analyzed 123 hair samples which were assigned to 22 individual wolverines (11F:11M). In 2019, we collected 220 wolverine hair samples, 75 (34%) lacked material suitable for analysis and 21 (10%) failed during genotyping. We assigned 106 successful samples to 27 wolverines (14F:13M; Table 1), of which 10 (6F:4M) were 'recaptures' from 2018 sampling. No individuals from this study area matched to any individual from other Arctic datasets or study areas (D. Paetkau, WGI, unpubl. data). The DNA samples from harvested individuals will be processed and incorporated into future analyses.

In both years, more DNA samples (detections) were collected in later sessions, while the number of newly detected individuals tended to decline suggesting sampling was effective in sampling wolverines on the grid and surrounding area.

Table 1. Summary statistics for DNA sampling of wolverines near Napaktulik Lake, Nunavut, in 2018 (143 posts at 5-km spacing) and 2019 (154 posts at 5-km spacing).

	Year of sampling							
	2018				2019			
Session	**1**	**2**	**3**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**Total**
Detections	15	33	44	92	26	30	41	97
New animals	9	6	7	22	13	9	5	27

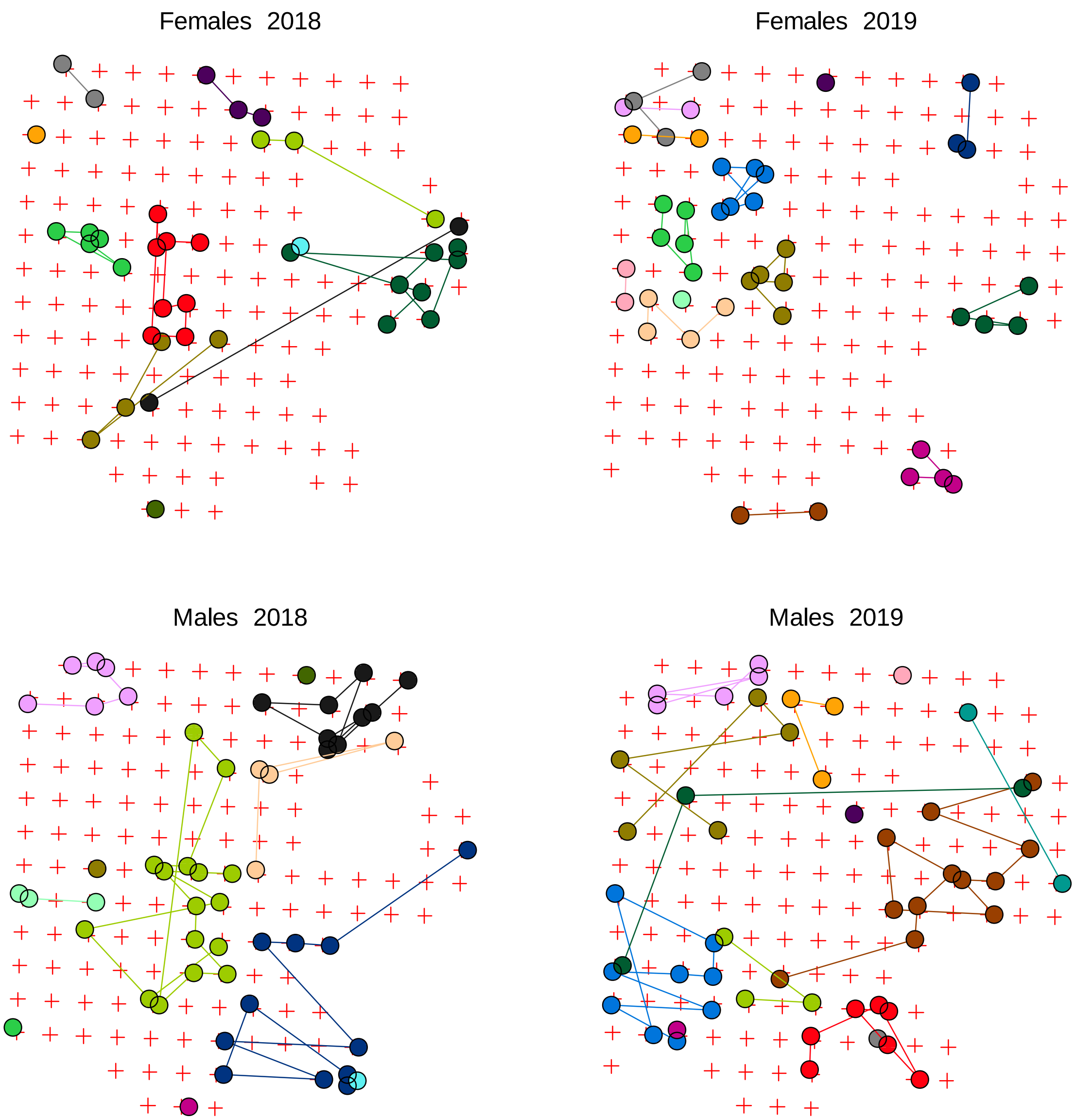

Figure 4. Detection locations of wolverines on grids of posts (red crosses) near Napaktulik Lake in 2018 and 2019. Known locations of an individual are joined (individuals distinguished by colour with the same colors used for individuals detected in both 2018 and 2019).

3.2 Sex differences

Approximately equal numbers of male and female wolverines were detected in each year. The 22 wolverines detected in 2018 comprised 11 males and 11 females; the 27 wolverines detected in 2019 comprised 13 males and 14 females (see also Table 2). The distance between the most extreme locations of each animal (observed range length) is a convenient individual-level summary of the extent of movements. The raw data (Appendix 2) suggest little sex difference in observed range length in 2018, but a clear separation in 2019 (Fig. 5). Median observed range length was similar for females in 2018 (23 km), males in 2018 (24 km) and males in 2019 (22 km), but noticeably different for females in 2019 (10 km). The longest observed range (67 km) belonged to a male detected 3 times in 2019. It is unclear whether the difference between years was due to altered behaviour or to differences in age structure or random effects. However, the evidence suggests that detection should be modelled separately in the two sexes.

Table 2. Number of detections per wolverine, by sex and year. Zero shown as "."; excludes repeat detections at a site within a session.

Sex	**Sessions**																
Female																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
2018	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
2019	2	4	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Male																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
2018	5	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	11
2019	4	1	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13

The number of detections per individual influences the observed range length (Fig. 5). Interpretation of SECR detection parameter and detection function plots provides a way to assess the movement of wolverines that is independent of sampling intensity, as we show later.

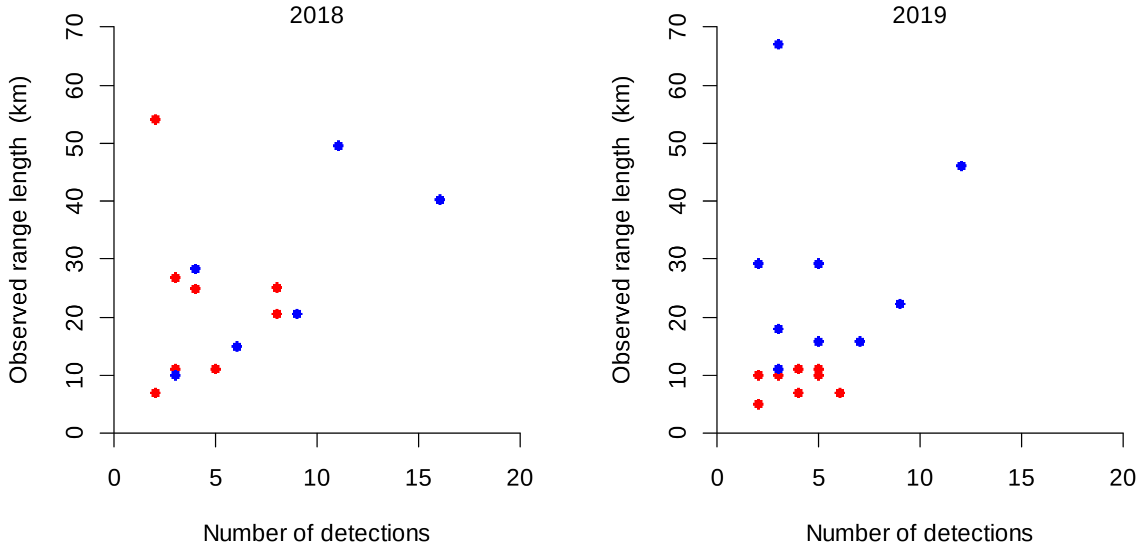

Figure 5. Observed range length (maximum distance between detections) for individual male (blue) and female (red) wolverines.

3.3 Selection of detection model

A negative exponential detection model had substantially lower AIC than a halfnormal model (ΔAIC = 40.5; Appendix 1). This is commonly the case when there are occasional long-distance movements (Fig. 4) and we used the negative exponential detection function for all subsequent models.

Models that included sex differences in detection were preferred by AIC, especially when the sex effect was allowed to differ between years (Appendix 1). An additive post-specific learned response (lambda0~Sex*Year+bk) gave a small reduction in AIC compared to the Sex*Year model (Appendix 1), but the effect on density estimates was negligible (<2%; details not shown) and learned responses were not included in further models. The number of detections appeared to increase across sessions within a year (Table 1) and models with a temporal within-year trend fitted better than those without such a trend (Appendix 1). However, including a temporal trend in lambda0 had almost no effect on the density estimates (Appendix 1) and one was not included in subsequent models.

3.4 Modelling to estimate wolverine density

A model with differing density in 2018 and 2019 did not fit better than a constant-density model (LRT = 0.95, 1 df, P = 0.33). We report estimates from the full year-specific model in Table 3, noting that the change in density between years is not significant. A model with differing sex ratio did not fit better than a model with differing density and constant sex ratio (LRT = 0.017, 1 df, P = 0.90).

Estimates of density and detection parameters are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Estimates of wolverine density and parameters λ0 (intercept) and σ (spatial scale) of the negative exponential spatial detection function in 2018 and 2019.

Metric	**Year**	
	2018	**2019**
Density/proportion females		
Density (wolverines / 1000 km^2)	3.10 (2.00–4.78)	4.14 (2.78–6.18)
Proportion females	0.510 (0.373–0.646) (held constant across years)	
Detection parameters		
Females		
Detection at home range center (λ_0)	0.354 (0.182–0.691)	0.967 (0.526–1.778)
Scale of movement (σ; km)	4.76 (3.50–6.47)	2.50 (1.93–3.25)
Males		
Detection at home range center (λ_0)	0.717 (0.414–1.242)	0.249 (0.140–0.443)
Scale of movement (σ; km)	5.40 (4.27–6.83)	7.78 (5.70–10.62)

Detection function plots based on detection parameters (Table 3) reveal a wider range of movement related to sites for males (Fig. 6). Detection at home range center increased for females in 2019 but decreased for males. Conversely, scale of movement decreased for females but increased for males in 2019.

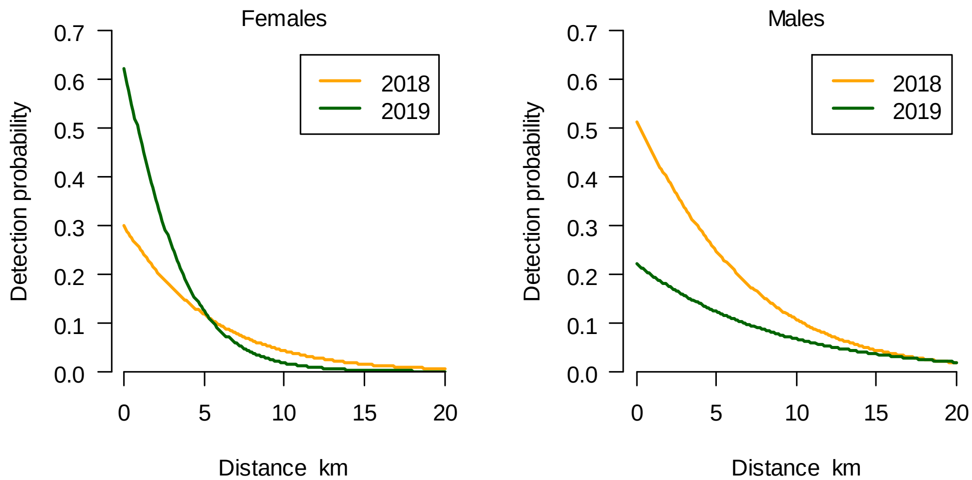

Figure 6. Modelled probability of detection as a function of distance, by sex and year based on detection parameters listed in Table 3.

3.5 Population size

There was no natural boundary to the sampled wolverine population, so the nominal population size depends on the area chosen. We present population size estimates in Table 4 for two arbitrary areas, 20-km and 50-km buffered areas around the post array.

Table 4. Estimated numbers of wolverines within different distances of post locations (annual difference not statistically significant).

Buffer around posts	**Year**	
	2018	2019
20-km buffer (9495 km^2)	29	39
50-km buffer (22936 km^2)	71	95

3.6 Harvest

Reported wolverine harvest for Napaktulik Lake area was zero in 2018. Hunters reported killing 24 wolverines around Napaktulik Lake in 2019 winter, including 20 males and 4 females (Fig. 7), most were harvested (n = 20) before the first session of the DNA trapping. Twenty two were aged including 6 juveniles (27%), 9 yearlings (41%) and 7 adults (32%). Wolverine harvest locations suggest wolverine harvest occurs in conjunction with caribou and wolf hunting. The male:female ratio of the harvest was highly biased towards males (Fig 7). The age distribution of the killed wolverines was weighted more towards sub adult animals.

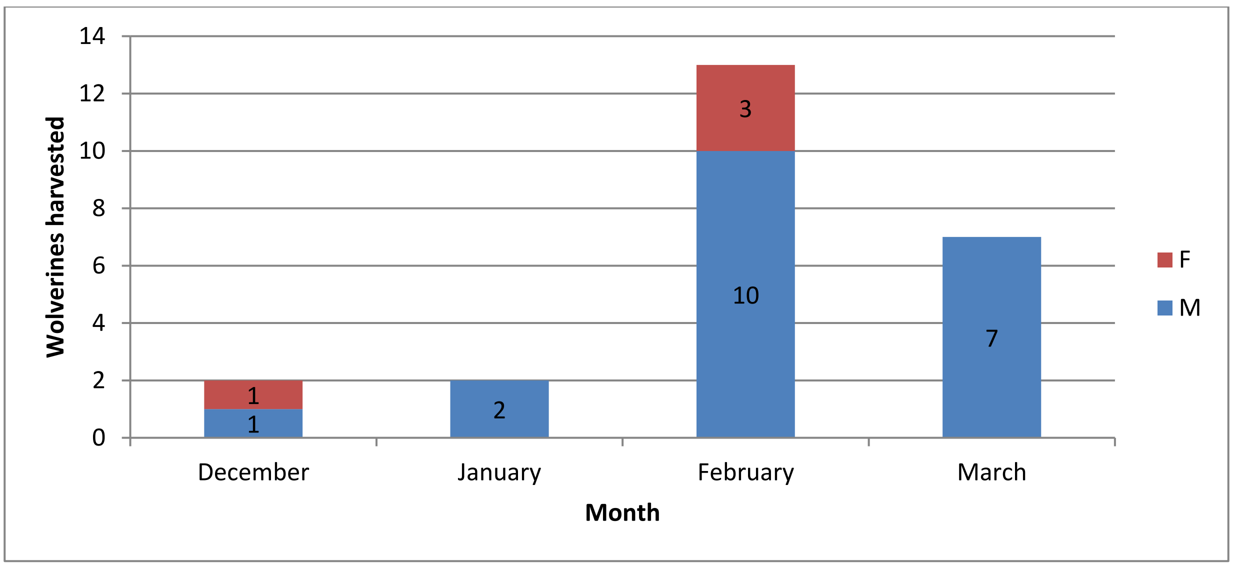

Figure 7. Monthly reported wolverine harvest in the study area during winter 2018-19.

The reported harvest locations of wolverines killed between the 2018 and 2019 surveys were concentrated in the southeast of the post grid, particularly around the northeast end of Napaktulik Lake (Fig. 8).

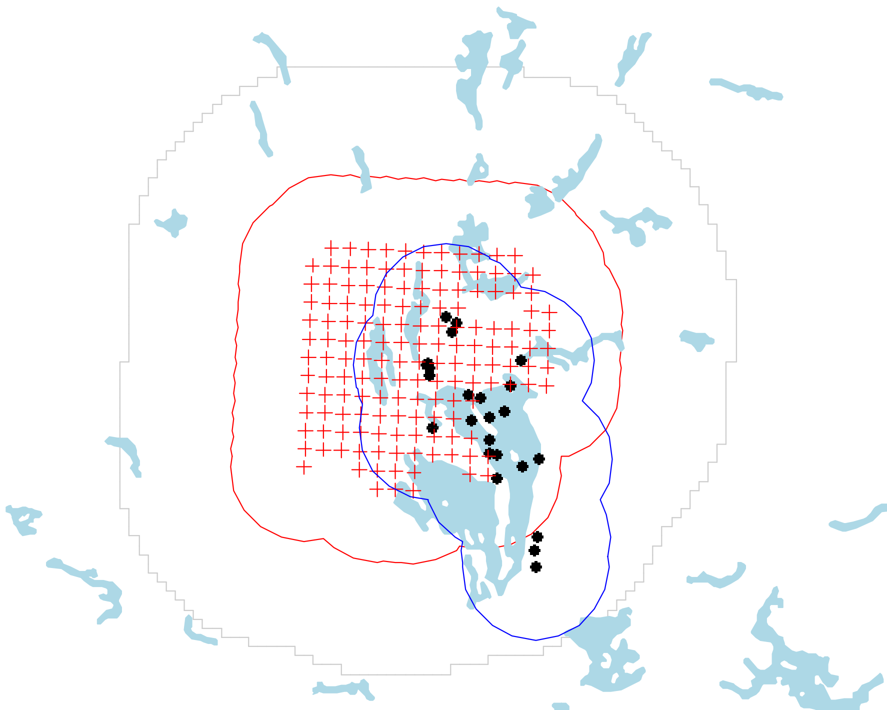

Figure 8. Harvest locations (black dots) of 24 wolverines killed in the winter (December 2018 to March 2019) between the 2018 and 2019 DNA surveys. Locations jittered slightly to reduce overlap. Red crosses mark post locations. The red and blue lines mark a 20-km buffered area around the posts and the harvest locations, respectively. These indicate the catchments from which post-detected and harvested animals were drawn with high probability (95%): the catchments overlap substantially but not completely. Outer grey line is 50-km buffered area used for SECR modelling of post data; a small minority of detected wolverines were likely centred between the red and grey lines.

3.7 Changes between 2018 and 2019

Wolverines that were detected in both 2018 and 2019 remained in essentially the same locations (Fig. 9), suggesting that they were resident of the area. Estimates of apparent survival and recruitment from a spatial robust-design Pradel–Link–Barker (PLB) model (Efford and Schofield 2019) were similar to those from a non-spatial model, but confidence intervals were wide (Table 5). The estimated population growth rate (λ relative change in density over the duration of sampling – unrelated to lambda0) is the sum of apparent survival and per capita recruitment, and may also be estimated directly by fitting a PLB model parameterized with λ. Direct estimates of λ were 1.23 (0.80–1.89 95% CI) from the non-spatial model and 1.21 (0.78–1.86) from the spatial model.

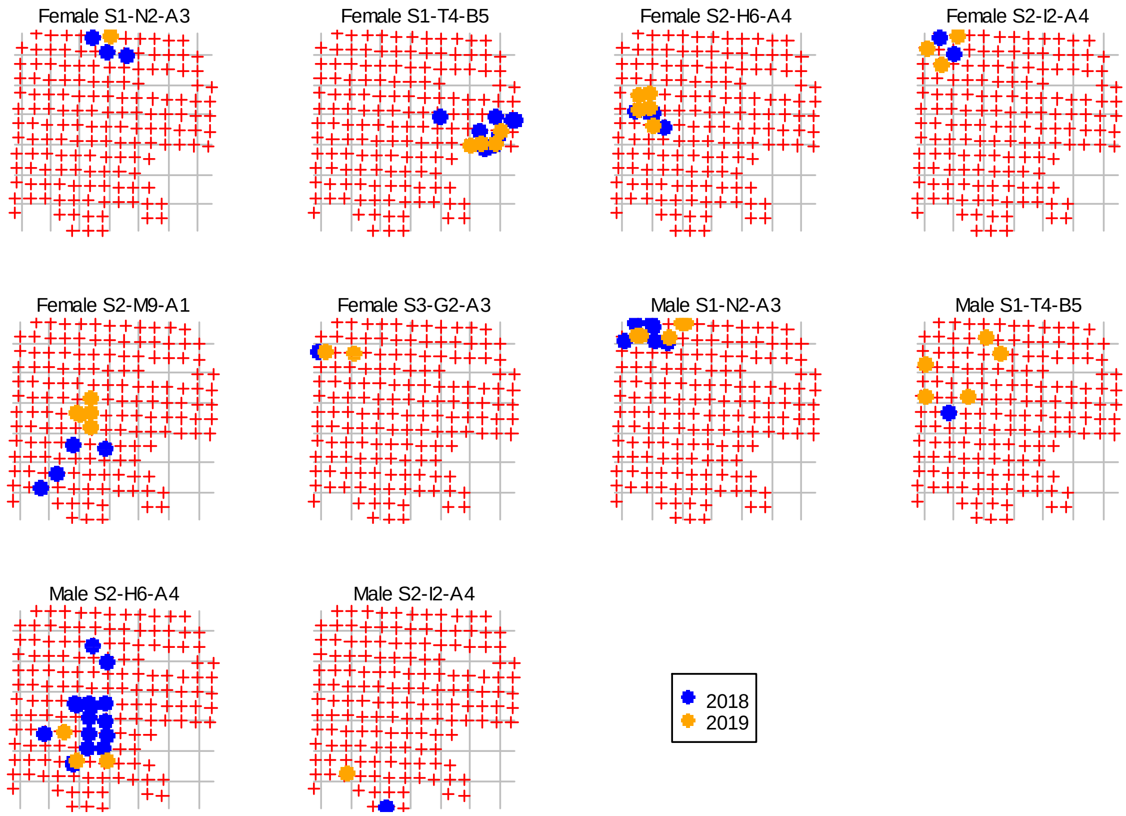

Figure 9. Locations of wolverines detected in both 2018 and 2019. Female S2-M9-A1 and male S3-K11-C3 appeared to shift their centres of activity between years.

Table 5. Estimates of detection and demographic parameters from robust-design 2-year open population models. The parameter for the magnitude of detection is 'p' for the non-spatial (Pradel–Link–Barker) model and 'lambda0' for the spatial model. Sigma (spatial scale of detection) is not estimated in the non-spatial model.

Model	Detection parameters		Demographic parameters	
	lambda0/p	sigma	Apparent survival	Per capita recruitment
Non-spatial	0.56 (0.46–0.65)	–	0.50 (0.28–0.71)	0.73 (0.37–1.43)
Spatial	0.12 (0.10–0.16)	8.9 (8.1–9.9)	0.52 (0.30–0.73)	0.69 (0.35–1.38

Camera data showed that wolverine visited the bait posts on average 7 days (SD = 4.2, n = 15) after deployment, compared to the Henik Lake study, done in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut, where estimate was 3.6 days (Awan et al. 2018). While visiting the baited post, wolverine spent on average 22.8 minutes around the post. Wolverines visits and activity at the posts was equally distributed during day and night.

3.8 HTO Participation

Ground-based surveys, which can involve local HTO and community participation, are a labour intensive but a cost-effective methodology for studying wolverines. The necessary land skills needed for this type of fieldwork were attained by hiring three experienced hunters from the Kugluktuk HTO as field technicians. The field technicians were very knowledgeable on the local area and wildlife, actively participated in the field work, and learned standardized wildlife survey techniques (sampling protocol, hair collection and data recording). The skills acquired by the field technicians increased chances that those individuals could participate in running this program in future years with minimal supervision and technical assistance. The skills acquired by the field technicians also makes them more qualified to work as technical staff (e.g. wildlife monitors) with other organizations such as exploration/mining camps.

The study generated about 400 person-days of employment to local hunters and elders. This seasonal employment to local hunters helps alleviate some pressures due to the high cost of living in the North, and offsets expensive maintenance costs for hunting equipment needed to carry out subsistence harvesting activities and traditional lifestyle (Stevenson 1996). The project also helped the local HTO to build technical expertise, experience, and monitoring capacity for future HTO-led projects or collaborations with co-management partners. The baseline information collected within the socio-cultural framework will be used for future monitoring and wolverine management. HTO board members reviewed, discussed and contributed to the proposed research project and field methods, provided guidance throughout the project, and in turn obtained increased awareness about the species status at the national and international level. The involvement of hunters and the HTO in the study improved their collaborative relationship with the GN and may be a mechanism to increase local interest and involvement in wildlife management. The project provided opportunity to hunters to use their land skills and wildlife knowledge, which enhanced study results. The lead biologist and other participating GN staff had the opportunity to improve their land skills and learn more about how HTO/community members want to be involved in scientific studies and conservation in Nunavut. Local participants acted as stewards of the land on a daily basis and provided guidance to GN staff to ensure the fieldwork was completed and accomplished safely.

4.0 DISCUSSION

Our estimates of density and the average number of wolverines with home-range centres on the sampling grid at a single time varied between 2018 and 2019. The estimated population density increased (non-significantly) between 2018 and 2019. We note a theoretical possibility that the baited-post survey methodology or wintered caribou herd in the Napaktolik Lake area in 2019 may have induced a change in late winter wolverine distribution. The presence of wintering caribou in the study area likely resulted in higher wolverine density, high wolverine harvest, and higher male wolverine movements in 2019, consistent with Krebs et al. (2007) that winter food resources influence habitat selection in wolverines. Arctic wolverines rely predominantly on migratory caribou (Mulders 2000, Dalerum et al. 2009, L'Hérault et al. 2016) and Magoun et al. (2018) documented that wolverines pursuing caribou over long distances on snow covered tundra The telemetry study findings suggested that wolverine repeatedly visited and spent more time in areas with larger prey in winter (Inman and Packila 2015, Scrafford and Boyce 2018). This suggests an increased density of wolverines in 2019, possibly by transient wolverines. Similarly, Stoner et al. (2013) demonstrated that the transient segment of the cougar (*Puma concolor*) population swells during livestock production and Hayes et al. (2016) documented that distribution of tundra wolves depends on where caribou are in any given year. Further, wolf carcasses and caribou gut piles in the area by hunting activity attracted more wolverines into the study area in 2019 –see Mulders 2000).

Several studies have emphasized the importance of caribou in sustaining the tundra biodiversity, its central role in the lives of Inuit (Ljubicic et al. 2018), and as a common proportion of the diet of predators and scavengers (Dalerum et al. 2009, Gunn et al. 2011). Caribou wintered less frequently in the Napaktulik Lake area, which is likely due to low caribou numbers in the region since the early 2000s (Adamczewski et al. 2009) and subsequent reduction in their annual range (Virgl et al. 2017). The area has, therefore, not been frequented as much by Kugluktuk hunters during this period. Comparatively, high wolverine and wolf harvest occurred in the past out of Kugluktuk when caribou herds wintered nearby (Hayes et al. 2016), because hunters spent more time on the land to hunt caribou. While hunting caribou, harvesters usually pursued wolverine when they saw wolverine or found fresh tracks., (Awan 2020). In 2018, wolverine harvest was zero, which was apparently due to the absence of wintering caribou in Napaktulik Lake area. According to collaring data and local knowledge, the Beverley caribou herd has not been wintered in Napktulik Lake area in recent years. However, in 2019 a group of Beverley caribou wintered in this area (J. Adamczewski pers. com. to Kugluktuk HTO in Feb 2019). Arctic wolverines are known to follow (Magoun et al. 2018) and eat caribou (Mulders 2000, L'Hérault et al. 2016). Thus, wintering caribou attracted more predators and hunters in the area near the study site. Along with prey abundance over winter in 2019, higher hunting activity (gut piles and wolf carcasses) and availability of vacant wolverine territories due to high harvest in early winter, likely resulted in higher wolverine density and larger male wolverine movements in 2019.

In northern Sweden, Aronsson and Persson (2018) observed high fidelity at total wolverine territory level, however, they found that more intensively used core areas varied among years with resource availability. Royle et al. (2011) described a shift in home ranges due to resource variability in multi-year studies.

In many carnivores, annual variation in prey availability and environmental conditions can change animal distribution, density, and shift home range size and location, including grizzly bears (McLoughlin and Ferguson 2000, McLoughlin et al. 2003); wolverine (GRRB 2014, Efford and Boulanger 2018, Olsson 2020) and wolves (Hayes et al. 2016). Moorhouse and Boyce (2016) associated yearly variation in SECR density estimates of grizzly bears in Alberta with change in home-range centers. Our results reflect a snapshot of wolverine status in early spring over 2 years. The apparent inter-annual variation in density estimates highlights the need for multi-year monitoring to better determine spatial and temporal drivers of local abundance and how wild populations change over time (Harris et al. 2005, Mulders et al. 2007, Morehouse and Boyce 2016).

We compared the present estimates with other estimates of wolverine density from capture–recapture studies (Table 6). The estimated wolverine density near Napaktulik Lake was similar to that from Henik Lake in the Kivalliq region (Awan et al. 2018) and slightly higher than that from Aberdeen Lake (Awan and Boulanger 2016).

Table 6. Estimates of wolverine population density from capture–recapture studies. Methods SECR spatially explicit capture–recapture, CR closed population, JS Jolly-Seber.

Locality	Year	Density (per 1000km^2)	Proportion females	Method	Source
Nunavut					
Aberdeen Lake	2013	2.36 (2.09–2.33)	0.57	SECR	Awan & Boulanger 2016
	2014	1.66 (1.12–2.53)	0.61		
Henik Lake	2015	4.42 (3.29–5.93)	0.43	SECR	Awan et al. 2018
	2016	3.38 (2.89–3.96)	0.49		
Napaktulik Lake	2018	3.10 (2.00–4.78)	0.51[1]	SECR	This study
	2019	4.14 (2.78–6.18)	0.51[1]		
NWT					
Daring, Ekati, Diavik	2014	3.32 (2.62–4.20)	0.56	SECR	Efford & Boulanger 2018
British Columbia					
Omineca	1996–97	6.5		JS	Lofroth & Krebs 2007[2]
Columbia	1997–98	5.8			
Alaska					
Tongass NF	2008	9.7 (5.9–15.0)		SECR	Royle et al. 2011[3]

1. Proportion female assumed constant across years
2. Ear tagging and transmitter implants
3. Camera trapping with identification by pelage differences

Higher wolverine densities were estimated in the central Arctic (6.85 wolverines/1,000 km^2 at High Lake in 2008 and 4.80/1,000 km^2 at Izok Lake in 2012; Poole 2013), however, both of these study areas have very limited wolverine harvest and this higher density was likely associated with comparatively higher caribou numbers in the region in 2010 and 2012. Around our study area, with wolverine tracks, Lee and Niptanatiak (1993) estimated density as 1/136-226 km^2. Estimated average wolverine density at the three sites in the central barrens (Daring Lake, Diavik and Ekati) declined by about 40%

between 2005 and 2014, from an average of 5.57 wolverines/ 1,000 km^2 to 3.32/1,000 km^2 (Efford and Boulanger 2018), concurrent with declines in the Bathurst caribou herd. Gervasi et al. (2015) described that population properties, such as density or survival rates, often vary due to uneven spatial distribution of resources and mortality risks. Similar to grizzly bears, it has been generally assumed that wolverine densities are higher in the West Kitikmeot and lower to the north and east (Slough 2007), and that population density is driven by productivity and seasonality (McLoughlin 2001). In North America, wolverine densities vary across ecological areas and habitat quality, to a maximum of about 5-10 wolverines/1,000 km^2 (COSEWIC 2014, Species at Risk Committee 2014).

Effect of harvest

The estimated population density increased (non-significantly) between 2018 and 2019. There is therefore no evidence that the harvest reduced the population between 2018 and 2019, but an impact cannot be ruled out owing to the statistical uncertainty in the estimates. It is also possible that the population was increasing naturally, and that density estimates would have increased even more without harvest.

The relatively high harvest in our study area during the winter of 2019 was primarily attributed to a wintering caribou herd in the area. About a third of harvest locations lay outside the perimeter of the post grid. Thus, while most harvested wolverines would have been detectable at posts, some likely had peripheral home ranges with low probability of detection at posts as indicated by the harvest high-probability catchment area (blue) outside the post catchment area (red) in Fig. 8. This component of the harvest would therefore not be expected to impact on the measured population density.

Localisation of harvest effort in the southeast of the study area was linked to caribou hunting opportunities. In the southeast, it is easy to chase caribou and predators by snow machine on the frozen lakes. In the north and western portion of sampling grid, the terrain is comparatively steep and rugged, providing escape features for wolverines to avoid being chased by snow machines and shot. There was no evidence for higher wolverine density in the southeast of the post grid, but we cannot exclude the possibility that density was higher away from the grid to the southeast. A hypothetical pocket of high density there, possibly coupled with rapid replacement of harvested males by immigrants, may have existed to the southeast of the post array; this may help explain the apparent inconsistency between the SECR and harvest data. Alternatively, the SECR estimates may underestimate the overall population density, perhaps because some component of the population (perhaps young animals) was under sampled.

Estimates of apparent annual survival were low (0.5) for this study (Table 5) compared to the Daring Lake study (Efford and Boulanger 2018) where estimates were 0.73 (CI=0.66-0.80) and 0.67 (CI=0.59-0.75) from 2004-2014. Per capita recruitment was much lower in the Daring Lake study (females 0.19, CI 0.13–0.28; males 0.27, CI 0.20–0.35) and as a result the population there declined substantially over time. The comparison should be viewed cautiously given the short time series (2 years) for the Napaktulik Lake data set. Wolverines that were detected in both years (n = 10) generally showed fidelity to mean capture areas (Fig. 9), therefore the apparent lower survival may be due to either true low survival or emigration of younger wolverines to other areas. It is likely the harvest of wolverines between yearly sessions increased mortality rates of wolverines therefore reducing apparent survival. Krebs et. al. (2004) reported higher survival rates in non-harvested populations. Like other mammals, high male-biased dispersal (Pusey 1987) and intersexual home range overlap is reported in wolverine populations (Vangen et al. 2001, Dalerum et al. 2007, Bischof et al. 2016). Others have reported long dispersal movements in yearlings from their natal area before reaching sexual maturity (Copeland 1996, Mulders 2000, Vangen et al. 2001, Inman et al. 2012) and migration of wolverines from areas with lower mortality to those with higher mortality (Gervasi et al. 2015, 2016). It is likely that the Napaktulik Lake population is part of a source and sink dynamic, with emigration from outside areas replenishing harvested animals or sustaining the harvest through immigration (Mowat et al. 2020). This apparent low survival may be due, in part, to dispersing transient wolverines that spend only a portion of time on the grid, as also described by Mulders et al. (2007) in the central Arctic. This is consistent with the 2014 COSEWIC assessment, which indicates that a sizeable proportion of the wolverine populations, normally sub-adults, are transient at any given time.

Sex differences in movement

The movements of males were noticeably greater than those of females but only in 2019. Other studies have reported consistently greater movements of males (Efford and Boulanger 2018). We speculate that harvest in 2019 may have affected movement patterns. The harvest in the study area was in winter (54% in February), when juvenile and yearling wolverine dispersal typically begins in January, and males dispersing more commonly than females (vangen et al. 2001, Gervasi et al. 2015). Of the animals harvested between 2018 and 2019 (Fig. 7), 83% were males. The harvest of subadults (68%) around the study area was slightly higher than the Kitikmeot regional harvest (59%, Awan 2020). The actual sex ratio in the population is 1:1, however, male biased harvest sex ratio reflects immigration and enhanced harvest availability of young males in the study area or difference in vulnerability to harvest by sex.

Kukka et al. (2017) describe the high proportions of young males in the harvest, because vacant areas created by the harvest of resident animals may be filled by dispersing young males (Magoun 1985). Others have reported long dispersal movements in yearlings from their natal area before reaching sexual maturity (Copeland 1996, Vangen et al. 2001, Inman et al. 2012). The high harvest of younger males (61%) may have resulted in vacant male territories and dispersal to nearby vacant territories likely led the higher male movement. Long distance dispersals are documented in Arctic wolverines, especially dispersing juvenile wolverines from un-hunted areas fill the voids left by harvested animals (Mulders 2000). Various studies have documented vacant territory occupation (Vangen et al. 2001) or rapid recolonization of empty territories (Kortello et al. 2019). In mammals, emigration (and therefore immigration) most often occurs in juveniles, especially young males (Adamczewski et al. 2009).

Power to detect change in density

The estimates of wolverine density from Napaktulik Lake may be used in future as a baseline against which to assess change. Statistical power to detect such a change depends (in part) on the precision of the density estimates. We estimate the precision of the 2018 estimate by its relative standard error (RSE), also known as its CV. The 2018 Napaktulik Lake density estimate (3.10 / 1000 km^2) had RSE(D) = 0.225. A single later survey using the same methodology could be expected to yield a similar RSE, except for changes in sample size due to changed density. Efford and Boulanger (2019) gave a method[1] for predicting the statistical power of a 2-survey comparison with RSE constant except for density effects. We used their method to predict that a repeat survey would meet the threshold of 80% power to detect a 64% reduction or 95% increase in density, given a relaxed type-I error rate $\alpha = 0.1$. Changes of lesser magnitude would not be expected to show a significant difference, as for the 2018–2019 comparison in the present study. This emphasises the difficulty of monitoring such a sparsely distributed species. Other studies on wolverine (Efford and Boulanger 2018, Awan et al. 2018) provide further guidance on survey intervals and study design.

We note that the estimate of trend from this project should be interpreted very cautiously given that it is based on 2 years of sampling with a substantive harvest in between sampling years. To establish longer-term demographic trend would require a multi-year survey effort. Multiple surveys would provide estimates of the process variation – possibly random components of annual variation in density unrelated to long-term trend – while also accumulating information on trend itself, thereby leading to greater statistical power. Conversely, the presence of process variation complicates both study design and interpretation. We can only speculate on the magnitude of process variation in the Napaktulik Lake wolverines – it seems unwise to extrapolate from the Daring Lake population whose dynamics were apparently quite different. We note that removal of

[1] The method is implemented on the Power tab of the online app secrdesign (https://www.stats.otago.ac.nz/secrdesignapp/). Adjust the alpha level on the Options page.

harvested individuals between sampling complicates estimation of trend. Genotyping of harvested wolverines which is underway would assist in determining the relative impact of harvest on trend in the sampling grid.

Analysis of microsatellite DNA allows individuals to be identified from hair, given adequate samples. A hair sample can fail in an individual identification if it is too small (less hairs) or degraded (Long et al. 2008). The sample quality, estimated from the genotyping success rate was variable in both years. In both years, we set aside samples that contained no guard hairs with roots and <5 underfur (classed “Xinadequate”). In 2018, only 7% (n=12) samples lacked suitable material for analysis, while in 2019, 34% (n=75) samples were too small, having only few snagged hairs and deemed unsuitable for analysis — indicating a reduction in quality relative to 2018. The number of guard hair roots per successful sample was down to 3.8 in 2019, from 5.6 in 2018. This could be explained by a factor like wind, but maybe the capacity of wire to pluck hair goes down over time because the same wire (posts) was used in 2004-05 for a wolverine study around Kugluktuk (Dumond et al. 2012). Another factor that might have contributed to the quantity of snagged hairs in the samples was the presence of caribou (alternate source of food) in the area during the sampling period (March/April). We believe that one reason our hair samples in 2018 had more snagged hairs, was due to the fact that there were no caribou in the vicinity of the study area during the 2018 sampling period. The absence of caribou during the sampling period may have caused wolverines to be more interested in visiting the baited posts and lures. Apparently, hungry wolverines were spending more time on the posts in an attempt to remove the bait and left additional hair samples. With abundant caribou and wolf carcasses available in 2019, wolverines in the study area were probably not interested in bait on the posts. Wolverines may have been distracted by scattered gut piles from harvested caribou and possibly less attracted by baited posts. Therefore, they were visiting and climbing up on the posts to explore scent lures, but wolverines were possibly less hungry and not sufficiently enticed by bait to remain for a longer time on the posts in order to leave more hairs. In other words, wolverines with less access to prey species would likely be more interested in visiting the baited posts (R. Mulders pers. comm. March, 2019).

Among the successful samples (having more hairs with roots), sample quality and genotyping success was good, with 2018 samples resulting in 86% success, compared to 83% in 2019, up from 81% in 2015 (Awan et al. 2018) and 82% in 2012 (Poole 2013) in comparative Arctic tundra wolverine density studies. These are all solid numbers, and do not suggest problems with collection or storage methods. This >80% success rate was still at the high end of the rates in projects that use remote sampling. (Paetkau 2019 unpublished data). We recommend replacing barb wire on the wood posts to snag wolverine hairs and continuing with the use of 9 microsatellite markers to identify individual wolverines in future projects. Genotypes from harvested wolverines provides valuable information, we recommend genotyping of harvested wolverines from the study area to incorporate mortality data in the future analysis.

In summary, our results contribute to knowledge of wolverine ecology in the study area and can be used for future monitoring and to generate very rudimentary regional population estimates. This could inform the evaluation of current harvest in Nunavut and future management recommendations for sustainability. A database containing “DNA fingerprints” of individual wolverine has been established for Nunavut, which will be used for population delineation. We suggest genotyping of wolverine harvest samples from Kugluktuk for future demographic analysis. Our study can be used to refine and optimize DNA sampling methods for future wolverine studies on the tundra.

Wolverine is a culturally and economically important furbearer for Inuit. There is currently no wolverine monitoring program at the mines in Nunavut, so potential effects of industrial development are unknown. Given the low density, yet high occurrence of wolverines at the mine sites (Agnico Eagle Mines 2018), we recommend multiple years of DNA sampling to accurately determine population trends, mitigation and monitoring needs by involving the industry through the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and the HTOs.

5.0 FIELD TEAM

Malik Awan, GN Department of Environment
OJ Bernhardt, Kugluktuk HTO member (2018)
Eric Hitkolok, Kugluktuk HTO member (2019)
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8.0 APPENDIX

8.1 Appendix 1. Comparison of detection models.

Tables use these abbreviations: npar number of parameters, logLik log-likelihood, AIC Akaike's Information Criterion, dAIC difference in AIC from best model, AICwt AIC model weight.

Lambda0 and sigma are parameters of the detection model. The notation ~1 indicates a model with constant

1. Halfnormal vs negative exponential detection model, sexes pooled.

model	npar	logLik	AIC	dAIC	AICwt
lambda0~1 sigma~1 exponential	2	-576.8	1157.5	0.0	1
lambda0~1 sigma~1 halfnormal	2	-597.0	1198.0	40.5	0

2. Sex and year effects on detection, negative exponential.

model	npar	logLik	AIC	dAIC	AICwt
lambda0~Sex*Year, sigma~Sex*Year	8	-551.6	1119.3	0.0	0.992
lambda0~Sex, sigma~Sex	4	-560.4	1128.9	9.6	0.008
lambda0~Sex+Year, sigma~Sex+Year	6	-558.9	1129.8	10.5	0.000
lambda0~1, sigma~1	2	-576.8	1157.5	38.3	0.000

3. Site-specific learned response (bk) and within-year temporal trend (T), on top of sex and year effects, negative exponential (AIC not directly comparable to above because sessions not collapsed)

model	npar	logLik	AIC	dAIC	AICwt
lambda0~Sex*Year+T, sigma~Sex*Year	9	-722.9	1463.9	0.0	0.615
lambda0~Sex*Year+T+bk, sigma~Sex*Year	10	-722.4	1464.8	0.9	0.385
lambda0~Sex*Year+bk, sigma~Sex*Year	9	-729.5	1477.1	13.2	0.000
lambda0~Sex*Year, sigma~Sex*Year	8	-731.8	1479.6	15.7	0.000

Density estimates (wolverines / 1000 km^2) from the top model (Sex*Year and within-year temporal trend in lambda0) and the 95% CI were almost the same as estimates of year-specific density from one without a temporal trend:

model	2018	2019
D*Year lambda0~Sex*Year+T, sigma~Sex*Year	3.095 (2.003–4.784)	4.139 (2.772–6.178)
D*Year lambda0~Sex*Year, sigma~Sex*Year	3.091 (1.999–4.779)	4.144 (2.776–6.187)

8.2 Appendix 2: Observed range lengths (ORL) of individual wolverines detected in 2018 or/and 2019.

Female	**year**				**Males**	**year**			
id	2018		2019		id	2018		2019	
	ORL	n	ORL	n		ORL	n	ORL	n
S1-N2-A3	11.2	3		1	S1-G1-A5	15	6	15.8	5
S1-T3-A3	54.1	2		0	S1-Q2-A4	20.6	9		0
S1-T4-B5	25	8	11.2	4	S2-G11-A3		1		0
S2-H6-A4	11.2	5	11.2	5	S2-N4-A4	28.3	4		0
S2-I2-A4	7.1	2	11.2	3	S3-G7-A3	10	3		0
S2-M9-A1	25	4	10	5	S3-I7-A6		1	29.2	5
S2-N3-A3	26.9	3		0	S3-K11-C3	40.3	16	18	3
S3-G2-A3		1	10	2	S3-L14-A3		1		1
S3-K14-GROUND		1		0	S3-M12-A4	49.5	11		0
S3-L6-A4	20.6	8		0	S3-O1-C6		1		0
S3-O6-GROUND		1		0	S3-Q10-GROUND	1		0	
S1-G1-A2		0	10	2	S1-G9-A3		0	22.3	9
S1-J5-A3		0	7.1	6	S1-L10-A3		0	46.1	12
S1-K14-A2		0	10	2	S1-N5-A3		0		1
S2-H8-A2		0	11.2	4	S1-S3-A2		0	67.1	3
S2-I8-A4		0		1	S2-O12-A2		0		1
S2-P12-A1		0	7.1	4	S3-M2-A2		0	11.2	3
S2-Q3-A7		0	10	3	S3-O1-A2		0		1
S3-G6-A2		0	5	2	S3-P12-A1		0	15.8	7
					S3-Q2-A3		0	29.1	2

8.3 Appendix 3: Wolverine hair snagging posts.

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ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ:

<u>ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᖅ:</u>

- ᐱᖓᓲᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒨᖅᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ: ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᖏᕝᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᕐᑲᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓈᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.
- **ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ – ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᒪᒃᐲ (ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ):**
    - ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ (FM) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑎᕝᓗᓂ ᓄᖑᓴᐃᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᖑᓴᐃᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑳᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕝᓗᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ–ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐳᕌᓐᓯᓂᑦ/ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᑦ.
    - ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ–ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒦᖓᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᕗᐃᓂᐸᐃᒻᒥ.
- **ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ – ᑭᐊᓪᓚ ᐱᐅᕐ (ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ):**
    - ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᑦ, ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.
    - ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ (ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ), ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᖓᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ/ᓄᓇᖃᖅ ᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ.
- **ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ – ᑎᐊᐱ ᒥᖕ (ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ):**
    - ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖑᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ (MPC) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑲᑎᙵᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ.
    - ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖑᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᕿᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

<u>ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ:</u>

1) ᑑ ᓛᓕᑦ:

- ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᑎᑦ 2020/21 ᑑᓚᓪᓇᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᓚᑖᑦ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᒡᓗᑎ ᓅᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᓚᑖᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ (RWOs).

- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓱᒪᒋᕐᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ (HTOs) 2020/21 ᐆᒪᔫᓱᐊᕐᓇᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. HTO ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒑᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᒐᓕᓐᓂᑦ.
- DFO ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎ 2020 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (AGM) ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ 2020/21 ᑑᒐᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓗᑎ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ 2021/22. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KRWB) ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕖᔾᔪᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᑲᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎ 2020-ᒥᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19 ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

2) ᐊᐃᕖᑦ:

- ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓᓂ 2019/20 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒧ ᐅᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 213, 198 ᐊᐃᕝᕙᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᓂᕿᓭᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ 15 ᐊᐃᕝᕙᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᓭᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᑦᑐᒥᓂᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ 15 ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᔩᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒑᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓂᑦ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᖓᔪᖓᓃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2020 ᐊᐃᕝᕙᓱᓐᓇᒥ. ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᖏᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᓭᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓐᓄᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᒥᑦ.
- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19, ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᐃᕖᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓖᖅᑐᑦ ᓅᕖᐱᕆ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ.
- ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ 78 ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ 2020–ᒧᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᕐᑲᔾᔭᓇᑎ 2020 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19 ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒐᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2020 ᐊᐃᕝᕙᓱᓐᓇᒧᑦ.

3) ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ:

- ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓᓂ 2019/20 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒧ ᐅᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 430.
- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓚᓱᒪᒋᕐᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒋᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ 2020/21 ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. HTO ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒑᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑦ.
- ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒃ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᐃ 2020 ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᑦ–19 ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑎᐱᕆᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ, 2020 ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᖅᑎᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒍᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑲᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ

ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᒌᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᖑᓴᐃᖏᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑮᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓛᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓯᐱᕆ.

4) ᐊᖃᒡ

- DFO ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓯᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᓗᒃ ᔪᓚᐃ 10 ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓂᕋᔾ ᔪᓚᐃ 24, 2020 ᐊᖃᒡᓯᐊᓂᖓᑦ. ᓴᓂᕋᔾ ᐊᖃᓐᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᒐᓯ 1 ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎ ᐊᖃᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᓵᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᖃᒡ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑑᐱᕆ 29 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ 2020−ᒧᑦ ᐊᖃᒡᓯᐊᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᖃᓐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.
- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖃᒡᓯᐊᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ 2021 ᐊᖃᒡᓯᐊᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᑭᙵᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ.
- ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ−19 ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᖓᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖃᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖖᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᖃᓚᓕᐅᓪᔾᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᖃᓗᑎ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

5) ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ:

- ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ DFO ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᑐᔾᓯᕋᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓱᓐᓇᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓄᑦ, ᐊᐃᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑑᒑᓖᑦ. ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᓄᓈᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ + ᔭᒐᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ) ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᔾᔅᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᖑᓴᐃᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓱᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓴᐃᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ / ᖃᓄᐃᓘᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ, ᓄᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᒥᒎᑦ, ᓯᒃᑯ−ᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ.
- ᑭᖑᕚᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕆᕈᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᖓᑦ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ:

1) ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐊᕿᓂ 2019/20 ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ, ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂ 67,850 kg ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓂᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓐᖓᑦ, ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᖏᑦ 23,500 kg was ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᑭᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 2,600 kg ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒐᐱᒃ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᒃᑎᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᕿᑦ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᙵᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓂᕿᑦ.

2) ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ

- ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐊᕿᕕᒧᑦ 2020/21, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ ᒪᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᒐᓯ 3, 2020 ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᑦ. ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ 36 ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᕝᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎ 12 ᐃᒪᐃᑦ.
- ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ 17,520 kg (38,625 lbs) ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕕᖓᓄ ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ 2020. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᖏᓐᓂ 200 kg ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᐳᕈ 2020 ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᒥ 2020/21 ᖃᓂᒋᔭᐸᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ 17,720 kg.

ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᖕᒋᑦ (ᓇᑖᕋᐃᕋ):

1) ᐸᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᑭᖖᒐᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ (CSTMA)

- ᔪᓚᐃᒥ 7, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓅᔾᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ 70.37 ᑕᓐᔅ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ 2019 ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᑭᖖᒐᓂ ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ 2020-ᒧᑦ. ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆᒥ 1, 2020, DFO ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᒧᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᖅ ᐃᑭᖖᒐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᑎᒥᖖᒑᓂᑦ (CSFL) ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ CSFL ᐃᖃᓗᒍᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᕋᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓅᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ 2020–ᒥᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ 70.37 ᑕᓐᔅ 2019 ᓅᑦᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒎᑦ ᑰᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 2020-ᒥᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᖕᒋᓐᓂ CSFL. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕙᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᒥᐊᓕᒐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ (MMPA) ᑎᑭᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖕᒋᑦ

- ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆᒥ 7, 2020, ᒥᐊᓕᕆᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ (NOAA) ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᒍᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (LOFF) 2020–ᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ U.S. MMPA, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/international-affairs/list-foreign-fisheries.
- ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᑕᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖖᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑦᑑᐱᕆ 9, 2020.
- ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ U.S. MMPA “ᒪᕿᒃ ᒪᐸᒫᒃ” ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ LOFF ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᕈᑎᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ NOAA ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖑᐊᖅᑎᒐᔅᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ (CF) ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ process.
- ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᒪᕿᒃ ᒪᐸᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖃᕕᐅᓗᑎ/ᑐᓴᕖᖃᕐᓗᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᖖᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖖᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ NOAA–ᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍ ᓄᕕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ 2020 ᐅᖃᐅᓰᖃᕐᓗᑎ LOFF, ᒪᕿᒃ ᒪᐸᒫᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ CF ᑐᓯᖃᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᑦ: ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ – ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᓅᕙᐱᕆ 02, 2020

<u>ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᖓ</u>

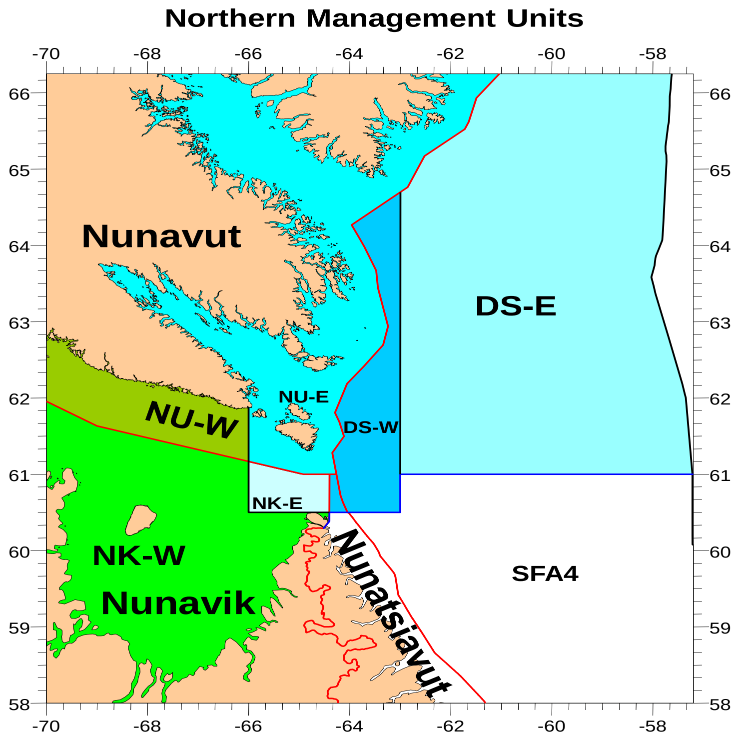
<u>ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᖅᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕕᒃᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ</u>

<u>ᐅᑯᓄᖓ</u>

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏ: X **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ:** **ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᖅ:**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: **ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*Pandalus borealis*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑐᓖᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*P. montagui*) ᑭᖑᒍᐃᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓲᕆᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓕᖏᑦ**

<u>ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᖅ:</u>
ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᑦ – ᑲᓇᓐᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᓲᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ
ᑐᖑᔪᕈᔪᑦᑐᑦ – ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᓲᕆᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ



ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*Pandalus borealis*)

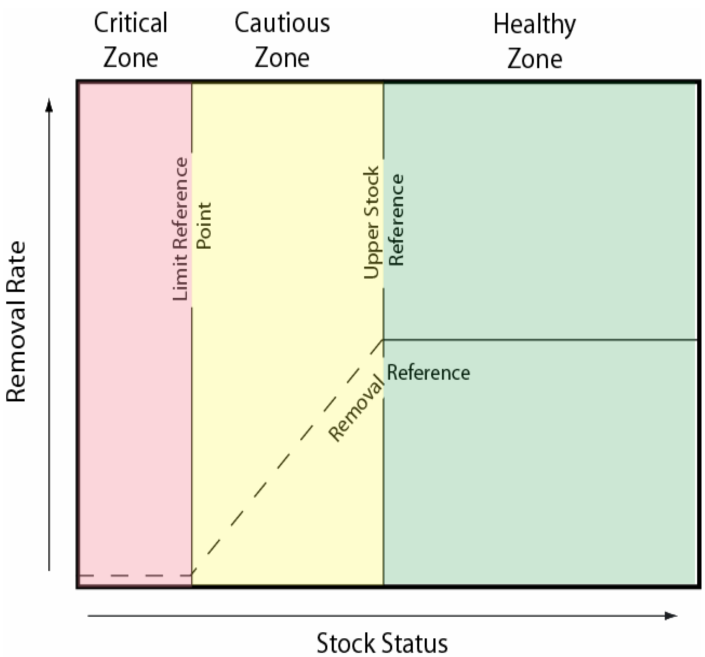
ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑐᓖᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*Pandalus montagui*)

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᒪᕐᕉ ᑭᖑᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ (*P. montagui* ᐊᒻᒪ *P. borealis*) ᓴᖅᑭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᖑᐸᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐸ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᓘᐸ. ᓴᓐᓇ ᐃᖃᓗᕆᓇᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓄ ᐊᓯᔨᖏᑑᓐᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᖓᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ (WAZ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ (EAZ), ᐅᖓᏙᓅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᓄ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (NSA) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᖓᖏᓐᓄᑦ (NMR) (ᑕᑯᒃ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᖅ).

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (DFO) ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓂᑦ (PA) ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᒨᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ *P. montagui* ᐊᒻᒪ *P. borealis* ᐅᕙᓂ WAZ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ EAZ−ᒥᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ 2021-22 ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ *ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ* (DFO, 2006), ᐃᓚᒍᑕᓪᓗᐊᑕᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ: ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1).



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1. *ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.*

ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ (LRP) ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖓ (CSAS) ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ. ᕿᑯᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᕕᑦ (USR) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ (HDRs) ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ DFO ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒦᙵᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ. HDRs ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᑯᕙᓯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ HDRs ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓯᐊᕐᓇᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ.

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ

CSAS ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᖓᓂ 2020 ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ LRPs ᐅᑯᓄᖓ *P. montagui* ᐊᒻᒪ *P. borealis* ᐅᕙᓂ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ LRPs ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖃᓘᓐᓄᑦ

ᐅᕙᓂ EAZ. ᑕᕝᕗᓇᓵᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ USRs ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖃᓘᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᔨᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖓ A ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖓ B.

DFO ᓄᓇᒦᖓᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᓂᑦ (NPAWG), ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᓗᑎ ᐃᓚᒍᑕᑐᖃᕆᔭᖏᑦ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ, USRs ᐊᒻᒪ HDRs. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ NPAWG ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑦ DFO ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒦᖓᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓛᖅᑐᑦ

NPAWG ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᕐᓵᖓᓂ 2020 ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖓᓴᐃᖏᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᓐᓄᑦ WAZ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᓲᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᕝᕗᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᒋ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᕆᐊᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᒃᑯᑕᖃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᑕᖐᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ *P. borealis* ᐊᒻᒪ *P. montagui* ᐅᑯᓇᓂ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ ᕕᕗᐊᕆᒥ 2021, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ LRPs ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎ ᒥᓵᐅᓴᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᑭᖑᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᒫᑦᓯᒥ 2021, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ EAZ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᑭᖑᑉᐸᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᖅ ᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓗᑎ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ PAs ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᒫᑦᓯᒥ 2021 ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

DFO ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖓᑕᖏᖅᑐᒥᑦ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᕗᖓ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ EAZ PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐱᕕᔅᓵᖃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᖏᑦ PA ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ 2021-22 ᑲᑎᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᑦᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ LRPs ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑯᑎᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑎᒥᑦ ᓄᖑᓴᐃᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᓄᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ: ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 5, 2020

ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑎᖏᑦ

ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖓ A – ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ DFO. 2020. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᓄᑦ (*Pandalus Borealis*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓂᖅᑖᓛᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*Pandalus Montagui*) ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂ. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Sci. Advis. Rep. 2020/053.

ᐃᓚᒍᑕᖓ B – ᐊᑕᖏᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ: DFO. 2020. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᓄᑦ (*Pandalus Borealis*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓂᖅᑖᓛᑦ ᑭᖑᑉᐸᐃᑦ (*Pandalus Montagui*) ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂ. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Sci. Advis. Rep. 2020/053.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕈᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᐃᑦ (*PANDALUS BOREALIS*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᕈᐸᐸᐃᑦ (*PANDALUS MONTAGUI*) ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓃᖖᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓃᖖᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ 2020/###)

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

- ᓱᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ (PA) ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ (EAZ) ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2009–ᒥᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᕐᒋᓐᓂ ᓱᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᕈᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ (DFO 2009b). ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ (WAZ) PA ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓅᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖓ 2014 ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᒡᒍᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᑐᕌᒐᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᕐᒋᑦ ᑕᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᓂ (LRP) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔅᓯᕋᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᒋᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ (USR) ᐆᒧᖓ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᒨᖓᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒧᖓ EAZ.
- LRPs ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᓄᑦ (*Pandalus borealis*) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑐᓖᑦ ᕿᕈᐸᐃᑦ (*P. montagui*) ᐅᕙᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ ᓄᑖᖑᓪᓗᑎ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 40%–ᖑᓪᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔅᓯᕆᖑᔪᑦ USRs ᐅᓇᐅᓪᓗᓂ 80%, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᓪᓗᐊᑕᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕙᐃᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᕐᒋᑦᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ (SSB). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ DFO PA ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ.
- WAZ–ᒥᑦ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᕋᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ LRPs ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᓄᑦfor (4,100 t) ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᕿᕈᐸᐃᑦ (12,300 t) ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦᒻ 6–ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ (2014–2019). ᐊᔾᔨᐸᓗᐊᓂᓕ, ᓄᑖᖑᔪᖅ ᑐᔅᓯᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᒋᑦ (USR) ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ (8,200 ᐊᒻᒪ 24,600 t, ᕿᕈᓕᕇᑦᑎᑎᑦ).
- EAZ–ᒥᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᒨᖓᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ LRP ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᕈᐸᓄᑦ (ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑐᑦ 15,800 ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 6,800 t) ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔅᓯᖋᖑᔪᖅ USR (ᖁᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 31,600 ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 18,200 t) ᑐᓐᖓᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 11-ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ (2009–2019). ᐋᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑦ LRP ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔅᓯᖋᖑᔪᖅ USR ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑕᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᕈᐸᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ EAZ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 3,100 t (ᐅᕝᕙᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓐᖓᑦ 2,300 t) ᐊᒻᒪ 6,100 t (ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᒋᑦᑐᖅ), ᑐᕐᒥᓕᕇᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
- LRPs ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᔅᓯᖋᖑᔪᑦ USRs ᑐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᕐᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓯᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᒋᑦᑐᑦ.
- PA ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ WAZ ᐊᒻᒪ EAZ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓘᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᕿᕈᐸᓂᑦ ᕿᕈᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᐅᓗᑎ ᕿᕈᐸᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓂᓭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᖓ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2020

ᐆᒧᖓ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑦ: X   **ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐋᕈᑦ:**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᐃᒪᕐᓂᐊᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ - *ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᖅᑎᐊᑉᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ*

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ:

- ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᓂ (4) ᐃᓂᒋᔭᓂ [ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᒃ, ᐸᓕᕐᔪᐊᒃ (ᓲᕐᕆ) Hᐋᓗᕕᒃ (ᓘᑎ–ᒪᐃᓕ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᔭᐃᑯ] 2020–ᒥ. ᓚᐅᓴᓐ ᑰᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕿᒍᓂ ᖁᓂᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᕋᒐᖄᖅᐸᑦᑐᑎᒃ, ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑰᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᓪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᑭᒪᑎᑕᐅᔫᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᙯᐅᒐᓱᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᑦᓵᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓲᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

- ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ (ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2014), ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᐸᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᖅᑮᑦ (Kitikmeot Foods) ᓕᒥᑕᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᓇᓱᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᓗᐊᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓯᑦᑕᐅᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᖅᑮᑦ ᓕᒥᑕᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ 2020–ᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓚᐃᓴᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᑯᔨᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

2020 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᕕᒃ (ᑕᐃᒨᓯᖓ)	ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᖓ ᑭᓗᒍᖕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	ᑐᕋᒐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᑰᑕᖓ ᑭᓗᒍᖕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	2020 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓗᒍᖕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	2020 % ᓄᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᑕᖓ	2020 % ᓄᓈᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᕋᒐᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑰᑕᖓ
ᐃᑲᓪᓗᒃᑐᒃ (ᐃᑲᓪᓗᒃ ᑰᒃ)	20.000	17.418	14496.63	73	**83**
Hᓗᕕᒃ (30 ᒪᐃᓕ)	5.000	4.899	4917.58	98	**100**
ᔭᐃᑯ	17.000	13.063	11133.61	66	**85**
ᐸᓕᕐᔪᐊᒃ (ᓲᕆ ᑰᒃ)	9.100	8.709	7826.65	86	**90**
ᓛᔅᓚᓐ ᐋᕐ. (ᐸᐃᕋᓐ ᐸᐃ)	9,100 (*5,000)	ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒃᕕᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ	ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒃᕕᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ	–	–
ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ	**56,100**	**44,089**	**38,374**	**81**	**90**

- 2020–ᒧᑦ, ᖃᑎᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᖅᑮᑦ ᓕᒥᑕᑦ ᐱᔫᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖀᓚᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᓪᓗᒃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᔭᐃᑯ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᓂᕝᕙᐃᕙᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕙᒻᒥ. ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕙᒥ ᐅᖓᑖᓅᕈᔾᔨᓕᖕᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᖅᑎᐊᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᓱᖕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ (IFMP) ᓱᕈᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 2014 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ, ᓱᕈᓪᓕᑉᐹᑦᓯᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᖕᓱᖕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᓈᓚᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᖃᒥᕐᑮᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑭᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐸᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᖃᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᒋᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᖅᑎᐊᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᓱᖕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᓄᑦ ᓄᑖᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᓱᕈᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᖕᓱᖕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᐅᑉ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᖑᕆᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᖃᒥᕐᑮᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓱᕈᓂᐊᒍᑦ 2021–ᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓱᓐᓂᐅᓚᖅᑑᑉ.

ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ:

- ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑑᖅᑎᐊᕐᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᖅ (ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕙᒻᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ) ᓱᓕ ᑲᔪᓯᖃᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ 200–ᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19–ᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᓐᓂᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓱᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑎᓐᓂ.

- ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓚᐅᖁᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖂᓪᓚᓐ ᑰᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 3 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ 5) 2020–ᒥ, ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑑᓂᖅᐸᓚᑉᑲᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖂᓪᓚᓐ ᑯᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓱᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐸᕐᓈᖑᔪᒥᑦ 2024–ᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ 5 ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᐅᖐᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕕᐅᕆᐊᖐᑦ). ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓚᐅᖁᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓕᕆᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ/ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 8) ᓄᓇᓕᖕᕕᒻᒥ. 2021–ᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓵᒃ.

- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19–ᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᓐᓂᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓱᐅᕋᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ 2020–ᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓴᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᓂ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑐᖀᓚᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᐱᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᕙᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᓱᑭᓇᖅᑐᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ

ᐊᐅᓪᑕᔫᕋᓐᓂᓪ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᖃᓪᓯᓂᓪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓪᓴᓂᓪ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᓕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓕᐊᓖᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ/ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓪᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ):

- ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᔪᐊᕐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᙱᓐᓂᐅᔪᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᖢᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦᑎᓐᓂ.
- ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᑭᙵᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ (2019–ᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᓱᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᙹᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᖅᑮᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑏᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓱᙱᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕋᑖᙱᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 2020, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᙱᔾᔪᑎᙱᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ.
- ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓪᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓪᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕ (ᒫᔾᔨ 2020).
- ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᑕᙱᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᖄᓕᐊᖑᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑯᓪᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥ (ᒫᔾᔨ 2020).
- ᐊᒥᓱᐊᖅᑎᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᕐᖏᓇᖅᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᐅᓪᑕᐅᑎᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖁᓚᖃᓪᑕᐅᑎᕙᓪᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᙹᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᓪᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᓕᕆᖓᒥ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ:
ᓚᒃ Hᐊᕆᔅ – ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᑕᐃᓗᕐ ᔫᕝᕙᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᓚᓐ ᑐᕐᓯᓐ – ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓪᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 28, 2020

<u>ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᖓ</u>
<u>ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ</u>
<u>ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2020</u>

<u>ᐆᒧᖓ</u>

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑦ: X ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐋᕈᑦ:

ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓ: ᐃᒪᕐᓂᐊᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ – *ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᕿᖓᓂ ᐃᖕᑲᓗᐃᑦ*

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ:

- ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ 7–ᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᖃᖏᕋᓂᖅ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ, ᖃᒪᓂ’ᑐᐊᖅ, ᓴᓪᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑎᒃ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑭᐱᖕᖑᐃᔭᐅᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᒦᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᒃ.

- ᕖᕗᐊᕆ 2019 ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒍᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓯᕗᓐᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᓕᐅᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᔾᔪᑎᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ 50–ᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᕿᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

- ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 2019–ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᓯᐊᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᖃᖅᐸᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ 90 ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔫᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒫᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕋᑯᕈᓗᐃᑦ ᓱᒦᓴᑐ ᐃᐱᓪᓘᓚ (Themisto libellula). ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐆᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᒍᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ.

- ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓂᖅᕿᑦ (Kivalliq Arctic Foods), ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒍᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᕋᓂᕐᒥ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔪᒻᒥ, ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕖᖓ ᒦᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

- ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᑳᓂᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᕕᕝᕗᐊᕆ 2020; ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᕋᓛᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᕝᓕᓕᐅᕐᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔮᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᒻᒐᖅᑐᐃᔮᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᐅᔿᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓱᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᓄᖅᑑᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᒧᐊᒋᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᐃᑉᐱᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ 2020 ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᔾᔫᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᖏᕐᖓᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓱᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓛᒃ, ᐱᔾᔪᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓈᕐᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕿᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

- 50−ᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᔪᖅᑐᓂᑦ (8) ᐃᒪᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ 50−ᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑎᓴᒪᓂᑦ (4) ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕖᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᔾᔫᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᖏᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕋᑦ ᐅᐃᓕᐸᐃᒡᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᕕᕐᕈᕋᓛᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ.

- 2020−ᒥ, 8,100−ᓗᐊᑦ (3,700 ᑭᓗᒍᕌᒻ) ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖏᑕ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᐸᐃᒥᑦ (ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒫᕐᔫᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦ), ᐸᐃᑯᕐ ᕗᐊᕐᓛᓐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑯᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ (ᑲᖏᕐᓱᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐃᓪᒪᓐ ᐸᐃᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓵᓐᑎ ᓄᕗᐊᓂᑦ (ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦ).

- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓂᖅᑮᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᖅ (ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᕝᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓂᑦ) ᐊᑐᓕᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑐᓪᓕᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖅᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔮᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᕕᓐᓂᑦ.

- ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ 2021−ᒥ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᕙᒡᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ-19 ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓅᓗᐊᕆᐊᖃᖕᖏᔾᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᐸᑕ. ᐊᑑᑎᐅᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓯᐊᒻᒪᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2020−ᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᒍᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒡᒋᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᓚᓱᓐᓂᐅᓛᖅᑐᒥ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᖅ:
ᓚᕐ Hᐊᕆᔅ – ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᑕᐃᓗᕐ ᔨᕞᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᓚᓐ ᑐᕐᓯᓐ – ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ: ᐅᒃᑐᐱᕆ 28, 2020

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑐᕌᖓᔪᖅ

ᑐᓴᕐᑕᓴᖅ: X **ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑦ:**

ᐱᔾᔪᑎ: ᑐᓴᕐᑕᓴᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᖁᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐅᓴᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ *ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐅᓴᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* (SARA).

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ:

ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ 3.5 ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (DFO) ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑕ (NWMB) ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖁᑏᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC–ᑯᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ DFO–ᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᒋᔪᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓘᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) (ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1).

ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᒃ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᑳᖅᓯᒍ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓ ᐃᒪᕕᐅᑉ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᑎᑕᐅᒐᔭᐃᑦᑑᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ. 37–ᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᔭᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖃᓯᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᐅᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓯᒪᕕᔾᔭᐊᕐᒪᑕ 2005–ᒥᓂ, ᐱᔭᐅᒍᒪᐃᓐᓇᖃᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓱᕙᖏᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ 58–ᐳᓴᒐᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 19-20 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᒐᔪᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᐊᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓛᓐ). ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓰᕐᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊᑕ ᓴᐃᑦ ᓛᕋᓐᔅ, ᐊᒥᓱᖒᒥᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᕕᒋᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂᔾᔪᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ.

ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ COSEWIC–ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓅᕙᐃᒻᕙᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2017 ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1: ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖓ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓘᑉ (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) (COSEWIC–ᑯᓐᓂᒃ 2018–ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ).

ᑐᑭᖓ

ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ 1969, ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᓱᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓖᓐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᓯᓪᓕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᕋᓖᑦ ᓱᕙᖏᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ (Acipenseridae) ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓱᕙᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᖑᕝᕚᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᒥᓃᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᕋᓖᑦ ᓱᕙᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᑦᓴᐅᕙᓐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕ ᓯᕗᒃᑲᑕᖅᑐᒥᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᕙᐊᑦᓴᖃᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓘᑉ ᓱᕙᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1980−ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ 1990−ᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒃ (ᐆᒪᔪᖅ−ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᖑᕙᑦᑐᑦ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᔪᐊᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᑯᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓖᒥ ᓖᐸᑐᐊᒥᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓐᓂᖓ

ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕙᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᕙᐅᑉ. ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᒪᕙᐅᑉ, ᐱᔭᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ 65ºᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐃᑭᖓᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᒐᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖏᑕ ᓂᐅᕙᐅᓐᓖᑉ. (ᐊᔾᔨᒍᐊᖅ 2).

ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᓃᑦ, ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᖏᓐᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐃᑭᖓᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂ 65º ᐅᐊᖕᓇᐸᓯᐊᓂ. 27−ᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᕐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ 2005−ᒥ 2014−ᒧᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᓱᓂ 58º ᐅᐊᖕᓇᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ 66º 15′ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ, 0.8−ᐳᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᖃᖅᑐᒥᓃᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᑦᑐᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂ. ᒪᕐᕈᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑑᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᑦᑕᐅᔭᖃᖅᑐᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᕙᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᑭᑦᓴᖓᓂ, ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐱᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐱᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐅᑎᒥᓃᑦ.

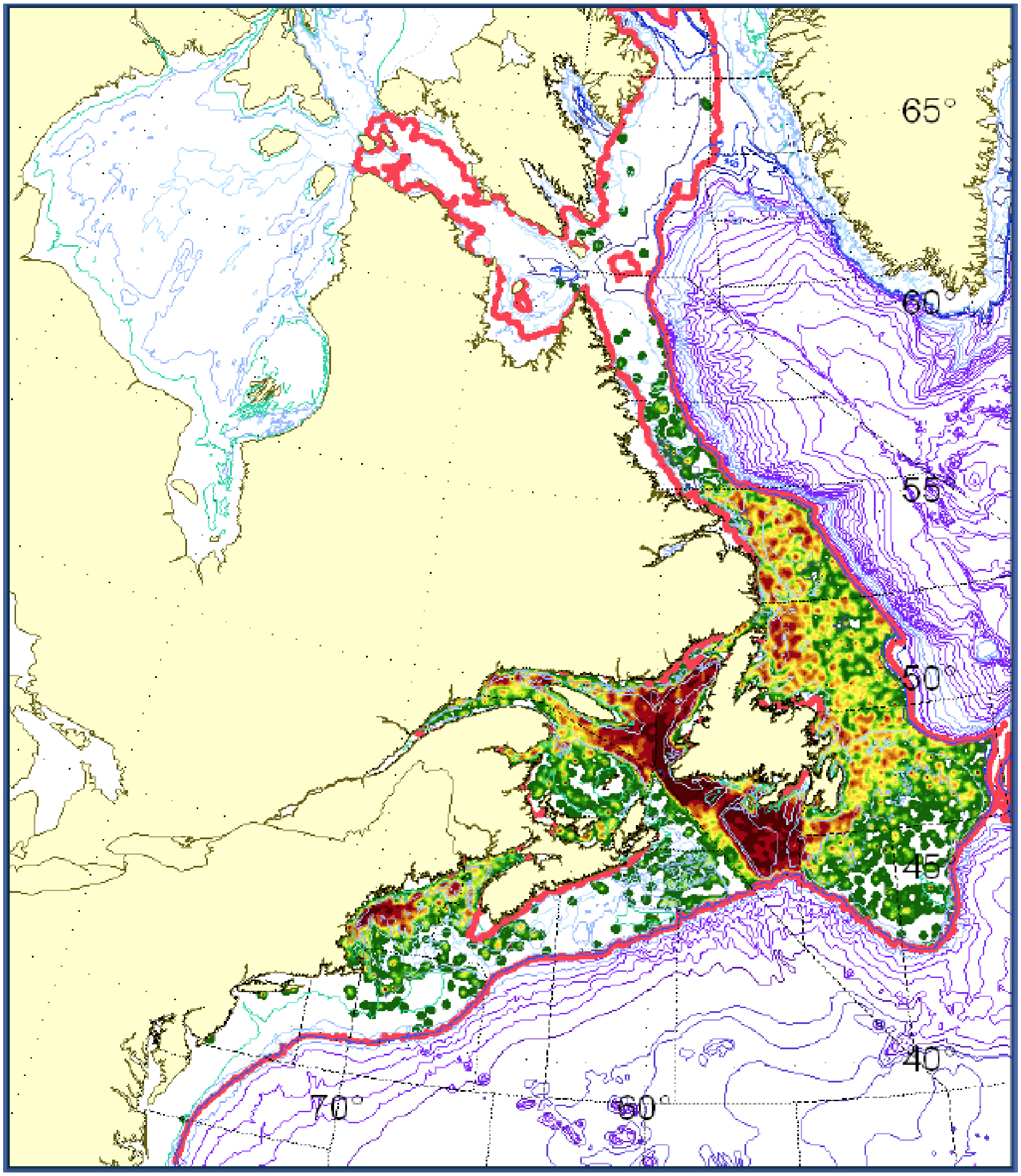
ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒃ ᓇᒧᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᓱᕙᐃᔭᓖᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᑦᑑᔭᓂ ᐃᓕᑎᕐᓂ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᓚᐅᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑦᑕᐅᔭᓂ, ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓱᑦ ᓱᕙᖏᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᕿᒍᖅᑖᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᓱᑦ. ᐃᓂᓈᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᒥ ᐃᓂᖃᓱᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᑦᑑᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓖᓐᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᕿᖅᑯᐊᓂ/ᑯᐊᓐᓂᕐᓂ. ᐃᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᓂᖅᓴᖓᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᓗᑦᑎᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᕐᒥᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᕕᖏᓐᓂ, ᕿᖅᑯᐊᓂ/ᑯᐊᓐᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᓱᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᐊᒥᒎᑦ ᒥᓗᑦᑎᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᔾᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᒪᑕ.

ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑏᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᓯᐅᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐃᓂᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓪᓚᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ. ᐃᓂᕐᓂᐅᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓖᑦ ᑲᐱᓪᓖᓇᖅᑐᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᑭᒍᑎᓖᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑦᓰᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᑎᒻᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 5.2.34 (f)−ᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒍᑎᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ NWMB−ᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᓯᒻᒪᖔᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑏᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐃᓚᖓ 27 (2) (c) ᒪᓕᖓ SARA−ᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᑎᓯᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑏᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᓕᒻᒥ 1−ᒥ, ᒥᓂᓯᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᒪᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒍᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓᓕᖓᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᓪᓚᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᕙᖅᑭᐅᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ, ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᕚᓪᓚᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒐᑎᓪᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓂᕿᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐊᑕᓕᕆᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᕈᑎᖃᕈᒫᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᙰᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ.



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2: ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᐊᓕᒐᕐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒥᓂᖅᑎᒍᑦ 1970−ᒥ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 2014. ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂᓖᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᕿᕐᓈᖓᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᔫᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᐊᖏᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐆᔭᐅᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᑦᑕᖃᕋᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᑎᑎᕐᕕᒋᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᕝᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄ:
ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᐅᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᒎᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᓄᐃᑦ 90 ᐊᓂᒍᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓄᕆᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᔫᑉ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓄᒍ ᒥᓂᓯᑕᖓᓐᓇᑦ COSEWICᐟᑯᑦ. ᑭᖑᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᒥᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᒥᓂᓯᑕ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒥᒍᑦ COSEWIC−ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᓂᖓᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐱᕙᖅᕐᕙᐅᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓯᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓇᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᕙᔪᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓴᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ (HTOs) ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕙᐅᒍᒪᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᓯᓐᓂᐸ ᒥᒃᓵᓇᑦ ᑐᑭᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ;

ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐊᕐᕙᐊᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᑲᖏᖅᓯᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒑᕐᔫᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏ, ᓴᓪᓕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏ, ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᑭᒻᒥᕈᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ

ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᖃᖏᑉᐸᑦᓚ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕙᖃᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓂ. ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕆᖅᑐᒥ (2021) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᑦᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᕆᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᓯᑕᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖃᓯᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓐᓃᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓇᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ NWMB−ᑯᓐᓇᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑦᑕᕙᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 2021.

ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ
ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕙᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᕆᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᒥᒃᓵᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕆᓪᓗᒍ. ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂᓕ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᕙᔭᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᒥᓂᓯᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᒐᕙᓇᐅᔫᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓐᓇᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ. ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᐅᓙᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓯᓐᓃᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓇᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᒪᙳᕆᒃᑯᑎᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑕ ᒥᒃᓵᓇᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐱᕙᕇᔭᖅᑕᖅ ᐆᒧᖓ:

ᓵᒡ ᓯᑎᐊᕙᓐᓴᓐ, ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑉᐸᓯᑦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᐅᐃᓂᐱᐊᒡ

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:

ᐋᒃᑑᕝᕙ 12, 2020

ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ | NINGINGANIQ AREA CO-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

ᑐᓂᔭᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ: ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᔅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ: X

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ:

- ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ, ᐃᓂᓕᒃ ᑖᒥᓂ 100km ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᐃᓛᐱᐅᑉ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐱᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ 2010. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕐᑲᖓᑕ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓚᕈᑎᔅᓴᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ (IIBA) ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᖅᖢᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2006ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᔩᕋᕈᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ 2016ᒥ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᖅᖢᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ) ᐊᑎᓕᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ (IIBA). ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑮᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᐃᓛᐱᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᒪᑕ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ (NWA) ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑎᒍᑦ (ACMC).
- ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓴᕐᑲᖓᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ (ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ s.3.2.3(b) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.5). ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᐃᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ s.3.5.6).
- ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ (ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ s.3.6.1).

ᒫᓐᓇ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ:

- ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᑕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᔅᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓯᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᓴᔅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᓐᖏᑦ:

- ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2019ᒥ–ᔮᓄᐊᓕ 2020ᒧᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓚᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᔭᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᒪᙱᑕ (ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ). ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓇᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᕕᐱᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᕖᕝᕗᐊᓕ 10, 2020ᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᐅᕆᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓵᖏᑕ ᐃᒡᓯᕙᐅᑕᖓᑕ–ᑐᖏᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᔅᓴᖅᑲᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᒪᙱᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓵᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᕕᐱᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᕖᕝᕗᐊᓕ 10, 2020ᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᖠᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᙳᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᖏᖠᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᑭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᖠᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑲᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᖠᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ/ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᖅᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.
- ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᙵᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᕖᕝᕗᐊᓕ 17, 2020ᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ:

ᓂᖏᖠᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓵᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖠᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑖᔅᓯᒪ:
ᑕᓃᑲ ᕼᐅᒐᓐ, ᐃᒡᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ–ᑐᖏᓕᐊ, ᓂᖏᖠᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑏᙶᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓵᕐᓂᑦ
Danica.hogan@canada.ca

ᐅᓪᓗᖓ:
ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 22, 2020

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:

1. ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ "ᓂᖏᖠᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ"
2. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ: "ᓂᖏᖠᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᒻᒥᑦ– ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᔅᓴᐃᑦ"
3. ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ "2016ᒥ 2023ᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᔅᓴᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ"
4. ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ""ᓂᖏᖠᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᑯᓐᖏᕐᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ"

ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ

NINGINGANIQ NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA

Management Plan for NWMB Approval

ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ | NINGINGANIQ AREA CO-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

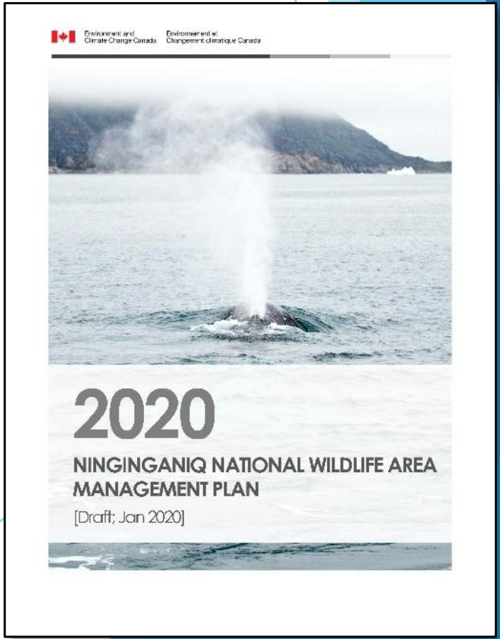
ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ 02 ᑎᓯᐱᕆ 2020

NWMB, Iqaluit, 02 Dec 2020

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ
Presentation Overview

- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
- ᑕᑯᖅᑯᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓖᑦᑐᓂᑦ

- Information on protected areas in Nunavut
- Show you the content of the Management Plan



ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Information on National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Nunavut

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
Environment and Climate Change Canada

ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ:

- ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕆᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
- ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

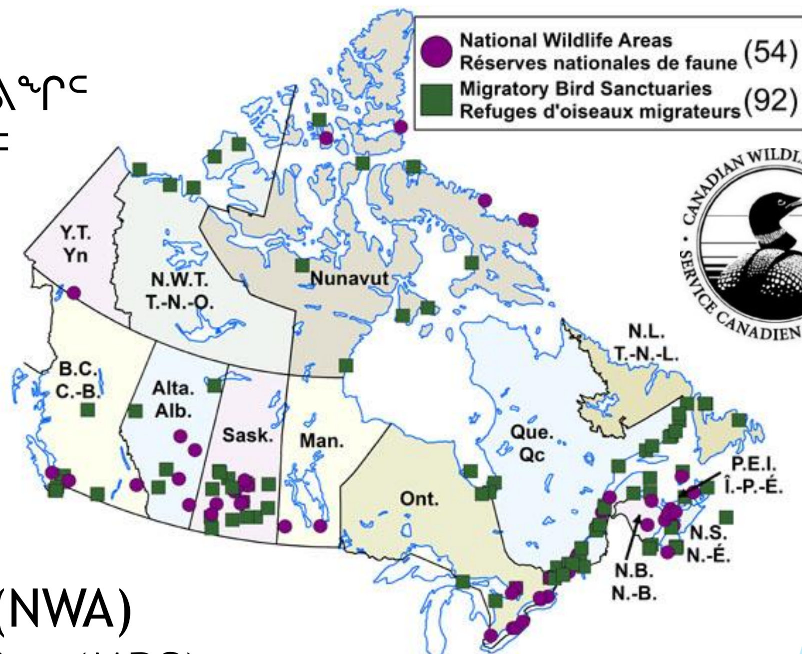
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᑦ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᓐᖏᑦ

Purpose of Network

- Conservation
- Research
- Interpretation

National Wildlife Areas (NWA)
Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBS)

ᐊᖏᓂᖃᑎᒋᔪᑦ 12 ᒥᓕᔭᓐ
Hᐃᐊᒃᑕᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ
ᐊᖏᓂᖏᑦ
12 million hectares in total

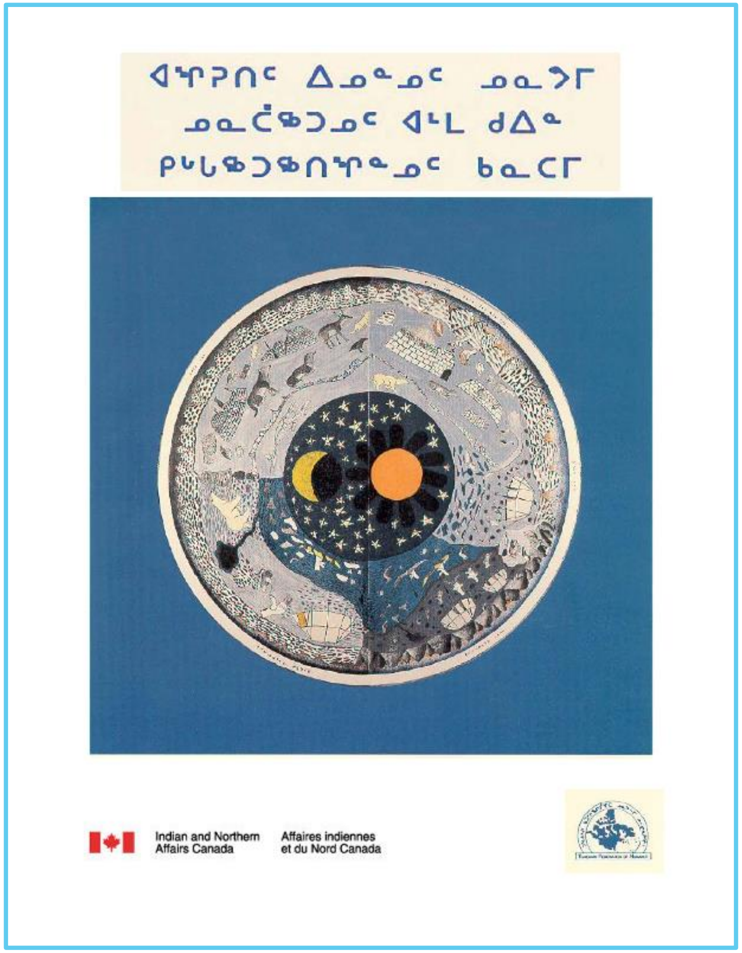


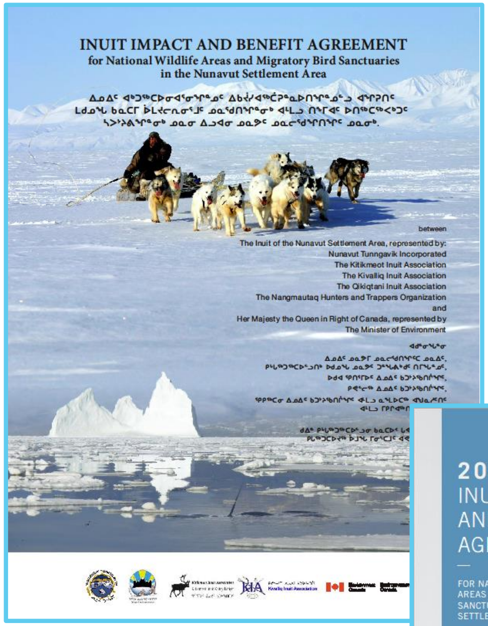
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
Environment and Climate Change Canada

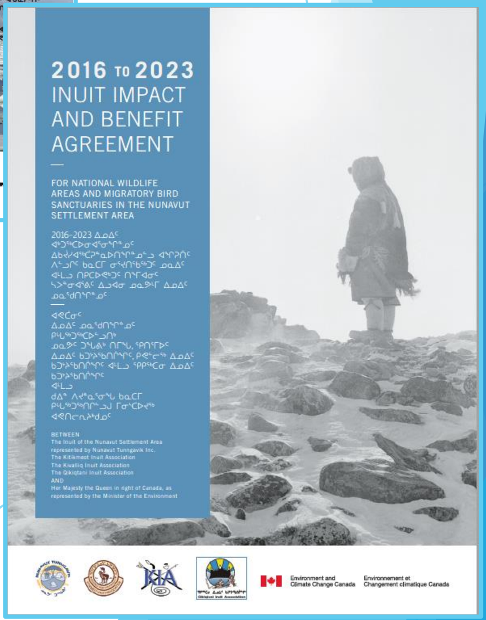
	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᑦ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᑦ
ᓴᐳᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ	ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ
ᓴᐳᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖏᑦ	ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᕕᖏᑦ /ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ/ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ	ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ
ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ	*ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ*	*ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ*

	MBS	NWA
Protection Focus	Migratory birds	All wildlife
Protection Period	Nesting/breeding season	Year-round
Legal Basis	*Migratory Birds Convention Act*	*Canada Wildlife Act*

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ (2008;2016)
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (2008;2016)







ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ (2008; 2016)
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (2008; 2016)

- ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓱᒋᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ **ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ**

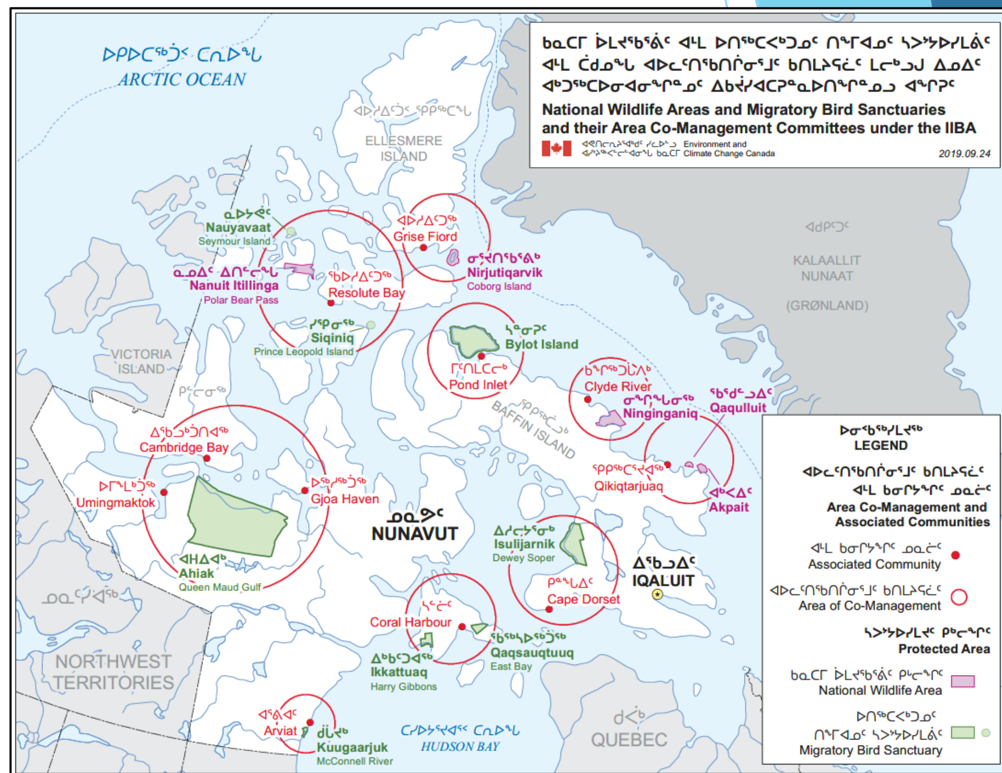
- ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
  ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑎᒍᑦ: **ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ**

- Decisions for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas strongly influenced by **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit**

- Guarantees co-management of Migratory Bird Sanctuary and National Wildlife Areas
  Important feature: **Area Co-Management Committees**

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ
Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs)

- 9-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖑᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ 13-ᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕌᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ 5 ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᖕᒐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓐᓂ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ)
- 9 ACMCs were created in Nunavut to co-manage the 13 protected areas
- Made up of 5 people from the associated community and 1 from Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment and Climate Change Canada)



- ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕈᓐ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2009ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- 5 ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᖢᐱᒻᒥᑦ
  - ᓵᒻ ᐸᓖᑦᑐᖅ, (ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)
  - ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᕿᓪᓚᖅ
  - ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᔭᐅᐳᑎ
  - ᔭᐃᓯ ᑎᒍᓪᓚᕚᖅ
  - ᓕᐊ ᑕᓱᒐᑦ
- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕐᕕᖓᓐᓂ: ᑖᓂᑲ H ᐊᐅᒐᓐ (ᑐᖏᓕᖅ)

- Ninginganiq ACMC was formed in 2009
- 5 members from Clyde River
  - Sam Palituq (Chair)
  - James Qillaq
  - Enuusiq Jaypoody
  - Jaysie Tigullaraq
  - Leah Tassugat
- 1 member from Canadian Wildlife Service: Danica Hogan (Vice-Chair)

ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ
ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

NINGINGANIQ
AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ
Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs)

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

- ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ/ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᑖᕋᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑕᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ
- ᓴᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ

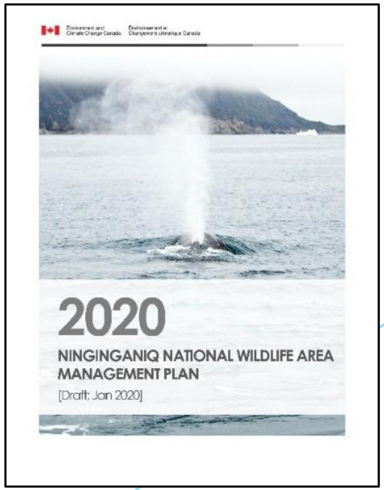
ACMC will:

- advise the Minister on all aspects of MBS/NWA management
- review permit applications
- develop Management Plans

ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ?
What is a management plan?

- ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔨᐅᕙᒡᒍᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ

- Allows the Area Co-Management Committees to share their vision of the protected area
- Guides decision making for the protected area
- Describes important cultural and environmental aspects
- States which activities are permitted and not permitted



ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔾᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᖃᑕᐃᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Plans: *Steps*

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ 1

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᑎᒃᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅ

Step 1

Collect Information

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᓪᓕᖅ 2

ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᙳᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᑐᕌᙳᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗ

Step 2

Articulate Vision, Goals, and Objectives

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᖓᑦ 3

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ

Step 3

Draft the Management Plan

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᖓᑦ 4

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑎᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓛᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

Step 4

Community Meetings
about the draft Management Plan

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᖓᑦ 5

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ

ᑕᒫᓂᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ
Where we are

Step 5

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and federal Minister of the Environment Approvals

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ

Implement the Management Plan

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᓯᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒃᓴᓖᖕᒐᓂᖏᑦ

Management Plan Preparation and Approval

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ

- 3.5.4 ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.
- 3.5.5 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐱᔮᕆᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.
- 3.5.6 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ.

MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

- 3.5.4 In preparing Management Plans, the ACMCs shall carefully consider any *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* brought forward by a member.
- 3.5.5 The ACMC shall consult the relevant RIA, and NTI, before completing the draft Management Plan.
- 3.5.6 Subject to its work plan and budget, the ACMC may prepare the Management Plan according to whatever process it deems appropriate and it may consult as it deems appropriate.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

3.5.7 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(b) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(c) ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖓᑕ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᖏᑦ;

(d) ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(e) ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ.

3.5.7 The Management Plan shall include a description of:

(a) the purposes of the NWA or MBS;

(b) management goals and objectives;

(c) the natural and cultural history and the context within which the NWA or MBS operates;

(d) policies that will guide the management of the NWA or MBS;

(e) a schedule to implement Management Plan action items.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑲᑐᙵᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔫᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

3.5.8 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

3.5.8 Where an NWA or MBS includes IOL, the Management Plan shall reflect and address any special issues arising from the presence of the IOL.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄ

3.6.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34 (c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.16 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ*.

3.6.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

3.6.1 The ACMCs shall recommend completed Management Plans to the NWMB for approval in accordance with sections 5.2.34(c) and 5.3.16 of the *NLCA*.

3.6.2 The ACMC shall provide the relevant RIA and NTI with a copy of the completed Management Plan when it sends the Plan to the NWMB.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

3.6.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑖᑦ ᐅᖅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34(c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.17 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 5.3.23 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐋᒃᑳᖅᐸᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐅᑎᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐋᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐ

3.6.3 If, in accordance with the decision-making process set forth in subsection 5.2.34(c) and sections 5.3.17 through 5.3.23 of the *NLCA*, the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, a completed Management Plan and the Plan is returned to an ACMC for reconsideration, the relevant ACMC shall re-consider the Plan and re-submit it to the NWMB.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

3.6.4 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.13 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖅ*, ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

3.6.5 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᐸᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᓕᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

3.6.4 In accordance with section 8.4.13 of the *NLCA*, approved Management Plans shall be based on the recommendations of the relevant ACMCs, taking into account the recommendations of other interested persons or bodies.

3.6.5 Once the Minister has accepted a Management Plan, the Minister shall proceed forthwith to do all things necessary to implement the Plan.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᖖᒐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥ

Content of the Draft Management Plan for the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
Content of the Management Plan

- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ
- ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ
- ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ
- ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ – ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ

- Description of the National Wildlife Area
- Ecological resources
- Cultural resources
- Vision, goals and objectives
- Management Considerations – things to consider in managing the National Wildlife Area

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
Content of the Management Plan

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕋᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ - ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒎᑕᐅᖕᓂᖏᑦ

- Management Approaches – what we will do to achieve the goals and objectives
- Authorized Activities and Access – what activities require a permit, who requires a permit
- Management Plan implementation and collaboration


Danica Hogan


Garry Donaldson


Siu-Ling Han


Maha Ghazal

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ
Historical Background

- ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ 2010ᒥ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓪᓗ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1983ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ)

- Established as a National Wildlife Area in 2010 to protect Bowhead Whales and their habitat.
- Community-based initiative (started in 1983)

ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Landscape

- 3,362 km2 ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒍ: ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂ, 2,832 km2 ᐃᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 530 km2 ᓄᓇ
- ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒐᓕᖅᑑᖅ ᐹᖕᒐᓂ McBeth ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑑᑉ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒧᑦ 12 nm ᑭᓪᓕᖕᒐᓄᑦ
- ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑐᖕᒑᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ~ 1km ᓯᔾᔭᖕᒐᑕ
- ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᖕᒐ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓂᒋᐊ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ

- 3,362 km² total: includes 2, 832 km² of marine waters and 530 km² of land
- Includes Isabella Bay from mouth of McBeth Fiord out to 12 nm limit
- Includes all islands within the bay and land located within ~ 1km of the shoreline
- Rugged land, especially on the south side of the bay


Garry Donaldson


Siu-Ling Han

ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ
Landscape

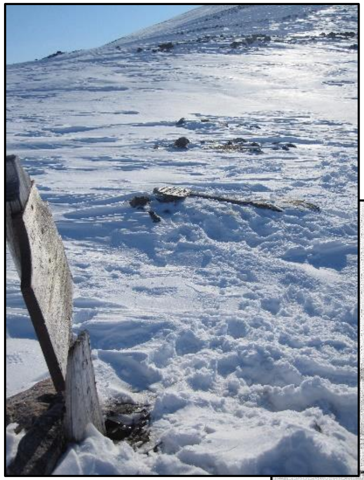
- ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᐸᓗᐊᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕕᖏᑦ
- 4 ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ)
- Mostly federal crown land and federally controlled marine waters
- 4 parcels of Inuit Owned Land (surface rights)

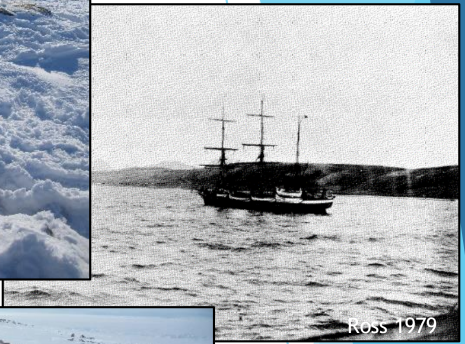
ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ
Ecological Resources

- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᓂᕆᕕᐅᓯᙳᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ−ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᓲᑦ 147ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓅᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ
- ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓯᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓲᖅ
- 15 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ
- 43 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ
- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ/ᐃᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦᒥᑏᑦ, ᐊᒡᒋᐊᕐᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᕐᔪᑦ
- ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᑐᒡᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ
- 5 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- Important feeding area for Bowhead Whales in Canada-up to 147 whales at one time
- Polar bear summer and denning habitat
- 15 species of mammals
- 43 species of birds
- Important staging/moutling site for King Eiders, Long-tailed Ducks, and Dovekies
- Diverse marine community of fish and invertebrates
- 5 species at risk

ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ
Cultural Resources





Ross 1979

Siu-Ling Han

Siu-Ling Han

ᐃᓅᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖄᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᖂᒍᒐᓴᕐᔪᐊᖂᓗᓐᓂ

- ᐊᒥᓲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖅᑕᓘᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ
- ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑯᐊ ᑐᓃᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᓅᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᙵᓛᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓚᓯᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᓃᑦ
- ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐊᒥᓲᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖂᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ

Inuit have used Ninginganiq for thousands of years

- Several known archaeological sites, cultural features & artifacts in the area
- Include Thule, modern Inuit, and European whaling sites
- Likely many unregistered sites in the area

ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂᑐᖄᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᕿᐅᕙᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ
Past and current subsistence land uses

- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᓇᑦᑎᕐᓂᑦ, ᐳᐃᔨᓂᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ
- ᒪᓂᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᒥᑏᓪᓗ ᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ
- ᒥᑭᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᓲᑦ– ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᓪᓗ
- ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ

- Hunting- seals, whales, polar bears, birds, some terrestrial mammals
- Egg collection- especially goose and eider
- Trapping- foxes and wolves
- Fishing- mostly Arctic Char
- Camping

ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ
Past and current other land uses

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ– ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ, ᑎᖕᒋᕐᕋᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ

- Research
- Tourism- Cruise ships, sailboats


CruiseCritic- Le Soleal


Siu-Ling Han

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓗᖏᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ

Management considerations are things we need to be aware of within, and surrounding, the protected area in order to effectively manage it

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖖᒌᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ:

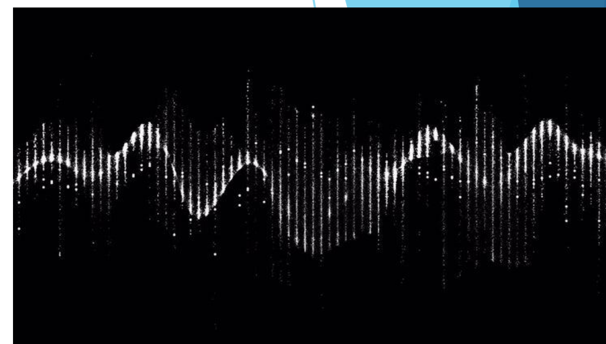
1. **ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ**
   - ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᖖᒐᑕ ᐊᖕᒍᓇᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ
2. **ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ**
   - ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᓛᕐᕙᓗᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓴᑎᓐᓂ
   - ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᓄᑦ

No significant or immediate threats, but:

1. **Harvest of Wildlife**
   - need to work with management authorities to make sure harvest is sustainable
2. **Tourism**
   - Likely to increase in future
   - Need guidelines for tourism vessels

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

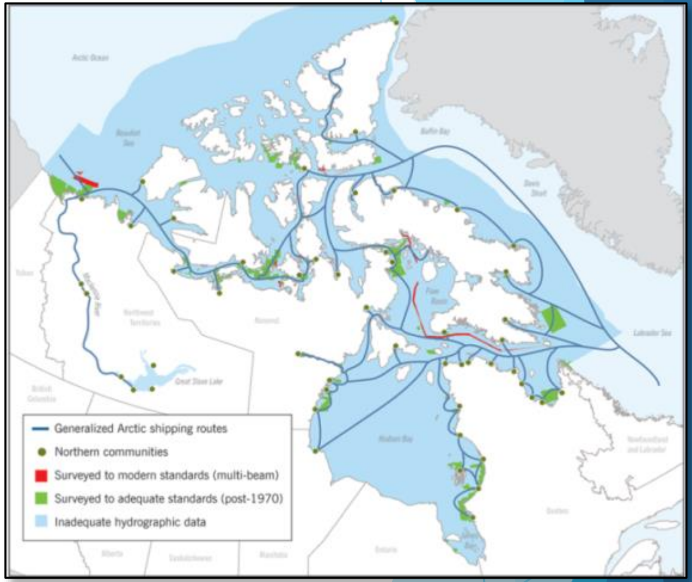
3. **ᓂᐱᓖᑦ**
   - ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᕙᓐᓂᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᐱᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐳᐃᔨᓄᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᒥᐅᑕᕐᓄᑦ.
4. **ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ**
   - ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᓛᕐᕗᓄᒻᒪᑕ
   - ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᐃᔩᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓖᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ



3. **Noise**
   - Need to better understand how noise from humans impacts whales in area.
4. **Ship Collisions**
   - Ships likely to increase
   - Need to protect whales from collisions

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

5. **ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ**
   - ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᐅᒥᕙᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑲᑦ
6. **ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒃᑕᕐᓂᖅ**
   - ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑎᓐᓂ
   - ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ
7. **ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ**
   - ᐊᐅᓚᑕᔅᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖏᑦ
   - ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᑎᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᔅᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ



5. **Pollution**
   - None now, but could increase with more ships
6. **Commercial Fishing**
   - None now, but could increase in future
   - Risk of entanglement
7. **Climate Change**
   - Can't control, but need to document changes
   - Could increase marine traffic and predation by killer whales

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕋᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ
Vision, Goals, and Objectives

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ
ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ
ᐃᓚᑕᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

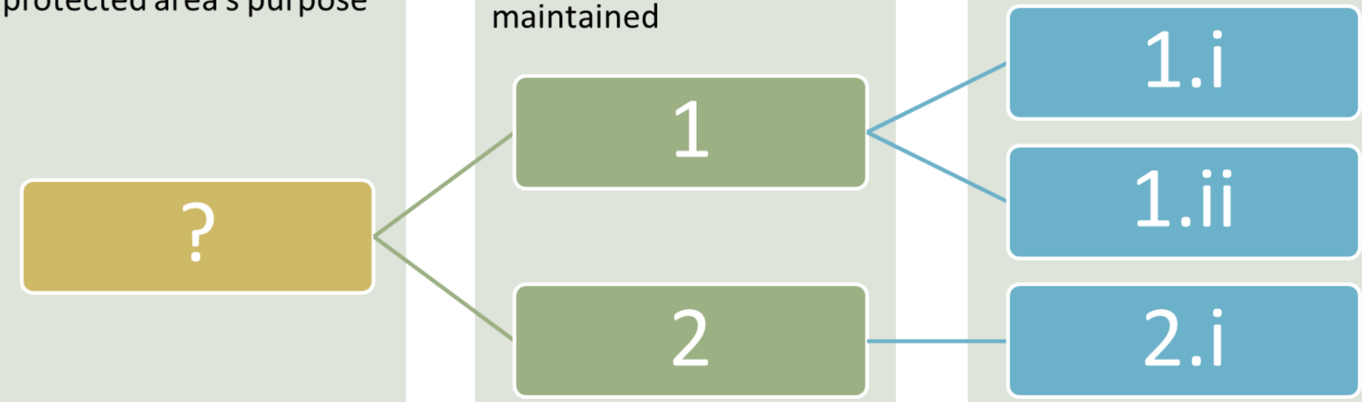
Vision
A description of what the protected area should be
Incorporates the protected area's purpose

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ
ᐅᖃᐳᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ
ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᐊᖑᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ
ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ

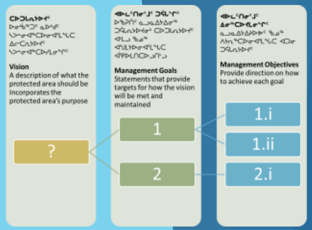
Management Goals
Statements that provide targets for how the vision will be met and maintained

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᐱᔭᓇᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᑐᓂ
ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ

Management Objectives
Provide direction on how to achieve each goal



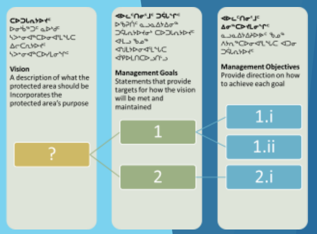
ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓐᖑᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
Vision for the NWA



ᓯᕙᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖏᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᒻᒥᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚ ᕐᓯᒪᕕᒋᔭᑦᑕᖓ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑕᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ, ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᖅᑳᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇ ᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖓᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆ ᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕐᓖᓂᑦ.

The long-term vision for Ninginganiq NWA is protection of Bowhead Whales and other wildlife, conservation of the marine and terrestrial habitats on which they depend, and protection of the traditional Inuit use of the area. The NWA will also serve as a key site for research on Bowhead Whale ecology, the marine ecosystem of Isabella Bay, and the historical ties of the Inuit to traditional and commercial whaling. Research outcomes will provide a sound basis and infrastructure for management, education, and eco-tourism projects and programs.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ
Management Goals



ᓯᕙᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᔨᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒪᕕᒋᔭᑦᑕᖓ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᖃᒧᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᒥᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᐊᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᑦᓴᕐᑕᓂᑦ.

ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᕕᖓᓄ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᕕᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᕐᓂᖅ.

ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔾᔮᓇᕈᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ.

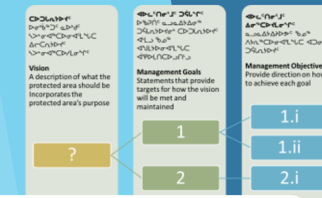
The long-term vision for Ninginganiq NWA is protection of Bowhead Whales and other wildlife, conservation of the marine and terrestrial habitats on which they depend, and protection of the traditional Inuit use of the area. The NWA will also serve as a key site for research on Bowhead Whale ecology, the marine ecosystem of Isabella Bay, and the historical ties of the Inuit to traditional and commercial whaling. Research outcomes will provide a sound basis and infrastructure for management, education, and eco-tourism projects and programs.

Protect Bowhead Whales and other wildlife using Ninginganiq NWA, and the marine and terrestrial habitat they depend on, from harm by human activities.

Conserve and protect the cultural and historical elements of Ninginganiq NWA, especially with regard to traditional and commercial whaling.

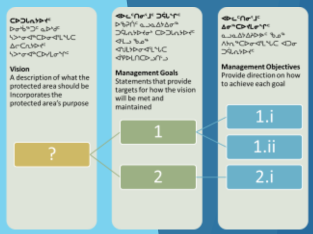
Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the area, particularly Bowhead Whales and other wildlife.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



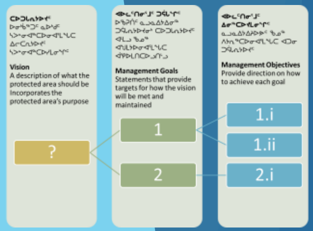
ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖕᒐᓄ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕖᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ.	ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ.
	ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᐊᑦᑎᖅᑲᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᓇᐃᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑎᖅᑲᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐸᒪᔪᑦ.
	ᐊᑑᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓇᖅᑐᕆᖅᑕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓪᓗ; ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ
	ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᕐᒧᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᒧᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖃᓕᖅᐃᐸᑕ.
	ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ.
Protect Bowhead Whales and other wildlife using Ninginganiq NWA, and the marine and terrestrial habitat they depend on, from harm by human activities.	Make organizations with a mandate to regulate activities outside the jurisdiction of ECCC aware of the conservation goals and objectives of the Ninginganiq NWA.
	Control, supervise, and monitor access to Ninginganiq NWA.
	Effectively enforce regulations to prevent threats to Bowhead Whales, other wildlife, and their habitat; work with relevant regulatory agencies, as required.
	Monitor the terrestrial and marine ecosystems to establish baselines and monitor change in these baselines over time.
	Empower Inuit to play a leadership role in documenting environmental conditions and changes.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᕕᖕᒐᓅᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᕐᓂᖅ.	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖃᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕚᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ.
	ᐱᕙᓐᓇᕐᓯᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᓂᑦ
	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᓪᓗ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᑦᔩᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᕙᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓵᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᑐᖃᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᕐᒎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Conserve and protect the cultural and historical elements of Ninginganiq NWA, especially with regard to traditional and commercial whaling.	Control, supervise, and monitor access to Ninginganiq NWA
	Empower Inuit to play a leadership role in documenting archeological sites and artifacts.
	Conduct research on cultural and historical elements to identify areas of archeological importance.

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔮᓇᕈᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓂᕐᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᕇᔾᐅᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔦᖃᐅᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ.

ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓵᖅᑭᔾᔫᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᓄᑦ.

Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the area, particularly Bowhead Whales and other wildlife.

Create promotional and educational materials and make them available to the public.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓰᖑᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᒪᔭᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ
- ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ

Management Approaches outline ways to address the Management Challenges, while meeting the Management Goals

- Cultural Resources Management
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat Management
- Monitoring and Research
- Public Awareness and Information Management

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

Cultural Resources Management

Ensure preservation of archeological sites through the permitting process and add to knowledge through inventory, research, and mapping projects.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᑐ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦᑐ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ– ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᕌᒐᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓯᔅᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᑦᓗ, ᐊᖕᒋᓯᓐᓂᑦᓗ)
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᕌᒐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᓴᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.
- ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᓚᕐᕖᒥᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᓄᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᖕᓄᑦ.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat Management

- Control human activities in the NWA through the permitting process- do not permit activities that are incompatible with the conservation objectives of the area (e.g., commercial fishing, oil and gas, etc.)
- Ensure other regulatory agencies are aware of the NWA vision, goals, and objectives and consider them in their decision making processes.
- Create guidelines to mitigate human impacts on wildlife, especially whales.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᓇᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᔪᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓱᕆᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᑎᐊᓃᒻᒪᖔᑕ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᓖᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ.

Monitoring and Research

- Support ongoing research and monitoring, document archaeological sites
- Improve knowledge of ecological and cultural resources in the NWA
- Improve knowledge of vessel traffic and noise in and around the NWA.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᕗᓪᓗᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᓐᓂᖅ

- ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᓂᓛᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ.

Public Awareness and Information Management

- develop education and outreach materials to inform Canadians about the cultural and ecological significance of Ninginganiq NWA.

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ **ᐋᑐᕆᐊᑐᙱᒻᒪᑕ** ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐲᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ, ᐲᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐆᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᒐᒃᓴᒥᒃ, ᑕᖕᒫᕐᓯᒪᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᔅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ)
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ **ᐋᑐᕆᐊᑐᙱᒻᒪᑕ** ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ

- Inuit **do not** require a permit to enter the NWA for traditional activities, including harvesting, removal of carving stone, setting up camps (*Nunavut Agreement* and IIBA)
- Inuit **do not** require a permit to enter the NWA when working as a hunting or fishing guide

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᖓᑕ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᑯᓪᒥᑦ (ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒫᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ) ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑏᑦ
- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓈᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ **ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ**- ᑕᐃᒪᓇᔭᖏᑦᑐᑑᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕈᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓕᐊᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- All non-Inuit **do** require a permit to enter and conduct any activities in the NWA (land or water) including non-Inuit sport hunters, researchers and tourists
- All commercial or business activities (Inuit and non-Inuit owned businesses) **do** require a permit-except for Inuit hunting and fishing guides.

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᑮᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ ᑐᓴᕋᐅᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ:

  ec.cwspermitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca

  ᐃᖃᓗᙳ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᒃ: 867-975-4642

- ᓂᖏᙵᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓲᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᐃᔾᔪᑎᓕᐅᕌᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐋᒻᒪᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

- Persons who require a permit to enter the NWA can apply for a permit from the Canadian Wildlife Service:

  ec.cwspermitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca

  Iqaluit office: 867-975-4642

- The Ninginganiq ACMC reviews all permit applications and provides recommendations to the Canadian Wildlife Service on whether the permit should be issued or not.

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ:
  - ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ
  - ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕖᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ

- Permits may be issued if:
  - The activity is scientific research relating to wildlife or habitat conservation
  - The activity benefits wildlife and their habitats
  - The activity contributes to wildlife conservation
  - The activity is consistent with the purpose of the NWA and the management plan

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔅᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
Management Plan Implementation

- ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒃᓴᐃᑦ (ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᓪᓗ) ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ
- ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 5 ᐊᕐᕋᒎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᔭᓈᖅᐸᑕ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᖕᖓᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ 10 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᔭᕌᖓᒥᒃ

- Implemented as resources (time and money) allow
- Plan will be reviewed after 5 years, and then every 10 years after that

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓐᓇᒋᑦ

The Ninginganiq ACMC recommends the Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan to the NWMB for approval

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᕕᔅᓴᖅ:
ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᕐᓄᑦ
ᑐᖂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᔅᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ–ᑐᖏᓕᐊ ᑕᓃᑲ
ᕼᐅᒐᓐ
danica.hogan@canada.ca
(867) 669-4754

Contact Information:
Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee
c/o Vice-chairperson Danica Hogan
danica.hogan@canada.ca
(867) 669-4754

Consultation Record for Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan

Organization	Contact	Date sent	Invited to Meeting?	Response received?	Comments?
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Science)	Steve Ferguson Research Scientists-Marine Mammals Steve.ferguson@dfo-mpc.gc.ca	Nov. 8, 2019	N	Y- E-mail Nov 29, 2019	N
McGill University-Department of Geography	George Wenzel Professor of Geography (Clyde River history/culture focus) george.wenzel@mcgill.ca	Nov. 4, 2019	N	Y- Email Nov. 14, 2019	Y
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Oceans)	Joel Ingram Manager, Protected Areas Joel.Ingram@dfo-mpo.gc.ca 204-983-5006	Jan. 14, 2020	Y	Y- Email Feb.7, 2020 (reviewed by Charlotte Sharkey)	Y
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	Pacome Lloyd plloyd@tunngavik.com Qilak Kusugak qkusugak@tunngavik.com	Jan. 13, 2020	Y	Y-Email Feb.7, 2020 acknowledged reminder to provide input	N
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Jovan Simic IIBA Implementation Manager Jsimic@qia.ca	Jan. 13, 2020	Y	Y- Email Feb 20, 2020	Y
Clyde River Hamlet	Angela (reception@clyderiver.ca) 867-924-6220	Phone call Jan. 14, 2020 Jan. 14, 2020	Y	N- Note that mayor attended Clyde River community meeting Angela sent to mayor for review-requested in English Angela agreed to post flyer for the community meeting	N

				and also provide a copy of the plan to anyone wanting to read it in the community-flyers indicate hard copies available at the hamlet.	
Clyde River HTO (Nangmautaq HTO)	Listed number 867-924-6202 is no longer in service. htoclyde@qiniq.com clyde@baffinhto.ca (from Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board Website and QWB secretariat Kolola Pitsiulak)	Jan. 21/22 2020- ENG	Y	N- Note that representative attended Clyde River community meeting Feb.10, 2020 - requested presentation- sent to HTO Feb.11, 2020	N
Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board	Kolola Pitsiulak Nunavut Inuit Wildlife Secretariat Executive Director- Qikiqtalluk Region kpitsiulak@niws.ca	Jan. 22, 2020	Y	Y- Email Jan 22 2020 acknowledged receipt of plan	N
Clyde River Community	Flyers in hamlet office, airport, Northern Store, etc. Radio Invite- Mayor and ACMC members Facebook posts- Clyde River News and Clyde River Sell/Swap Feb. 10, 2020 Community Meeting @Parish hall 7pm-10pm	Feb.10, 2020 Community meeting Flyers and available for reading since Jan.14, 2020 (Hamlet)	Y	Y	Y- See community meeting summary
Government of Nunavut-Wildlife, North Baffin	Scott Johnson Manager Wildlife, North Baffin sjohnson2@gov.nu.ca	Jan. 17, 2020	Y	Y- Email Jan. 17, 2020, Email Feb. 17, 2020	N

	867-899-7360 Markus Dyck Polar Bear Biologist Mdyck1@gov.nu.ca				
Government of Nunavut – Culture and Heritage	Sylvie LeBlanc Territorial Archaeologist SLeBlanc1@gov.nu.ca Phone: (867) 934-2040	Jan. 14, 2020	Y	Y- Email Feb.20, 2020	Y
Inuit Heritage Trust	William Beveridge Executive Director wbeveridge@ihti.ca Lynn Peplinski Traditional Place Names Manager lpeplinski@ihti.ca	Jan. 14, 2020	Y	N	N
CIRNAC	Erik Allain Director of Lands erik.allain@canada.ca Phone: (867) 975-4295	Jan. 14, 2020	Y	N	N

NOTE: Comment period extended to Feb.21, 2020- reminder sent to all those that did not provide comments by Feb.17, 2020.

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NINGINGANIQ
AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE

January 14, 2020

DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NINGINGANIQ NATIONAL WIDLLFIE AREA

The Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area is located ~100km south of Clyde River and was established in 2010. As required by the *Nunavut Agreement*, an *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA)* was first concluded in 2006 and renegotiated in 2016. Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the three Regional Inuit Associations, and the federal Minister of the Environment, Environment and Climate Change Canada signed the *IIBA*. The *IIBA* created co-management committees for these protected areas in Nunavut. Inuit from Clyde River, and Environment and Climate Change Canada co-manage the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area through the Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee (ACMC).

Part of the Ninginganiq ACMC's mandate is to write a management plan for the National Wildlife Area. The ACMC completed the draft management plan and is holding a community meeting **10 Feb 2020 in Clyde River at the Parish Hall from 7pm-10pm** to discuss the plan content and get feedback. Everyone is welcome!

We realize that not everyone can attend this meetings. The Ninginganiq ACMC is also welcoming input on the management plans via email. We ask that you provide all written input by **9 February, 2020** to Danica Hogan, Vice-Chair of the Ninginganiq ACMC (danica.hogan@canada.ca; 867-669-4754).

Sincerely,

Sam Palituq
Chair, Ninginganiq ACMC

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ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓕ 14, 2020

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᙱᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᒥᒃ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᖕᒐᑦ ~100km ᐅᖕᒑᓰᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᓂᕿᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᐱᐅᐸ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓂᑰᓕᖅᓂ 2010ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑭᐊᖃᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ, *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᔅᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕕᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ)* ᓱᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ 2006ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑲᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ 2016ᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᔪᔪᑦ *ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ. ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ* ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑦᑎᔫᒪᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦᑐᓂᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᐱᐅᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓯᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓴᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ (ACMC).

ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᖕᒐᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓯᔪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᙱᑦᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᓛᖅᑐᑎᒃ **10 ᕕᕗᐊᓕ 2020ᐅᓕᖅᑲᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᐱᐅᒥ ᑐᔪᐊᕐᕕᐅᐸ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐊᓂ 7ᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ-10ᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ** ᑲᑎᒪᒍᑎᖃᓛᖕᒐᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᒃᑲᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓛᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦᑎᐊᑦ ᑐᙵᓱᒃᐳᖅ!

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᓐᓇᕵᓛᙱᒥᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᑦᑎᕗᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓅᖕᒐᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᓈᖅᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑦᑕᖁᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑐᖕᓕᓂ **ᕕᕗᐊᓕ 9, 2020** ᑐᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓃᑲ Hᐅᒐᓐᒧᑦ, ᐃᔅᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ–ᑐᖏᓕᐊ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᕐᓂᑦ (danica.hogan@canada.ca; 867-669-4754).

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ᐃᔅᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ, ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᕐᓂᑦ

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: February 17, 2020 11:46 AM
Subject: Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan- final call for comments Feb.21 2020

Hello,

You previously received an email inviting your organization to provide comments (in- person or in writing) on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. The Ninginganiq Area Co-management Committee (ACMC) held their community meeting in Clyde River, NU on Feb.10, 2020 to receive in-person comments. The deadline for providing written comments was Feb.9, 2020.

I am touching base with you now to provide you with one final opportunity to provide written comments on the plan. The ACMC will extend the comment period to Feb. 21, 2020, after which date the comment period will be closed.

Please feel free to get in touch should you have any questions about the plan or how to provide written comments.

Have a wonderful day,

Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

A/Shorebird Biologist, Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Yellowknife)
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

A/Biologiste des oiseaux de rivage, Région du Nord, Service canadien de la faune (Yellowknife)
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Community Meeting

about the draft management plan for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area

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NINGINGANIQ
AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE

- See the content of the draft Management Plan and provide your input
- Meet the Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee members
- Refreshments will be served
- Share your knowledge and stories about Ninginganiq
- Learn more about the National Wildlife Area
- Door Prizes
- Plan available to read at Hamlet office

Everyone welcome!

Where: **Parish Hall**

When: **February 10: Open House 7pm with presentation at 7:30pm**

~ For more information call or e-mail Danica Hogan- danica.hogan@canada.ca or 867-669-4754

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ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ | NINGINGANIQ
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ | AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ | COMMITTEE

- ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᙵᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᓯ
- ᑲᑎᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
- ᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ
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- ᐊᒍᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓵᓚᖃᐅᓯᐊᔅᓴᓂᑦ

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᑐᙵᓱᑉᐳᖅ!

ᓇᒥ: ᑐᔅᓯᐊᖅᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑎᒪᕕᐊᓂ

ᖃᖓ: ᕖᕝᕗᐊᓕ 10- ᑐᙵᓱᑦᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ
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ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᓗᓂ 7:30ᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ

~ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᔅᓯ ᐅᖄᓚᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᕕᐅᓗᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᓃᑲ ᕼᐅᒐᓐ–
danica.hogan@canada.ca ᐅᖃᓘᓐᓃᑦ 867-669-4754

NINGINGANIQ AREA CO-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Community Meeting Notes: Feb 10 2020

7pm- 10pm

Parish Hall, Clyde River, NU

ACMC Participants:

***Present**:*
Sam Palituq (Chair)
Leah Tassugat
Danica Hogan (Vice Chair)
Jaysie Tigullaraq

Shauna Seeteenak (Inuit Learning and Development Program with CWS)
Lisa Pirie-Dominix (Protected Areas Head, Northern Region, CWS)

***Regrets**:* Enuusiq Jaypoody (absent for medical reasons), James Qillaq (NWB meeting)

Others Present: Jerry Natanine (translation)

Proceedings:

Meeting started at 7pm

1. Open house to view posters, meeting the committee, get snacks

2. 7:30pm Opening Prayer and Chair and Vice-Chair Opening Remarks (Sam Palituq and Danica Hogan)

3. 7:45pm-8:30pm Management Plan Presentation (Presented by Danica Hogan)

4. 8:30pm-9pm BREAK and Door Prizes

5. 9pm-10pm Open floor open for questions and comments
    a. Community Member Comment/Question: General comment about growing up there and hearing stories about the area from father

b. Community Member Comment/Question: Why has it taken so long to make the management plan? Where is the lodge that was talked about? Community has been talking about this since 1990s. Asking because he is envious of other communities that have areas like Ninginganiq and they employ people for tourism purposes. Where is the tourism?

ACMC Response: Danica indicated that the plan has taken a long time partly due to logistical circumstances in the ACMC (deaths, changes in members, etc.) and partly due to the fact that the committee really wanted to make sure they had all of the available information when writing it, and really wanted to take their time to make sure the plan was done right. Sam added to this reiterating the responsibility the committee members felt to go slowly to make sure the plan really reflected what was best for the area and community.

c. Community Member Comment/Question: Why on the map is the area marked all the way up to the shoreline and some land is included in the boundary?

ACMC Response: Danica indicated that the boundary was established with the community of Clyde River/ the old steering committee before the area was designated in 2010. Sam indicated that the boundary was made to include up to about 1 mile of land around the bay to ensure that tourists/researchers couldn't just camp on the land at the edge of the bay to do work in the area.

d. Community Member Comment/Question: Educating the public about this is good. Thank you for making things so clear.

e. Community Member Comment/Question: Why isn't CWS here? They negotiated with the HTO, so we should see more of them since our ancestors negotiated with them. It seems like all of the old work is being forgotten or changing. Why aren't there more meetings in Clyde River?

ACMC Response: Danica clarified that the ACMC works directly with CWS and that she is part of the ACMC as the CWS member. The management plan was created with the committee and CWS, as was agreed upon in the IIBA, and was based on all of the old work with the HTO/Steering Committee that established the NWA- the old work is not being forgotten or changed, the ACMC is the continuation of the work. Sam indicated that all of the ACMC meetings are held in Clyde River and that the management plan was created from documents and interviews that resulted from all of the old work

f. Community Member Comment/Question: I'm from the HTO and I got the copy of the draft management plan that the ACMC sent us, but could you please share the presentation you just gave as well?

ACMC Response: Danica promised to send a copy of the presentation to the HTO the next day (NOTE: Presentation sent via email Feb.11, 2020).

g. Community Member Comment/Question: When will the draft be finalized? Asking because TINMCA only took 2 years.

ACMC Response: Danica indicated that the draft will undergo edits once all of the comments from reviewers/this meeting are addressed, then it goes to NWMB and the Minister of ECCC for approval. Can't give a definitive date that it will be due, but ACMC wants to try to have it finalized by end of 2020. TINMCA is going through a different process, so it is not necessarily comparable to the ACMC process.

h. Community Member Comment/Question: I want this to be finished while our elders are still alive. Make it happen as fast as you can so we can see it become real while they are still alive. I am glad that we can talk face to face.

6. Closing comments and Final Door Prizes 10pm

SIGN IN SHEET

EVENT: NINGINGANIQ ACMC COMMUNITY MEETING	**LOCATION:** PARISH HALL
DATE: Feb.10 2020	

LIST OF ATTENDEES

NAME (PRINT FIRST AND LAST NAME)	NAME (PRINT FIRST AND LAST NAME)
1 Mary Tatatoapik	25
2 ᑐᒥᑭ ᐸᑐ	26
3 [illegible]	27
4 ᕿᐅᓯ ᓇᑕᕐ	28
5 ᐃᕿ ᑎᑐᓇᒃ	29
6 Jaypeetee Kilabuk	30
7 [illegible]	31
8 [illegible]	32
9 Joomie Papak	33
10 Eena Qillaq	34
11 Daniel Jaypoody	35
12 Igga Jaypoody	36
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Comments Received by the Ninginganiq ACMC Regarding the Draft Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan

Organization	Comments	ACMC Response
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Oceans)	Ninginganiq NWA In Nunavut, Nunavut Inuit, as per the Nunavut Agreement (NA), can hunt wildlife, including the collection of migratory bird eggs and feathers, for his or her economic, social, and cultural needs. This sentence doesn't read well, as Inuit is plural and then it switches to singular, 'his or her'. Could change to "In Nunavut, a Nunavut Inuk, as per the NA…" or change his or her to their.	Changed to "their"
	p. 1 Isabella Bay is also classified as an 'Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area' by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO 2015b). Suggest changing 'classified' to 'identified'.	Changed, as suggested.
	p. 6 -I usually see Kangiqtugaapik spelled with one 'n'. -curious to know how frequently 'exceptional years' occur, when Baffin Island shore lead opens early, and whether increased frequency is predicted.	Spelling corrected. Answer to question about shore lead is unknown.
	p. 7 -Clyde River HTO is used but Nangmautaq HTO is used below in the document. -Kimmirut (then Lake Harbour) and Iqaluit	Nangmautaq refers to the name of the HTO in Clyde River, while the Clyde River HTO refers to the organization in Clyde River- I've clarified this in the text. Added information about old name (Lake Harbour).
	p. 11 -Tunit should be plural: Tuniit	Changed, as suggested.

	p. 12 Whaling began in Davis Strait area (south of Baffin Island) -Davis Strait is not south of Baffin Island; it's offshore of south Baffin Island. -typo in began	Deleted "south of Baffin"
	p. 17 Climate is the ultimate driving force behind the biological phenomena that creates good feeding habitat for Bowhead Whales at Isabella Bay Should read '…biological phenomena that create good feeding habitat…' (not creates with an 's')	Changed, as suggested.
	p. 22 A range of other human activities potentially threaten Bowheads through disturbance from boat traffic, low-flying aircraft, and offshore resource extraction, and activities resulting in pollution or destruction of habitat and entanglement in fishing nets (Finley et al. 1986, Philo et al. 1992, Finley 2001, COSEWIC 2009). Suggest adding 'a range of other current and potential future human activities potentially threaten Bowheads…", as I don't believe there is any offshore resource extraction (oil and gas) currently happening? Suggest also being more specific about what 'offshore resource extraction' you're referring to, as there is certainly fishing currently happening in the offshore.	Changed as suggested.

	Polar Bears are present throughout Baffin Bay and Davis Strait with apparently stable, or according to Inuit, increasing populations (Dowsley 2007, Peacock et al. 2013). Could be more objectively phrased like this: '…with apparently stable, according to scientists, or increasing, according to Inuit, populations.'	
	p. 25 Kuuktanaq – there are three different spellings of this in the document (assuming it's the same river): Kuuktanaq, Kuuktaanaq and Kuuktanaaq.	Changed to Kuuktannaq, as this is the official spelling on the map.
	-the NWMB is the main instrument of wildlife management in the NSA; it doesn't just manage harvest of wildlife by Inuit, but also by non-Inuit. -the NWMB and Government of Nunavut co-manage terrestrial wildlife (including polar bears), and the NWMB and DFO co-manage marine wildlife (excluding polar bears). Suggest change to "DFO, NWMB and Regional Wildlife Organizations ~~Wildlife Management Boards~~ under the NA co-manage Bowhead hunting. In 2015, NWMB and DFO increased the total allowable harvest of Bowhead Whales in the NSA from three to five Bowheads per year, which is well below the calculation of harvest that the ECWG bowhead whale population can support (DFO 2015a)." -DFO 2015a provides scientific advice on harvest levels. DFO takes this scientific advice to NWMB and requests a decision from the	Changed, as suggested. Information regarding clarification of the process for changing harvest rates also noted in the management plan. Significance of the Bowhead hunt to Inuit is already discussed elsewhere in the management plan.

	NWMB on modifying the total allowable harvest. The NWMB makes a decision and the Minister of DFO accepts it (in this case). So 2015a is not really an appropriate reference for the TAH being increased, which was a management decision that considers the best available information including the scientific advice, but does not have to correspond to the scientific advice. It is an appropriate reference for the scientific advice itself, which I've added in above. -could add some perspective on significance of these hunts to Inuit.	
	The ACMC suggests that visitors follow recognized whale-watching guidelines and regulations -may want to list some examples of these guidelines and regulations? ECCC should develop additional guidelines for visitors, -is this something that ECCC plans to do? Something that's been recommended by the ACMC? Can this be said in a different way from what 'should' be done.	Changed to will be done- the plan is written by the ACMC, so the ACMC is saying that ECCC may create these guidelines as information becomes available for the NWA.
	-Tourism – add that a permit must be obtained to conduct tourism in the NWA	Not added here, as this section is simply talking about management considerations for CWS management of the area. Section 7 speaks to the need for visitors to obtain any required non-CWS permits.
	p. 31 Generally, whales in Ninginganiq NWA show little reaction to vessel passages, but	This is IQ. No specific reference, just what Inuit from Clyde have observed.

	sometimes when ships approach closer, the whales move into shallow waters. Is there a reference for this?	
	Ship collisions – it's my understanding that a permit must be obtained to transit through the NWA? So why would we expect increased risk of collisions when whales are feeding in Isabella Bay, i.e. in the NWA	Yes, a permit is required, but this does not mean that permitted ships cease to be a threat.
	Pollution – may want to mention the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Baffin Bay/Davis Strait to assess the potential impacts of possible future offshore oil and gas activity and inform decision-making. On July 31, 2019 the Nunavut Impact Review Board submitted a final report and recommendations for the SEA in Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. It can be accessed on their public registry at https://www.nirb.ca/project/125087. The three volumes of the final report appear under the 'Documents' tab at the top of the page.	Thanks! This is a good suggestion. I have added text referencing the report.
	Commercial fishing is an activity that is likely to grow in Nunavut waters as climate changes (Church 2011). I think this sentence sets the wrong tone, as commercial fishing is already huge in Nunavut waters. See Integrated Fisheries Management Plans for Greenland halibut and Northern shrimp. Suggest something more like what's stated with respect to Greenland's fishery: Greenland Halibut and Northern Shrimp are important fisheries off Baffin Island.	Added this reference to showcase Greenland Halibut importance.

	http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/ifmp-gmp/groundfish-poisson-fond/2019/halibut-fletan-eng.htm In 2017, the Division 0B [the Canadian side of Davis Strait] Total Allowable Catch [for Greenland halibut] increased to 7,575 t for the 2017 and 2018 fishing seasons. Subsequent TAC increases in 0B have been implemented by the Minister and can be found at the following website. [The Division 0A (the Canadian side of Baffin Bay) TAC for Greenland halibut] increased to 8,575 t for the 2017 and 2018 fishing seasons. Subsequent TAC increases in 0A have been implemented by the Minister and can be found at the following website. The Subarea 0 [Division 0B + Division 0A] Greenland Halibut fishery adds significant economic value to Northern communities. The landed value average for Nunavut Enterprises from 2011-2017 was around $90 million per year. The fishery is also considered to be the most lucrative Atlantic groundfish fishery with the largest Greenland Halibut TAC in domestic waters. Offshore catches are taken using either bottom otter trawl (single and twin trawl) or bottom set fixed gear (longline, gillnet). http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/ifmp-gmp/shrimp-crevette/shrimp-crevette-2018-002-eng.html -also I don’t think that Arctic Char would be fished “offshore”, but rather along the coast (local fish harvesters would know best)	

	Health & Safety – it’s my understanding that if it’s necessary for safety purposes, a vessel may transit the NWA without a permit, and the incident is then reviewed afterwards, to ensure it really was necessary for safety purposes. There is nothing to this effect discussed in this section.	Yes, but this is part of other regulations, not CWS regulations. Even the NOTMARS for this area does not state this.
Government of Nunavut – Culture and Heritage	Referring to Section 2-This section appears to be limited to general background information, culture history and include a few know locations. However, it does not address a management plan for the protection, management and conservation of cultural and heritage resources. As a reference see the this below: https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/docs/pc/guide/gra-mar/index	Management of the NWA and it’s resources is addressed in Sections 4-10.
	Pg. 14 Identified sites need to be recorded and reported to the Territorial Archaeology Office to be entered in the territorial site database.	These are sites already recorded by the Prince of Whales Northern Heritage Center.
	Pg. 34- The investigation and recording of archaeological sites requires a permit that is issued by the Government of Nunavut. The visitation of archaeological sites by tourists also require a Class 1 archaeology permit. Needs to refer to Nunavut Legislation.	We added a paragraph in section 6.1 making reference to protection of archaeological and cultural heritage sites under the IIBA, the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations, and Article 33 of the Nunavut Agreement as follows: “In accordance with s. 2.1.7 of the IIBA, the archaeological and cultural heritage of Inuit must be protected in the management of Ninginganiq NWA. This includes protection

		and conservation of archaeological sites, artifacts, and cultural sites of importance to Inuit. All activities within the NWA must comply with the requirements of the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations and Article 33 of the Nunavut Agreement. If an archaeological site, specimen or artifact is encountered which has not been previously identified, it should be photographed and the geographic coordinates recorded. This information must then be provided to the Government of Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust, and NTI as soon as reasonably practicable."
	Section 11.2 Remove: "and Heritage develops and implements policies, programs and services aimed at strengthening the culture, language, heritage and physical activity of Nunavummiut. The Department of Culture and Heritage maintains close working relationships with the professional archaeology and palaeontology communities, with Nunavut communities, with the Inuit Heritage Trust, and with other territorial and federal government agencies." And Replace with "The GN Department of Culture and Heritage is the government agency responsible for the management and protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites in Nunavut. This is done through regulations, legislation, and policy. These regulations include obtaining authorization from the GN, in the form of a	Changed, as suggested. Clarified that the ACMC provides advice about CWS permits, where applicable, to avoid potential confusion surrounding permits issued by the GN.

	permit, to conduct any type of activity at an archaeological or paleontological site, whether it is research, resource development, or tourism."	
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Objective 1.4 is closely tied to Objective 1.5 – in other words, monitoring should be Inuit led – not just based on science, but also Inuit knowledge. Similarly, objective 2.3 is closely linked to objective 2.2 – research needs to be based on IQ principles and have heavy Inuit involvement. Maybe that's what's understood by objectives 1.4 & 2.3, but I figured I would mention it, as Inuit involvement on some of the objectives is explicitly mentioned. It might just be a consistency thing.	The co-management structure of the NWA ensures that Inuit are actively involved in all management aspects of the NWA, however, the ACMC explicitly wanted to state that Inuit should play a role in the documenting/monitoring of values in the NWA- hence Objectives 1.5 and 2.2. The reason for this is that while management of the area will always involve Inuit (through the ACMC), outside research may not always involve Inuit. The listed objectives are an explicit expression from the ACMC that we will encourage Inuit involvement in all monitoring/documenting of values.
	"During the period when the whales are present in the NWA (i.e., usually from early August to late October), any subsistence harvest of marine mammals is strongly discouraged in the NWA, particularly in the shallow area beside Nuvuktiapik and the deep feeding troughs." Did this come out of consultations with HTO? This basically means that during the main hunting season Inuit are discouraged from using the area. Sorry, this is more of a question as I am still familiarizing myself with the file.	The ACMC recommended we put this in the plan so whales are not disturbed in the NWA. Ultimately, the plan cannot keep Inuit from hunting whenever and whatever they want in the NWA (see section 7), which is why this is worded as a discouraged activity and not a prohibition. And yes, the HTO has had an opportunity to provide input on the plan.

	6.3 Monitoring – "Managers know relatively little about the current state of the habitats and wildlife populations in the NWA, thus, the requirement for basic surveys to establish baselines against which managers can detect change are included in this section on monitoring." The area has been heavily used by Inuit according to previous statements. Collecting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is listed as one of the goals. Has ECCC considered using IQ principles for management, rather than scientific ones. How many years of observation would it take for the manager to be able to say with confidence whether change is part of the picture (i.e. different cycles that are part of the norm), or whether change is affected by one of the factors monitored (e.g. climate change, vessel traffic, etc.)? There is already long history if Inuit observations and IQ that could be applied more readily. Maybe even hiring a manager out of the community that would have the necessary IQ background.	IQ has been gathered about the site (elder interviews commissioned by the ACMC and others, IQ studies from outside organizations, etc.)- this information has been referenced throughout the management plan, where applicable. Even with currently documented IQ and scientific knowledge, the documented information we have about the wildlife and habitat in Ninginganiq NWA has gaps or is out of date. This is why the management plan indicates collection of baseline scientific data and IQ as a priority. We can't answer your question about how many years of data is required to detect change- this depends on what part of the ecosystem you are looking at and what kinds of changes you are wanting to detect. There may be IQ and Inuit observations that can help us understand changes, just as there may be scientific data that can help us understand changes, but this information still needs to be gathered in a way that it can inform management decisions. At this point, any baseline information about any aspect of the NWA is going to be helpful. In a way, we are already using IQ to manage the area- Inuit knowledge of the area is largely how the ACMC currently manages the area. But, in order to determine if management of the area is effective, we need to monitor key aspects of the NWA and compare them against a baseline (IQ or otherwise).

		Collection of any information should be conducted by qualified individuals- the ACMC is recommending/identifying priorities for monitoring in the management plan, but it will not necessarily be CWS or the ACMC that performs this monitoring.
	6.4 Research – There is significant concern expressed with activities that might have negative impacts on the Bow Head Whales, even to a point of discouraging traditional use of the area (see my comment above). Has there been any thought put into what impacts research activities might have?	Research activities have to be approved by the ACMC through the CWS permitting process. Generally speaking, the ACMC considers any potential impacts that any permitted activity might have on the NWA during the permit review process. Almost any activity will have an impact on something, so part of the ACMC's job is to weigh the potential impacts and benefits of an activity when deciding whether to recommend a permit be issued by CWS.
	Once again, I apologize for mostly asking questions rather than providing comments, as I try to catch up with the history of this file	No problem! Questions are great! And if you ever have other questions about the ACMC or Ninginganiq NWA, please feel free to get in touch!
George Wenzel	On p23/T3, I was surprised by the inclusion of beluga and no mention of narwhal. If my memory serves, narwhal are far more abundant and more frequently encountered in the Clyde area, including Isabella Bay, than beluga. I took a quick look at the Clyde 5yr totals in the NWMB and beluga seem indeed to be rare visitors. You might check about narwhal v. beluga with Sam and the committee crew.	Checked this with the committee- keeping the Beluga on the list.

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Draft Management Plan

Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area

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NINGINGANIQ
AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE

ᑳᖏᖅᑐᒑᐱᒃ, ᕖᕝᕗᐊᓕ 10, 2020

Clyde River, February 10, 2020

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Presentation Overview

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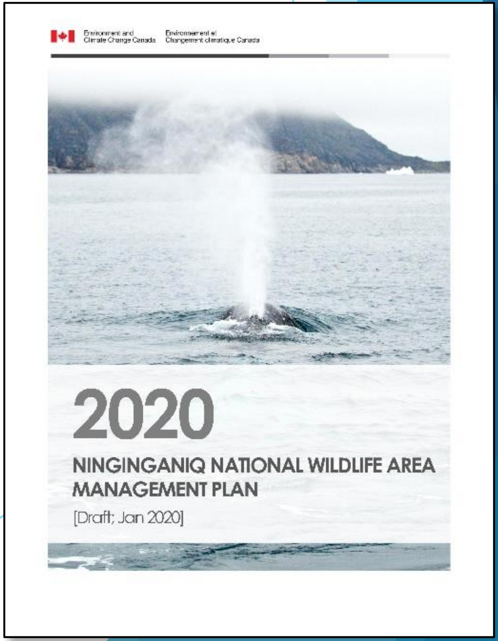
Gretchen Freund

- Information on protected areas in Nunavut
- Show you the content of the Draft Management Plan
- Get your input and comments on the Draft Management Plan



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Information on National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Nunavut

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Environment and Climate Change Canada

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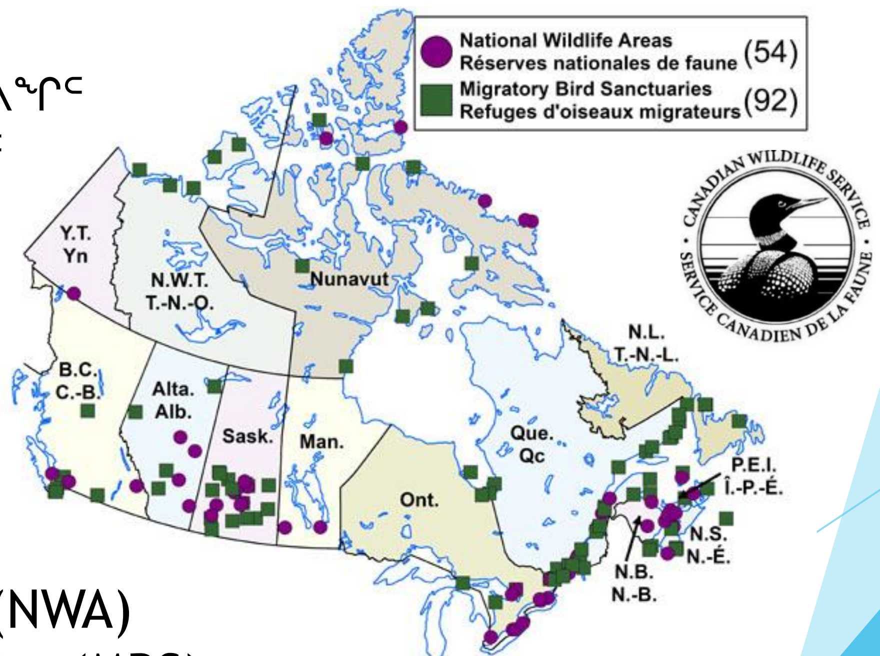
12 million hectares in total

Purpose of Network
- Conservation
- Research
- Interpretation



National Wildlife Areas (NWA)
Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (MBS)

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Environment and Climate Change Canada

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	MBS	NWA
Protection Focus	Migratory birds	All wildlife
Protection Period	Nesting/breeding season	Year-round
Legal Basis	*Migratory Birds Convention Act*	*Canada Wildlife Act*

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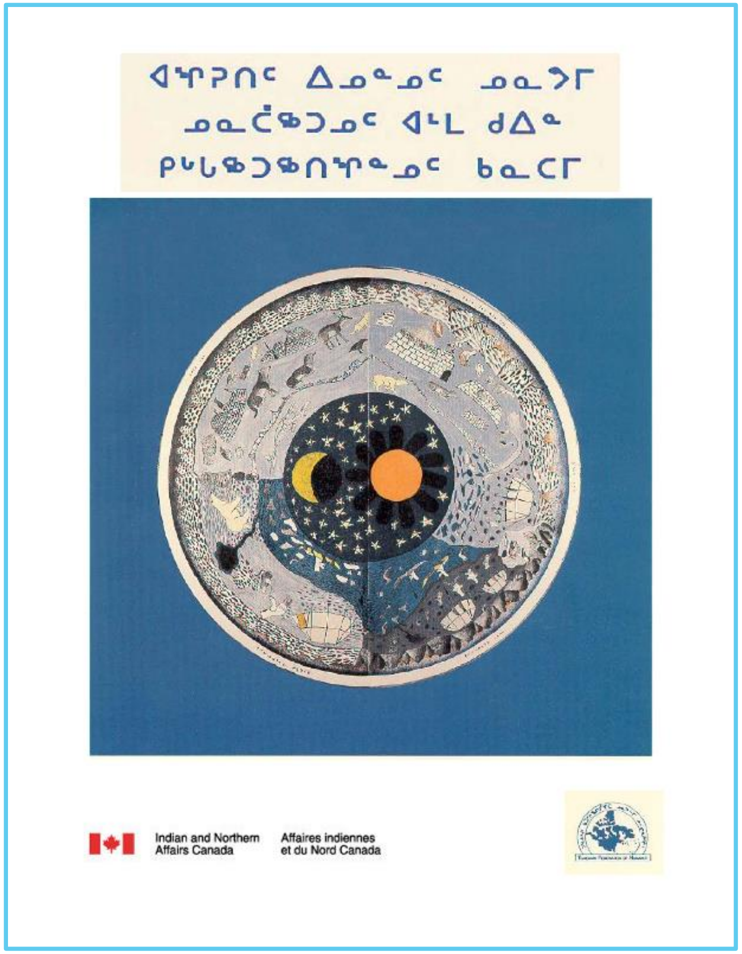
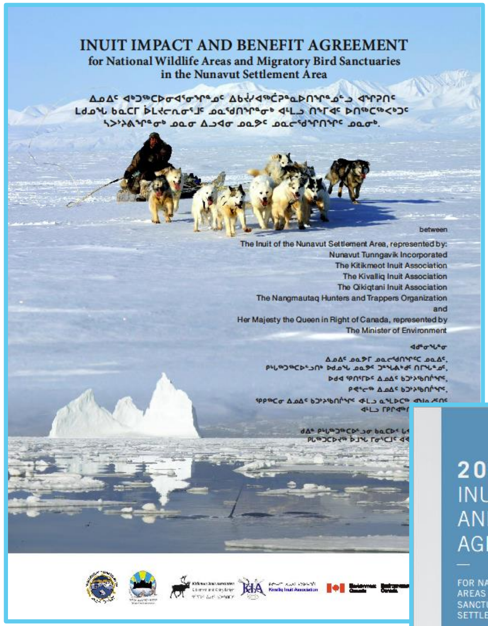
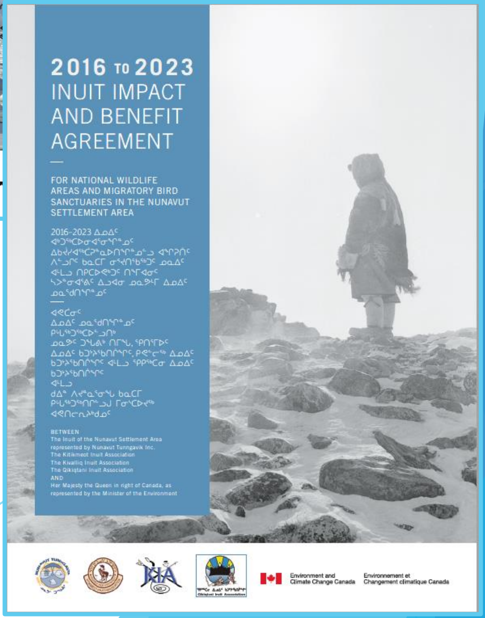
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (2008;2016)







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Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (2008; 2016)

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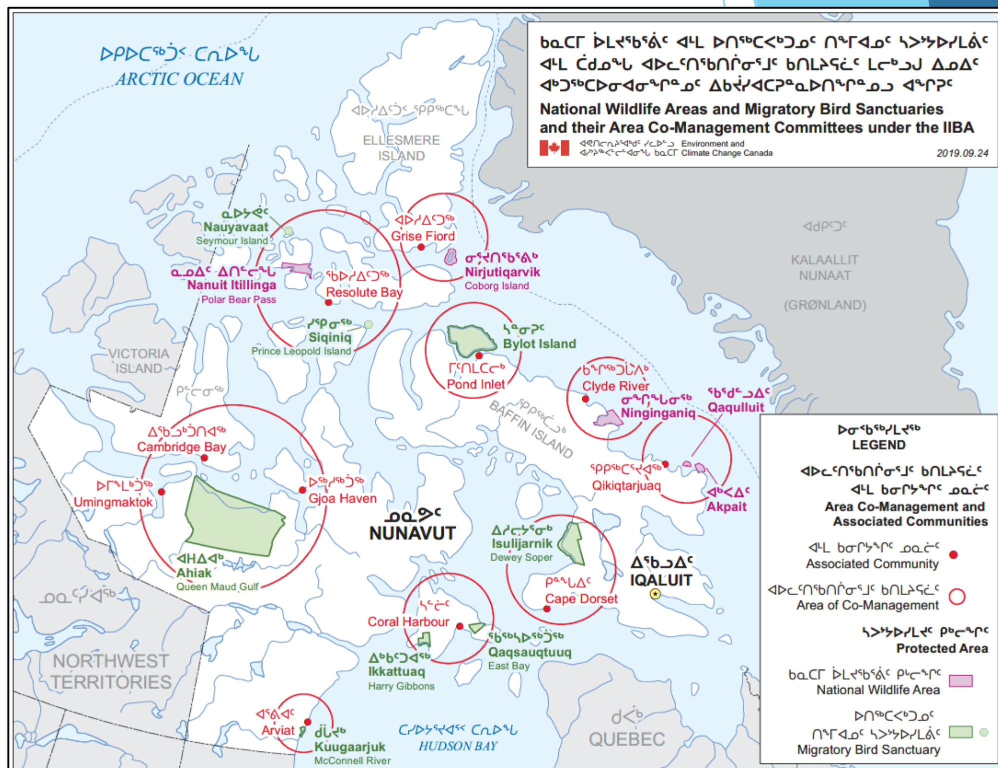
- Decisions for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas strongly influenced by **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit**
- Guarantees co-management of Migratory Bird Sanctuary and National Wildlife Areas
  - Important feature: **Area Co-Management Committees**

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs)

- 9-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ 13-ᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
- ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᓖᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ 5 ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓂᖓᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ)

- 9 ACMCs were created in Nunavut to co-manage the 13 protected areas
- Made up of 5 people from the associated community and 1 from Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment and Climate Change Canada)



- ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2009ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- 5 ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᒑᐱᒻᒥᑦ
    - **ᓵᒻ ᐸᓖᑦᑐᖅ, (ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ)**
    - **ᔦᐃᒥᓯ ᕿᓪᓚᖅ**
    - **ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᔦᐅᐳᑎ**
    - **ᔦᐃᓯ ᑎᒍᓪᓚᒐᖅ**
    - **ᓕᐊ ᑕᓱᒐᑦ**
- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ 1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕆᕗᑦ: **ᑖᓂᑲ Hᐊᐅᒐᓐ (ᑐᖕᒋᓕᖅ)**

- Ninginganiq ACMC was formed in 2009
- 5 members from Clyde River
    - **Sam Palituq (Chair)**
    - **James Qillaq**
    - **Enuusiq Jaypoody**
    - **Jaysie Tigullaraq**
    - **Leah Tassugat**
- 1 member from Canadian Wildlife Service: **Danica Hogan (Vice-Chair)**

ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ
ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ

NINGINGANIQ
AREA CO-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᕋᓚᑦ
Area Co-Management Committees (ACMCs)

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᕋᓛᑦ
ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

- ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ/ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᑖᕋᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑕᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ
- ᓴᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ

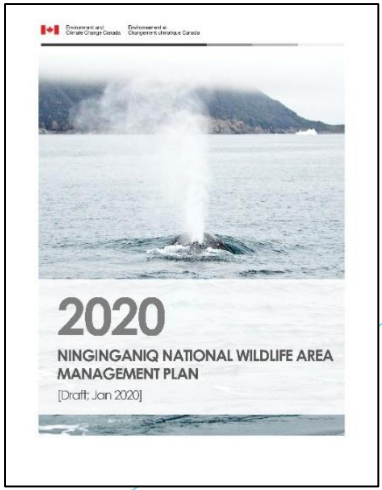
ACMC will:

- advise the Minister on all aspects of MBS/NWA management
- review permit applications
- develop Management Plans

ᓱᓇᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ?
What is a management plan?

- ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᐅᔪᓐᓇᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ

- Allows the Area Co-Management Committees to share their vision of the protected area
- Guides decision making for the protected area
- Describes important cultural and environmental aspects
- States which activities are permitted and not permitted



ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᒃᑕᐃᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Plans: *Steps*

ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ 1 ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅ	**Step 1** Collect Information
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᓪᓕᖅ 2 ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓱᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᓱᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗ	**Step 2** Articulate Vision, Goals, and Objectives
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᖓᑦ 3 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ	**Step 3** Draft the Management Plan
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᖓᑦ 4 ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕚᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ	**Step 4** Community Meetings about the draft Management Plan
ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᖓᑦ 5 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕋᓱᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ	**Step 5** Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and federal Minister of the Environment Approvals
ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ	**Implement the Management Plan**

ᑕᒫᓂᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ
Where we are

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖖᒐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥ

Content of the Draft Management Plan for the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area

ᐃᓗᓕᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
Content of the Management Plan

- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ
- ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᓐᓄ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓐᓄ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒪᓂ
- ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ
- ᑕᐅᑐᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ – ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ

- Description of the National Wildlife Area
- Ecological resources
- Cultural resources
- Vision, goals and objectives
- Management Considerations – things to consider in managing the National Wildlife Area

ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ
Content of the Management Plan

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᑦ - ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ
- ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ - ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ

- Management Approaches – what we will do to achieve the goals and objectives
- Authorized Activities and Access – what activities require a permit, who requires a permit
- Management Plan implementation and collaboration


Danica Hogan


Garry Donaldson


Siu-Ling Han


Maha Ghazal

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ
Historical Background

- ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ 2010ᒥ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓪᓗ.
- ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1983ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ)

- Established as a National Wildlife Area in 2010 to protect Bowhead Whales and their habitat.
- Community-based initiative (started in 1983)

ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᙵᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ
Landscape

- 3,362 km2 ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒍ: ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᓂ, 2,832 km2 ᐃᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 530 km2 ᓄᓇ
- ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒐᓕᖅᑑᖅ ᐹᖓᓂ McBeth ᑲᖏᖅᑑᑉ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒧᑦ 12 nm ᑭᓪᓕᖓᓄᑦ
- ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᕿᖅᑕᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑐᖔᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ~ 1km ᓯᔾᔭᖓᑕ
- ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᖓ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓂᒋᐊ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᑉ

- 3,362 km^2 total: includes 2, 832 km^2 of marine waters and 530 km^2 of land
- Includes Isabella Bay from mouth of McBeth Fiord out to 12 nm limit
- Includes all islands within the bay and land located within ~ 1km of the shoreline
- Rugged land, especially on the south side of the bay


Garry Donaldson


Siu-Ling Han

ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ
Landscape

- ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓕᒫᐸᓗᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕕᖏᑦ
- 4 ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᔭᐅᔪᑦ (ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ)
- Mostly federal crown land and federally controlled marine waters
- 4 parcels of Inuit Owned Land (surface rights)

ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ
Ecological Resources

- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᓂᕆᕝᕕᐅᓯᒍᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ−ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᓲᑦ 147ᖏᖕᓂ ᐊᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒫᓅᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ
- ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓯᖃᕐᕕᐅᑦᓗᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᐅᓲᖅ
- 15 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒡᔫᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ
- 43 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ
- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐅᑎᑦᓗᕆᑦ/ᐃᓭᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᓗᕆᑦ ᒥᑏᑦ, ᐊᒃᕿᐊᕐᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᓚᐊᕐᔪᑦ
- ᐊᒡᔫᖅᑭᑐᒃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕙᒻᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ
- 5 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- Important feeding area for Bowhead Whales in Canada-up to 147 whales at one time
- Polar bear summer and denning habitat
- 15 species of mammals
- 43 species of birds
- Important staging/moutling site for King Eiders, Long-tailed Ducks, and Dovekies
- Diverse marine community of fish and invertebrates
- 5 species at risk

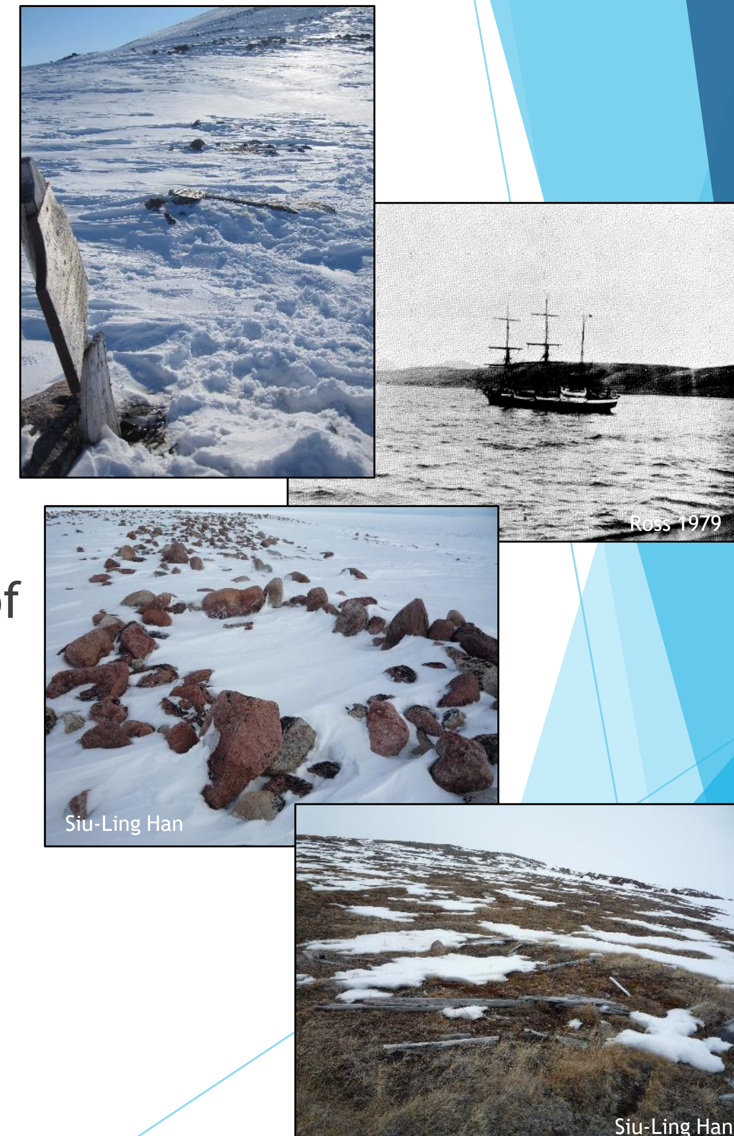
ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ
Cultural Resources

ᐃᓅᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖕᖏᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᓴᖕᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐸᓴᕐᔪᐊᕌᓗᓐᓂ

- ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖅᑕᓖᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ
- ᐃᓚᖏᔭᐅᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑯᐊ ᑐᓃᑦ, ᐅᒡᓗᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᖕᒑᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᓃᑦ
- ᐃᒻᒪᖔ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖁᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ

Inuit have used Ninginganiq for thousands of years

- Several known archaeological sites, cultural features & artifacts in the area
- Include Thule, modern Inuit, and European whaling sites
- Likely many unregistered sites in the area



ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂᑐᖃᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑯᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ
Past and current subsistence land uses

- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᓇᑦᑎᕐᓂᑦ, ᐳᐃᔨᓂᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ
- ᒪᓂᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ ᒥᑏᓪᓗ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ
- ᒥᑭᕆᐊᕐᓂᐊᓲᑦ– ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᓪᓗ
- ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ– ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᓐᓂᑦ
- ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓲᑦ

- Hunting- seals, whales, polar bears, birds, some terrestrial mammals
- Egg collection- especially goose and eider
- Trapping- foxes and wolves
- Fishing- mostly Arctic Char
- Camping

ᑕᐃᔅᓱᒪᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᑦ
Past and current other land uses

- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ- ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ, ᑎᖕᒋᖅᑲᐅᑕᓖᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ

- Research
- Tourism- Cruise ships, sailboats


CruiseCritic- Le Soleal


Siu-Ling Han

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓗᖕᒋᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᐅᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ

Management considerations are things we need to be aware of within, and surrounding, the protected area in order to effectively manage it


Siu-Ling Han

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓱᐅᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᓪᓚᖓᑦᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖕᒦᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ:

1. **ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᑎᓂᑦ**
   - ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᒐᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ
2. **ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ**
   - ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᓛᕐᕙᓗᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑎᓐᓂ
   - ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᓄᑦ


Maha Ghazal


Danica Hogan

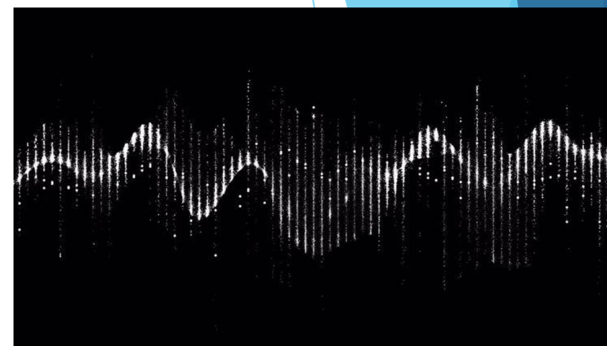
No significant or immediate threats, but:

1. **Harvest of Wildlife**
   - need to work with management authorities to make sure harvest is sustainable
2. **Tourism**
   - Likely to increase in future
   - Need guidelines for tourism vessels


Adventure Life- Ocean Endeavour

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

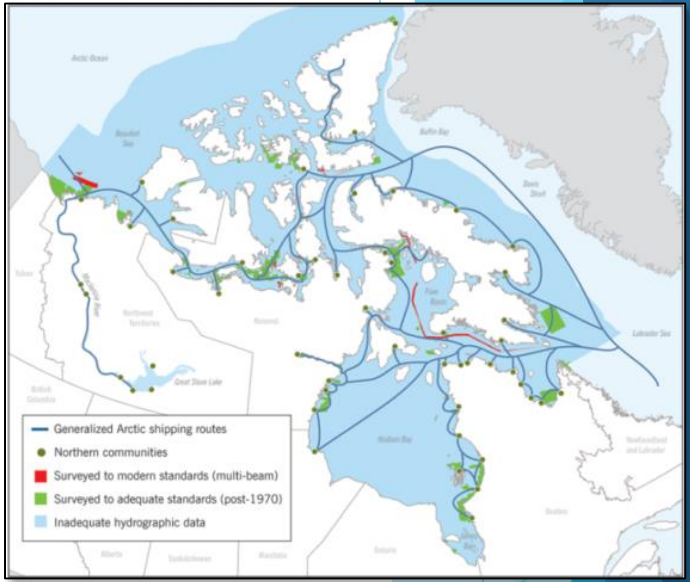
3. **ᓂᐱᓖᑦ**
    - ᑐᑭᓯᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᐱᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓲᖑᒻᒪᖕᒌᑕ ᐳᐃᔾᔪᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᓖᓂᒥᐅᑕᕐᓄᑦ.
4. **ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ**
    - ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᓛᕐᕙᓗᒻᒪᑕ
    - ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᐃᔫᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓖᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ



3. **Noise**
    - Need to better understand how noise from humans impacts whales in area.
4. **Ship Collisions**
    - Ships likely to increase
    - Need to protect whales from collisions

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓱᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
Management Considerations

5. **ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ**
    - ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᕈᒥᔫᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑲᑦ
6. **ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᒃᑲᑕᕐᓂᖅ**
    - ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑳᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑎᓐᓂ
    - ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ
7. **ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ**
    - ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐃᓐᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖏᑦ
    - ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᑎᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ



5. **Pollution**
    - None now, but could increase with more ships
6. **Commercial Fishing**
    - None now, but could increase in future
    - Risk of entanglement
7. **Climate Change**
    - Can’t control, but need to document changes
    - Could increase marine traffic and predation by killer whales

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ
Vision, Goals, and Objectives

ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ
ᓴᐳᖓᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᓴᐳᖓᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

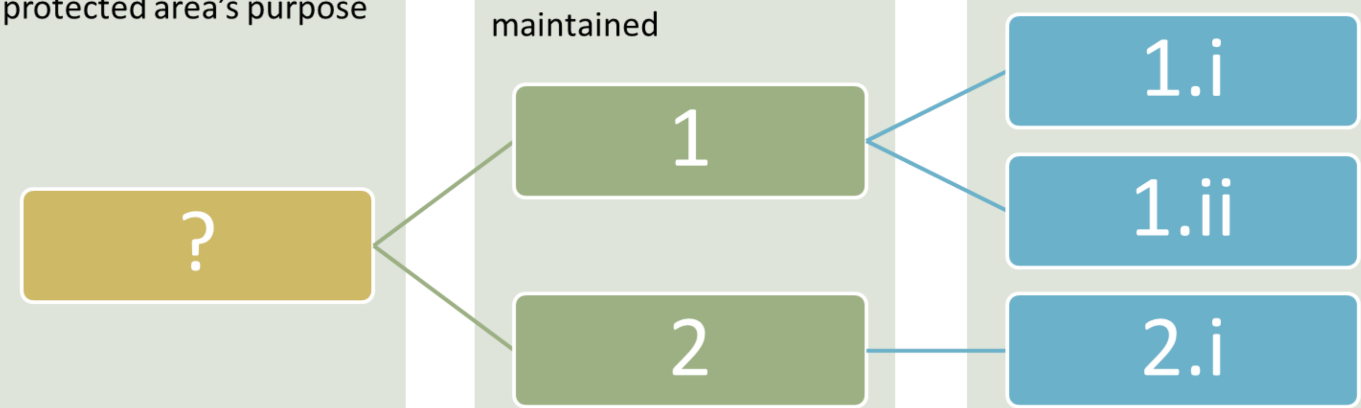
Vision
A description of what the protected area should be
Incorporates the protected area’s purpose

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ
ᐅᖃᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ
ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᐊᖑᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ
ᐋᕿᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ

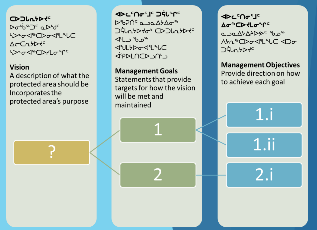
Management Goals
Statements that provide targets for how the vision will be met and maintained

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔾᐅᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᐱᔭᕆᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑐᓂ
ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ

Management Objectives
Provide direction on how to achieve each goal



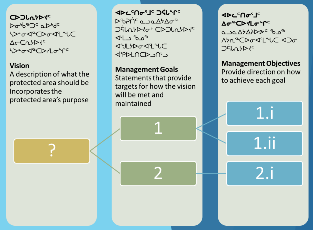
ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᒍᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
Vision for the NWA



ᓯᕙᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᕐᕕ ᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᕐᒍᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔩᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖏᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔅᔪᑎᒋᒪᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚ ᕿᒪᕕᒋᕙᑦᑕᖓ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᕐᕕ ᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑕᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ, ᐃᓚᓕᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᖄᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᓴᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᔪᑎᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᒋᐊᖁᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖑᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖑᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔅᓴᐅᓴᒋᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᖅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕕᓴᕐᑖᓂᑦ.

The long-term vision for Ninginganiq NWA is protection of Bowhead Whales and other wildlife, conservation of the marine and terrestrial habitats on which they depend, and protection of the traditional Inuit use of the area. The NWA will also serve as a key site for research on Bowhead Whale ecology, the marine ecosystem of Isabella Bay, and the historical ties of the Inuit to traditional and commercial whaling. Research outcomes will provide a sound basis and infrastructure for management, education, and eco-tourism projects and programs.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᑦ
Management Goals



ᓯᕙᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᙱᓐᖑᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᒻᒪᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᕕᒋᙳᑦᑕᖓ. ᓂᙱᓐᖑᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᑐᖃᑕᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓕᑎᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ, ᐃᓚᒋᕐᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᓕᑎᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᖄᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᕆᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔫᓇᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔨᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖑᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖑᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕆᑎᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔮᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑖᓂᒃ.

ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᖖᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᙱᓐᖑᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖕᒋᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓈᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ.

ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᙱᓐᖑᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᕐᓂᖅ.

ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓈᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔾᔮᓇᕈᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅ ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐋᓂᖅᑲᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᑕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ.

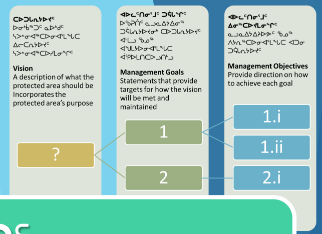
Protect Bowhead Whales and other wildlife using Ninginganiq NWA, and the marine and terrestrial habitat they depend on, from harm by human activities.

Conserve and protect the cultural and historical elements of Ninginganiq NWA, especially with regard to traditional and commercial whaling.

Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the area, particularly Bowhead Whales and other wildlife.

The long-term vision for Ninginganiq NWA is protection of Bowhead Whales and other wildlife, conservation of the marine and terrestrial habitats on which they depend, and protection of the traditional Inuit use of the area. The NWA will also serve as a key site for research on Bowhead Whale ecology, the marine ecosystem of Isabella Bay, and the historical ties of the Inuit to traditional and commercial whaling. Research outcomes will provide a sound basis and infrastructure for management, education, and eco-tourism projects and programs.

ᐊᐅᓚᐣᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔾᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



ᓴᐳᒃᓯᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ
ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ
ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ
ᓴᐳᓐᓂᕕᖓᓄ ᐱᕈᓯᑦ,
ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ
ᓇᔪᖓᖏᑦ
ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ,
ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ.

ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓂᔾᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᐊᑦᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᓇᐃᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᒪᔪᑦ.

ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᑦ.

ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᕆᓪᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᕆᐊᐸᑕ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗ.

Protect Bowhead Whales and other wildlife using Ninginganiq NWA, and the marine and terrestrial habitat they depend on, from harm by human activities.

Make organizations with a mandate to regulate activities outside the jurisdiction of ECCC aware of the conservation goals and objectives of the Ninginganiq NWA.

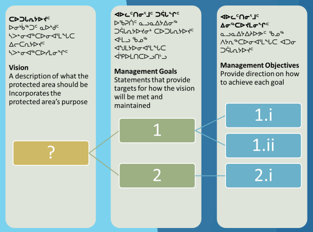
Control, supervise, and monitor access to Ninginganiq NWA.

Effectively enforce regulations to prevent threats to Bowhead Whales, other wildlife, and their habitat.

Monitor the terrestrial and marine ecosystems to establish baselines and monitor change in these baselines over time.

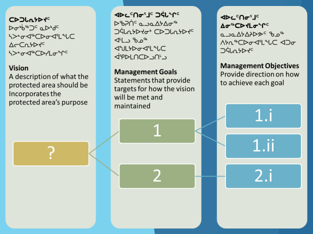
Inuit play a leadership role in documenting environmental conditions and changes.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᕐᓂᖅ.	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖅᓴᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖕᒐᓂᑦ.
	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓪᓗ.
	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᖏᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᑐᖃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Conserve and protect the cultural and historical elements of Ninginganiq NWA, especially with regard to traditional and commercial whaling.	Control, supervise, and monitor access to Ninginganiq NWA
	Inuit play a leadership role in documenting archeological sites and artifacts.
	Conduct research on cultural and historical elements to identify areas of archeological importance.

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ
Management Objectives



ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔫᓇᕈᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᙵᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᓂᙵᓂᑦ.

ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᓄᑦ.

Increase public awareness of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the area, particularly Bowhead Whales and other wildlife.

Create promotional and educational materials and make them available to the public.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓖᖑᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᒪᔭᐅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒍᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐆᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᓯᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ
- ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ

Management Approaches outline ways to address the Management Challenges, while meeting the Management Goals

- Cultural Resources Management
- Wildlife and wildlife habitat Management
- Monitoring and Research
- Public Awareness and Information Management

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᖃᑦᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

Cultural Resources Management

Ensure preservation of archeological sites through the permitting process and add to knowledge through inventory, research, and mapping projects.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᔾᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ

- ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ– ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒥᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒌᓯᔅᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ, ᐊᖏᓯᓐᓂᓪᓗ)
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᐊᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔮᖃᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓯᒪᔭᖕᒐᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᕌᒐᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒥᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐅᓴᕆᐅᐃᑉᐸᑕ.
- ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕆᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᓚᕐᔩᒥᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐳᐃᔨᓄᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

Wildlife and wildlife habitat Management

- Control human activities in the NWA through the permitting process- do not permit activities that are incompatible with the conservation objectives of the area (e.g., commercial fishing, oil and gas, etc.)
- Ensure other regulatory agencies are aware of the NWA vision, goals, and objectives and consider them in their decision making processes.
- Create guidelines to mitigate human impacts on wildlife, especially whales.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

- ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᒍᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓱᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ, ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᑎᐊᓃᒻᒪᖔᑕ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᓅᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ
- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᐦᓵᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ.

Monitoring and Research

- Support ongoing research and monitoring, document archaeological sites
- Improve knowledge of ecological and cultural resources in the NWA
- Improve knowledge of vessel traffic and noise in and around the NWA.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Management Approaches

ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᖕᓂᖅ

- ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᓂᓖᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ.

Public Awareness and Information Management

- develop education and outreach materials to inform Canadians about the cultural and ecological significance of Ninginganiq NWA.

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ **ᐊᑐᕆᐊᑐᙱᒻᒪᑕ** ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔾᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ, ᐲᔾᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᒐᒃᓴᒥᒃ, ᑕᖕᒫᕐᓯᒪᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑖᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ)
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ **ᐊᑐᕆᐊᑐᙱᒻᒪᑕ** ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᔾᔮᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ

- Inuit **do not** require a permit to enter the NWA for traditional activities, including harvesting, removal of carving stone, setting up camps (*Nunavut Agreement* and IIBA)
- Inuit **do not** require a permit to enter the NWA when working as a hunting or fishing guide

ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ
Authorized Activities and Access

- ᐃᓅᖕᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᓐᓄᓈᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᖓᑕ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᐊᕈᑎᓐᓄ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᖕᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᑯᒻᒥᑦ (ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒫᓂᓐᓅᖕᓃᑦ) ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓐᓄᑎᒃ ᖃᓐᓄᓈᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓯᒪᓐᓄᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᕗᑦᑐᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑏᑦ
- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓈᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᓐᓄᖕᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ) **ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ**. ᑕᐃᒪᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᑑᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕈᔅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓕᐊᕈᔅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ

- All non-Inuit **do** require a permit to enter and conduct any activities in the NWA (land or water) including non-Inuit sport hunters, researchers and tourists
- All commercial or business activities (Inuit and non-Inuit owned businesses) **do** require a permit. Except for Inuit hunting and fishing guides


Garry Donaldson

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᒻᒥ ᑐᔅᓯᖁᐅᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ:

  ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca

  ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕖᒃ: 867-975-4642

- ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖁᓚᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᔅᓯᖁᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔾᔪᑎᓕᐅᕉᖕᒍᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᒻᒫᖔᖅ ᐋᒃᑲᓗᓐᓃᑦ.

- Persons who require a permit to enter the NWA can apply for a permit from the Canadian Wildlife Service:

  ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca

  Iqaluit office: 867-975-4642

- The Ninginganiq ACMC reviews all permit applications and provides recommendations to the Canadian Wildlife Service on whether the permit should be issued or not.

ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ
Permit Authorizations

- ᐱᑕᖃᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ:
  - ᐱᑕᖃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑕᖃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ
  - ᐱᑕᖃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐱᑕᖃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  - ᐱᑕᖃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᑉᐸᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ

- Permits may be issued if:
  - The activity is scientific research relating to wildlife or habitat conservation
  - The activity benefits wildlife and their habitats
  - The activity contributes to wildlife conservation
  - The activity is consistent with the purpose of the NWA and the management plan

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ
Management Plan Implementation

- ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕚᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ (ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᕋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᓪᓗ) ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ
- ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 5 ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᓴᓅᖅᐸᑕ, ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᖁᓚᑦ 10 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᕌᖓᒥᒃ

- Implemented as resources (time and money) allow
- Plan will be reviewed after 5 years, and then every 10 years after that

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᐅᒪᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓂ!
Thank you for joining us!

ᑐᑭᓯᓯᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᕕᔅᓴᖅ:
ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖁᓛᕐᓄᑦ
ᑐᕌᖅᑎᑦᑎᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᔅᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ–ᑐᖏᓕᐊ ᑕᓃᑲ ᕼᐅᒐᓐ
danica.hogan@canada.ca
(867) 669-4754

Contact Information:
Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee
c/o Vice-chairperson Danica Hogan
danica.hogan@canada.ca
(867) 669-4754

ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔅᓯᓐᓂ!
We want to hear from you!

- ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔅᓴᓯ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓯᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᕙᓯᐅᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ?
  - ᐊᑲᐅᒋᕙᓯᐅᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ?
  - ᑭᓱ ᐊᑲᐅᒋᙱᓚᓯᐅᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ?
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᖅᑭᓰ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᒥᔅᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔪᒪᔭᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᒍᓐᓇᓂᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ?

- Your comments and input are very valuable to us
- What do you think of the content of the management plan?
  - Are you comfortable with the content of the management plan?
  - What are you not comfortable with in the management plan?
- Do you have any knowledge about the NWA that you want to share so it can be included in the management plan?

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 14, 2020 4:05 PM
To: 'erik.allain@canada.ca'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Dear Mr. Allain,

Please find attached an invite from the Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions regarding the above.

Have a fantastic day,

Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

Protected Areas Specialist, Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Yellowknife)
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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

Spécialiste des aires protégées, Région du Nord, Service canadien de la faune (Yellowknife)
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 14, 2020 4:28 PM
To: 'reception@clyderiver.ca'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hi Angela,

As per our phone chat earlier today, please find attached an invite to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

For now, please just send this to the appropriate person at the Hamlet. As discussed, I will send different files to provide to the community later this week.

Thanks very much for your help with this!

Sincerely,
Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 21, 2020 1:15 PM
To: 'htoclyde@qiniq.com'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hello,

Please find attached an invite to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

We are currently providing the English version of the plan as we are waiting on Inuktitut translation of the document. We can provide the Inuktitut version of the plan, when it becomes available, if this is preferred. Please let me know if you would like an Inuktitut copy of the plan.

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

Sincerely,
Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 14, 2020 3:45 PM
To: 'Ingram, Joel'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hi Joel,

I hope this finds you well and your new year is off to a good start!

Attached is the draft Ninginganiq NWA management plan for DFO's review. This plan has already been sent for review to Steve Ferguson, as a DFO marine mammal expert, but we'd like to provide an opportunity for the Oceans Program to provide comments/input as well. Please provide any comments back to myself by **Feb.9, 2020.**

The Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee will also be holding a community meeting in Clyde River on Feb.10, 2020 from 7pm-10pm at the Parish Hall. Everyone is welcome to attend this meeting (please see attached letter).

Feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft management plan or the community meeting!

Thanks,
Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 14, 2020 4:16 PM
To: 'SLeBlanc1@GOV.NU.CA'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Dear Ms. LeBlanc,

Please find attached an invite to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me by **Feb.9, 2020.**

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

Sincerely,
Danica Hogan

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 17, 2020 9:36 AM
To: 'sjohnson2@gov.nu.ca'
Subject: Draft Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area Management Plan For Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hi Scott,

Thanks for the chat this morning! As discussed, please find attached an invite to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

I will provide the plan to Markus Dyck as well, as per your suggestion.

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

Thanks and have a fantastic day!

Danica

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 14, 2020 4:20 PM
To: 'wbeveridge@ihti.ca'; 'lpeplinski@ihti.ca'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Dear Mr. Beveridge and Ms. Peplinski,

Please find attached an invite to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

Sincerely,
Danica Hogan

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

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Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 13, 2020 10:21 AM
To: 'Plloyd@tunngavik.com'; 'qkusugak@tunngavik.com'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for NTI Review
Attachments: !Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hi Pacome and Qilak,

I'm the Vice-Chair of the Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee in Clyde River and I've been told that you are the folks I should contact to provide NTI an opportunity to review the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area Management Plan.

Attached is an English version of the Draft Management Plan for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area. I'd like to take this opportunity to invite you to provide comments/feedback on the Draft Management Plan by **Feb.9, 2020**. The ACMC will be holding a community meeting at the Clyde River Parish Hall on **Feb.10 between 7pm-10pm** to allow folks in Clyde River to provide feedback about the draft plan as well. This is an open meeting that you are welcome to attend.

In addition to the community meeting, the ACMC will be holding ACMC Meetings during the days of Feb.11 and 12, to discuss all of the comments and feedback received about the Draft Management Plan.

We are currently waiting on Inuktitut translation of the draft plan (it has taken longer than expected), but I can send you that version once I've received it, if you would like to review the plan in Inuktitut as well. Please let me know if this is the case.

Thanks very much, and please feel free to get in contact with me should you have any questions about the meetings or management plan!

Danica

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Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 13, 2020 10:13 AM
To: 'Jsimic@qia.ca'
Subject: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for QIA Review
Attachments: !Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hi Jovan,

I'm the Vice-Chair of the Ninginganiq Area Co-Management Committee in Clyde River and I've been told that you are the contact for all things ACMC-related at QIA.

Attached is an English version of the Draft Management Plan for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area. I'd like to take this opportunity to invite QIA to provide comments/feedback on the Draft Management Plan by **Feb.9, 2020**. The ACMC will be holding a community meeting at the Clyde River Parish Hall on **Feb.10 between 7pm-10pm** to allow folks in Clyde River to provide feedback about the draft plan as well. This is an open meeting that you are welcome to attend.

In addition to the community meeting, the ACMC will be holding ACMC Meetings during the days of Feb.11 and 12, to discuss all of the comments and feedback received about the Draft Management Plan. You are welcome to attend these meetings as well.

We are currently waiting on Inuktitut translation of the draft plan, but I can send you that version once I've received it, if you would like to review the plan in Inuktitut. Please let me know if this is the case.

Finally, the ACMC would like to provide a few written copies of the plan in Clyde River, prior to the meeting on February 10. The ACMC members suggested that the CLO in Clyde may be able to keep a few copies that people could go check out. In the past, I have always asked whomever occupies your position if I can approach Nina for help. Do you think this is something that Nina would be willing to help us with?

Thanks very much, and please feel free to get in contact with me should you have any questions about the meetings or management plan!

Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Sent: January 22, 2020 12:56 PM
To: 'kpitsiulak@niws.ca'
Subject: FW: Ninginganiq NWA Draft Management Plan for Review
Attachments: Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_EN.pdf; Draft Ninginganiq NWA MP meeting invite and review_ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ.pdf; Ninginganiq NWA Management Plan - DRAFT Jan 2020.pdf

Hello Koloka,

I am hoping to provide some information to the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board concerning the draft management plan for the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area, located south of Clyde River. The Nunavut Inuit Wildlife Secretariat website seems to indicate that you are the person to contact to get this information to the QWB. Is this correct? If so, please see below. If you are not the correct person to contact, could you please direct me to the right person?

Also, I have found several e-mail addresses for the Clyde River HTO on various websites. Are you able to confirm what e-mail address the HTO is best reached at? I wish to send the HTO the same information that I am sending the QWB.

Thanks very much!

Danica

For the QWB:

Please find attached an invite for the Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board to provide written or in-person comments on the Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area draft Management Plan. If your organization wishes to provide written comments on the plan, please return them to me via e-mail by **Feb.9, 2020.**

We are currently providing the English version of the plan as we are waiting on Inuktitut translation of the document. We can provide the Inuktitut version of the plan, when it becomes available. Please let me know if you would like an Inuktitut copy of the plan.

Please feel free to get in contact if you have any questions about the draft plan or how to provide comments.

Sincerely,
Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Hogan, Danica (EC)

From: Ferguson, Steve <Steve.Ferguson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca>
Sent: November 29, 2019 11:49 AM
To: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Danica,

Sorry for the delay, but I looked over a number of sections and nothing jumped out as in need of changing. It looked like a nice job. Thanks

Steve

From: Hogan, Danica (EC) <danica.hogan@canada.ca>
Sent: November 8, 2019 5:08 PM
To: Ferguson, Steve <Steve.Ferguson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca>
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Steve,

I hope this e-mail finds you well!

The Ninginganiq Area Co-management Committee is finally at the stage where we are ready to have some external folks review our management plan for Ninginganiq NWA. I realize that it has been a while since I asked you if you were available to review this document, but if you are still willing, the committee would love to receive any input/comments you have to give.

I have attached the draft management plan; as it is in draft form, please do not share it with anyone else.

The main sections that we'd love your input on are: Section 3.2: Wildlife species, Section 4: Management Considerations, Section 6: Management Approaches. However, please feel free to provide comments on any and all parts of the plan.

If you are able to provide your comments by Nov. 25, it would be much appreciated, as we will be sending the plan for translation into Inuktitut shortly after.

Thanks very much in advance and please let me know if you have any questions regarding the plan,

Danica

Danica Hogan, M.Sc.

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

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Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

From: Ferguson, Steve <Steve.Ferguson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca>
Sent: February 1, 2018 7:08 AM
To: Hogan, Danica (EC) <danica.hogan@canada.ca>
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

HI Danica,

Yes, I am able to help you out with information related to the East Canada-West Greenland bowhead population. The last abundance estimated were from an aerial survey in 2013 and a genetic mark-recapture done at the same time. We plan to update the genetic estimate later this year.

We have been conducting bowhead field research out of Pangnirtung in the Cumberland Sound area – but not directly in Isabella Bay. However, our tagged whales have used that area.

I am available to assist with a review of your management plan.

Steve

Steven Ferguson

204 983 5057 | facsimile 204 984-2402

Steve.Ferguson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Research Scientist/ Chercheur scientifique Marine Mammal Research Program/ Programme de recherche sur les mammifères marins Arctic Research Division / Division de la recherche sur l'Arctique Central & Arctic Region / Région du Centre et de l'Arctique Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada

501 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N6 Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

From: Hogan, Danica (EC) [mailto:danica.hogan@canada.ca]
Sent: January 31, 2018 3:51 PM
To: Ferguson, Steve
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Steve,

I'm the vice-chair for the Ninginganiq Area Co-management Committee and I am working to update the info about the bowhead whale population using the NWA in our management plan. To that end, I am hoping that you can tell be about any recent work on bowheads in Isabella Bay or the surrounding area? The most recent info I have found thus far is a survey done in 2015 (which I think you were involved with). Has there been anything more recent?

I also wanted to ask you if you would be amendable to reviewing some sections of our management plan using a bowhead whale lens? We are not quite at the review stage yet, but I think having a bowhead whale expert provide us with some input would be beneficial to the plan.

I realize that this is probably coming out of left field for you, and think a phone call would probably be a great way to chat a bit more about all of this. Do you have some time in the next little while for a call?

Thanks very much for your time!

Danica

Danica Hogan

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

From: Postma, Lianne [mailto:Lianne.Postma@dfo-mpo.gc.ca]
Sent: January 19, 2018 2:51 PM
To: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Cc: Treble, Margaret; Ferguson, Steve
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Danica,

You should contact Steve Ferguson, who I have cc'd here.

Thanks,
Lianne

From: Hogan, Danica (EC) [mailto:danica.hogan@canada.ca]
Sent: January-19-18 2:53 PM
To: Postma, Lianne
Cc: Treble, Margaret
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Lianne,

Any direction you could give about who to contact regarding bowhead whale research in the North would be very much appreciated! Have a great weekend!

Danica

From: Treble, Margaret [mailto:Margaret.Treble@dfo-mpo.gc.ca]
Sent: January 16, 2018 11:43 AM
To: Ingram, Joel; Hogan, Danica (EC)
Cc: Postma, Lianne
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Joel and Danica,

I will let Lianne Postma, Section Head for Stock Assessment, respond. I'm not sure who in her group has been assigned the bowhead file.

Cheers,
Margaret

From: Ingram, Joel
Sent: January 15, 2018 10:04 PM
To: Hogan, Danica (EC)
Cc: Treble, Margaret
Subject: RE: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hi Danica, Suggest you contact Margaret Treble Treble, Margaret.Treble@dfo-mpo.gc.ca (204) 984-0985

She is Acting Head of the Science group and should be able to provide direction.

Joel

From: Hogan, Danica (EC) [mailto:danica.hogan@canada.ca]
Sent: January-12-18 12:23 PM
To: Ingram, Joel
Subject: Who counts Bowhead Whales?

Hey Joel,

I hope your 2018 is off to a great start! Mine has been cold and full of mini-car deaths thus far, but otherwise it has been lovely. ☺

I have a random question for you: I can't seem to find the right DFO person to talk to about Bowhead whales in Nunavut and I'm wondering if you know if there is one person that heads research on that species, or is there a group of people? Any of the papers I've come across have indicated folks out of your Winnipeg office, but there's not one person that stands out as "the Bowhead Whale person". No worries if you don't know, I just thought I'd check before I go randomly emailing a whack-load of people.

Thanks!

Danica

PS- Garth sent me a lovely email indicating that you two met up before Christmas and that the cargo was intact…thanks for getting it to him safely!

Danica Hogan

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tel: 867-669-4754

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danica.hogan@canada.ca / Tél. : 867-669-4754

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

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ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓪᓗ ᓂᕆᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᑲᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᓄᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ) ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᑦᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ: ᓕᐊ ᐋᓇᐊᒃ, ᓱᓕᓕᖕ Hᐋᓐ, ᑖᓂᑲ Hᐆᒐᓐ, ᔭᐃᑯᐱ ᐃᖅᑲᑦᔪᐊᖅ, ᐃᓅᓯᖅ ᔭᐃᕗᑎ, ᓵᓪ ᐸᓖᑦᑐᖅ, ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᕿᓪᓚᖅ, ᓕᐊ ᑕᓯᒎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᐃᓯ ᑎᒍᓪᓚᒎᖅ.

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒎᓄᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᕕᑭ ᔮᓐᓴᑖᓐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ. ᔨᐅᓇ ᓈᑕᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᐊᓂᔅ ᑎᒍᓪᓚᒍᖅ ᑐᓵᔨᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑑᖕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓖᑎᐊ ᔭᐃᓐᔅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑐᑦᑑᓕᕆᔨᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ. ᓂᕆᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᑲᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᓈᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒎᑦ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᕈᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᓪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᖅᑲᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᙶᑦ:

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ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕝᕖᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᕕᖕᖏᑦ ᐱᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕝᕕᒃᑯᑦ:
https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/wildlife-habitat.html

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ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ 2020. ᓂᕆᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᑲᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕝᕙᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᓈᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ, [XX] pp.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᐸᐸᕐ, ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᒐᖕᓕᐊᖑᔪᕐ, ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖏᓪᓘᓐᓃᕐ, ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖅᑳᓚᐅᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᔾᔪᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᒧᑦ. ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕈᒪᓐᓂᕈᕕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᓯᕋᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᔾᔪᐊᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓐᓂᕈᕕᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ:

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ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ ᓵᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᖓ: © ᒍᕆᕚᓐ ᐳᕈᐃᓐᑦ

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ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖁᑦ ᐸᕿᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ

ᑭᓱᕙᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ?

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᒃ ᐱᓐᖑᕿᑦᓯᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᕿ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕿᑳᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑎᐅᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᐅᓗᑎᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕿᑳᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕿᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓪᓗ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕿᑳᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᕿᔭᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᕿᓂᖅᐹᖑᓪᓗᓂᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕿᕙᐅᓂᖏᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕿᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕿᔭᖓᒍᑦ, *1994* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᕿᑳᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕿᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᕙᒪᑐᕿᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕈᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᖕᓂᖕᖠᖅᑐᑦ 2018ᒥ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕿᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕿᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᕝᕗᓇᐊᕿᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᕿᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕿᑳᕙᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᕿᑳᕙᓐᓂᑦ?

ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕿᑲᖓᑕ ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂᓴᕿᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᕿᑳᕿᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᕿᕿᒧᑦ $1.3 ᕚᓕᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕿᓂᐊᕿᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᑦ ᓯᕝᕗᓇᐊᕿᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕿᑳᕙᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᕿᑳᕙᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᕿᑳᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᓂᓪᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑐᒡᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕿᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕿᓯᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᓐᓂᑦ.

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᔅᓴᑦ 2018ᒥ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕿᓂᐊᕿᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᓂᕿᓴᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᕿᑳᕿᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕿᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑦᑎᐊᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕿᓱᕿᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕿᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᓐᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ.

ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᕙ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖓᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᐊᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ?

ᒫᓐᓇ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᐊᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ 55−ᖑᕗᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕿᑳᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 92 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ 14 ᒥᓕᔭᓐ HAᒃᑎᐅᔅ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ.

ᑭᓲᕙ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐸᕿᐅᑦ?

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐸᕿᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᕆᔭᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖑᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᓕᕿᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒫᕿᓂᐊᕿᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖓᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕿᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕿᖓᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕿᑐᒥᖕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕿᑎᕿᓯᓂᖑᑦ ᑐᕿᖓᔪᓂᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᓱᓐᓂᕿᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕿᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓐᖑᕈᑎᑦᓚᐅᕿᑕᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᑲᑐᔾᔪᕐᑲᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᐸᓗᖕᒐᐃᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᓖᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᒻᒥ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔨᓯᒪᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᓐᖏᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᒪᒋᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᕈᒪᓐᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕋᔭᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔨᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒥ ᕐᑲᖕᒐᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑳᕐᔨᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᓐᖏᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᓂ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᔨᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᓪᓇᓂᑦ.

ᑭᓲᕙ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑏᑦ?

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᕐᑲᓱᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᕐᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕐᒥᑦ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂᓗ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᕐᔪᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓐ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑲᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᓭᑦ

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᖕᖓᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᑦ ᓈᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓖᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᕐᑯᓚᑦ ᓈᔭᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖕᒋᓂᑦ, ᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᐃᑭᐊᕐᑭᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᕝᕙᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ
https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/national-wildlife-areas.html
ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒻᒪᕆᓖᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓ

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓ (ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ) ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᓯᓈᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 100 ᑭᓛᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓚᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒦᐱᐅᑉ ᓂᖏᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᔾᔭᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒻ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓇᐅᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 12 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᖕ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑎᑎᔪᖅ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖓ 3,362 km² ᑭᓛᒦᑦ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 530 km² ᑭᓛᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᖏᓂᓚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2,832 km² ᑭᓛᒦᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖓ. ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓚᒃ "ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ" ᑑᓴᔨᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑕᐅᓚᕐᑐᓂ "ᑦᓯᕋᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᖓ" (ᐱᓐᓚ1988a, ᓴᖑᔭ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒋᐅHᐃᐊᑦ 2014). ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ 2010ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ (*Balaena mysticetus*). ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑑᖅ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᕕᑦᓯᐊᕙᐅᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᑲᓯᕐᕕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖖᒧᑦ, ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔮᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖓ (ᑳᓯᕕᒃ 2009, ᑐᐃᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔾᐳᒋᓴᓐ 2009). ᓯᐸᑎᒻᒪ 2002ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, 147ᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓯᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑐᒥ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓃᓛᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓚᓇᔅᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᖏᑦ 2003).

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑑᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓗ; ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᖕ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᕐᐸᓚᐅᖕᖓᑕ ᐃᓅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ (Hᐃᒡᑕᓐ 2008). ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᔪᐊᕿᓗᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓅᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓄᓪᓗ, ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᓇᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᒃᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓚᒫᓄᑦ (ᒪᑳᑦᓂ 1980, ᒪᑳᑦᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕕᐅᕐ 1993, ᒧᓯᐊᓐᑯ et al. 2003, Hᐃᒡᑕᓐ 2008), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ, ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑲᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᕐᑲᓚᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓚᐅᕋᓲᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ 19 Hᐊᓐᓇᓚᖏᓂ ᐃᓇᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑑᓚᓗᐊᓂᑦ (ᕋᓴ 1979, ᑳᓯᕕᒃ 2009). ᐃᓚᒌᑦᑑᖅ ᑐᖅᑲᑦᕕᓪᓚᓇᐅᓚᐅᖕᓚᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ 19Hᐊᓐᓇᓚᖏᓂ (ᐱᓐᓚ 1990) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓯᑲᓪᓚᒻᒪᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂᓚᓴᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᕙ ᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᕐᑲᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑲᕐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐱᕐᔪᐊᖑᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᓯᕈᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᓇᔪᖕᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᕗᓂᖕᒫᑎᓂᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᒪᐸᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᐊᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕇᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑭᒪᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑦᓯᑳᓪᓚᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔫᓇᓖᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ. ᓂᑲᐅᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᑭᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑲᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᕐᑕᖅᑏᑦ, ᓱᑭᕐᑎᑲᔪᑦ, ᐃᕐᑲᓗᒐᓯᑦᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᑕᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᑦᑕᕐᑏᓪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖖᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᓃᕋᓯᐊᕈᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᓇᐊᖂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ (ᐊᖏᕈᑦ), ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ,

ᒪᓐᓂᑕᓇᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᓂᕈᖅᑕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᕙᕕᕆᕙᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᒐᓱᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑲᕈᓂᒋᑦ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓂ. ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓰᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒐ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕᒐ) ᐱᓐᖑᖅᑎᓯᒍᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᖕᒐᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔪᑦ. ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᕆᐅᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᐊᑦ ᐱᔾᓯᑎᖕᒋᑦ) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ) ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑯᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ACMC) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᓇᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓴᐅᒻᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᓕᓇᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᑐᕌᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐱᖅᑲᓱᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ, ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓯᖅᓴᑉᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᓴᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓂ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᓇᔪᕙᖕᒋᓂᑦ, ᐳᓚᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᔩᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔭᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ: ᐱᖕᒐᓱᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᖃᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᖃᖃᖅᑖᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ. ᑕᑦᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᓖᐱᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᓕᓇᔨᒃᑯᖕᒋᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᔨᖕᒋᑕᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᑖᖕᒋᓂᑦ (CLARC), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᑲᖕᒋᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓇᔨᖕᒋᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᑖᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖕᒋᑉᐸᑕ, ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᕆᐅᑦ ᐱᔾᔨᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔨᕙᑉᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᕆᐅᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (NWMB) ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ 5.2.34(c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.16 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕᒐᑕ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂᑦ (IOL), ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᒻᒥᔩᑦ ᖃᖃᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᖃᖃᖅᑖᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᓄᑦ (NTI) ᐊᒥᓲᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕᒐᓂ (NLCA), ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᕆᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐋᖕᒍᓂᖅᐸᑕ, ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦᑑᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑏᑦ, ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᑲᓂᖅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓇᓚᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒃᑲᓂᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒪᕆᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕ

ᓈᒻᒪᖅᓯᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑲᔪᓰᑦᓯᓕᕋᔾᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

> ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᐊᓪᓚᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒍ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓐᖏᓚᑦ
> ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐆᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓕᑦᓯᒐᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ
> ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ
> ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖓᑕ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᐊᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ 35ᒥ, 1982.

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᑏᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᑎᖏᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᑎᖏᑦ

ᐊᑎᖏᑕ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓂᕐᓯᑎᖏᑦ

ACMC	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ
CIRNAC	ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ-ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖃᒃᑯᖏᑦ
CLARC	ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
CLO	ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔨ
COSEWIC	ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᔾᔭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᑳᓯᕖᒃᑯᑦ)
CWA	*ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᑦ*
CWS	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ
DIAND	ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖃᒃᑯᖏᑦ
DFO	ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ECCC	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᑦ
GN	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ
GNWT	ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ
HTO	ᐊᖑᓇᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ)
IIBA	*ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓄᑦᑐ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖏᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ*
IHT	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᖕᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᓯᑐᖅᑏᑦ
IOL	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ
IQ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᖃᖏᑦ
IUCN	ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓂᖏᖕᓄᑦ
MBCA	*ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᑦ*
MBS	ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ
NIRB	ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
NA	*ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐃ ᑮᓐᒐᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ*
NCLA	*ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ*
NPC	ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔩᑦ
NSA	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ
NTI	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ
NWA	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ
NWMB	ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
NU	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

QIA	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ
QWB	ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
RCMP	ᖁᑦᑎᓂᕐᐹᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᑦ
RIA	ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ
SARA	*ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓭᑦᓚᓗᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖓᑦ*
TC	*ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ*

1 ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ (NWA) ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 100 ᑭᓚᒥᑖᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓚᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓚᐱᐅᒻ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1**). ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᔾᔭᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒻ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 12 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᖕ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑎᒋᔪᖅ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖓ 3,362 km^2 ᑭᓚᒦᑖᑦ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 530 km^2 ᑭᓚᒦᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᖏᓂᓚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2,832 km^2 ᑭᓚᒦᑖᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖓ. ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓚᒃ "ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ" ᑑᓴᔨᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑕᐅᓚᕐᑐᓂ "ᑕᑦᓯᕋᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᖓ" (Finley 1988a, Sanguya and Gearheard 2014). ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ (ECCC), ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ (IOLs) ᓇᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓄᑦ (ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓃᒃᑯᑦ) (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 2**). ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒪᕆᓪᓚᖅ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ) ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᖏᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒫᑦ) ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕆᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓴᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᓱᓂᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ.

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒪᔪᖅ 2010ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᒥ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓᓂᓪᓗ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ II, Vol. 144, No.13, *Balaena mysticetus*; ᕿᒥᕐᕈᒧᒍ **ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 1**). ᐃᖏᕋᓂᖓ ᐊᓄᑎᒐᔪᓐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᖅᐸᓯᐊ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕙᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᓂ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᑦᓯᐊᕙᐅᒪᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᖓᕐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ (Finley et al. 1994). 2009ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓄᕆᐊᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓂ–ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᒥ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓪᓗᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (COSEWIC) (COSEWIC 2009). ᓈᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 147ᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᙱᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003, Sanguya and Gearheard 2014). ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᓪᓗᓂ 'ᐊᕙᑎᓖᖓ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᒪᖓ' ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (DFO) (DFO 2015b).

ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 1: ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐ

ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 2: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ (IOLs) ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 1: ᓇᐃᓈᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑭᑏᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᑦ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ
ᐊᒡᒍᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᓪᓗ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᑦ ᓴᓂᒧᓪᓗ ᓇᓂᕋᑎᑦ	69°50’N / 67°00’W
ᓯᕕᑐᓂᖓ	3,362 km² ᑭᓚᒥᑕᑦ ᑭᐸᓈᓪᓗᐊᕈᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ	• ᐅᓄᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖅ ᐃᒪᖓ (*Balaena mysticetus*) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. • ᐃᒪᖓ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖀᕐᓯᐅᕝᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᕐᑲᐃᖅᓯᕝᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖓ. • ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ (ᓇᓄᑦ, ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ, ᓇᑦᔩᑦ, ᓇᑦᔨᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᕐᑐᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᕕᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑐᓛᕕᖓ.
ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔾᔪᑏᑦ	A. ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᓪᓗᐊᑕᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓᑦ
ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ (IUCN) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ	Ib – ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᕐᑲᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ	P.C. 2010-705
ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ (DFRP) ᓈᓴᐅᑖ	21601
ᒐᔨᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᒆᒐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ	2010
ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓐᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᖓ (ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᔨᖏᑦ)
ᐆᒻᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᕐᑲᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ	ᐅᓄᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.
ᐋᓚᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᒍᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ
ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ	ᐊᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᓂ (ᓵᕋ): ᓇᓄᑦ, ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ (ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ) ᓇᑦᔩᑦ (ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ) ᓇᑦᔨᑦ (ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓱᑦᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ) ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᑳᓯᕕᒃᑯᑦ):

	ᐊᕐᕕᕐ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᖃᒃᑕᕐ, ᑐᒑᓖᕐ, ᐊᐃᕖᕐ, ᓇᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᕖᑦ (ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᕐ) ᑐᕐᑐᑦ (ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓲᑕᐅᔪᕐ)
ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓵᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ
ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᔾᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓗ	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᑎᖃᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᒐᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓱᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐃᒪᖏᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᓂ, ᒪᓕᒋᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ 5 *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᐊᓃᕐᑐᖅ *s.5.7.18 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ.* ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᕐ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖓᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕈᒪᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ.

1.1 ᐊᒡᒍᑦᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓱᑯᓯᐊᓃᒻᒪᖔᑦ

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 100 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᐅᒻ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ (**ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 1**). ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓱᔾᔭᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒻ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ (ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 12 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᖕ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑎᒋᔪᖅ; 22.2 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᑦ). ᓄᓇᐅᓂᖓ (530 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᑦ ᑭᑉᐹᓇᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ) ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓖᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᓯᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 1 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᑦ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ 2,832 km^2 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᑦ ᑭᑉᐹᓇᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕙᓕᒃ ᐃᔾᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑ ᐋᖓᓂᑦ. ᐃᒪᕙᐅᑉ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ 560 ᒦᑕᓅᖓᔪᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᑕ ᐋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒃᑲᑦᓯᕗᓪᓚᐊᓪᓗᓂ 30 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᓕᒃ ᐋᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐃᑎᓂᓕᒃ 200ᓂᑦ 260ᓄᑦ ᒦᑕᓄᑦ (Finley et al. 1986, Finley 1990). ᑕᐅᓯᔭᖓᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖃᐅᖅᑐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓲᔪᖃᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᑐᐊᐸᑦᑕᖃᐅᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᑭᕙᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᓯᕐᒥᖃᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᑯᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ (Gilbert 1985).

ᓄᓇᖓᓕ, ᓯᕐᖏᒥᖃᐅᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᓯᕐᖏᒥᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᑯᒥᓃᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓂᖓ, ᐃᒃᑲᑦᑐᔾᔪᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᕋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᖏᖃᕐᑐᓂ ᓱᓕ (Sutherland 1853, Ives and Andrews 1963). ᓄᓇᖓ ᒪᓃᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ ᐃᔾᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᑕ. ᓄᓇᖓ ᓯᐅᕋᖔᖏᓇᐸᓘᓪᓗᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᓲᔪᑦ, ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᐊᐸᑦ/ᐅᔭᕋᖒᑦ (Davis et al. 2006). ᓯᕐᖏᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐋᖓᓂ ᐃᔾᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ. ᖁᑦᓯᓂᕐᐋᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᑮᑕᕋᔫᒃ ᓯᕐᖏᖓ (~900 ᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ). ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᓯᓚᖓ ᐅᓇᔪᓐᓂᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᖅ +5.0 C ᓯᐅᓪᓯᐊᒃ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓪᓚᓱᑉᐸᑦᑐᖅ -29.1 C ᓯᐅᓪᓯᐊᒃ ᔫᓐᓄᐊᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ~75% ᐳᓯᑎᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ 258 ᒥᓕᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᕋᔪᑦᑐᖅ (Environment and Climate Change Canada 2019).

ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᓪᓕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᐅᑦ (ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒃ), ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᓯᓈᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 100 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥᑦ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓄ. ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓅᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᕐᑐᓪᓗ Sanguya and Gearheard 2014, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᔪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, 10ᓂᑦ 50ᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᓕᖅᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕙᐅᕗᑦᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ (Government of Nunavut 2014).

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᕋᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᒃᑯᑦ 1970ᖏᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒫᓯᓯᐅᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᓂᐅᖅᑐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᑲᑕᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐅᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᑐᖃᖅ (Nunami Stantec 2018). ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᕐᑐᕆᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᑑᓚᓗᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕕᒃᓴᒥᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖅᑲᓇᐊᖓ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗ ᒫᓯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓯᕐᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒥ) ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ (National Energy Board 1994, Nunami Stantec 2018).

ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᒎᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖃᑉᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᒍᑦ Pizzolato et al. 2016, Dawson et al. 2018). ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ, ᐅᐱᖕᖖᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᓕᖅᑖᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐃᖏᕋᕆᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑑᑉ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᒍᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᒎᓕᖅᐃᓚᒥ ᓱᑯᖃᓗᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᓯᑲᕐᑕᖅᓲᔭᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᖅᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒥᕐᓵᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓗᐊᖕᖓᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕙᕆᕆᐊᖓ (Canadian Ice Service 2011, Reeves et al. 2014). ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᖖᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᔪᕋᑖᕐᓴᓕᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓇᒡᒍᑎᖃᓕᕐᑐᐊᖖᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᓂᖕᓴᕈᒻᒪᒍ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖓ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐃᒪᖓᓅᕐᑐᑎᑦ, ᖃᓂᓪᓕᓪᓗᑎᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ (Pizzolato et al. 2016).

ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᖃᓪᓚᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᕆᐅᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑏᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᒍᒪᒐᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ.ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑏᑦ (ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ

ᑐᖓᓂ) ᒫᓐᓇ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓯᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓭᕆᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ, ᑎᑭᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᕆᓯᒥ ᓱᑉᐱᒻᒪᒥᓗ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐱᕚᑦᓯᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ 2011-2020).

1990ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᒪᓕᓚᐅᖕᒋᑕ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓱᕐᕕᖓᒥᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑰᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔮᕕᖓᖅ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓕ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓱᕐᕕᖓᐅᑉ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᔭᕆᐅᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓭᕆᐊᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕕᖓᕐᑲᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ. ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᐋᖅᑳᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓇᖕᒪᐅᑕᖅ (ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᒃ) ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ (ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ) ᓴᓇᔪᒪᖕᒑᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖓᒥᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᕕᖓᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒻᒫᕕᖓᒥᑦ ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ ᓅᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᑯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᕆᐅᕐᓂᐊᖕᒋᑕ ᐱᓪᓚᑦᑖᒥᑦ. ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᔅᓴᓕᐊᖑᒍᒪᔪᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ (Finley et al. 1986, Finley 1988b, Finley 1990, Finley et al. 1994). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᐅᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ/ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᓇᔪᒐᖓ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᓯᕗᓕᖓᑦᑎᓂ.

1.2 ᓯᕗᓕᕗᑦ ᕿᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑕ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᖕᒋᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓱᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ, ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒨᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ Hᐊᖓᓐ ᐸᐃᑉ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓇᐸᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᒻᒥᑦ 1923ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ (Milton Freeman Research 1976, Wenzel 2008). ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᖅᑎᓇᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓂᑦ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᕐᒥᑦ (ᑕᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂ Lake Harbour–ᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᔪᔪᖅ) ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓪᓗ (ᐳᕹᕕᓴ ᐸᐃᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᑦᓯᒪᓂ) ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᒻᒧᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᓕᑦᓯᐅᕐᑎᐅᓂᐊᖕᒋᑕ ᑕᐅᖅᔫᒐᖓᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᕿᑐᖕᒐᕇᑦ ᓃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓂᕆᔭᓄᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖓᕕᑦᑕᖅᑲᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓇᐃᒐᒥ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᖅᑲᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ (Wenzel 2008). ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖏᑦ 32ᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᑦ 1931ᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖏᑦ 1,053ᖏᓐᓃᓕᕐᑐᑦ (2016ᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ). ᐆᒪᔫᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓕ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑕᓪᓚᓇᐅᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᓯᒪᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᓯᐅᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ (Priest and Usher 2004, Government of Nunavut 2014).

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᐃᓚᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᖅ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᕐᐸᓚᐅᖕᒋᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ (Higdon 2008). ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓄᓪᓗ, ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᓇᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑲᓴᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑲᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓲᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ 19 Hᐊᓐᓇᓚᖏᓂ ᐃᓇᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕿᖓᕐᓯᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊᓂᑦ (Finley 1990, Wenzel 2008). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓐᓇᐃᓂᐊᓇᐊᖓᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᓕᓇᓂᖑᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕈᓯᒥᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᑲᑎᕆᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᖅᑭᐸᑕ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖏᑦ (Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000).

ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ 1983ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑐᕌᒐᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᓂᐊᖕᒋᑕ ᓂᕿᖓᒧᑦ. Hᐋᒪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᒪᐱᒻᒥ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᖏᓂᑦ 1988ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᐃᔨᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖑᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒧᑦ. ᒪᐃ 1990ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔾᔮᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᓐᓂᖅ "ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ: ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖑᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖏᒥ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ", ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖕᒋᑕ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔩᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖓᓄᑦ (DIAND), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᒪᕐᕈᐊᕐᑎᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓲᓈᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑎᑦ 1992ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᑦᓴᖓᓂᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᑦ *(CWA)*, ᑕᐃᒫᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓈᒻᒥᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᒫᔾᔨ 1993ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᔫᓂ 1993ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (NWMB) ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᓈᒻᒥᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᕐᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔫᓂ 1994ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓈᒻᒥᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓ.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕆᐊᓐᖓᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᕆᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 1994ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1996ᒧᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ 1996ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᔫᓐᓄᐊᕆ 1998ᒥ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐋᔾᔭᖃᑎᒌᓕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᑕ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᑦᓴᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᖅ.

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 2008, ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᐋᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ)*, ᐋᔾᔨᕈᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ (2010) ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓐᖑᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ: ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ, ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ. ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ: ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ, ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ (2008), ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓐᓄᑦ (NTI), ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓄᑦ (ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓃᒃᑯᑦ), ᓇᖕᒪᑕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ (HTO), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 2010, ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᑦᓴᖏᓂᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒃ.

1.3 ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᓄᓇᕘᓕ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᖃᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓐᖏᑦᑐᐊᕆᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ: ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᕙᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ (CR-02); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᒌᑦᑐᑦ 1 ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᖏᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ (CR-01, CR-03, CR-07; **ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 1**). ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕙᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᓯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒥᓪᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᑲᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓯᐅᕕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ (ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᐸᐳᕈ 25, 2019ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ). ᑕᐃᒫᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕋᖓᖏᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᕙᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᖕᒪᑕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᕐᑎᖓ(ᖏᑦ), ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒻᒫᕙᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᒪᕐᕈᓕᓄᑦ ᒥᑦᑕᕐᕕᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕐᕕᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖕᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ ᖃᓂᒌᔮᓃᒃᑲᔾᔪᓂ ᑲᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᑕ ᓄᕙᑦᑎᐊᐱᒻᒥ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓖᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ – ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (CIRNAC).

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ (NA) ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒻᒪᑦ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᑎᑦᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ..." [ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᑲᕐᕕᖓ]... *ᐃᓚᒃᑯᑦ 5 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᔅᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᕈᑎᖓᑕ ᐅᑲᐅᓯᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑦ* ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑦ, ᐱᖃᓱᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:

- ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑦᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐃᒪᕙᒻᒥᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ;
- ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔫᐅᔪᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᕙᕐᑖᕐᓱᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓱᔾᔫᒐᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᕿᕐᕐᔪᑎᕐᕿᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᕿᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᒎᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᐸᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᕙᒥᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔮᕙᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᑕ ᓂᕐᕿᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ;
- ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔮᖅᑭᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᑦᓴᒥᑦ 50 ᑭᐸᑉᓈᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᑦᑑᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᑎᕿᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᑎᑦᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ;
- ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓵᕐᑖᕈᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᓂᕐᕿᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᐳᕈᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᓴᐸᐸᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ.

1.4 ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑏᓪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑏᑦ

ᓂᕐᕿᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑲᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᐃ 2011ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᑦ **ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 2; ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 1.** ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᔭᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᕐᕿᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᒍᐊᓂ):

- ᓱᐅᕐᓴᕐᑐᔪᐊᕈᓱᖅ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᕐᕙᒥᓂᑐᖅᑲᖅ ᐊᕐᕗᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᕿᓐᖑᒥᒐᕐᕙᖓ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑕᐅᔨᖓᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᔾᔪᕐᓱᔾᔪᑦᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓕᕇᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᓗᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᕙᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᓇᐸᕐᓗ ᐃᓱᒐᓪᓗᐊᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖓ, ᓵᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᒃᔪᐊᕈᓯᖅᒧᑦ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3A**);
- ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᓵᕐᑲᕐᐸᔪᕗᓪᓗᐊᖅ ᑕᓕᕈᔾᔭᖅᒥ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᕐᑑᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓃᖅ ᓇᐸᔫᒃ ᓱᓕ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3B**);
- ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᓵᖅ; ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒻᒫᕐᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ, ᐊᕐᕿᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᕐᕿᓐᓄᑦ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3C**). ᐃᓪᓗᕈᓵᖅ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᒪᑐᖅᑲᓐᕐᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕿᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᒪᓛᕐᕿᑦ ᓱᕐᓴᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᐃᓐᓇᐸᓗᐃᑦ. ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᐱᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᓗᐊᕐᖓᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᕝᕐᑕᐅᓂᐅᓴᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᐅᓪᓕ ᖃᖅᑲᔮᖓᓂ, ᐅᑕᖅᑭᕙᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᑲᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᓐᖑᒥᒐᕙᒥᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᑦ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3D**). ᐅᔾᔪᕐᓱᔾᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓕᕇᓕᕐᑎᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᓗᓪᓗᒃ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓕᓂᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓄᕆᒥᑦ. ᑕᓗᐊᖓ ᐋᖅᑭᕆᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒧᑦ, ᑭᐅᓇ ᐱᓐᓚ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 2: ᐃᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑏᓪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓂᕐᕿᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑏᑦ	ᐃᓂᖓ	ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᓖᑦ

ᒪᕐᑰᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᕋᓛᒃ; ᒥᑭᓐᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᑕᒻᒫᕐᕕᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᙱᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦᔭᐅᔪᖅ	ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ
ᑕᓗᑕᖅ ᖃᖅᑳᔾᒥ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᕐᕕᒥᓂᖅ.	ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ
ᑕᓗᑕᖅ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᕐᕕᒻᒥ	ᓱᐅᕋᕐᑐᔪᐊᕈᓱᖅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ
ᐱᙱᓯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓐᓈᙵ ᓇᐸᓕᕐᑰᒃ	ᑕᓕᕿᔭᖅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑖᓂ

A

B

C

D

ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 3: ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᒐᑦ 2011ᒥᓕᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖔᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓂᐅᕌᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᓱᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᓕᕼᓕᕐᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᓗᑕᑦ ᓱᐅᕋᕐᑐᔪᐊᕈᓯᖅᒥ; B. ᐃᓪᓗᕋᑏᒥᓃᑦ ᖃᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᓕᕄᔭᕿ;
C. ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒻᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᕋᑏᑦ; D. ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒻᒥ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᓗᑕᖅ

2 ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔮᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ

2.1 ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᓃᖕᖏᕐᑐᑦ

ᖃᓂᒌᔭ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᔮᐅᑦᓲᔮᓗᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᐊᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᓖᑦ ᑐᓂᕙᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔮᐅᓪᓗᓂ (Wenzel and Community of Clyde River 1999). ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓇᔮᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᑐᐊᓯᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑐᐊᑐᕐᑳᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᑐᓃᑦ ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᒥᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄ 1,000 ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᕕᐊᑕ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑑᓕᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᕐᑳᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᓯᑰᒍᓐᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᓂᖕᓂᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑉᐸᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (Meldgaard 1960, Wenzel and Community of Clyde River 1999, Moshenko et al. 2003). ᓇᒥᕈᓘᔭᖅ, ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓪᓚᖑᓚᐅᖕᖓᑕ ᑐᓂᕐᓄᑦ McCartney 1980, McCartney and Savelle 1993, Higdon 2008). ᑐᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕙᓂᐅᓰᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑐᑐᕐᑲᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ 1800ᖏᓂ (Wenzel 2008).

ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᖕᖏᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᕐᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐅᑭᐊᓪᓕᕙᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖏᕙᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ (Wenzel 2008). Wenzel (2008) ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᓇᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐳᐋᔅ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᒥᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᖕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᖓᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᓕᕐᑑᒃᑯᑦ (ᐃᔾᔪᓕᕐᑑ), ᐃᒐᓖᑦᑑᒻ ᐅᖓᑎᖕᖚᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓕᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓕᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ(*Salvelinus alpinus*). ᓄᓇᖓ ᐃᒐᓖᑉᐴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑮᕕᒥᓄᑦ ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔮᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᕐᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ (Boas 1888, Wenzel 2008). ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑎᑦ, ᓇᑦᓯᕐᓯᐅᕐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓯᑰᓂᖓᓂ. ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓕᕐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓕᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓖᑦᑑᒃᑰᕐᑐᑎᑦ (*Rangifer tarandus* ssp. *groenlandicus*) (Wenzel 2008). ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓕᐊᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑰᒃᑖᓇᖅ ᑰᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᓯᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐅᑎᓕᕋᐃᒐᒥ ᓯᓈᖓᓄᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᑦᑕ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᑕ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ, Wenzel (2008) ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕋᒥᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓐᓂᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐳᕋᓐᔅ ᐳᐋᔅ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒌᔭ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᑦᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᖅᑑᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᓕᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓅᓚᐅᖏᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐋᑭᓯᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ Henry Kater ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᔭᕐᑐᖅᑐᑎᑦ (Boas 1888, Wenzel 2008). ᐳᐋᔅ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᓐᓂᖕᖓᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᓕᕐᑑᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᒐᓖᑦᑑᑉ ᐅᖓᑎᖕᖚᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᕐᑲᓪᓕᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒻᒪᓇᖏᓂᑦ (Boas 1888, Wenzel 2008); ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᕐᑑᔮᕐᓂᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᑦᓴᑦ.

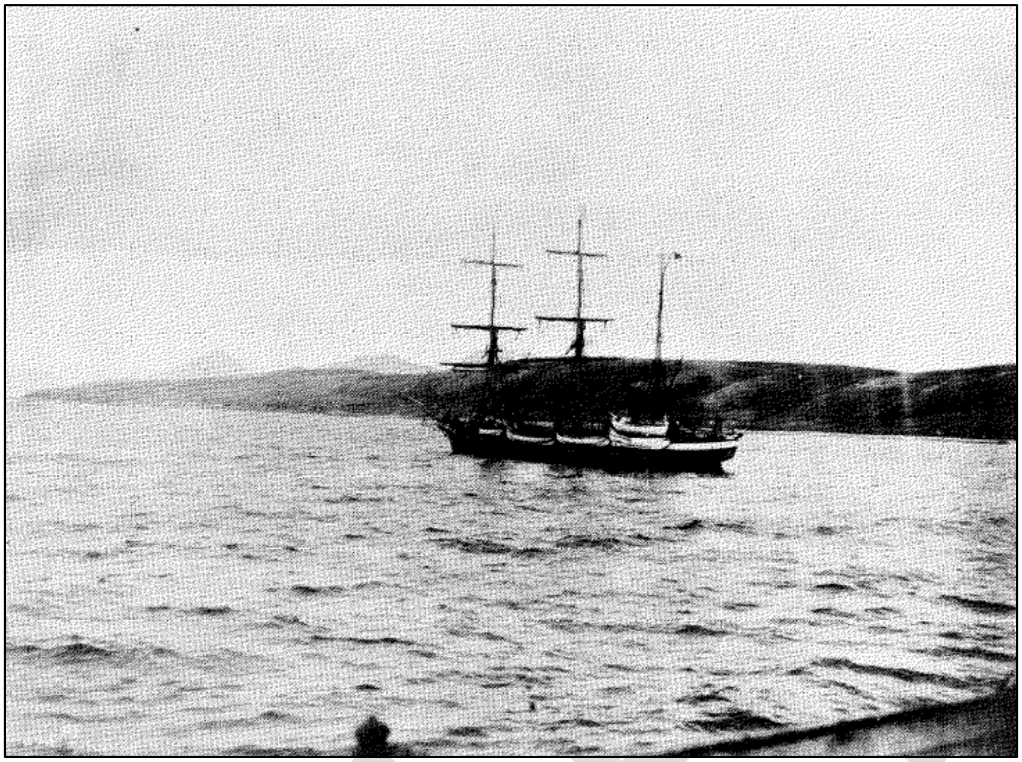
ᖃᐅᑕᒫᔩᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᕙᑦᑐᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᖏᑕ (RCMP), Wenzel (2008) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒥ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ: 1923ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1924ᒧᑦ, ᑎᓴᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᕋᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕐᑯᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᖅᑲᓂ (Tikiqqat), ᐃᓂᒥᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᐱᓕᒻ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒎᓗᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ. ᐅᑮᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᖅᑲᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒐᓖᑦᑑᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᕕᒐᕐᑲᐅᓇᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᓖᑦ, ᖃᕐᒪᐅᖏᖕᖏᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᖃᕐᒪᕐᑲᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (Wenzel 2008).

Wenzel (2008) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᔮᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ:

- ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 1930ᒥᑦ 1940ᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ “ᐃᑯᖅ” (ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ) ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᓚᕗᓂᒃᒥ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᕿᑎᐊᓂ 1960ᖏᓂ, ᓇᐃᔭᐅᓇᐅᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖃᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᑯᓂᓘᓯᒥᑦ (ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ) ᓅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᐱᙱᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓯᑉᐸᑦᑐᓂᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᒥᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖕᖓᑦ Wenzel (2008) ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓯᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᖃᓪᓚᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕈᒪᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᖄᕐᑐᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᐱᐊᓯᐊᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᑉᐸᑦᑕᖃᓇᐊᖓ ᐃᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑᖅ.

ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᓐᖖᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕝᕙᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᓱᖅᑲᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᒧᑦ (Moshenko et al. 2003). ᓱᖅᑲᑦ ᓴᓇᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᕐᓴᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᓈᕿᓪᓕᓭᕈᑎᑦᓴᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᖓᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᓴᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᒪᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᖅᓯᕐᑎᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᓴᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓴᓄᑦ (Kugler 1980, Ross 1993). ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᓇᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓯᓕᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 1600ᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᖃᑦᑕᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ 1719ᖏᓂ, ᑕᕐᕆᐅᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᓈᓴᑦᑕᖏᓂᑦ Ross 1979, Woodby and Botkin 1993, Higdon 2008). ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓂ 1800ᖏᓐᓃᓇᐸᓗᒃ ᑕᕐᕆᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1794ᒧᑦ, ᔮᒪᓂᒦᓐᖖᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖃᑕᐅᕙᒃᑲᓗᐊᕿᓪᓗᑎᑦ (Ross 1979). ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 1820, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᑕᔭᕋᓕᖕᒧᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓲᑕᐅᓕᓇᐊᖓ Finley 1990) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒃᑳᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᕋᕐᓵᓗᖏᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅᐹᕐᒍᓕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1800 ᕿᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᐸᓗᖏᓐᓄᑦ (Higdon 2008; **ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 4**). >ᑎᔅ ᑯᐃᓐ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1900ᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᒥᐊᓕᖓᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᐸᓗᐊᓂ Holland 1970, Ross 1979, Higdon 2008). ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ 1800ᖏᑕ ᐃᓱᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1911ᒧᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓯᐊᖕᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑕᒫᓐᖓᑦ (Woodby and Botkin 1993). ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ‘ᕋᒃᓅᓯᕐ’ ᑯᐃᓐ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ‘ᓇᐸᙹᔭᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖕᖓᑕ’ ᐃᒃᑲᑦᑑᔭᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᕐᕈᓄᑦ (Finley 1990). ᐃᒃᑲᕐᕈᓄᑦ ᐊᒋᐅᑎᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᒥᖅᑯᐃᔭᓕᕋᐃᒐᒥ (Fortune et al. 2017).



ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 4: ᓯᒃᑮᓯᓗᓐ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᕐᑎᓗᑦ, ᑕᓯᐅᔾᕐᒥ (1903), ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥ (Ross 1979)

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ‘ᕿᒃᓅᓴ’ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᕐᑎᖏᓂᑦ (Higdon 2008). ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖑᖏᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒍᓯᖏᓪᓗ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐹᙳᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᙵᑦ ᑕᓕᕿᔾᖅ (ᑕᓕᕿᔾᖅ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᕕᒃᑎᐅᒃ (ᐊᖅᕕᒃᑎᐅᒃ) (Finley 1990). ᒫᓇᒃᑯᓪᓕ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖑᒥᓂᕐᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖅᑲᐅᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᕐᒪᓂᑦ, ᑐᐱᖑᒥᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᖏᑦᓯᓕ, ᕿᓐᓂᕙᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 3, ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 4**). ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᙳᕈᑎᒐᒥᖕ ᑲᑦᑕᑕᐃᓐᓇᖕᒐᑕ, ᐊᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒻᒦᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᖅᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑐᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᒧᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐅᓇᑕᕕᕐᔭᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑉᐹᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒥᖅᑯᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᔫᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕓᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᖏᖅᑐᓚᐱᒃ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ (Finley 1990). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓴᙳᔾ, ᑕᓯᒐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᓂᓅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᕆᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1960ᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᑲᓪᓚᒻᒪᓅᑦ ᖃᓇᒥᓃᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑲᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥᑦᑐᑦ, ᓄᕕᒃᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓕᕿᔾᖅᒥ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᒥᓃᑦ). ᖃᖅᑲᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᙳᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ; ᓅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓚᐱᒻᒧᑦ 1971ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᕐᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒋᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ (Priest and Usher 2004, Government of Nunavut 2014).

2.2 ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᓯᒐᐃᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒐᓱᑉᐸᓚᐅᖕᒐᑕ, ᐊᓯᖅᑲᕋᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᙳᔭᕐᓴᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᑎᓄᔾᔨᕕᒃ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖕᒐᓂ) ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒐᓯᕝᕕᐅᒐᔪᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ (Hᐃᒡᑕᓐ 2008). ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᕐᒪᖅᑲᖅᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᕐᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᐊᓃᕐᓂᕐᒪᖔᓕᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐸ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᙱᕕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᓪᓗ (Higdon 2008).

ᑳᐱᑕ ᔫᓐ ᕿᓵ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᑎᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ HMS ᐃᓴᐱᓚ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ HMS ᐋᓕᒃᓵᓐᑕ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐸᐅᓪᓗᑎᖕ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᔫᕋᑉᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᓄᑦ, ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓴᐱᓚ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓ (ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ) ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂᑦ (Ross 1819, Levere 1988, Finley 1990).

ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 1818 ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᓂᕆᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓄᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑐᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᓕᐊᑑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓄᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᓚᕿᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᑎᔅᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ (Ross 1819, Holland 1970, Finley 1990). ᐅᐃᓕᔾᒻ ᐱᐅᕆ, ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᕚᔅ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕐᑲᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ 1820ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕝᕕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᒃᑲᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᒻᒪᑕ ᑎᖏᕐᕋᐅᑎᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒧᑦ (Wenzel and Community of Clyde River 1999). ᐅᕐᑲᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᓂ "ᑕᑯᒋᓪᓕ ᒪᑐᐃᖅᓯᕕᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᓄᑖᒥ ᓯᕕᑐᔪᐊᓗᖕᒥᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᒋᕙᑦᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᑦᓴᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥᑦ” (Holland 1970).

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒻᒪᕆᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ ‘ᕿᖓᖏᓂᑦ ᒪᓖᖏᔭᕐᑐᑦ’ ᐃᒪᖓ (Finley 1990). ᐅᐸᒍᒥᓇᕋᓗᐊᕆᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᓕᕀᔭᖅ (ᑕᓕᕀᔭᖅ) ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᕝᕙ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓈᕋᔪᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᑯᕐᑲᓗᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ (Finley 1990). ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᓴᓇᔪᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᒨᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ 1859ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓛᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖓᓯᓕᕐᑐᑎᑦ (Finley 2001). ᑎᓴᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᕕᖏᑦ ᑕᓕᕀᔭᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᓂ 1871ᒥᑦ 1882ᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓃᕐᑐᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᓐᖑᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐹᖑᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖓᓱᐊᕐᑐᒥᓃᑦ Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd. 1982, ᐳᕆᓐᓵ ᕓᐃᔪᓪᓵ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᖓᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑦ, ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᒥᓃᑦ). ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1906ᒧᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕕᖓᑦ (Ross 1979, Finley 1990).

ᓴᐱᐅᓚᒻ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᒎᓗᓯᐅᕐᑏᑦᓗ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᖓᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᕕᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᖓᑕ 1923ᒥᑦ 1926ᒧᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ Hᐊᐃᓇᓕ ᑲᐃᑐᕐ ᓄᕗᑯᑖᖓᓂ, ᐋᓕᒃᓵᓐᑕ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᓂ (Wenzel and Community of Clyde River 1999).

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦᓗ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᑕ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᐊᓘᒋᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓈᓴᐃᔪᓂᑦ. ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᖓᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕝᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ – ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕝᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᕝᕙᖓᑕ ᑭᑦᓕᖓᒍᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, 65ᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᖅᑑᖅ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 28ᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᐅᒻ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᑐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᓃᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑳᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᐊᓯᑦᖑᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᕐᑐᒥᓂᑐᖅᑳᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᖅᑳᓗᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᒫᓐᓇᓂᓴᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᕕᓂᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᑦ.

ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑐᖅᑲᑦ ᐳᕆᓐᓵ ᕓᐃᔪᓪᓵ ᑕᑯᔭᖓᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᓕᖓᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂᑦ:

1. ᐱᓂᕋ (ᐱᓂᕋᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᐅᒻ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᓂ, ᐃᓗᐊᓃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ). 19 ᖃᕐᒪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᕕᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓂᓴᕐᓄᑦ;

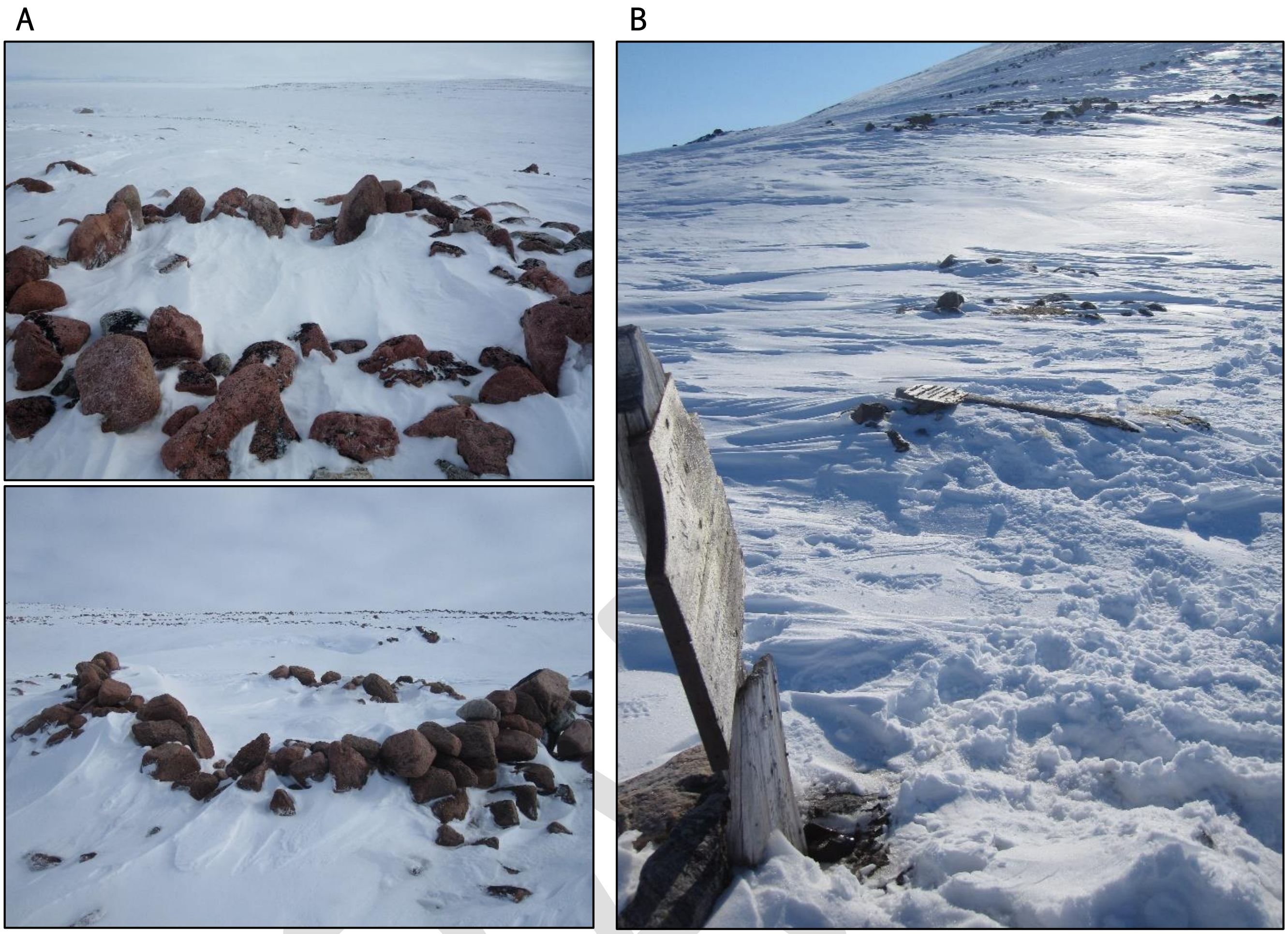
2. ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓ. ᑐᐱᖅᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓐᓂᕕᓃᑦ (ᑐᓂᒥᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑳᓗᐃᑦ), ᖃᕐᒪᒥᓃᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑲᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᒥᓂᖏᑦ; ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ **ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 5A** ᐆᑦᑑᑎᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

3. ᑕᓕᕀᔭᖅ (Arctic Harbour) ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᕝᕙ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ. ᔪᕋᑉᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑭᐊᓃᓐᖕᓕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᕕᖅᑲᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 1870 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1880 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᕋᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕕᖏᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᑦ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 5B**), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᒥᓈᓗᐃᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

4. ᑕᓕᕀᔭᖅ. ᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑳᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑳᕆᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ Hᐊᓐᓇᓚᖏᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᓐᓄᑦ 13ᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᕐᒪᒥᓃᑦ, 14 ᐃᓚᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᐱᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒥᓂᕐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1900 ᐱᒋᐊᓖᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᓃᑦ.

ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓵᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑲᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒍᑕᐅᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᓵᓖᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᓯᖅᑲᑎᓖᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᑰᓂᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑳᓗᐃᕐ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᕗᓕᕙᓂᑦᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕌᑎᒥᓂᖏᑦ. ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.4 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖏᖏᑕᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓵᓖᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᓐᓂᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒧ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔿᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐅᐊᑦᓯᐊᕈᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᖢᑦ.

ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒦᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒫᔩᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐊᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᖓ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᒐᓯᐊᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᑎᖏᓂᓪᓗ. ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓇᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓱᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᒐᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔭᕐᑐᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑳᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᕗᓕᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᒥᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᓯᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᓂᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ. ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓱᕗᓕᑦᑎᓐᓃᓐᖔᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑐᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓂᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓂ.



ᐊᔾᔨᖅᑯᐊᖅ 5: ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᒐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᔪᐊᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖃᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖃᕕᖓᓂ. A. ᖁᓐᓂᕕᓃᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖃᕕᖓᓂ. B. ᑎᓵᒪᑦ ᐊᕿᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᕕᑦ ᑕᓕᕈᔪᖅᒥ

2.3 ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒫᔪᑎᕆᒍᓕᓐ ᓂᕿᖅᓯᐅᖅᓂᖅ

ᓇᑦᓯᑦ (*Pusa hispida*), ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓕᓗᐊᑕᖕᖓᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᓈᖕᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᖔᑯᓕᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᓇᑦᓯᖅᓯᐅᖅᕕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓕᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᓕᑦᑑᖅ Milton Freeman Research 1976, Wenzel 1989, Wenzel 1995, Priest and Usher 2004, Gearheard et al. 2006, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐅᒡᔪᑦ (*Erignathus barbatus*) ᖃᐃᕈᓖᓕᓗ (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*) ᐃᓛᓐᓂᓚᐅᓱᖕᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ (Milton Freeman Research 1976, Priest and Usher 2004, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᓇᓄᑦ (*Ursus maritimus*), ᑂᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᖔᒃᑯᓕᓗ ᓇᑦᓯᖅᓯᐅᖅᑎᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒡᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᓱᓈᖕᖓᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᓯᑯᓖᑎᓕᓗᒍ Milton Freeman Research 1976, Gearheard et al. 2006, Wenzel 2011, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐃᓚᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓱᓈᖕᖓᒍᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᕕᓕᓚᕆᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᑦᑎᓄᑦ (Milton Freeman Research 1976). ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᓛᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕆᓕᓗᑎᒃ (*Monodon monoceros*) ᐊᕐᕞᖅᑑᒥᑦ ᓇᑦᑎᖅᓯᔪᒧᑦ, ᐃᓚᓕᑦᑑᓕᓗ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ (Milton Freeman Research 1976, Government of Nunavut 2014).

ᐊᖑᕙᓯᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᓯᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᑐᑦᑐᖓᓯᓗᐊᖏᓂᖕᒋᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ (*Rangifer tarandus*) ᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᕙᖃᑦᑕᖕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ, ᖃᓂᓪᓕᓗᐊᖅᐸᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᓱᓈᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᖕᖓᓄᑦ Milton Freeman Research 1976, Wenzel 2008, Government of Nunavut 2014, Jenkins and Goorts 2013, Campbell et al. 2015). ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᔫᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᖓᓂ Milton Freeman Research 1976, Wenzel 2008), ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓗᐊᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᕐᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᒥᑏᑦ, ᖁᒡᔪᑦ, ᓂᕐᓖᑦ, ᐊᖅᑭᒡᒋᖓᓕᓗ ᓂᕿᓴᖅᓯᐊᖑᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᓚᐅᓱᖕᖓᒃᑯᑦ Priest and Usher 2004, Harder and Wenzel 2012, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑑᖅ ᒥᑏᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᔫᓂᐅᑎᓕᓗᒍ ᔪᓚᐃᒥᓗ Priest and Usher 2004, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᓕᓂ, ᒥᑭᒡᔮᖅᑐᖃᓗᐊᖅᐸᒍᓐᓅᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂ, ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᑯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ (*Vulpes lagopus*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒪᕈᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ (*Canis lupus*) ᖃᓂᕇᓴᓂᑦ (Priest and Usher 2004).

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᐹᖑᓕᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ (Priest and Usher 2004). ᑰᒃᑕᖅᓇᒥ, ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᐅᒻ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖕᖓᓂ, ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖅᕕᓪᓚᕆᐊᓗᖕ ᐃᖃᓘᐱᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐹᖕᖓᓄᑦ (Priest and Usher 2004, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᖃᓕᕋᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑂᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖕᒍᑦ (*Scophthalmus maximus*) ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᕕᐅᓂᖕᒥ 12 ᒪᐃᓕᓂᑦ ᐅᖕᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖕᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂᑦ (Church 2011). ᑂᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᖕᖓ ᖃᓂᕇᓴᓄᑦ (Priest and Usher 2004).

ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᔭᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑦ) ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᖅᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᕇᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᓂᑦ (ᐃᓚᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ Finley 1988a). ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕈᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓪ, ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖏᓂᓪ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᑦᑑᖅᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᕗᑦ ᐊᖅᕌᒍᑦ Hᐊᓐᓇᓚᖏᓐᓅᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔭᒥᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓐᓅᓐᖔᖅᑐᓂᓪ, ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓂᓪ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒍᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᖅᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᒥᐊᓕᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᖏᓐᓂᓪ.

3 ᐊᕙᑎᓅᑐᓕᒫᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦᓗ

3.1 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ

ᓯᓚ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓂᐅᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᒐᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᕐᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᖖᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕙᖃᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᒐᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ Finley 1988b, Finley et al. 1994, Finley et al. 1998). ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᒐ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓲᖑᓐᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓯᑯᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᖖᑦ (Canadian Ice Service 2011) ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᓯᕿᓐᓂᔮᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ. ᓯᕿᓐᓂᔮᕐᓂᖅᒐ ᑕᕆᐅᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᖖᑕ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᑐᒋᑦ, ᒥᑭᑦᑑᑎᑯᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓗ) ᐃᒪᖅᒐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖅᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓅᓕᔾᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᓂᖅᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᓖᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ (Finley et al. 1994, Finley et al. 1998).

ᓂᖏᖅᒐᓂᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᖅᒐ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐅᓴᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᒐᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᓂᖅᖅᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓄᓇᓂᖅᒐᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓂ (Bradley 1973, Maxwell 1980). ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᒐ ᐊᓄᓇᖅᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᒪᕿᓕᖅᒐᔫᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᒐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᑑᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᔮᓐᓂᖅᒐ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᔮᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᖅᒐ (Bradley 1973, Maxwell 1980). ᐊᐅᔮᖅ ᓯᓚᑲᒻᒪᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔫᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᑉᐹᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ (ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᓯᓚᖅᒐᑕ ᓂᕈᒥᓐᓂᖅᒐ +5°C) ᓄᕗᔮᓗᓂᓗ, ᐊᓄᓇᒐᔫᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᑦᓯᑉᐸᓪᓗᓂᓗ (Bradley 1973, Maxwell 1981). ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᓂ ᑲᕝᕙᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᐅᔮᖅ ᐃᑉᐹᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᓄᕗᑦᑎᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑦᓯᕋᔫᓐᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔫᒻᒪᑦ, ᓯᑯᐃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᐋᒋᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ Finley 1990, Canadian Ice Service 2011, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᖅ ᓯᓚᖅᒐ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᖏᓇᐅᔭᖅᒐᑦ, ᐊᓄᓇᔪᐊᓅᓕᔾᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓄᓇᒐᔫᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᓇᕌᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑰᕝᕙᐅᑉ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓄᑦ (Maxwell 1981). ᐅᑭᐅᑯᓪᓕ ᓯᓚᖅᒐ (ᐅᑰᕝᕙᒥᑦ ᐃᑉᐳᕈᒧᑦ) ᐃᑉᐹᓇᕐᓂᖅᒐ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᒐᓃᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ -7 °C ᐊᒻᒪᓗ -30 °C ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ~75% ᐳᓴᑦᑎᖅᒐ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ 258 mm ᒥᓕᒦᑕᒥᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᐸᑦᑐᖅ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ 2019)

ᐃᒪᖃ 84% ᐳᓴᑦᑎᓪᓗᐊᖅᒐ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᓂᖏᖅᒐᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᕕᖅᒐᑕ, ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᕿᑎᓪᓗᐊᖅᒐ, ᑕᕆᐅᖑᒻᒪᑦof (**ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 1**). ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᒐ ᐃᒪᖃ 30 km ᑭᓪᒦᑕᑦ ᓯᕙᑐᓂᖅᒐ ᓴᓂᒧᑦ ᐹᖅᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᓂᖅᐹᖑᓂᖅᒐ 260 m ᒦᑕᓂᑦᑐᓂ (Finley 1987, Finley 1990). ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᒐᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᒐ ᓯᕐᒥᓪᓛᔪᐊᓗᖅ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓲᔾᔪᑦ ᑐᐊᐸᓪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᕙᓂᑯᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᒐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐹᒥ ᖁᐊᕙᔾᔪᐊᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᖅᒦᓐᓇᒥᓂᐅᓪᓗᓂ (Finley 1987, Finley 1990). ᒪᕐᕈᐃᓕᖅᒐᔫᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᓕᒃ, ᐊᕝᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐃᑐᕐ, ᐃᑎᔪᕐᔪᐊᕌᓗᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᐅᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᕆᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ (Finley 1987, Finley1990, Finley et al. 1994, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒐ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, <30 m ᒦᑕᑦ ᑐᖅᒐᓂ), ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᐅᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓕᓂᖅᒐᓂ, ᓄᐊᕝᕙᐅᔭᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᑕᒐᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕙᑦᓯᐊᕙᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓕᓂᐅᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ (Finley 1990, Aitken and Fournier 1993). ᐱᖃᓗᔭᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᒐᓄᑦ ᑲᐃᑐᕐ ᓄᕗᐊᓄᑦ (Finley 1987, Finley 1990, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᓪᓕ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᐊ ᐃᑭᐅᒻᒪᑦ, ᓯᕙᑐᔪᑲᓪᓚᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒐ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᑕ ᓯᓈᖅᒐᒧᑦ (70 km ᑭᓪᒦᑕᑦ), ᑐᑭᓪᓗᐊᖅᒐᓃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒃᑲᐅᓂᖅᒐᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ‘ᑎᑭᓪᓚᑦᓯᔭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒃᑲᐅᕗᖅ’, ᐊᓄᓇ ᓂᕈᒥᑦᑐᒦᓐᖑᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᓪᓚᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᒐᐃᒐᒥ (Finley et al. 1994). ᓂᓪᓚᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᒦᓐᖑᕐᑐᒥᑦ (<0°C ᓯᐅᓪᓯᐊᔅ) ᐅᐊᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᓂᒋᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᒐ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒥᓐᖑᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᒐᑕᓗ ᓱᒃᑲᓂᖅᒐ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᑎᓂᖅᒐ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᓄᓇᓗ ᓇᑭᓐᖑᕐᓂᖅᒐ ᓯᑯᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᓯᒪᑲᐃᓐᓈᖅᔪᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ (Fissel et al. 1982, Finley 1990). ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᒐ ᒪᓕᑉᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᓂᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᒐᓂᑦ, ᐅᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᖅᒐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᒐᑕ ᐃᑎᔫᓂᖅᒐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒐᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᕆᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓯᒃᑯᐊᓗᓕᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ (genus *Calanus*) ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒃᑯᑦ (Finley et al. 1994).

ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᒧᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᓪᓛᔪᐊᔫᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᓂᓪᓛᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᕈᔫᔭᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᓪᓚᕆᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᖅᓯᐅᕝᕕᐅᒐᒥ ᐊᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᓴᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ, ᒪᕿᓕᖓᔫᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᐃᑎᓂᓕᐊᔫᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᖅᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᐃᑐᖅ, ᑲᑎᕝᕕᐅᒐᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᕐᔪᐊᕌᓗᖕᓄᑦ *Calanus* ᖁᐱᖅᑭᕈᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ (Bradstreet et al. 1987, Finley et al. 1986, Finley et al. 1994, Finley 1987, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2002). ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᓪᓚᕆᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᖅᑲᐃᖅᓱᖅᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᓄᓕᐊᖅᕕᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓕᕋᐃᒐᒥᖕ ᐃᒃᑭᖅᑰᓄᑦ ᐊᒋᐅᑎᔭᑦᑐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᒫᖕᒋᔭᖅᑐᑦ (Finley et al. 1994, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000). ᐊᖅᕾᓪᓗ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖁᒫᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᓕᕆᓕᕋᐃᒐᒥ (*Orcinus orca*) (Finley et al. 1984, Finley et al.1986, Finley 1990, George et al. 1994, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2002, Reinhart et al. 2013). ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᖁᒫᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒃᑲᓂᖕᓴᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑲᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔭᐅᓲᑦ ᐋᖅᑲᖕᖓᐃᔪᖅ, ᐋᖅᑲᖕᖓᔪᑦ (Finley and Miller 1982), ᐋᖅᓕᓐᖑᔪᖅ (Finley 1990), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᖅᓕᕆᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑳᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000). ᐃᒃᑲᑦᑑᔭᑦ, ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓂᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᐋᑑᑎᖅᑲᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ. (Higdon et al. 2011).

ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖕᒐ ᐊᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᓯᓪᓛᔪᖅ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐ ᖁᐊᖕᒐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᔾᔪ ᓵᑦᑐᑯᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᖕᒐ ᐃᔾᔪᖅᑲᐅᓐᖏᒻᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᓚᒥᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅᑲᑲᐃᓐᓇᐸᑦᑐᓂ (Sutherland 1853). ᓄᓇᖓ ᒪᓃᑦᑑᓂᖕᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓂᒋᐊ, ᓄᓇᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᔨᓪᓕᖅᑑ. ᓯᖕᒥᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᔨᓪᓕᖅᑑ ᐹᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᑕ. ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖅᐹᖅᓕ ᖄᑦᑕᕋᔪᒃ ᓯᖕᒥᖕᒐ (~900 m ᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ).

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᓚᐅᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᐴᑎᐊᐱᒥ 2002ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐ ᖁᐊᖑᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓂᓪᓚᓱᒃᑲᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᔾᔪᖅᑲᖅᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥ, ᐊᓄᕆᒃᑳᓗᒻᒥᓗ (Porsild 1964). ᓄᓇᖓ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅᑲᐅᕋᓂ, ᖃᖅᑲᔮᖅᑲᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅᑲᐅᑦᓯᐊᕋᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓗ ᖃᐅᓯᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓗᐊᔫᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓂᖓ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐃᕝᕕᑦᓱᓚᑦ, ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓛᑦ, ᓇᐸᔪᓐᖓᐅᔭᖅ, ᐅᖅᔪ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ (Roosdahl 1995, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᖕᒋᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᒻᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐱᕈᖅᓂᖅᐹᖑᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᐊᕋᐃᑦ (*Salix herbacea*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᐱ ᓱᐳᑏᓪᓗ (*Salix Arctica*), ᑎᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᐊᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒍᑕᖕᒋᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᖅᑯᑏᓪᓗ (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), ᐸᐅᖕᖓᑦ (*Empetrum nigrum*), ᖁᔭᑦᑖᑦ (*Cassiope tetragona*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᔭᑦᑖᖅᐸᐃᑦ ᖠᐸᑐᐊᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑏᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ (*Ledum decumbens*) ᐱᕈᕋᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐸᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᒥ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᑎᖓᐅᔭᑦ ᓂᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᔪᓪᓗ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᓇᖅᒥᔪᑦ (Roosdahl 1995, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). **ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 6** ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓯᐊᒥᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᓄᐴᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ.

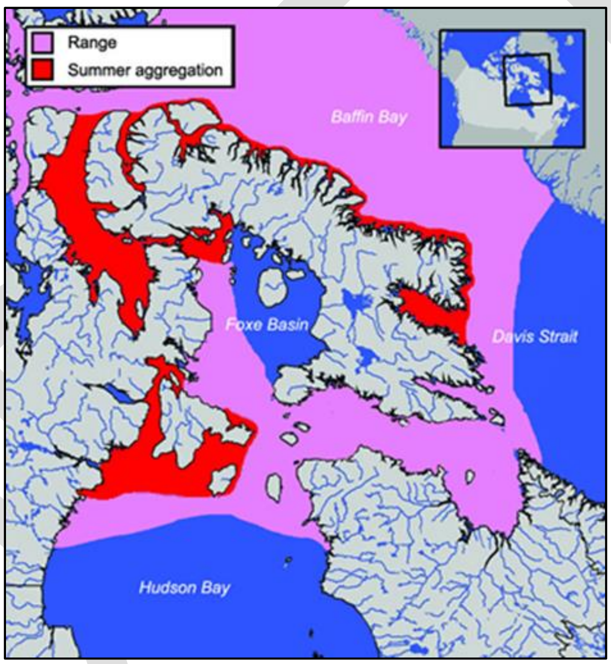
 *Armeria maritima* (ᒥᓪᓗᐊᒐᑦ)	 *Saxifraga nivalis* (ᓇᐸᔪᓐᖓᐅᔭᖅ)
 *Alopocurus magellanicus* (ᐃᕙᒃ)	 *Silene uralensis* (ᓇᑲᓖᔭᐃᑦ)
 *Salix Arctica* (ᓱᐳᑎᑦ)	 *Honckenya peploides* (ᑲᑭᓪᓚᕐᓇᐃᑦ)

ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 6: ᐆᕐᑑᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᓯᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ (ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᒐᖕᒋᑦ: ᑎ. Hᐆᒐᓐ).

3.2 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ (ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ)

3.2.1 ᐊᕐᕕᑦ

ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓃᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ (COSEWIC 2009). ᐊᐅᔾᔮᑯᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓃᓚᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᔾᔭᓂᑐ ᐃᒪᕖᒥ, ᐊᒥᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᑐ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔪᕐᔪᐊᖓᓕᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᐅᐹᕙᑦᑐᑦ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᑳᖏᖅᓱᐊᑐᐊᑕ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᑐᐊᓂ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓕᑦ (Dueck et al. 2006, COSEWIC 2009, SARA Registry 2017; **ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 7**). ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 2005 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖓᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓕᖓᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᑦ: ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖏᑦ Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃ ᑳᖏᖅᓱᐊᑐᐊᑕ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᐊᒥᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ, ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖏᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᑐᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ (COSEWIC 2009). ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓂᑦ, ᐊᐅᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᕐᑐᑦ (Postma et al. 2006), ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ (Heide-Jørgensen et al. 2003, Heide-Jørgensen et al. 2006, Dueck et al. 2006), ᐊᒻᒪᑐ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᑭᓐᓂᖕᑦ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᔪᓪᓗ (Cosens and Blouw 2003) ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑑᔾᔨᕈᓐᓃᕐᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓐᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓈᖓᓕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ.



ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᖅ 7: ᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ (DFO 2016)

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 12,000 ᑕᐅᓴᖏᓃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᕐᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ (Ross 1979, Woodby and Botkin 1993). ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᑏᑦ, ᐃᓱᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᓵᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 1900ᖏᑦ, ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑲᓴᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑎᑦ 1,000 ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑐᖖᓃᓕᕐᒪᓇᑦᑐᑎᑦ (Woodby and Botkin 1993, Finley 2001). ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕐᕙᒐᓱᑉᐸᒍᓐᓃᕐᑑᓪᓗᐊᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᔫᒥᓯᒪᓕᕐᑑᓪᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᖑᓐᖏᑦᑑᓪᓗᐊᓂᑦ 100 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (Finley 2001). ᒫᓐᓇᕋᑖᖅ ᓈᓴᕐᑕᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓴᔪᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ 6,300 ᐊᒻᒪᑐ 7,700 (Cosens et al. 2006, Doniol-Valcroze et al. 2015, Frasier et al. 2015). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᓯᒪᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᒪᑕ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂ, ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ

1950 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1970, ᐊᕐᕌᒎᖏᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᓯᐊᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖅᑲᑦᑕᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᐊᓇᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ (Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000). ᒫᓐᓇᕋᑖᖅ ᓈᓴᐃᐊᖅᑲᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᒥᑦᔅᐅᓴᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔮᓃᒋᐊᖏᑦ 1,105 (95% CI: 532-2, 294) ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓇᐃᖅᐸᑦᑕᖓᓂ (Hansen et al. 2012). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓐ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕐᖃᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕇᓪᓗ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᕈᓯᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᓕᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖏᑦ , ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 2009, ᑳᓯᕕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᑐᒦᓐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐱᖅᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖑᑦ* (*SARA*).

ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅᒨᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᒋᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ ᐅᒃᑑᕙ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓴᓕᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᐃ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᕕᒻᒥ (Finley et al. 1994, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000, Dueck et al. 2006, Nielson et al. 2015). ᓯᕗᓪᓖᑦ ᑎᑭᖅᑳᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓛᑕᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᔪᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓴᒥ, ᑕᕐᑲᐃᖅᓯᖅᑐᑎᑦ, ᒪᒫᖏᔭᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᓇᐊᕐᑐᖅᑐᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ (Finley et al. 1994). ᐱᑐᕐᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᒋᓯᐅᑉ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ ᓯᑎᒻᒪᒧᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᑲᓪᓚᕈᓘᖅ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓭᔪᐅᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ (Finley et al. 1986, Finley et al.1994, Finley 1987). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐃᒻᒪᓐ, ᐃᒻᒪᖅ 10ᓂᑦ 80ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖃᓗᐊᓐᖑᐊᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᓯᐸᑎᒻᒪᐅᑉ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ (Finley et al. 1984, Finley et al. 1986, Finley et al. 1994, Finley 1987, Finley 1988b, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2002, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003, Doniol-Valcroze et al. 2015), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ 147ᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003).

ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒦᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑰᖓᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᑐᕐᑲᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᖏᔩᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓪᓗ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᔪᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ (Finley et al. 1984, Finley et al. 1986, Finley et al. 1994, Finley 1987, Finley 1990). ᐊᕐᕕᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᒐᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᒫᕋᓐᓚᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓴᔪᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᓂᐅᓴᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᕙ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓂ (McCartney and Savelle 1985, Finley et al. 1994). ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᓄᔾᔨᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖅᑲᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᓕᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐸ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᓂᒋᕐᐸᓯᐊᓄᑦ (Burns et al. 1993, CWS 1996, COSEWIC 2009).

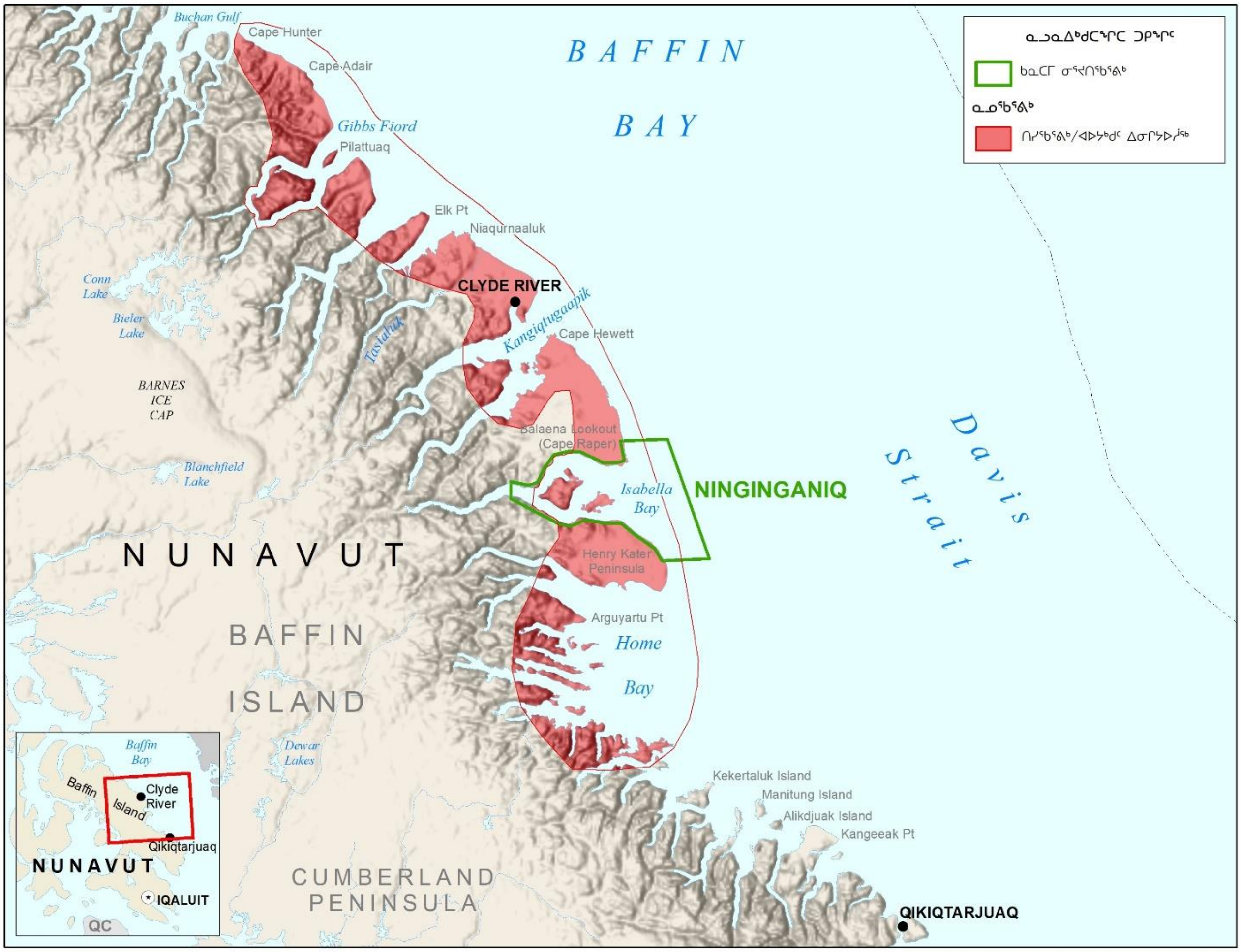
ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᖑᓂᖕᓂᑦ *Calanus*, ᓂᕿᑦᓗᐊᑕᖏᑦ (Finley et al. Finley et al.1986, Finley et al.1994, Finley et al.1998, Lowry 1993, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000, Laidre et al. 2004, Laidre et al. 2007). ᑲᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ "*Calanus* ᑭᖑᕋᑏᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᑦ" (Finley et al. 1998). ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᖑᓂᖕᓂᑦ *Calanus* ᐱᕈᕐᓴᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐆᒪᑦᑎᐊᓇᓐᓂᖏᓂ ᖁᐃᑦᑎᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᐱᕈᕙᓐᓄᑦ (Bradstreet and Cross 1982, Finley et al. 1986, Dueck and Ferguson 2009). ᐅᐊᓐᓈᔾᔭᒥᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᓯᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᑦᓵᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᖑᓂᖕᓴᑦ ᐃᑎᓐᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ. ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓂᓇᐃᐊᓘᓕᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᓂᑦ ᐃᑎᓐᖓᓂ ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦᑖᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᐅᑉ ᓇᐸᓐᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᖅᑲᒥᓄᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ (Finley et al. 1994, Nielsen et al. 2015). ᐃᒪᕕᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᒍᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᓪᓛᖏᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᑏᖑᓂᖕᓴᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᑦᓴᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᒨᓕᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕕᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓐᓃᔭᓇᐊᕐᑐᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᖓᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ. ᑖᕙᓐᖓᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖅᑭᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑲᐃᕙᐃᓐᓇᕋᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᒃᑲᓂᕋᒥ, ᐃᖏᕋᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᓇᑦᓴᑦᑐᓕᓇᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ (Finley et al. 1994). ᒫᓐᓇᕋᑖᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᐊᕈᕐᒥᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᐅᔪᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ−ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕕᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᖅᓯᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᖅᐸᐅᓂᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᑭᐊᕈᒻᒥᑦᑐᑦ (*Mysis oculata*) ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᑦᑕᕐᒥᒻᒪᑕ (Pomerleau et al. 2011).

ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖓ "*Calanus* ᑭᖑᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᑲᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ" ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ (Finley et al. 1994). ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖏ ᑐᕙ ᓱᑯᐃᖅᓵᓕᑉᐸᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᑐᕐᔪᐊᕿᓘᓕᔾᑐᑦ ᖁᐃᑦᑎᓐᓂᑰᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓱᑯᓕᐊᓘᖏᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᕚᒍᖏᓂ 1983ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ1992ᒥ), ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑭᖑᕋᓛᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᖃᑦᓯᐊᐸᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᒐᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1900ᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᒍ, ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᓐᖑᑎᓐᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᔭᐃᕐᑐᒧᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐆᒪᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᖕ ᑭᖑᕓᕇᑦ ᐃᓚᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᒤᕋᓛᖅᑖᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᑯᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓗ (3–7) ᐊᓂᒍᕋᐃᒪᑕ (Rugh et al. 1992, Schell and Saupe 1993, COSEWIC 2009). ᐋᕐᓕᕆᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᒦᕋᓛᖏᑦ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᖕᖓᑦ ᓲᒃᑲᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓚᕿᔪᑦ (Mitchell and Reeves 1982, Reeves and Mitchell 1988, George et al. 1994, Finley 2001, Moshenko et al. 2003, Higdon et al. 2011). ᐅᓄᕐᑐᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒦᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᓕᕈᓕᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕐᓕᕆᓂᑯᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᕐᔪᐊᕋᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖑᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (Finley et al. 1984, Finley et al.1986, Finley 1990, George et al. 1994, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2002, Reinhart et al. 2013). ᐊᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᓴᒪᕆᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓕᕆᓂᖕᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᖕ ᓱᑯᑦᓵᓕᖅᑕᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᕿᒫᕕᑦᓴᖃᕈᓐᓃᕈᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ (Moshenko et al. 2003, Higdon et al. 2011, IPCC 2014). ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᓴᑎᓐᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖅᑐᒦᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓲᕐᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᖅᑰᓴᕐᑐᑦ, ᖃᖓᑕᓲᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᓈᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᕐᑲᖅᑲᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᑎᕆᔭᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᕋᑦᑎᕆᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑦᓯᑦᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᓄᑦ (Finley et al. 1986, Philo et al. 1992, Finley 2001, COSEWIC 2009).

3.2.2 ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐳᐃᒍᑦ

ᓇᓄᖅᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᓴᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓ ᐅᓄᕐᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᕗᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ (Dowsley 2007, Peacock et al. 2013). ᓇᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᖓᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᐊᐅᔭᑐᕐᑲᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᑯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓃᑐᐊᖕᖓᑦ (Government of the Northwest Territories 1993, Igalirtuuq Steering Committee 2000, Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᖓᑦᓵᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᓇᓄᑦ ᓯᐊᑦᓯᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᕝᕙᖅᑲᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᓯᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᕕᒻᒥ ᑲᐃᑐᕐ ᓄᕗᐊᓂᓗ (Government of the Northwest Territories 1993). ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖓᓂ 1987, ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑫᕖᖅᑑᒧᑦ, ᐱᖃᓱᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ, ᓂᕈᐊᕋᑦᓴᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑑᒋᐊᖓ ᑎᓯᕐᑲᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓈᖓ ᓇᓄᕐᑲᒃᑲᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ (Government of the Northwest Territories 1993) (**ᐊᔾᔨᙵᐊᖅ 8**).



ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 8: ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᒻᒥ ᓇᓄᖅᑲᐅᖅᓂᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᕕᖓᓂ

ᓇᕐᓰᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᓐᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ (Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐊᐅᔾᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦᓴᑯᓪᓗ, ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᑯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔪᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᕿᖠᕐᓯᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ (Government of Nunavut 2014). ᓯᑉᐱᒻᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᒃᑑᕝᕌᒥᓗ, ᖃᑦᔫᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᖃᐃᕈᓖᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᕐᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ (Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕆᐊᕐᐸᓚᐅᕐᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᑲᐅᓲᒥ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᑎᕖᖕ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖏᓂ (Milton Freeman Research 1976) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᕐᑲᖅᑕᕐᑲᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᓕᕖᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕖᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ (Finley 1988a, Wenzel 2008). ᐊᕐᓄᕐᑲᓚᐅᓪᓚᓲᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᐋᒋᓯᒥ ᓯᑉᐱᒻᒪᒥᓗ (Finley et al. 1986, Higdon et al. 2011), ᖃᓚᓗᒐᓪᓗ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᖅ *(Delphinapterus leucas)* ᐃᓛᓐᓂᓚᐅᓱᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᐋᒋᓯᒥᓗ (Government of Nunavut 2014. ᕿᕐᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᑑᒐᓖᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᕐᒨᕋᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᒻᒪᑐᕐᑲᖅ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ (Government of Nunavut 2014).

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓚᐱᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ 1923ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1974ᒧᑦ (Milton Freeman Research 1976). ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᖕ ᓯᑯᒥ ᓇᒡᒍᑏᑦ ᐋᔪᕋᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒡᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᕐᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᑦ ᐹᖓᓃᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᓱᐅᔭᐅᓂᕆᓂᓗ, ᐱᕐᑲᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᖓᑕ ᐅᔾᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᐱᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ, ᓯᑯᓪᓛᓲᖑᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᔪᖃᕋᔪᐃᑦᑑᑎᐊᖓ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᓗᐊ, ᑲᑎᓐᖓᓂᕐᓴᐅᕝᒪᑕ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᕐᐸᓯᒻᒥ ᐱᖑᐊᕐᔪᖅ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ.

3.2.3 ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦ

ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖓ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᕈᔫᔭᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᑐᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ boulder-kelp ("ᑯᐊᓐᓂᑦ") ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᑰᑏᑦ ᕐᑯᖓᓱᖅᐸᐃᓪᓗ (Aitken and Fournier 1993). ᑯᐊᓐᓃᑦ *Laminaria* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *Rhodomela* ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᒐᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ). Aitken and Fournier (1993) ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᔾᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᕐᑐᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᕆᑦ; ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ bivalves, gastropods, polychaetes, and echinoderms. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᒃ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᑦ ᐆᒐᑦ (*Arctogadus glacialis*), ᐊᑖᓐᑎᒃ ᖃᓕᕋᓖᑦ (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), ᐃᑎᔪᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᐃᑦ (*Sebastes mentella*), ᐅᔾᔪᓐᓇᐃᑦ (*Liparis fabricii*), ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᔭᑦ ᓇᑖᕐᓇᐃᑦ (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), ᖃᑯᕐᑕᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑦ (*Coryphaenoides rupestris*), ᐆᒐᑦ (*Boreogadus saida*), ᓇᑖᕐᓇᑦ, ᑲᓇᔪᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓃᓐᓅᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ (Jørgensen et al. 2005, Jørgensen et al. 2011).

ᖃᑦᓯᑲᓪᓚᒻᒪᕇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᕈᔫᓐᓂᑦ (zooplankton) ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᕋᖁᕈᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ Finley 1987, Finley et al. 1994, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᑭᖑᕋᖁᑦ (*Calanus*) ᐊᒥᓲᖁᖑᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᐱᕐᕈᕈᔫᓐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ *Calanus hyperboreus*, *Calanus glacialis*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *Metridia longa* ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ (Finley 1987, Finley et al. 1994, Finley 1998, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᕐᑯᐱᕈᑦ (amphipods) ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑲᓪᓛᓘᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ *Parathemisto libellula*. ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ Pteropods, larvaceans, chaetognaths (ᕐᑯᐱᕈᑯᑖᕈᓗᐃᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ctenophores (ᐃᑏᑦ) ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓪᓚᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕐᔪᐊᕌᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᖅᐸᑦ (*Mysis oculata*) ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003).

3.2.4 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖁᖑᕝᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᒋᓯ ᕿᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᒃᑑᕝᕙ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᒃ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᑲᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᑕ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ (McLaren 1982, Mallory and Fontaine 2004). ᐊᒥᓲᕐᔪᐊᕌᓘᕝᕙᑦᑐᑦ (5,000 to 8,000) ᐊᒪᐅᓕᔾᔪᐊᑦ (*Somateria spectabilis*) ᑲᑎᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᑦᑑᒥ ᕐᑯᓂᕈᐃᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᕐᑐᖅᑐᓪᓗ, ᐊᑉᕆᐊᕐᔪᑦ (*Clangula hyemalis*) ᐊᒥᓲᕐᔪᐊᕌᓘᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ

ᓱᑉᑎᒻᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᑰᒃᑕᓐᓇᒥ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᓕᐊᕐᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ). ᖃᖅᓴᐅᑦ (*Gavia stellata*) ᐃᕙᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᓱᓕᒻᒥ ᑰᒃᑕᓐᓈᖅ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒑᓪᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᖅᓴᐅᕌᕋᖏᓄᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᓕᐊᕐᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ). ᓱᑉᑎᒻᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒥᓱᐋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᕐᔪᑦ (*Alle alle*) ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕕᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑰᓴᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ, ᓂᕿᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᑦ (*Calanus*) ᑭᖑᕋᙵᓂᑦ (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᓕᐊᕐᒍᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ). ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᕕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒑᓪᑑᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ ᐊᕐᕖᖅᑑᑉ, ᓂᒋᑦᓯᐊᖓᓂ ᐃᒑᓪᑑᑉ (Finley and Evans 1984). ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ *(Fulmarus glacialis)* ᐅᓄᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓕᖅᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᓪᓚᕆᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᓂᕿᕐᑲᙱᑕ ᖁᐃᑦᑎᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓇᖏᓂᑦ (Finley 1987, Finley 1998). ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑲᙳᑦ (*Chen caerulescens*) ᐱᑕᖃᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒑᓪᑑᑉ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓂ, ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᐅᑉ ᑲᓐᓇᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ,ᒪᐃᒥ ᔫᓂᒥᓗ (Government of Nunavut 2014). ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᑦᑎᐅᖡᑦ (*Cepphus grylle*), ᓂᕐᓈᑦ (*Branta canadensis*), ᕿᖓᖡᓈᑦ (*Somateria mollissima*), ᓇᐅᔭᕕᔾᔪᐊᑦ (*Larus hyperboreus*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᓪᓕᕐᔪᐊᑦ (*Gavia immer*) (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003). ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ/ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᒻᒦᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂᓗ ᒪᑯᐊ: ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᐃᑦ (Sterna paradisaea), ᖁᓪᓕᕐᖁᓕᐊᑦ (*Charadrius hiaticula*), ᓇᐅᔭᕕᑦ (*Larus glaucoides*), ᓇᐅᔮᖑᑦ (*Pagophila eburnea*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ (Uria lomvia) (Sale 2006, McKinnon et al. 2009, Gaston 2011, Government of Nunavut 2014, Richards and Gaston 2018).

ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ, *tundrius* ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦ (*Falco peregrinus* ssp. *tundrius*), ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓐᓈᕈᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᔨᓪᓕᕐᑑᑉ ᐸᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕚᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃᒥ (**ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ 9**)(Government of the Northwest Territories 1993). ᐃᓐᓈᕈᕐᒥ ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕚᓪᓗ (*Falco rusticolus*) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓕᒻᒥ 150 km ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᑦ, ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ ᐹᓐᓴ ᐊᐅᔪᐃᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ (Government of the Northwest Territories 1993). ᑭᒡᒑᕕᑦ ᐊᖅᑰᓴᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᑉᑎᒻᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᒃᑑᕝᕙᒥᓗ (Government of the Northwest Territories 1993). ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᕕᖏᑦ ᖃᐃᓐᖖᒑᑦ (*Anthus rubescens*), ᑐᓗᒑᑦ (*Corvus corax*), ᐅᐸᔾᔪᐊᑦ (*Bubo scandiacus*), ᖃᐅᕈᓪᓕᒫᕐᔪᒃ (*Eremophila alpestris*), ᕿᓂᖅᑖᑦ (*Calcarius lapponicus*), ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᔪᒃ (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕿᒡᒋᑦ (*Lagopus muta*) (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003, Sale 2006, Government of Nunavut 2014, Richards and Gaston 2018). ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ **ᐅᐃᒎᖓ A** ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ.

ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 9: ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᑮᓕᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᕙᕖᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᒋᕐᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ.

3.2.5 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᕐᑏᑦ

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᕐᑎᓗᐊᕋᑎᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᖅᑲᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᔨᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᕐᐸᓱᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ (Government of Nunavut 2005) ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᓗ ᐃᔾᓪᓕᕐᑑᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᒃᐱᐊᑦ ᑑᖓᑕ ᓴᓂᕌᒍᑦ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕋᔪᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᐸᐅᓚᓗᐊᖅ, ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ (Jenkins and Goorts 2013). ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᑎᓇᓚᓂᐊᖏᑦ, ᐅᑲᓖᑦ (*Lepus Arcticus*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᐃᓐ (*Mustela erminea*) ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ, ᐊᒪᕈᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔨᐃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᕕᙵᓚᐊᑰᕚᑦᑐᖅ (*Lemmus sibiricus*).

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᑦᑕᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓱᑯᓯᐊᓃᒻᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒌᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᒍ 1923ᒥᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒍ 1974ᒧᑦ (Milton Freeman Research 1976). ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᕙᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕝᕚᖅᑑᑉ (ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ) ᐹᓐᓴ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᐊᓗᐊᓄᑦ (ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓄᕐ), ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᖅᓴᐅᓂᖏᓂ ᓄᕗᑦᑎᖏᑕ.

Hᐊᑦᓴᓐ ᐸᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕐᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᕝᕖᑦᖓᑕ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓖᐱᒻᒥ 1923ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑎᓇᓚᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᕐᐹᖑᓕᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ; ᑎᓇᓚᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓪᓗᑎᑦ Hᐊᐃᓇᓕ ᑲᐃᑐᕐ ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᓗᐊ ᑎᓇᓚᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᓯᕐᑲᕝᕕᐅᒋᐊᖓ (Milton Freeman Research 1976).

3.3 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᒪᕐᕈᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ (**ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 3**) ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓃᓲᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᑎᖁᑦ (ᓵᕋ *SARA*): ᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (*anatum/tundrius*) ᑭᒡᒐᕝᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ (ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 1). ᓇᐅᔭᑦ (*Rhodostethia rosea*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ (*Pagophila* eburnean) ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ; ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᒫᖕ ᑭᖑᓕᕇᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᓲᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 1) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 1) ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᓂ. ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᐸᑦ (*Caldris canutus islandica*) ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓃᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓ. ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓱᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ, ᐅᕝᕚᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓛᑦ, ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑳᓯᕝᕕᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᑑᕐᒋᐊᖏᑦ: ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᑕᑦ, ᕿᕐᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᑐᓖᑦ, ᐊᐃᕖᑦ, ᓇᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᕖᑦ (*Gulo gulo*). ᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᕐᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᓲᑕᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᑳᓯᕝᕕᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 3: ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᒪᖖᑕ			ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ[4]
	ᑲᓇᑕᒥ		ᓄᓇᕗᒥ	
	ᓵᕋ[1]	ᑳᓯᕗᒃ[2]	ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ[3]	
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ				
ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ (2017)	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓇᐅᔮᓛᑦ	ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓵᑕᐅᔪᑦ	ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓵᑕᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ
ᓇᐅᔭᑦ	ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ
ᓴᐅᕐᕋᖅ	ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ
ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᕆᔫᑦ				
ᐊᐃᕖᑦ, ᖁᑦᓯᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ
ᓇᑦᓰᑦ	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᖅ, ᐅᖅᑯᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑑᑉ – ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᓪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖏᑦ	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ
ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ – ᐊᑯᑭᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖕᒐᓂ	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᑐᑦᑐᑦ (ᒪᓂᕋᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ)	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓵᑕᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ
ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᑐᓖᓕᑦ (ᕿᕐᓂᖅᑕᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᖖᒍᐊᑦ)	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓇᓄᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ (Awan and Szor 2012)

1. ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓚᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᒐᕿ: ᓄᖑᓚᕐᑐᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕐᑯᓵᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖕᒋᑦ) ᐅᖕᖏᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ (ᐊᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ)
2. ᓄᖑᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖖᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᑳᓯᕗᒃ): ᑕᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓕᓴᓪᓚᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖕᒐᒍᑦ (ᓵᕋ)
3. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᖏᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦ
4. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ‘ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ’, ‘ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᓪᓚᓗᐃᑦ’, ᐅᖕᖏᓘᓐᓃᑦ ‘ᓄᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ’

3.4 ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ

ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᓇᑦᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᓄᑖᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖕᒐᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕋᓯᑦᑎᓄᑦ (Lackenbauer and Lajeunesse 2014, Pizzolato et al. 2016, Dawson et al. 2017). ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᖓᑕ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᑯᑏᑦ ᑯᕕᑎᑕᐅᔭᕋᐃᐸᑕ ᓇᑦᓱᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᖓᑕ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᓂᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᓯᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑑᓕᕋᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓅᑦᑐᑦ (Buck 2012, Chan et al. 2012, Ware et al. 2016). ᐆᓇᔪᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᓈᒻᒪᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐋᓪᓚᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᐃᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᖅᑳᓗᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᐅᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥ ᓇᔪᒐᕐᑲᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕈᔭᐅᓂᐅᓴᖕᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᖅᓯᑲᐅᖅᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦᓴᔭᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ (Carlton 1996, Stachowicz et al. 1999). ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓅᖕᖔᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᓪᓚᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕈᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᖕ ᐆᒻᒪᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ (Drinkwater 2005, Chan et al. 2013).

4 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᙳᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ

ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒦᓐᓂᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ, ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖃᐅᓗᐊᕐᐸᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕙᐅᖏᒨᑦ ᐊᑲᓗᐊ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᓲᑕᐅᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᑲᑎᐊ ᐆᒪᔫᓗ ᓇᔪᖓᖓ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᑦᓯᑲᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕋᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᕗᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᖓᐃᕐᓯᒪᕗᓖᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑰᒃᑲᐅᕐᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.

4.1 ᐆᒪᔪᓂᖅ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑮᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᕙᑦᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ. ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᒋᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ: ᓱᓐᓂᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᓇᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᕐᑲᑎᒌᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑳᓗᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ; ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᑦ; ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᑎᓕᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᕐᑯᐃᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᒍᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᒍᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᓂᕝᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓚᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓᓗ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᖅᒥᐊᓂᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᑕᕆᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ, ᐃᓄᒻᒪᕆᐅᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ *ᑎᖅᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖕᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖏᓂᑦ, 1994* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑏᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕋᓖᖏᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᑎᖅᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖕᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖏᓂ.*

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᑰᑦ. ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖓᓂ 2015, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᒋᐊᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᒍᓐᓇᕐᓯᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᖖᓃᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓂᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ–ᐱᖓᓐᓇᓂ ᑲᓛᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᔫᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (DFO 2015a). ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐃᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᖓᓱᓐᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ (ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ, ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒻᒥᐅᓪᓗ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᕐᑖᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ. ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒋᔭᐅᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓂᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕆᐊᓕᒃ.

4.2 ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᓴᑲᓂᖓᓖᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒫᐱᓪᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᓱᐊᑎᑕᐅᕙᔭᕐᑐᖅ (Nickels 1992). ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓱᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑰᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᕐᑲᓗᐊᔾᔮᖅᒋᒋᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐳᓚᕋᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᓐᖑᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᑦᔫᓇᐅᖓᔭᕐᐸᓪᓚᐃᔪᑦ. ᑭᓯᓂᐊᓕ, ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕋᓛᖑᓂᖕᑯᓪᓗ ᐸᕝᕚᓵᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ (Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003, Jansen et al. 2010, Bone 2018, Carter et al. 2017). ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒍᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᑎᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖓᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒃ ᐸᕝᕚᓵᖃᒪᕆᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᖏᓂᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖅᑰᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔨᖓᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᒋᐊᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ/ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ

ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᐃᑲᓂᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᓪᓕᕋᕐᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᓱᕋᕐᑎᕆᔭᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ, ᑎᓪᓕᒍᒪᔪᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂ.

4.3 ᓂᐱᓖᑦ

ᓂᐱᖅᑲᓪᓗᐊᑕᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ, ᒥᑭᑦᑑᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᖃᖓᑕᔫᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᑐᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓂᐅᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᕐᑎᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᑐᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓴᓇᔪᓄᑦ) (Richardson and Malme 1993). ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᒻᒥᑦ ᕿᒪᐴᑎᒐᔪᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ (Richardson et al. 1985, Richardson et al. 1987), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᔾᔨᑮᑉᐸᖏᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ, ᐊᖀᒍᒥᓗ ᖃᖓᐅᑉᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᔅᓯᐅᕐᕕᖓ (Richardson and Malme 1993, Moshenko et al. 2003). ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒑᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᖕᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᐸᑕ, ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᑕᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᓪᓗ (Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd. 1982, Nickels 1992, Stewart et al. 2011, Stewart et al. 2013). ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᒻᒪᑕ, ᓴᖅᐱᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐸᕝᕕᔫᔭᕐᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓕᓗᐊᕋᐃᒻᒪᑕ, ᓴᖅᐱᓖᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓴᒎᖅᓯᔪᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᔅᓴᓂᐅᕐᑐᑦ, ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᖃᓐᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ (Paxian et al. 2010, Pizzolato et al. 2016, Dawson et al. 2018).

4.4 ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐋᐳᑎᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᐃᑦᑑᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒻᒪᑕ, ᐃᒻᒪᖄ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᔭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓖᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ (Kraus 1990). ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑕ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓴᐅᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᕿᒪᐴᑎᒐᔪᕐᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᒻᒥᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓱᕐᑭᐅᑎᔭᕐᓇᕐᓴᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓂᐱᖏᓂᑦ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ (George et al. 1994), ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᔅᓯᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᕐᒥ. ᒫᓐᓇ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑑᓗᐊᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐋᑎᓂᕆᒐᔭᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐋᐳᑎᓐᓂᖅᑲᑕ ᓴᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑲᑦᑕᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᖅᑲᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᔅᓵᓂ.

4.5 ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᑭᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ

ᐋᑐᑎᒍᓐᓂᓇᓐᓂᖕᒪ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᓯᑭᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓯᐊᖕᒪᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓃᖕᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓕᖕᒪᐃᓪᒪᑕ, ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖕᒪᓄᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓂᑦ. ᑯᕕᑎᓯᔪᑦ ᑭᓈᓗᒥᑦ ᖁᕝᕕᒥᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉᑲᒥᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒥᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ (COSEWIC 2009, Beyer et al. 2016, Blanken et al. 2017, Bone 2018, Nevalainen et al. 2018, Vergeynst et al. 2018). ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓂᑦ 400 ᑕᓐᓴᓂᑦ ᑯᕕᑎᓯᑕᐃᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᓈᓗᒥᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓕᖕᒪᑕᐃᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ 3 nm ᒦᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᖕᒪᓂᑦ; ᓄᓇᒥᑦ; ᐅᖕᒪᓯᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓂᓪᓕᖕᒪᑕᐃᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ 12 nm ᒦᑦ ᓄᓇᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᐸᑕ ᐅᖕᒪᑖᓂ 400 ᑕᓐᓴ.

ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒪ/ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖕᒪ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐃᑭᖅᓴᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᐊᓘᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃᓯᒪᐅᑦᑐᒃᓗᐊᔾᔭᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᒫᓯᒥᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᒫᓇᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ (Harsem et al. 2015), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᒪᐅᑦᑐᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒪ ᐃᒪᖕᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᑲᓪᓚᓐᓂᖅ

ᓂᕆᐅᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓂᕋᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᒍᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᒫᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑯᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖏᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓄᑦ. ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᐹᕐᓕ ᕿᓂᕈᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᕐᐸᓱᐊᑕ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᓪᓗᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᐹᕐᖭᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ 500 km ᑭᓚᒦᑕᓂᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᕕᖓᓂᑦ. ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖓᓕ ᑐᕌᐅᑉ, ᐃᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓂᓪᓚᓇᕐᓂᖓ, ᐱᖅᓱ ᐊᓄᕆᑉᐸᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᐊᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᖕᕐᑐᒥᓂᐅᑉᐸᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖏᑦ ᑯᕕᔪᒥᓂᕐᒦᓐᖔᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᓪᓚᖑᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓐᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᖓᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᕿᓗᐊᕿᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖑᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑎᒋᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓱᓕ. ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓭᓂᑦ ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖅᑲᓚᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓯᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᓂᕐᒃ ᒫᓯᔅᓯᐅᕐᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᓱᓕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑎᓭᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᕆᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓭᓂᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᒫᓯᔅᓯᒥᓪᓗ ᐋᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ (ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2019).

4.6 ᓂᐅᕿᑎᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᓂᐅᕿᑎᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᑭᒪᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᒪᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓘᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑕᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ ᓯᓚᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ (Church 2011). ᖃᓚᕋᑖᑦ, ᓇᑦᑲᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᑭᖑᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓱᑦ (*Pandalus borealis*), ᑭᖑᖅᐸᑦ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᕐᓱᑦ (*Pandalus montagui*) ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᐅᓂᕐᓱᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐸᐲᑦ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ, ᓱᔾᔭᕐᐸᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᓪᓚᑦᑑᑉ ᐃᒪᕙᐊᓂ (Church 2011, Government of Nunavut 2016, Bone 2018, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2020), ᖃᓚᕋᑖᓪᓚ ᑭᖑᖅᐸᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓇᓱᐊᓪᓚᕆᑉᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓂ (Jørgensen and Arboe 2013). ᑐᕙᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᖓ ᖃᓂᓪᓚᕙᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᑯᓇᕌᕐᐸᓐᓂᖓᓗ ᓱᑯᐃᕐᓵᓚᕙᓐᓂᖓᓗ, ᓄᑕᐅᓂᕐᓱᑦ ᒦᓇᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᖃᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᐅᔨᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᒐᓚᑦᑑᒥ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᑦᔨᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓖᖓᓂᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᑲᓚᒑᓄᑦ ᖃᓚᕋᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ), ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓ ᓴᖅᐱᓖᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᔪᐅᕝᕕᑐᐊᖓ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᓚᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᓚᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓚᒑᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᓚᕐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᐸᑎᔭᐅᓚᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᖕᒐᑦ. ᓱᓚᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᐸᑕ ᒪᑎᑦᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓱᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᓯᒪᔪᓇᖕᒐᑕ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕝᕖᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᓄᔾᔨᕕᒻᒥ ᐸᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᖓᓂ ᖃᓂᒌᔭᓂᓗ, ᓱᕋᑎᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕕᕕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ (Nunavut Wildlife Management Board 2000). ᒦᓇᓚ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᓲᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ-ᐊᑯᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓐᓇᖓᑕ ᐊᕝᕖᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᑎᒋᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᖅ. ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᓂᐅᕿᑎᕐᓱᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓚᕐᐸᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ, ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᕕᕕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓗᐊᓄᑦ.

4.7 ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓ

ᓇᔪᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑐᕙᐅᑉ ᓯᓈᖓ ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖓ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ (IPCC 2014). ᐊᓐᓇᐃᕙᔭᕐᑐᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᑯᒥ ᓇᔪᕙᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ., ᐊᖅᑲᔮᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕋᑖᑦ), ᐱᕈᓴᕋᐃᑦᑐᐹᓗᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑎᒌᓄᑦ (Finley 2001, Lairdre et al. 2008). ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᒍ, ᓱᑯᐃᖅᐸᓪᓚᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕝᕕᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ, (Moshenko et al. 2003, Higdon et al. 2011, IPCC 2014). ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓐᖓᔭᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᒪᓐᖓᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᓅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᓚ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓚᑦᑐᒍ (Chan et al. 2012). ᐊᖏᓂᖕᒪᕆᓪᓚ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᑐᐊᓲᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓖᖓᑕ ᐱᐅᓯᖓ ᐆᒪᕕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᐊᓗᖕ ᓵᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕝᕙᓄᑦ -*Calanus* ᑲᑎᖕᕙᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ

ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᕐᒥ. Laidre et al. (2008) ᖃᐅᔨᓵᕐᑕᒥᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓐᓂᕐᑹᖑᒻᒪᑕᖑ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑳᓱᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐅᖅᑰᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᐳᐃᔨᐅᕐᑲᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᓱᕐᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᑕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᕐᔨᓂᑦ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᑐᕙᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᐅᓵᐅᑎᒋᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᓖᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᕐᓯᓯᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ (Gearheard et al. 2006).

ᓯᑯᑦᑕᖅᑐᑐᕐᑳᓗᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᓐᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓂ ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲ ᒪᑐᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᕐᑲᖕᖓᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᓗᐊ ᐅᐊᓚᓂᕐᒍᐊᖕᖓᔪᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᒻᒪᕐᑲ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ, ᓂᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕝᕕᓵᕆᔪᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᐊᑦ, ᐊᐳᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᒑᖕᖓᒍᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑑᓖᐱᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒻᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ (COSEWIC 2009, Paxian et al. 2010, Stewart et al. 2013, Pizzolato et al. 2016).

5 ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ

5.1 ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓐᖑᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᓯᕙᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᒻᒪᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᕕᒋᓂᑦᑕᖓ. ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓ ᑐᖅᑲᑕᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᕐᑕᖓ, ᐃᒐᓪᓛᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᑐᖅᑳᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᒥᒎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖕᓗᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᒪᑭᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖓᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᔾᔭᐅᓴᕆᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖅᑖᓂᕐ.

5.2 ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓰᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᓴᖅᑮᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓯᑦᑎᐊᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 2.1 ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ.

ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓐᖑᐊᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ:

ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 1: ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᐸᕐ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.1: *ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᓂ.*

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.2: *ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᐊᑦᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᓇᐃᓯᕐᑐᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᔪᑦ.*

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.3: *ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ; ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋ.*

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.4: *ᓇᐅᕐᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᕐᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖅᑲᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.*

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.5: ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ.

ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 2: ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖕᓗᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.1: *ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖕᓴᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᕐᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂᑦ.*

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.2: ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔮᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᕋᓕᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.3: *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᑎᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕕᒥᓂᑐᖃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.*

ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 3: ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔾᔮᕿᒥᓇᕐᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 3.1: ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᕐᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᕐᑎᕐᓯᒍᑎᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᓄᑦ.

5.3 ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᕕᕆᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᑕᓛᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᑦ ᐋᔭᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᒥᓃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᕐᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᒥᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐅᓇᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐸᓗᖓᐃᔭᐃᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓱᕋᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑏᑦ.

6 ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᔩᑦ

ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ **ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 4** ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᑕᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᖅᐃᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᖓᐃᔭᐃᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓴᓇᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᓂᑦ.

6.1 ᐃᓕᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑐᖃᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᔩᑦ

ᓄᓇᖓᓂᓕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ, ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᐃᑦᑐ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᖓᑕ ᐸᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ; ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᒍ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᐊᓐᓂᓪᒪᖏᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓂᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒦᓪᒪᖔᑕ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔭᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐸᓚᕋᑎᓖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᑦᓯᕐᖁᓇᐊᓗᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᒪᓗᑎᑦ; ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓯᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᑕᓂᖅᒥᓂ.

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ 2.1.7 ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ IIBA, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐳᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᓪᒥᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖅᑲᓯᐅᔾᔨᔾᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᐊᖅᑲᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᖁᓯᖅᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓗᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᓪᒥ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ *ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᓯᒪᓂᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᑕᓂᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓛᒃᑯᑦ 33 *ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂ.* ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑲᖅᕕᒃ, ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᕙᖓᓐᓂ

ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑉᐸᑦ ᓯᑯᖕᖓᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑰᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᔾᔨᑕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓱᑦᑎᐊᓃᒻᒪᖓᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᓕᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᓄᑦᓗ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᔭᐅᓴᕋᐃᒋᐊᕐᔩᒥᓗᑎᒃ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑯᑦ 4: ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔪᒍᓲᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒪᓂ

ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓂᔦᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ	ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕙᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᓴᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ)
ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ	ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 1: ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ. *ᐱᔪᓐᓂᔦᑕᐅᔭᒪᔪᑦ 1.2: ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᕐ, ᐅᐊᕐᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᕐ, ᓇᐃᓴᕐᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᒪᔪᑦ.* *ᐱᔪᓐᓂᔦᑕᐅᔭᒪᔪᑦ 1.3: ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑑᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᕐ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᕐ.* *ᐱᔪᓐᓂᔦᑕᐅᔭᒪᔪᑦ 1.4: ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖅᑲᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.*	1. ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔨᖃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒌᖑᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ. 2. ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ. 3. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓕᓖᖅ ᐅᐊᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ. 4. ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᓯᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑐᕐᕌᐅᒪᖖᒑᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᓱᕐᑯᒥᓯᔦᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᑲᖏᓇᕐᑐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ	1. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔦᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᕙᑕ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ. 2. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔦᓕᕆᔨᕐᔦᐊᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓕᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᔦᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᑦᑐᓄᑦ. 3. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔦᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᐊᑦᑎᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ. 4. ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ, ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ. 5. ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᓐᖓᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑭᓱᖃᐅᕐᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᕐ

ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ	ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕙᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᑉᐸᑕ)
ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ	**ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 2:** ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᕕᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᖃᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑲᕐᓂᖅ. *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.1: ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᒍᑎᕋ; ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᖃᕐᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᕕᖕᒐᓂᕐ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.2: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓪᓗ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 2.3: ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᓪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔮᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓂᑐᖃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.*	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᑉᐸᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ. 5. ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᒐᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖕᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖕᒐ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᐅᕐᑐᖅ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. 6. ᓴᖅᑭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᒪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖕᓴᓪᓗ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᐅᑉ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᖕᓴᓂᑦ. 7. ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᓯᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐ. ᕿᓂᕐᐸᓪᓗᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓴᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᓐᖓᕐᑯᓪᓗᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖕᒐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓚᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ. 8. ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅᑲᑳᓪᓚᑉᐸᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᖕᒐᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ,ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᕈᓗᐊᕐᑮᑳᓪᓚᑉᐸᑕ (ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃ/ᓛᓯᒥᑦ ᑯᕕᔭᖅᑲᑳᓪᓚᑉᐸᑦ, ᐃᒃᑲᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅᑲᑉᐸᑦ).	ᐊᓐᓂᓚᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᖕᒐᓚᐅᓪᓚᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓚᖅᑭᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ. 6. ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᖅᑲᑳᓪᓚᑉᐸᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᖕᒐᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖕᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᕈᓗᐊᕐᑭᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
	ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 3: ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᑲᔾᔮᓇᕈᒥᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᓚᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᐅᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ. *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 3.1: ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᓯᒍᑎᖕᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖕᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓯᐊᓄᑦ.*		

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ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ	ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᔭᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ)
ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 1: ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᕐᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ. *ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.1: ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ.* *ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.3: ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ.* *ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.4: ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.* *ᐱᔭᓅᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.5:* ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗ.	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ 1-7 ᕐᑯᓛᓂ. 9. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᓯᐊᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᖏᑦ, ᓇᖕᒪᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᕐᑭᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ. 10. ᐋᖅᑭᓱᓯᒪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑲᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᑲᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᑦ/ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ.	7. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᕐᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᖏᑦ,ᓇᖕᒪᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᕐᑭᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᖏᖅᖢᓛᐱᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᓯᒪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᓯᓂᑦ. 8. ᐳᓛᕆᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒪᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᖏᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᕐᑐᓂᓪᓗ.

ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ	ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ (ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕙᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᓴᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ)
ᓂᐱᑖᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐳᖅᑲᑦᑕᐅᑎᑉᐸᑕ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ	**ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 1:** ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᖏᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᓵᖅᓯᐅᕕᖏᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᐸᑦ. *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.1: ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᖅᖢᑕ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.2: ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᐊᕆᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᓇᐃᓴᕐᑐᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᔪᑦ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.3: ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖏᑦ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.4: ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓖᖕᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᕆᐊᖕᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᓕᖅᐃᑉᐸᑕ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.5: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗ.*	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ 1-8 ᖁᓛᓂ. 11. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓄᑦ ᓴᖕᖏᓂᖅᑲᐅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂᑦ. ᐱᖅᑲᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᑦ, ᑭᓪᓕᒋᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐸᑖᓯᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᓯᐅᓯᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑦ, ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒪᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ.	9. ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓄᑦ ᓴᖕᖏᓂᖅᑲᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᖕᖓᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓪᑕᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐳᖅᓇᕐᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐳᕈᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ	ᑐᕌᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ	ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔪᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ	ᐱᕗᓪᓚᐊᓂᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᑏᑦ (ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᕗᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓈᓴᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ)
ᓱᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓ	**ᑐᕌᒐᖅ 1:** ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖕᒋᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᓴᕐᓯᐅᕕᖕᒋᑦ, ᑮᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᐸᕐ. *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.4: ᓇᐅᔨᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᓐᖕᒐᕐᓗᓂ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔨᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕐᑲᓚᕿᐃᐸᑕ.* *ᐱᔭᕇᔭᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1.5:* ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᕗᓕᕐᑎᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᓪᓗ.	ᑕᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ 7ᒥ 10ᒧᑦ ᕐᑯᓛᓃᕐᑐᑦ.	

6.2 ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᔫᑦ

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᐅᑉ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑑᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖓᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖓᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᓱᓂᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖕᖓᑕ 1900 ᐱᕆᐊᓕᓵᕐᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ. ᐃᒪᖓ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᔪᓗᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᐊᕝᕕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᖃᓂᖓ, ᐃᖅᑲᖓ, ᐊᓄᕆᖓᑕ ᓇᑭᓐᖑᕐᖁᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᑉ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑕᓇᐊᒥᖕ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᒪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓐ, ᓇᔪᖅᐸᑦᑕᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᐊᖅᑲᖕᖏᓪᒪᕆᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᕕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒍᑕᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᓱᓂᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕚᓗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᕐᑎᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᓱᕐᖁᑦᑕᐅᖅᑯᓇᕆᑦ. ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓲᖕᒍᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᔅᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐳᓖᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ; ᐃᔫᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓖᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᐃᓚᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᒃᑰᖅᑐᑦ) ᐃᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᑦᓯᖅᑳᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᓪᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓚᑦᓯᖅᑎᖏᓄᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᒥᖅᐳᔭᐅᔫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖁᑏᖅᓄᑦ (ACMC) ᑐᓂᓯᔭᐅᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓯᐳᓐᓇᐅᓪᒥᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᐊᓘᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓗ, ᐃᒻᒪᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᓯᑦᑏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᖓᒐᕈᒪᓕᓵᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᔅᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓂᐅᓴᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓ, ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᖅᑲᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᖓᓂ.

ᐱᕈᖅᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᓐᖑᑎᓇᓂᖅᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᓴᖅᑐᖕᖓᑦ ᐃᑦᓗᓗᐊᓇᓪᓚᒍ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᕐᓯᐊᖅᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᕌᒐᖏᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᖓᑦ ᓯᐳᖅᓇᖅᑐᐳᔪᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᓂᕐᓯᒪᖕᖏᓂᖓ ᐊᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᖁᑎᖃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖓᓂ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓ ᐊᔫᓇᓕᔭᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖕᖏᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᑎᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᓯᐅᓇᐊᖅᑲᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕐᓯᐅᕝᕕᓴᖕᒥᑦᓗᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓚᑦᓯᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

6.3 ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᓂᖅ

ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᓂᖅ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᑦᓯᒐᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒥᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᔾᔨᒥᐅᖅᑐᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑦᓯᔭᑲᓪᓗᒍᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᓴᖅᐱᓕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᖅᑕᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓚᑦᓯᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑦᓯᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑯᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 7.3. ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᔮᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᐸᕝᕕᓴᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐳᓖᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᒍᑦ (Finley et al. 1986, Kraus 1990, George et al. 1994, Richardson and Malme 1993, Northern Environmental Marine Organization 2003), ᐳᔪᖅᔪᒍᑦ ᓯᕿᓐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑦ, ᐊᖑᔭᓄᑦ, ᓇᔪᒐᖓ ᓇᔪᖅᑲᖅᓴᐅᔪᐃᓐᓈᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑦᑎᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒐᓱᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓇᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐊᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ (Philo et al. 1992, Finley 2001). ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᓯᖅᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓂᖏᑦ (ᐆᑦᑐᑎᒍᓗ., ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ, CCG ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ) ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓯᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓪᓗ

ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖓᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖁᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᕋᐃᑉᐸᑕ.

ᐊᕐᕌᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ (ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐋᒋᓯ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᕙ ᓄᓐᖑᐊᓄᑦ), ᐋᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖅᓱᒧᑦ ᓂᕿᒧᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᕐᑯᔾᔨᓐᖏᑦᓯᐊᕐᑑᖖᓗᐊᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᐃᒃᑲᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᒃᑎᐊᐱᐅᒻ ᖃᓂᒌᔾᔭᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᕿᖠᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᖏᓂ.

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓃᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑎᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ(ᖏᑦ) ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᖅᑳᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓪᓘᖅᑳᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᔾᔨᐅᔪᒪᒻᒪᖖᒋᑕ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖖᒋᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᐸᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖖᒋᕐ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᔾᔨᐅᔪᒪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᑎᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖖᒋᕐ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᐳᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓂᑦ, ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑎᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ(ᖏᑦ) ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᖑᕗᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᖅᑳᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᒪᓪᓚᖖᒋᑕ ᓇᖏᓂᖅᑖᕈᒪᒍᑎᖕ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᔾᔨᐅᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᑕᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑲᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖖᒋᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᐃᔾᔮᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖅᓱᓂᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑦ. ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᓯᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᓯᒪᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᓯᕕᑐᔪᐊᓗᖏᒥ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᓯᓚᑖᓅᖓᔪᓂᑦ; ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᖅᑲᐅᕙᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᔪᐅᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖏᑦ, ᐊᑲᐅᓈᕐᕿᐃᑉᐸᑦ.

6.4 ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᕐᓂᖅ

ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᓂᖅ ᐱᓱᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᔨᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᒧᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᖅᑲᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖅᓱᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖓᓂ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᐹᖑᒧᓂ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᒧ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒋᑦ, ᓇᔪᖓᖏᓪᒧ ᒫᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖖᒋᑦᑎᓂᒧ ᑭᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕚᖓᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᖏᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᒧᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖖᒋᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᒪᓗᐊᓐᖏᓪᓚᑕ ᒫᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖓᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓐ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᖃᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖕᖓᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᖅᓱᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᖖᒍᑦ ᐊᓱᐃᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ.

ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ:

ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᓕᒫᑦ

1. ᓈᓴᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖏᓪᒧ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓐᖓᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᖕᖓᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓪᓕᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖓᓂ;
2. ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖅᓱᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒍ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᕐᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓚᒍᓐᖏᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖓᓂ;
3. ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓗᑎᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ) ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ, ᓇᔪᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᕐᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᓪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦ ᓱᕐᕋᐃᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᒪᖖᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᔫᖅᑲᑎᒥᓂᑦ

ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖔᓂ.

ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ

1. ᓈᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓖᑦ ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖔᓃᑐᑦ;
2. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᖃᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᓂᐅᓂᖏᓂᑦ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓪᓗ, ᐃᓪᓗᖃᕐᕕᒥᓂᖏᑕ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ.);
3. ᓈᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᒫᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖔᓂ (ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᓕᖕᒪᖔᑕ,ᖃᖓᒃᑰᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᒥ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ)

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ

1. ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᐊᙳᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑏᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕆᐋᓪᓗ ᓴᓂᒥᓃᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ;
2. ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᙳᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᐱᕐᑲᕋᔪᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂᓗ ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖔᑕ.

6.5 ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓂᖅ

ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᖅᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᕆᕙᑦᑕᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ:

- ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖔᓂ
- ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᓕᒫᓪᓗ ᑲᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕝᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦ ᓄᖑᕈᔾᔨᑲᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᓄᑦ
- ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓗᑕ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓇᔭᐅᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᓱᖅᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᓚᐅᕐᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᑦᑎᓪᓚᓇᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᕈᐃᐅᓚᐅᖅᖓᑕ.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᕆᕙᑦᑕᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᑕᕐᐸᒻᒪᑦ ᓂᖏᖔᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᑉᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᓯᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒻᒥ. ᐊᑑᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᑐᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕈᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᖅᐱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᖃᑎᒋᔭᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕖᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓕᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᔾᔨᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᖅᑕᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ; ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ 7.0 ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓇᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᐊᕆᓲᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖕᒐᖕᒐᓂ, ᐃᓚᒌᔅᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖕᕕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᑦᑐᖅᐳᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑐᖅᐳᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖕᕕᒥᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᕆᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ/ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐸᐅᑎᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ 6.4. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6.5.

6.6 ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑲᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᑎᕐᓯᓂᖅ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕋᐃᑉᐸᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖓᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᐃᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᔪᕈᕐᓃᖅᓴᐃᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᑐᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᖕᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᓭᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ (CA IIBA 2.1.8). ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕈᒪᑉᐸᑦ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᑐᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑭᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓯᕆᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᖅᓯᐊᑭᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᐃᔩᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓐᖓᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᒃᑯᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᑦᓯᐊᓚᖓᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓᓗ ᐆᒻᒪᐅᑦᓯᐊᓱᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓯᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒋᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓭᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᑯᓄᖓᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓭᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᕐᖓᑕ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᕐᑲᑎᒋᓕᒫᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᕆᓪᒪᖔᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕝᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖓ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒋᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᑦᓯᑎᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᕐᑯᔭᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᓯᕗᓕᖏᓐᓃᓐᖓᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᑎᒋᓪᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕝᕕᒥᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕙᓂᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᕗᓕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᓇᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᒪᑭᑦᓯᐊᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒋᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᑐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᖓ ᓯᓚᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᕋᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᒃᑯᓄᖓ; ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᖓᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ, ᐅᐃᕖᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗ.

7 ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᓃᓪᓗ

ᐱᓪᓗᒋᓪᓕ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓗ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓪᑎᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕞᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖓᑦ. ᐱᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕙᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᕙᐅᒋᐊᓐᒐ ᓄᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐱᖁᔭᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᑲᓐᒐᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᒋᐊᖅᑳᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓄᑦ.

7.1 ᐃᓱᕿᕐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓐᒋᑦᑐᑦ

<table><tr><td>ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓐᒐᒍᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂ.</td></tr></table>

ᐃᓗᐊᓂ *ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕞᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᓂ*, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕆᐊᓕᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᕕᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐹᖓᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᐸ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓯᖅᑲᐊᖅᑳᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕙᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓄᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᖅᑎᑦᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᕝᕕᐅᒍᓂ ᐸᕝᕕᓵᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᐊᖅᑲᓐᒐᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂᑦ.

7.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖓᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓗᑎᑦ

ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓯᑉᐸᑕ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐃᒪᖅᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ"* (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.7.16). ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓕᒫᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑯᑎᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᖅᒥᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥᓗ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᖅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ:

- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓂᖅ (*ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ* ᐃᓚᖓᓂ. 5.7.16);
- ᐅᔾᔭᖅᑭᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ 50 m^3 ᑭᑉᐹᓇᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒦᑕᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᑦᓴᒥᑦ (*ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ* ᐃᓚᖓᓂ. 19.9.4); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᓄᓇᑖᕈᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᑏᖅᑖᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ (ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ; *ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ* ᐃᓚᖓᓂ. 7.2.4).

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᔅᓴᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᕈᑕᐅᑲᓂᕐᒥᔪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᑕᑯᕖᖅᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᓐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕚᓐᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕚᓐᒐᓂᑦ.

7.3 ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕗᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑲᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ: ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᓂᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᕐᑯᑎᕗᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓇᐅᔭᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐅᑎᖕᒐ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ.

7.4 ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖕᒐ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖕᒎᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᖅᓱᐊᓂᖕᒎᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓂᐊᑐᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒐᑕ ᐱᓐᖑᕐᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓖᓐᓇᓂᓴᐅᓂᕐᐹᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓚᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᖏᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᔾᔫᒥᐅᒍᑎᓴᓂᑦ ᐸᕝᕕᓵᖑᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᑦᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ.

ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕈᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᑕᑕᑎᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕈᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᖕᒧᑦ:

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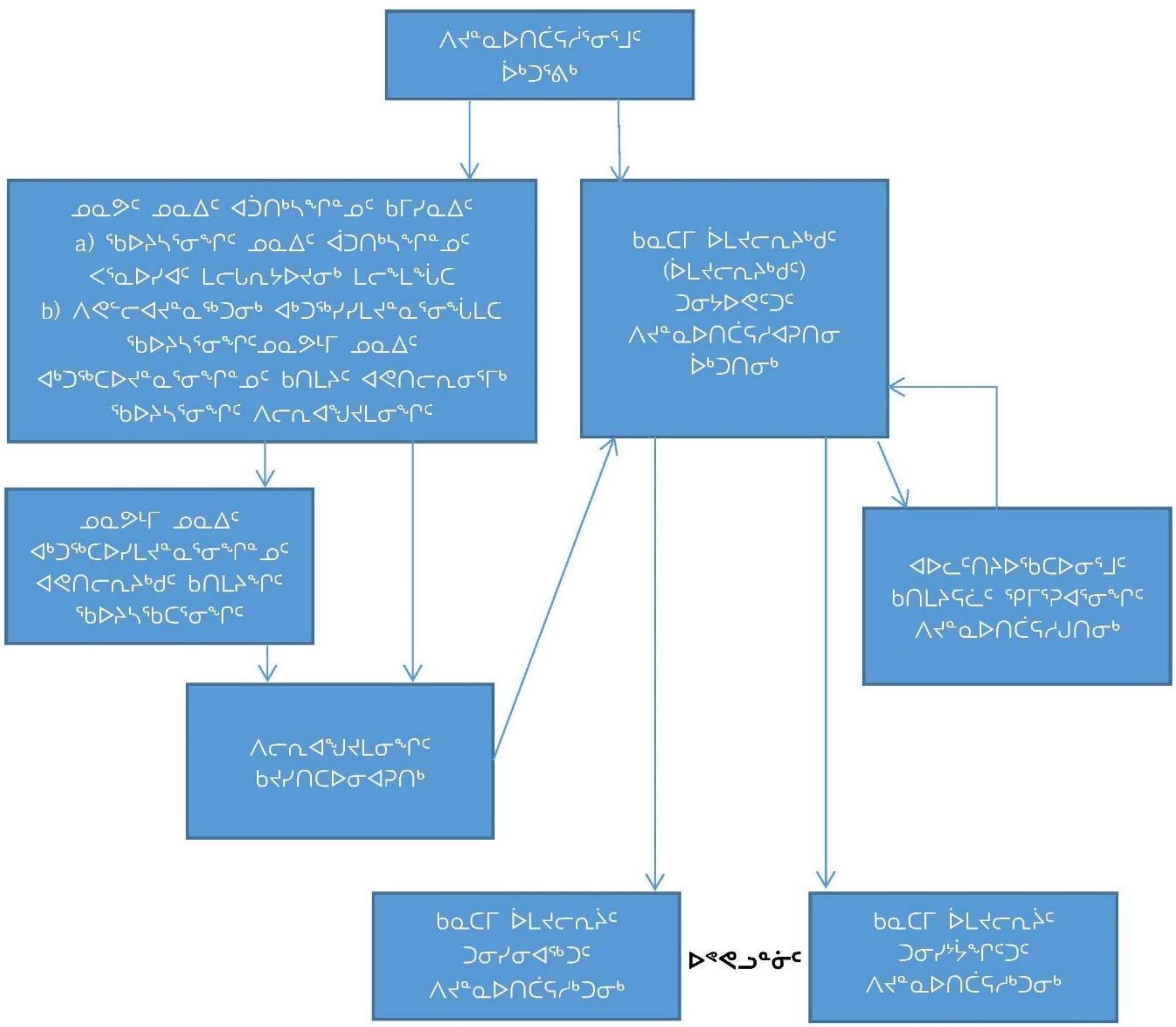
ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᒍᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓭᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓭᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ, ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᖃᕈᕕᓐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓱᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖕᒎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᔪᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᑕᑕᑎᓕᕈᕕᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ.

ᑐᓂᔭᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑕ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓱᒃᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᐅᔭᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᐊᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑐᑦ **ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖒᐊᖅ 10ᒥ**. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᒍᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᑯᓂᑲᓪᓚᕈᓗᖕ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᕆᓂᖕᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓂᖏᖕᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕐᑲᕐᑕᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓂᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᓭᑦᑐ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯ;* ᐊᒻᒪᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᓯᕐᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔾᔪᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᖓᑦ (NPC) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᓯᕋᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖅᑲᕐᐸᑕ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔾᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ (NIRB) ᕿᒥᕐᕈᖅᑯᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᔦᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ. ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᖏᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᔾᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᖅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓯᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᑕ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 10–ᒥ, ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕈᒪᔦᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᔦᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓄᖅ ᐆᒪᔦᖃᖅᕖᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᒍᒪᔦᓄᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᕈᒪᑉᐸᑕ ᔫᓂ 1–ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᕙ 31–ᒥ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᕚᕝᕗᐊᕆ 1. ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᑐᑦᓯᕋᕈᒪᔦᑦ ᐱᔦᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᒪᔦᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᑦ ᓯᕗᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖏᓐᓇᒍᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔦᒪᔭᖓᑕ.



ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖅ 10: ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔦᖅᕖᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖓᓂ ᐱᔦᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᒪᔦᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕈᓯᖏᑦ

7.5 ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕈᑎᐅᔪᑦ

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔪᓐᖏᓐᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᒋᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᖃᕈᒪᐸᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᖏᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᒃᑲᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᕐᐱᑦ.

8 ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᔭᐃᕈᑏᓪᓗ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖕᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᕐᑲᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖓᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓴᕐᑎᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᕆᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᓄᑦ:

- ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓱᕋᑦᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕋᓛᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᕗᒃᑎᐊᐱᒻᒥ;
- ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒥᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᕿᒪᒃᑲᑯᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓂᐊᖕᒥᑕ ᕐᑲᑦᑕᐅᔭᒥᓃᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᑲᐅᑎᒥᓃᑦ ᓅᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕙᓐᓄᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᑕᐅᑏᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᒐᓕᑦᑑᖅ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓴᓂᖅᑕᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᓅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᕐᕆᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᓂᑦ;
- ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᓇᑉᐸᐃᔪᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᖖᑕ ᑕᒻᒪᕇᒃᑯᑎᑦᓴᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᕆᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒥᓂ.

ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐳᓖᓇᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᐸᓗᖕᒥᐃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᖕᒥᓯᑦᑑᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ, ᓯᓚᕈᐹᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒥᓄᑦ, ᓱᑯᕐᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒥᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᖕᖕᒥᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓄᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᕐᕚᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖕᖕᒥᑕ. ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᒍᓰᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑏᓪᓗ ᐅᖕᒥᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᕐᑯᐊᓇᐊᓖᑦ.

ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᒃᑲᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓯ **ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᓂ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᑳᓪᓚᕿᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᒃᑲᐃᕕᒻᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕝᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᓗ** ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ: **1-867-920-8130**

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᓚᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓇᓱᐊᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᒦᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᕆᓪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ, ᐱᕐᑲᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᐸᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᒪᑉᐸᑕ ᓱᑯᑦᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᓚᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᑐᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᕆᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᕆᓪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᒃᑎᖅᑎᑦ; ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓚ, ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ, ᐱᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᓴᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᕈᑎᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᓖᕐᑏᑦ, ᕐᑲᓄᓚᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᕋᓱᖅᑳᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᓱᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐅᐸᓗᖕᒥᐃᕐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ. **ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓰᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᑐᕐᓯᐊᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᒪᔪᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᐊᕐᓯᕙᓐᖏᓚᑕ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᐸᓐᖏᒪᑕᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᓂᕐᕆᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕕᖕᒥᓂ.**

ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᕐᕆᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖕᒥᓂ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᒃᑲᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ:

- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒪᓃᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ (ᔭᓗᓇᐃᕝᒥ ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓐᓂᓗ): ec.dalfnord-wednorth.ec@canada.ca
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒪᓃᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᕕᖕᒥᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᖓ (ᐃᕐᑲᓗᐃᑦ): 867-975-4642

  ec.nupermisscf-cwspermitnu.ec@canada.ca

- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖓᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓕᐱᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ: 867-924-6235
- ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓕᐱᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ: 867-924-0123, or 867-924-1111 ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ
- ᓇᓪᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓕᐱᒻᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

9 ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᑎᓂᖅ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᖏᑦ:

- *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓ, 1994,* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᖏᑦ
- *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖅ*; and *ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᑦ*
- *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓚᑐᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᑦ*

ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᖕᓴᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓ, 1994* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓ,* ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᐸᓖᓯᓐᖑᐊᖑᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᑭᒡᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᕙᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᑦ* ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᑕ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᑕ, ᑕᐃᒫᖅ ᑭᖑᓕᕆᑦᑐᑎᒃ.*

ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᕐᑐᖅᑎᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓕᕐᑐᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔪᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᒥ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᓇᔾᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᑏᖏᓐᓂᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ* ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᓕᒫᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᐃᒍᑎᒃ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᒥᑦᓯᔪᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᕐᕋᓐᖑᕐᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖓ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓃᓪᓚᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒋᐊᓛᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓚᑐᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᒍᑦ* (ᐃᓚᖓ 32. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 33.) ᐋᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᓕᒫᔭᐊᖅ ᓄᖑᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᓄᖑᐃᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᑯᓰᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᖅᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᖕᒥᓂ 1. ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑏᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐋᓐᓂᕐᑎᓇᒋᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᓇᓪᓛᕐᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐸᕝᕕᓴᒋᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑎᒍᐊᕐᑖᓇᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒍᓯᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᖓᓂ 1. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᐸᐸᑕ ᓇᔪᒐᓪᓗᐊᑕᓂᑦ ᐋᑎᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᕐᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒐᔾᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓖᓗᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓᒍᑦ. ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 58 *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓚᑐᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖓᑎᒍᑦ* ᓱᕋᑦᑎᓇᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᑐᐊᕐᐸᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᒥ.

10 ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᕐᑯᓕᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᒫᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕆᓂᐊᕐᑕᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᕗᓪᓕᐅᔾᔭᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒫᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐸᑦᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᑦᑕᕐᒥᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ. ᓲᕐᒥᐅᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓐᓈᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᒥᔭᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ. ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᕐᑭᒥᕐᕈᑲᓐᓂᕈᕐᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᒐᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᕐᑖᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ **ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 5ᒥ**.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 5: ᐅᐸᓗᖓᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᒥᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ.

ᐱᔭᑦᓴᑦ	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 1	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 2	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 3	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 4	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 5	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 6	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 7	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 8	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 9	ᐊᕐᕋᒍ 10
ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ/ᐋᖅᑭᒥᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒥᐊᓖᑦ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᑦᓯᔾᔨᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ	X	X	X							
ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᖐᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᕐᑲᑳᓪᓚᑉᐸᑦ	X	X	X							
ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᑦ/ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ				X	X	X				
ᓇᑉᐸᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑐᑦᓴᓂᖁ/ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ				X	X	X				
ᓴᖅᑭᔮᕐᑎᑦᓯᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ /ᑲᔪᖕᒋᕐᑐᐃᕙᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕈᒥᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ᐋᖅᑮᓗᑎᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ							X	X	X	X
ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᓕᕿᐃᑉᐸᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᓇᔩᑦ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ										
ᐋᖅᑰᓗᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᕙᑦᓴᒥᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᕐᑲᕐᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᕐᕕᒥᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᕐᑲᐅᕐᑐᓂᑦ				X	X	X				
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕐᒋᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

10.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᔾᔪᑏᓪᓗ

10.1.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᒻᒪᕆᓐᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ(ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ,ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᐊᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕐᑎᖏᑦ)

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒡᒋᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᓄᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᖅᑲᕐᑐᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖓᑦ.*

10.1.2 ᐊᕕᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ)

ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᕆᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᓕᒫᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᓯᓂ ᓇᒡᒋᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖓᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖅᑲᕋᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᓴᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᒍᑦ.

10.1.3 ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᐊᑦ)

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖓᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ.

10.1.4 ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓄᑦ (ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓂᒃᑯᑦ)

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒻᒪᖓᔭᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔾᔨᕆᐊᖓᔨᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖅᑮᔭᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑖᓂ ᓇᒡᒋᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖕᖓᑕ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᕖᖓᓂ.

10.1.5 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ (ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ)

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᒍᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑖᓂ ᓇᒡᒋᖓᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᖃᑭᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

10.2 ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᓛᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᐸᑕ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒫᒐᖅᑎᑦ. ᑕᐃᒫᖅᑎᑲᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓂ, ᑭᒡᒐᖑᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᑎᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᖅᑎᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ, ᐅᖓᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᓱᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑎᐊᕆᕐᑯᔨᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓂᖅᑎᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑎᐊᕐᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᔭᐅᑎᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 3.5 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.6 ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᖃᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖓᓂ.

11 ᑭᒡᒐᕇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ

11.1 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓕᓪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ

ᓂᕐᓯᕐᒐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᕆᕚᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᕐᒫᑦ ᓂᕐᓯᕐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᖓ ᑐᓴᕋᔪᐊᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖅᑕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖃᐅᖅᑐᓂᓗ, ᐆᑦᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᕿᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕿᖅᑖᓗᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒋᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒋᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦᓴᖃᓪᓗᐊᑕᕐᒐᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᑦᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑖᓂ. ᐊᓯᕐᒋᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᕐᒋᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᕐᓂᖅᑯᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᕐᒋᖅᑑᒍᐱᐅᑉ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᕐᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐸᖅᓇᐃᔩᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᕐᒐᑦ, ᑲᕐᒋᖅᑑᒍᐱᐅᒻ Hᐋᒪᓚᕐᒐᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖃᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔩᑦ (IHT), ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᕙᐅᓪᔅ ᑕᑯᔭᒐᖃᖅᕕᕐᒐᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᒐᖃᖅᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᓂᓴᑐᖃᖅᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᕐᒋᑦ.

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᑦᓴᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓗᑎᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᖅᕕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᑐᑦᑕᖅᕕᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓂᕐᓯᕐᒐᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕕᕐᒐᓂ.

11.2 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᒐᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᕐᒋᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᕐᒋᑦ – ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᓯᓚᒃᑲᓂᖅ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒪᒥᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᔭᕐᒐᓂ*, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᕐᒋᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᕐᒐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓕᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᕐᒋᑦᑐᕈᓘᔭᓂᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᓚᖅᔪᐊᒥᓗ ᐊᕐᒋᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᒋᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖁᔨᕗᕐᒐᕈᑎᒥᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓂᒐᓚᒫᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᒋᕈᑎᕐᒐᑦ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᕌᒐᑦᓴᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᕐᒐᑕ ᓇᓕᒧᒌᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᒪᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖅᑲᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᕐᒋᑕ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᕐᒋᓂᑦ ᑭᓐᖑᒫᔭᕐᒋᓂᓪᓗ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᕐᒐᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᕐᒋᑦ ᐱᖁᓯᑎᑐᖅᑲᓕᕆᔨᕐᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᒪᑕ ᑲᒪᔭᓖᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᒥᓂᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᒪᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᔅᓴᖅᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅᑎᒍᓪᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᕐᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓇᐅᑎᐅᓗᓂ, ᑲᒪᔭᖅᑲᐅᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐅᒃᐃᓇᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᓴᖅᑲᖅᕕᓪᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅᑲᒥᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅ, ᐊᕙᑎᒦᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ.

12 ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒥᓃᑦ

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ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᒋᙳᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖄᕐᕕᖓᓂ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒪᕇᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕗᕕᖓᑦ ᓄᐊᕕᓚᐅᕐᕕᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑎᖏᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᕕᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒐᓖᑦᑑᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᙵᓄᑦ, ᑲ.ᔭ. ᐱᙳᓕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᓇᐅᕿᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ.

ᐊᑎᖓ	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ	ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖓ
Black Guillemot	*Cepphus grylle*	ᐱᑦᑎᐅᓛᖅ
Thick-billed Murre	*Uria lomvia*	ᐊᒃᐸᒃ
Dovekie	*Alle alle*	ᐊᒃᐸᓕᐊᕐᔪᒃ
Canada Goose	*Branta Canadensis*	ᓂᕐᓕᖅ
Snow Goose	*Chen caerulescens*	ᑲᖑᖅ
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	ᖁᕗᔾᔪᒃ
Common Eider	*Somateria mollissima*	ᕿᖓᓛᓕᒃ
King Eider	*Somateria spectabilis*	ᐊᒪᐅᓕᕝᔪᐊᖅ
Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*	ᒥᑎᖅ
Red-breasted Merganser	*Mergus serrator*	ᑲᔾᔾᔮᖅᑰᖅ
Rock Ptarmigan	*Lagopus muta*	ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ
Willow Ptarmigan	*Lagopus lagopus*	ᐊᕿᒡᒋᕕᒃ
Common Loon	*Gavia immer*	ᑰᓪᓕᕝᔪᐊᖅ
Pacific Loon	*Gavia pacifica*	ᖃᖅᓴᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖏᑦ
Red-throated Loon	*Gavia stellate*	ᖃᖅᓴᐅᖅ
Northern Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*	ᖃᕐᖁᓪᓗᒃ
Great Shearwater	*Puffinus gravis*	ᑕᑎᒡᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ
Sandhill Crane	*Grus canadensis*	ᑰᓪᓖᕐᔪᒃ
American Golden Plover	*Pluvialis dominica*	ᖁᓪᓕᕐᖁᓕᐊᖅ ᓕᕕᓪᓕᕕᓪᓛᖅ
Common Ringed Plover	*Charadrius hiaticula*	ᑐᔫᕕᑎᑎᖅᑭᐅᖅ
Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ

Purple Sandpiper	*Calidris maritima*	ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᖅ
Semipalmated Sandpiper	*Caldiris pusilla*	ᓴᐅᕐᕌᖅ
Red Phalarope	*Phalaropus fulicaria*	ᓇᐅᔭᕙᒃ
Iceland Gull	*Larus glaucoides*	ᖁᒃᓯᒃ
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	ᓇᐅᔭᕙᒡᔪᐊᖅ, ᖃᐅᒪᐅᒃ
Glaucous Gull	*Larus hyperboreus*	ᐱᑦᑎᐅᓛᖅ
Black-legged Kittiwake	*Rissa tridactyla*	ᓇᐅᔭ
Ross' Gull	*Rhodostethia rosea*	ᓇᐅᔭᕘᖅ
Ivory Gull	*Pagophila eburnean*	ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᖅ
Arctic Tern	*Sterna paradisaea*	ᐃᓯᖕᒐᖅ
Long-tailed Jaeger	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	ᐃᓯᖕᒐᕐᓗᒃ
Pomarine Jaeger	*Stercorarius pominarus*	ᐅᒃᐱᕐᔪᐊᖅ
Snowy Owl	*Bubo scandiacus*	ᑭᒡᒐᕕᐊᕐᔪᒃ
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus ssp. tundrius*	ᑭᒡᒐᕕᒃ
Gyrfalcon	*Falco rusticolus*	ᑐᓗᒐᖅ
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*	ᖃᐅᕈᓪᓕᒑᕐᔪᒃ
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*	ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᔪᒃ
Northern Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	ᖃᐃᕐᖕᒑᖅ
American Pipit	*Anthus rubescens*	ᖁᐸᓄᐊᖅ
Lapland Longspur	*Calcarius lapponicus*	ᐃᖅᑭᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒐ
Snow Bunting	*Plectophenax nivalis*	ᐱᑦᑎᐅᓛᖅ
Carduelis sp.	*Redpoll sp.*	ᖁᐸᓄᐊᖅ

2016ᒥᑦ 2023ᒧᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ

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ᑳᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ. ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐃᖕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ, ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᕐᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ

2016 TO 2023 INUIT IMPACT AND BENEFIT AGREEMENT FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS AND MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE NUNAVUT SETTLEMENT AREA

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BETWEEN
The Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area
represented by Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
The Kitikmeot Inuit Association
The Kivalliq Inuit Association
The Qikiqtani Inuit Association
AND
Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, as
represented by the Minister of the Environment

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada | Environment and Climate Change Canada

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2016 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᑖᑐᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᑖᑐᑎ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ* ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐸᒃᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑖᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 9.4.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8.4.4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 9.4.2 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ*, ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕈᑎᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓚᐅᓐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐋᖀᕐᑲᑎᒌᒋᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᒃᐱᕈᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔭᕇᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᓂᐊᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ 9.4.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8.4.4 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᖀᕐᑲᑎᒋᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᒍᓯ 22, 2008 (ᐅᓇ 2008 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᓕᕝᕙᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᒫᑦᓯ 31, 2014, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.7 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *15.6.2* ᑖᑉᑯᓇᓂ 2008 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᖀᕐᑲᑎᒋᒍᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᕐᑭᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓪᓕᒫᒥ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᕝᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 9.3.2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 9.3.7 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑐᑎᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᓄᖅ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 39 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 39 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐋᖀᕐᑲᑎᒋᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᒌᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᓛᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᙵ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᒌᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᒌᓯᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᙶ;

ᒫᓐᓇ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᕋᖅᑕᕐᒋᑦ, ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐ ᐅᕙᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᕐᒋᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ:

ᐃᓚᖓ 1 — ᑕᐃᔫᓯᖏᑦ

1.1 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 1 *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ*.

1.2 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓂ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ :

“ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ;”

“ᐊᑕᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓄᑦᑐᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃᓂᖅᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2-1;

“ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” (ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ) ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ / ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ 9.3.2, 9.3.7 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8.4.11 *ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*;

“ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ*, ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᓛᖑᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖄᑦ;

“ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ;

“ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ;

“ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ “ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓵᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ;”

“ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 6.4.3 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6.4.4;

“ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ*, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᓛᓂ;

“ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ

ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙵ, ᑲᒪᕕᒋᓪᓗ, ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ;

“ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᐅᓕᑐᐊᓕᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ, ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ;

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᐅᓕᑐᐊᓕ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᕙᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ;

“ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᕐᕕᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙵ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 2.2.3;

ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙵ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ;

“ᑭᓯᖃᕕᖑᖅᑎᑕᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑐᓂ;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ;

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 15.2.1;

“ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᓵᔩᑦ;

ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.8;

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 24 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ” (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ) ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖕᒑᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ 4 ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 9 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ*, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖓ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ;

“*ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᕿᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᒃᐱᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ, ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᓂᖅᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᑕᒪᐅᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂ;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᓚᕆᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔪᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᔪᒪᔪᑦ, ᐱᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᑎᕆᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐸᓚᕆᑎᓄᑦ;

“ᑭᓯᐅᓚᖏᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐅᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.4 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 6.7;

“ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 1.1.1 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*;

“ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ 9.3.8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 8.4.13 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ *ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ 3 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ;

“*ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑐᑭᖓ;

“ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ;

“*ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ *ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ* ᐊᑕᔪᖅ ᑕᕝᕙᖓ *ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ*, ᐱᖁᔭᖃᑖᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑕᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

“ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*;

“ᒥᓂᔅᑕ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒍᓂ;

“ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓴᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᔪᐊᖅ*;

“*ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᑖᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ;

“ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1.1.1 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*;

“ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ;

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᑦ *ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐃᖕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓᒍᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᑦ* ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᓇᖅ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* S.C. 1993 c. 29;

“ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ, ᖁᑦᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ;

“ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐃᖕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ, ᑭᒡᒐᕐᑐᕐᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ “ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓚᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᓂ ᖁᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ;

“ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᐊᕙᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ;

“ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᐊᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

“ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕚᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒻᒪᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ;

“ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᓂ;

“ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒦᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦᑐ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒦᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑦᑐ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪ* ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ;

“ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᔭᐅᓕᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ, ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᖅ;

“ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑖᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ;

“ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ 5.1.1 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*;

“ᐳᓛᖅᑐᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑐᕋᓱᒃᑲᕐᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ, ᐃᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ:

(a) ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᖓ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒃᑎᒋᔾᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᑉ;

(b) ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᙳᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 5.7.34 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*;

(c) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᓂ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ

(d) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎ.

“ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑎᕐᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 6.4.3 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6.4.4.

ᐃᓚᖓ 2 — ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ

2.1 ᑐᖓᔾᔭᑎᑦ

2.1.1 ᐅᓇ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᖓᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᓇ ᓯᓚᑎᓕᒫᙳᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᑭᓯᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᖅ. ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖓ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ, ᐅᓇᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

2.1.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖕᒪᑕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* , ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ***, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ , ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᙱᑉᐸᑕ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄ, ᑦᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

2.1.3 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

2.1.4 ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐸᕝᕕᓴᐃᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ (ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ), ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

2.1.5 ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

2.1.6 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᐃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

2.1.7 ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

2.1.8 ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓴᐃᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒡᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᐅᕆᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᓱᕈᓇᖅᓯᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐄᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ-ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.

2.1.9 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖃᑉᐱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᖑᓕᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ.

2.2 ᐱᓇᓲᑎᑦ

2.2.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ 2-1,3-1,6-1,15-1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᒍᖅ I, ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 9 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖁᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2-1 ᑖᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.2.2 ᑖᕙᖓᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᑦ, ᐅᐃᒍᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖑᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖁᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᕿᓯᐊᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖁᕕᑦ, ᑖᕙᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᐃᒍᖅ I ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ.

2.2.3 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᖅᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ 2008 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ.

2.2.4 ᐅᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᑎᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᒥᑦ ᐱᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᕋᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑎᑎᖃᓪᓚᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᑕᕋᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᖓᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᒋᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᖃᑎᒋᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔮᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕋᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖏᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕋᖏᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᖓᓂ, ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᐊᖓᒍᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᓗ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕋᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᖃᑎᖓᓄᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᖅᐸᑎᒃ.

2.3 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

2.3.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕕᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᓕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ.

2.4 ᐋᕐᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ

2.4.1 ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 2.4.2, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ.

2.4.2 ᐅᓇ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕈᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᐃᒍᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᓐᖓᔾᔪᑖᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ.

2.5 ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ

2.5.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.5.2 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

2.5.3 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓐᖏᑦᑕᖓ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᖓ 35 *ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ, 1982.*

2.5.4 ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓇᓱᖕᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᓗᓂᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖄᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.

2.5.5 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ *ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐅᑯᐊ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖅᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓕᐅᕆᒍᓂ.

2.5.6 ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐋᖅᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

2.5.7 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 5.7.18 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

2.5.8 ᐅᓇ ᐋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 8-3 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᑐᑭᖑᐊᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᐊᓪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓄ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.5.9 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖁᔭᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᒎᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᖕᖓᐅᑎᑦ, ᑐᓐᖓᔾᔪᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ

ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᐅᒐᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦᑎᓐᓂ.

2.5.10 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕐᑲᓪᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᕆᐊᓕᓪ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᖏᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᑭᓖᔾᔪᑕᐅᕖᕐᓗᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔾᔮᕆᐊᖃᑦᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒍᓂ.

2.5.11 ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᐊᖕᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒫᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐸ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖓᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ.

2.5.12 ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᕖᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐃᕖᖅᑎᑑᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᓘᑎᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

2.5.13 ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᖅᑖᕈᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ.

2.5.14 ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐸ ᒐᕙᒪᖅᑲᖅᑮᖑᓂ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑖᒪᖕᒐᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

2.5.15 ᑐᐊᕕᖅᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᑑᓐᒐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒨᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.5.16 ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᓐᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒎᓯᓇᓪᓗᒍ.

2.5.17 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᐃᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᓗᓂ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᐅᓗᓂ.

2.5.18 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᖅ ᑎᒥᖓ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᐃᕆᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐆᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᖅᑎᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᓯᒪᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᓇᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

2.5.19 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᒍᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔨᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

2.5.20 ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓅᒃᑕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᒍᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᒪᖕᒪᖕᖑᑕ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᖕᖏᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖏᕙᑖ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖏᓗᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.5.21 ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᓐᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᓐᖑᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓐᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᒐᔭᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᓐᖑᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒐᔭᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓐᖑᔾᔪᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ.

2.5.22 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓐᖑᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᒍᓂ ᐃᕐᑲᖅᑐᐃᔾᔨᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᓇᓱᒋᔭᖕᖑᓃᑦᐸᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᖅᓯᒪᓗᓂ, ᐅᓇ ᑐᓐᖑᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᓛᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᓱᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓚᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓇᖕᒌᕐᓗᒍ ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᓐᖑᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

2.5.23 ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᕝᕗᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖅ,* ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᖅ* ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕖᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

2.6 ᑐᓴᖅᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ

2.6.1 ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓪᓚᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓇᒍᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᒥᑭᔫᒐᓗᐊᒥᒃ:

(a) ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒍᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᖏᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓐᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ;

(b) ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᐊᕐᕋᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᐸᒌᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓐᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑳᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

2.6.2 ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓇᒍᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕇᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑲᒥᓗᓂ, ᐅᓄᓗᐊᖕᖏᓪᓗᒋᑦ:

(a) ᓇᒻᒪᕝᕙᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖕᖏᓐᓃᖕᖓᓗᒍ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᑦᑏᒍᓰᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᑦᑏᒍᓰᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖕᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᖅᑕᑦᑏᕝᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᐅᔭᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓅᒃᑎᑑᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑕᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᕐᓛᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᒃᑎᑐᑦ.

2.7 ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅᑕᖅᑕᑎᒃ

2.7.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓯᒪᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

2.8 ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

2.8.1 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᒎᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔾᔭᒪᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔾᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᑦᑏᑦ ᐊᑖᒎᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ: a) ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ (ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ ᑐᓐᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᕙᑦ); ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ b) ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᔾᔮᖕᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓂ (ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᑕᐅᔪᑦ 7 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ; ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᒃ c) ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐱᓗᑎᑦ (ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᐸᓗᖅ ᐱᖃᑖᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑕᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᒃᑲᔫᒃᑯᖅᑐᖅ); ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ d) ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ (ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᑎᒋᔭᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᒃᐸᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ).

2.8.2 ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᕌᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᒃᕕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᑎᒃ, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᑦᑎᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᒃᑲᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐅᕙᑦᑑᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᑦᑏᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᑎᒍᑦ:

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᕈᓂ:
ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᖕᖓᑦ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᒃᒧᖅ ᐱᕚᑦᑎᕋᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
9250 49th Street, ᐃᒻᒪᑕᓐ, ᐊᐃᐹᑕ T6B 1K5
(780) 951-8850
(780) 495-2615 (ᓱᒃᑲᔫᒃᑯᑦ)
david.ingstrup@canada.ca

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᓯ
ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᖕᒥ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕝᕕᒃ 638
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
(867) 975-4900
(867) 975-4949 (ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ)
jtarreak@tunngavik.com

ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᓯ:
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᖓ ᕿᑎᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒥᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕝᕕᒃ 18
ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0B 0C0
(867) 983-2458
(867) 983-2701 (ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ)
execdir@kitia.ca

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᓯ:
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᖓ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒥᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕝᕕᒃ 340
ᑲᖏᕿᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0C 0G0
(867) 645-2810
(867) 645-3855 (ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ)
gkarlik@kivalliqinuit.ca

ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᓯ:
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒥᑦ
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒃᑯᕝᕕᒃ 1340
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
(867) 975-8400
(867) 979-3238 (ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ)
nbeveridge@qia.ca

2.8.3 ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᑑᑎᔨ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑎᒃ.

2.8.4 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᖃᖓᒃᐸᑕ ᑎᑎᖃᕆᓇᔾᔪᑦ ᓇᒦᓂᖅ ᐊᔭᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦᑐ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 2-1 (ᑎᑎᕋᖓ 2.2.1)

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ
1. ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ
2. ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ
3. ᐃᓱᓕᔫᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᑭᙵᐃᑦ
4. ᖃᖅᓴᐅᖅᑑᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᓴᓪᓕᖅ
5. ᐃᒃᓯᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᓴᓪᓕᖅ
6. ᓂᙵᕆᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᑲᖏᖅᖢᒑᐱᒃ
7. ᑰᒐᕐᔪᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ
8. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ
9. ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᖅᓴᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ	ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ
10. ᐊᒃᐸᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ
11. ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ
12. ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅ
13. ᓲᒍᐊ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᖃᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ

ᐃᓚ ᖓ 3 — ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ

3.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

3.1.1 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚ ᖓ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑐᑭᑖᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ:

(a) ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᒐᓂᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚ ᖓ 9 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*;

(b) ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ*; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ.

3.2 ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ

ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ

3.2.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 3-1-ᒥ.

3.2.2 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᔾᔨᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ 3-1-ᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᔭᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᓕᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᕐᒥ.

3.2.3 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ:

(a) ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚ ᖓ 3.3 ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᕐ;

(b) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔨᓗᓯ ᑖᒃᑯᒧᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 3.5 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 3.7 ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᕐ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᐱᓕᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᕐᖠᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᕕᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

3.2.4 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ 6-ᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ (3), ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ;

(b) ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ (3), ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ. ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᖓᔪᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ;

(c) ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂ 3-1, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕿᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖏᕿᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᓇᓐᑐᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓂ.

3.2.5 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᐳᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ.

3.2.6 ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᕿᒥᕿᐊᖃᑎᖃᕆᑭᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᒃ, ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᑭᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᖏᓕᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᒥᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ.

3.2.7 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᑭᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᑭᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᑭᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ (3) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᓗᑎᒃ.

3.2.8 ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 30 ᐅᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑕᑭᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ (ᓄᓇᓖᑦ). ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 90 ᐅᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓚᐅᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒃ (2) ᓄᓇᓖ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓖ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑦᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑎᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

3.2.9 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᖏᑦ, ᑎᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

3.2.10 ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐲᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 3.2.22.

3.2.11 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᕐᑲᕈᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑯᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑎᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᐃᓇᖏᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑯᓛᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ.

ᐱᓯᓇᐅᖅᓴᓂᖅ

3.2.12 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓴᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᓇᐊᕐᑲᓕᕙᖓᑕ ᓄᑖᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔮᕙᖓᑕ ᐱᓴᓇᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ.

3.2.13 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ, ***ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ***, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓪᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ;

(b) ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᓇᑦᑎᐊᓇᐊᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᐊᔪᕐᓂᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ.

3.2.14 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᓇᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᑎᕙᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᓇᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖓᑦ*** ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᓇᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᓕᓇᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ.

3.2.15 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑕᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ

ᐱᔭᓇᐅᖅᓴᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᑐᓭᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒻᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᑲᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕆᑦ

3.2.16 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ .ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᑎᒃ ᐋᑐᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

3.2.17 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑐᐃᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᑖᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ.

3.2.18 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᔩᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᓇᔩᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

3.2.19 ᐅᓄᕐᓂᕆᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᐅᓗᑎᒃ (4) ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒑᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

3.2.20 ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒍ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᕆᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓇᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓱᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

3.2.21 ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᕆᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒃᓴᓇᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᒌᖑᔪᓂᑦ (ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᖅᑐᐃᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ). ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᕆᑦ ᐋᔩᖕᒋᓐᓇᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᕙᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᓴᐃᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᓇ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᑉ ᑐᖏᓕᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᕆᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᕆᓐᓄᑦ.

3.2.22 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᑦ, ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖕᖏᓕᐅᓇᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐊᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᓇᕐᓯᐊᕈᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᒃᓴᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᑎᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕆᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᒃᓴᓕᐊᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᑖᓂᑦ ᐋᔩᓐᖕᒋᑦᑐᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ

3.2.23 ᐱᑭᐊᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᒃᓴᖓᑦ ᓴᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕌᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᓇᔪᒪᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᒋᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ.

3.2.24 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᒃᓴᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4.

3.2.25 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᓰᖑᖓᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᘁᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓚᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᑎᒃ.

3.2.26 ᑕᒪᕿᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᘁᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᓂ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᒥᖕᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑎ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4.

ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ

3.2.27 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᑐᖃᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪ 3.2.24 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.2.25. ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓲᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ:

(a) ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᕙᔾᔪᓐᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᓇᔾᔪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ;

(b) ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᕙᔾᔪᓐᖕᒋᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓵᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑎᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ;

(c) ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᖕᒋᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑮᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐋᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᑏᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᑦ.

3.2.28 ᐱᓪᓗᒍ 15.2.1, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑦᑏᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᑖᓚᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2-ᒥ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ 15-1 ᐊᑭᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 3.2.27-ᒥ.

ᑎᑎᕋᓕᕆᔾᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ

3.2.29 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 3.2.30.

3.2.30 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ:

(a) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᔭᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔾᔮᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑎᑏᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔪᑎᖏᑦ;

(b) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑐᒋᑦ;

(c) ᑎᑎᕋᓕᕆᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑕᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ.

3.2.31 ᐱᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᑏᕐᒋᑦ ᑎᓕᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.ᓯᑦᑖᓚᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᓕᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᑏᖏᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1 ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ 15-1.

3.3 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ

3.3.1 ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ 9.3.7 ᑖᒃᑯᓂ ***ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ***, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᓈᓪᓚᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃᑕᐅᖅ, ᓇᓪᓚᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ.

3.3.2 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᒃᓴᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑦ, 2.1.2 ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᒃ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᑏᓂᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᒥᒍᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ. ᕿᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ 2.1.2, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᔩᖅᑎᑏᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᒃ.

3.3.3 ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᔪᐊᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

3.3.4 ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑎᑏᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ:

(a) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑳᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓ 3.4);

(b) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ (ᐃᓚᖏᑦ 3.5 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 3.7);

(c) ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ* - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓ 4.3);

(d) ᐋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᓴᓇᓐᖑᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.4);

(e) ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒡᓗᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.5);

(f) ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ, ᐃᑦᕐᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ (ᐃᓚᖏ 6.4 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 6.7);

(g) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ (ᐃᓚᖓ 10.2);

(h) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᖓ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᕐᓂᑦᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ , ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓ 11.3);

(i) ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ (ᐃᓚᖓ 12.2);

(j) ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᒥᒃᓵᓂᖏ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᔾᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ, ᓈᒻᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᐃᓚᖏ 13.3 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 13.5); ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(k) ᐳᓛᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᖏ 14.2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 14.4).

3.3.5 ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔳᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ* ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᖁᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

3.3.6 ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᐃᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 4.3.2 ᑐᑭᓕᐊᒃᑎᑕᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ 4.3.3, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 3.3.7-ᒥ.

3.3.7 ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐱᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᒃᑳᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐋᒃᑳᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ,

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 60 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᓂᐅᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓗᓂ, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᖏᓐᖏᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᓂ ᐱᓯᒪᓐᖏᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᓂ ᓴᕿᑎᔭᓇᐊᒃᓴᖅ, ᓴᕿᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ;

(b) ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᓐᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 60 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒍᓂᔾᔪᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᓐᖏᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᑐᓂᓗᒋ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦ;

(c) ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 60 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ. ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᑎᑭᑎᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᓐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᙵ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᒃ. ᑐᓂᓯᓐᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ;

(d) 60 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᓐᕙᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ (a), (b), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (c) ᖁᓛᓂ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓗ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᕗᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ* ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ.

3.4 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ

3.4.1 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙵᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ. ᐅᓇ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ.

3.4.2 ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ, ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᓕᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕙᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ. ᐅᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ. ᐅᓪᓗᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 13 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓇᓱᒃᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

3.4.3 ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓗᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕆᑦ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

3.4.4 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓗᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᐆᒃᑐᑎ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒨᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ.

3.4.5 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᓯᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 3.4.1 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 3.4.4-ᒧᑦ.

3.4.6 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐱᕕᐅᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

3.5 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ

3.5.1 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓈᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕝᕕᒃᓴᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 15.3.1.

3.5.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.13 ***ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ***, ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᑎᕐᑲᓕᕈᑖ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ 3.5.3 ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ (5) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

3.5.3 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖁᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 3-1.

3.5.4 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

3.5.5 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᕐᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᑎ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

3.5.6 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᒎᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

3.5.7 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(b) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪ ᑐᕌᖓᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(c) ᓄᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖓᑕ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᖏᑦ;

(d) ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(e) ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(f) ᑭᓱᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 14.2.2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 14.4.1.

3.5.8 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

3.5.9 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐱᑕᖃᓖᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 3.6, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᕗᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓇᖐᓗᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᒧᑦ.

3.6 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄ

3.6.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34 (c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.16 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

3.6.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᑦᑐᒋ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

3.6.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑖᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.2.34(c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.3.17 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 5.3.23 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐋᒃᑳᖅᐸᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐅᑎᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

3.6.4 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.13 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᓈᒻᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

3.6.5 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᐸᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ ᑲᔪᓯᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

3.6.6 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ.

3.7 ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ

3.7.1 ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

3.7.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᓇᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᒋᑦ 3.5 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.6.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ
ᑎᑎᕋᖅ 3-1 (ᐊᙳᕆᑎᓂ 3.2.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.2.2)

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	**ᖃᓂᒋᔮᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ**	**ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ**
1. ᐊᑉᐸᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕆᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ	ᓱᑦᑐᓖᑦ
2. ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ	ᐊᓱᙱᓱᙲᖅ
3. ᐃᓯᑖᔾᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᑭᙵᐃᑦ	ᐃᓯᑖᔾᓂ
4. ᖃᖅᓴᐅᖅᑑ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓯᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᓴᑦᑖᑦ	ᐃᕐᓂᐅᕐᕖᑦ
5. ᓂᕆᙵᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᑲᕆᖅᔫᒐᐱᒃ	ᓂᕆᙵᓂᖅ
6. ᑰᒐᕐᔫᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ	ᓂᐢᕕᐊᓚᒃ
7. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᒃ
8. ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᖅᓴᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ	ᓱᓗᒃᕙᐃᑦ
9. ᐃᓗᐃᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ	ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑺᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᖅᑑᖅ	ᐊHᐃᐊᒃ

ᐃᓚᖓ 4 — ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ

4.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

4.1.1 ᐅᑉᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᑏᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓂ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ;

(c) ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐋᕿᕿᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐅᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑉᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ;

(d) ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑕᐅᕝᕆᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᕋᑦᑎᕋᑎᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) ᐃᓱᕐᕕᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓂᑐᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

4.2 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

4.2.1 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ:

(a) “ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ” ᑐᑭᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ ᑕᑕᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ, ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 9.3.3 ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 9.3.4 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*, ᕐᑲᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ*; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) “ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ” ᑐᑭᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᑦ.

4.3 ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᑦᑐᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

4.3.1 ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᓱᑐᓂ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ -ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂ ᐅᖃᕈᒪᔭᒥᒍᑦ, ᐱᔭᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᒪᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᕆᑦ ᐅᓇ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓂᒃ:

(a) ᐊᒃᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᖑᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᕋᒃᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ:

(i) ᓄᓇᓕᒦᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑎᕆᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ;

(ii) ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ;

(iii) ᖃᖓᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ;

(iv) ᑕᑭᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ;

(v) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᔭᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑉ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(vi) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓂᑐᕐᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᐊᓗᕆᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᖓ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ;

(c) ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ;

(d) ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᕆᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᔪᓯᑎᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ;

(e) ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓵᖓᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 4.3.8 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖏᑦ - ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 4.3.9;

(f) ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(g) ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖕᒌᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ, ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᖁᑖᓕ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ

4.3.2 ᐅᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕈᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᕚᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ.

4.3.3 ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖕᒍᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 4.3.4-ᒥ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 4.3.13-ᒧᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.3.1-ᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᑎᓂ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 3.3.6-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 3.3.7-ᒥ ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ.

4.3.4 ᐅᓇ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ, ᐱᖃᑎᖃᖅᖢᒍ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖃᓂᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓕᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 4.3.1-ᒥ, ᐊᑑᑎᒍᓂ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕙᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ*** ᐅᐱᓐᓇᔭᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᖓ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒧᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑉᐸᑕ.

4.3.5 ᐱᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖕᒋᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥ, ᑲᑎᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖕᒐᑦ.

4.3.6 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ 4.3.5 ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓗᓂ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᖃᖅᑐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᒪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓴᑦᑎᕋᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕋᔅᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒡᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

4.3.7 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ 4.3.5 ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.3.6, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒥᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓗᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᑭᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ*** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᓗᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑲᓇ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ.

4.3.8 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐃᓱᒪᕆᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 4.3.7-ᒥᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᓂᒃ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᕈᒪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓴᐃᒪᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ,

ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥ, ᓂᑭᐊᖅᓱᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ.

4.3.9 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᓚᐅᖅᓱᒍ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.3.8, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑕ ᐊᑐᕆᒪᔅᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᑎᖃᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖓ ᑖᑉᓱᒧᖓ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑑᑕᐅᔪᖅ, ᑲᑎᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ.

4.3.10 ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.3.9 ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᔪᒪᒍᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ - ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᖅᓂ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

4.3.11 ᑕᐃᒪᓕ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐋᒃᑳᖅᐸᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ.

4.3.12 ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥ ᐊᔪᕈᑎᒋᕙᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

4.3.13 ᐊᑐᓂ ᓇᒻᒪᒃᓴᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᓖᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓵᖓᑎᑦᑎᔪᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒋᑦ 4.3.6 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 4.3.8.

4.3.14 ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 1.2, ᐅᓇ “ᒥᓂᔅᑕᔅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 4.3 (c) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 4.3.8 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 4.3.11 ᑐᑭᖃᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑖᓐᓇᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᓇᖐᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᖃᐅᔨᑦᑎᐊᖅᓱᒍ, ᐅᓇ 4.3.8, ᐅᓇ “ᒥᓂᔅᑕ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓᓂ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᔅᓱᒪᖓ “ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ” ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 4.3.8 ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓇᖐᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᓵᖓᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂ.

4.4 ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ

4.4.1 ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᕙᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᓂᓕᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕿᐊᖅᑲᑎᖃᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᒃᑐᖅᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖁᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓄᐃᓪᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*** ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒌᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ* ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

4.5 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓃᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ 9-3

4.5.1 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᐅᔫᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ 9.3 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖓ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

4.6 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ

4.6.1 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 21.5.4 ᑖᕙᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒌᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 21 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᒐᕙᒪᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒧᑦ 21.3.12(b) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 21.2.13 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ*.

4.6.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 21.5.7 ᑖᕙᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐃᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᒌᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᖅᕈᐊᖅᑎᒌᓚᐅᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ.

4.6.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒌᒃᑯᐊᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓯᓚᐅᖕᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᑎᓐᖏᓪᓗᒋ ᐊᖐᕈᑎ 4.6.2, ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒐᔭᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᓗᓂ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᖃᔭᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᕿᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᐊᕕᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒎᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓯᓅᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

4.6.4 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᕐᑎᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 4.6.3-ᒥᒃ.

4.7 ᐃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔾᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ

4.7.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 4.3 ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓰᑎᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓯᕿᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔫᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᑯᒍᑎᒃ ᓇᐸᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 5 — ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓐᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ —

5.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅ

5.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓪᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ;*

(b) ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᓇᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔫᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(c) ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖕᖑᐊᒐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓂ;*

(d) ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓛᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓂ.*

5.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᕈᓇᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ

5.2.1 ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᒃ 5.7.18 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᖅᑕᐃᓕᕕᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓪᕕᒋᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

5.2.2 ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᖓ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓂ,* ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᖏᑦᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᑳᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦᑲ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 5.7.34 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ* ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᓕᕐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓚᐃᓴᓯᖃᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ.*

5.2.3 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐅᓇᓗ *ᓄᓇᕗᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

5.2.4 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖅᑲᑦᑐᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑲᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᕆᒍᑎᒋᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑑᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖏᑦ.

5.2.5 ᖄᓂᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖏᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖄᒥᖅᑮᖅᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅᒎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑏᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᓇᑦᑕᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ.

5.3 ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᕈᔾᔨᕚᒃᑐᑦ

5.3.1 ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ*, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᐃᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓚᐃᓴᓯᖅᑳᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑳᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᑳᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ *ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ*, ᐊᐅᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᕕᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᕕᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᒃᓂᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓐᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᓱᐊᖕᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᕚᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ.

5.3.2 ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ*, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* ᑕᐃᑯᖓᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᖓᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐃᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓚᐃᓴᓯᖅᑳᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖅᑳᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᑳᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᖓᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕈᑎᓯᒪᔭᓂ.

5.4 ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᑦ

5.4.1 ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᒃ 19.9.4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 19.9.9 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐃᓄᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐲᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ 50 ᑭᐅᐱᒃ ᔫᑦᓴ ᐊᖅᕿᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᓴᓇᐤᐊᒡᒃᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑖᓂ ᐃᓗᖏᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᐤᐊᒡᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᖏᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ.

5.4.2 ᐃᓅᑉ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.4.1, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᐋᔭᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᔭᖅᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᖑᐊᕐᕝᓴᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᕿᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᖏ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ.

5.4.3 ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᖁᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 5.4.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.4.2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒍᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᔭᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓐᖑᐊᕐᕝᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ.

5.4.4 ᒪᓕᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 5.4.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5.4.2, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓐᖑᐊᕐᕝᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒋ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐋᔭᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᔭᖅᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓐᖑᐊᕐᕝᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᑎᑦᑎᑕᐃᓕᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᔭᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᐊᓂ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

5.5 ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᑦ

5.5.1 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ, “ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ*.

5.5.2 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ.

5.5.3 ᐃᓄᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 5.5.2.

5.5.4 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 7.2.2 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᖅ ᐊᖏᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕆᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ, ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓇᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕆᓂ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

5.5.5 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐳᓚᕋᑏᑦ ᐴᕈᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᑖᓄᑦ, ᐱᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐴᕐᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓗᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᑖᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᑖᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒍᔭᕐᒪᖖᒎᑦ ᐴᓇᐊᒃᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 6 — ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ

6.1 ᑐᑭᓵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

6.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓵᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(b) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ;

(c) ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᓕᕋᑎᓄᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓴᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(d) ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓕᕋᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ;

(e) ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕕᐅᔪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(f) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

6.2 ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᖓᓗᒋᑦ

6.2.1 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ 8.4.16 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᖄᖓᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᓯᒪᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ (ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᓃᑦᑐᑦ), ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓇᔭᐅᓯᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

6.3 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

6.3.1 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 15.2.1, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᑖᓚᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 3 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 4 ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᖅ 15-1 ᐱᓂᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓱᕐᑯᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖓ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.4 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 6.8 ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᕈᑎᒃ.

6.4 ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ: ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᑦ

6.4.1 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ("ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏᑦ"), ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6-1. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏ ᐃᖏᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑎᒃ 15.3.1.

6.4.2 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖃᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ:

(a) ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ;

(b) ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ 6.8;

(c) ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕕᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ.

6.4.3 ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ:

(a) ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.5 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6.6 ᐊᑖᓂ;

(b) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᑲᕝᕕᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᕗᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕝᕕᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6.7.1 ᐊᑖᓂ.

6.4.4 ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᑲᕝᕕᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑲᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ), ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᕐᑏᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᓄᕌᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᓐᖏᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕝᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑲᓗᓂᒃ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

6.4.5 ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᕐᑲᕝᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᕙᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᕐᑲᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

6.4.6 ᐱᓕᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᑎᖃᖅᑐ, ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ), ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᕿᑎᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᑐᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒋᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᔭᕋᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖓ 33 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ.

6.4.7 ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐊᖕᑐᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.

6.4.8 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑰᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᖁᑎᓄ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

6.5 ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ

6.5.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑐᖃᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᒃᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6-1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ. ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦ ᑭᓲᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐃᓱᓚᕕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ:

(a) ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᖕᓂ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓅᓐᓂᖏᑦ;

(b) ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑐᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ;

(c) ᓄᓇᓕᓐᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪ

(d) ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓰᖏᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

6.5.2 ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᐊᕈᑎᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓛᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᑳᕐᑎᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᒋᑦ.

6.5.3 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓲᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ.

6.5.4 ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ.

6.6 ᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ

6.6.1 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᒌᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑎᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪ ᐊᖏᕿᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 6-1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ

ᓄᓇᐃᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᕆᓇᓱᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕆᔭᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᖏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑎᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ.

6.6.2 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᖁᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑑᑎᒃᓴᖅ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᕆᓇᓱᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖁᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖁᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᑐᕌᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

6.6.3 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᓂᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ ᐃᑦᑕᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑏᑎᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖕᒎᖅᑐᖅ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓂᒋᓇᔭᕐᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

6.6.4 ᐃᑦᑕᓂᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ.

6.7 ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ

6.7.1 ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖃᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᕐᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ.

6.7.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 6.7.1, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑎᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ 33.9.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 33.9.2 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖕ*, ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐅᑎᔅᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᑎᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ. “[ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖓ] ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕚᑦ” ᐊᒻᒪᓗ [ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖓ] ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ”.

6.7.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 6.7.2 ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᐊᓕᓚᕌᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖌᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ).

6.8 ᑐᑭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

6.8.1 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᓂᒃ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᖅᓴᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᓴᕿᔮᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒍᒪᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖓᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6-1-ᒥ (ᐅᑯᐊ “ ᑐᑭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ”). ᐅᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥ 15.3.1.

6.8.2 ᐱᔾᔪᑖᑦ ᑐᑭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᒡᓕᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓄ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓖᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕕᓂᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ.

6.8.3 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕐᑲᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᑎᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑆᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6.8.1. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6.8.2-ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓯᒪᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑆᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

6.8.4 ᑐᑭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ***, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᕐᑲᓄᓇᑑᓂᖓ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ.

6.8.5 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᒫᖏᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ (ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒎᕐᓗᑎᒃ ***ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ***), ᑕᒪᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

6.8.6 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᐱᕐᑲᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᕐᑲᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᖃᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓖᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᑉᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ:

(a) ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕌᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ;

(b) ᕐᑲᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᓪ-ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒎᓯᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᓖᖅᑐᓄᑦ;

(c) ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 10.6 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 14.4 ᐊᑖᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓛᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖁᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐳᓚᖃᑦᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᓚᕿᔾᔨᑦ, ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

6.9 ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

6.9.1 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᔮᕐᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᓛᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓗ ᓇᑉᐸᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ.

ᑭᓯᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓂᐅᕈᑎᑦ
ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 6-1 (ᒪᓕᒐᑦ 6.4.1, 6.5.1, 6.6.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 6.8.4)

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ
1. ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ
2. ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ
3. ᐃᓱᓕᔫᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᑭᙵᐃᑦ
4. ᖃᖅᓴᐅᖅᑑᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ	ᓴᓪᓖᑦ
5. ᐃᒃᓯᑦᑐᐊᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᓴᓪᓖᑦ
6. ᓂᖖᒋᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᑲᖏᖅᖢᒑᐱᒃ
7. ᑯᐆᕐᔪᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ
8. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᐊᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ
9. ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᖅᓴᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ	ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ
10. ᐊᒃᐸᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ
11. ᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ
12. ᓲᒧᐊ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ	ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑑᖅ

ᐃᓚᖓ 7 — ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᑦ

7.1 ᑐᑭᖓᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ

7.1.1 ᐅᐸᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᖓᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑮᓴᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅᓱᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᖅᑲᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ;

(b) ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ;

(c) ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᕖᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ;

(d) ᐊᔪᖏᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕆᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ;

(e) ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕋᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᕋᑦᑕᖃᐅᑎᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ;

(f) ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓯᕋᑎᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(g) ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

7.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖏᑦ

7.2.1 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕋᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᑦ. ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ 15.2.1-ᒥᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᕝᕙᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᑖᓗᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 5-ᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 15-1 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

7.2.2 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ:

(a) ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ:

(i) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ;

(ii) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ;

(iii) ᑎᑎᖅᑯᕆᑦ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᑖᖃᔭᖅᑐᑦ;

(iv) ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐸᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓯᑦᑎᖅᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᑖᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᖕᒎᒪᒋᕙᔭᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ;

(v) ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᓇᓂᖅ ᐸᓚᖅᑎᓄ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᖓᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑎᖅᐅᑎᓂᒃ;

(vi) ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᓕᓇᔾᔭᑎᒋᔭᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓇᔭᑎᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(vii) ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᓇᐅᖅᓴᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᑦ;

(c) ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᓯᑦᑎᖅᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐸᓚᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐸᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ;

(d) ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑯᒫᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑎᒋᔭᓇᐊᓕᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᓯᓇᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ.

7.2.3 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑯᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 7.2.2 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓕᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᕕᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᖕᒎᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ

(b) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᓕᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒥ ᐸᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑎᓕᐅᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᔭᒋᓗᒍᓗ ᓄᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕈᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂ.

7.2.4 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᓱᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᖃᐅᔮᓴᑦᑎᐊᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 8 — ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᑎᒃ

8.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

8.1.1 ᐅᑯᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᑳᓐᑐᕋᖕᓄᑦ ᑮᒐᖅᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 24 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᓪᓚᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᖕᓂᒃ.

8.2 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

8.2.1 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᐃᓚᖓᓄᑦ:

(a) "ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᓪᓚᑦ" ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᓇᓗ ᑐᑭᖓ ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᓪᓚᖕᓄᑦ. ᑭᓯᓪᓚᕐᕈᐊᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄ (ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒧᑦ 1996-6), ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ" ᑐᑭᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 24 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

(b) "ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᑦ" ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐊᓕᒃ (c), ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦᓘᓐᓃᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑖᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖓ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓗᖅ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ:

(i) ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ ᑐᖕᓖᓐᓇᓂ 60 ᐃᓄᒃ ᓴᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ

(ii) ᑳᓐᑐᕋᖓ ᐊᑭᑐᑎᒋᓗᓂ $20,000 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒦᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(iii) ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᐊᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ;

(c) ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑯᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᔾᔮᙱᑦᑐᑦ:

(i) ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑐᒍ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᑕᐅᓯᖅ 12-ᑕᖅᑭᒥ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᖅᓯᒪᖓᑕ, ᓈᒻᒪᖕᒋᓗᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᕋᒃᓯᒪᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕈᐅᓇᖕᒋᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ;

(ii) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ; ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ

(iii) ᓵᕐᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑎᒍᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ;

(d) "ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ" ᑐᑭᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᖓ ᐃᓚᖓ 23 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᕐᑲᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ:

(i) ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓂᐅᕙᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᐅᕐᑲᐃᓂᖅ, ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓴᓇᔭᕆᐊᓕᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᓱᕐᑲᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐲᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ;

(ii) ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᕐᑲᐅᔾᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᓕᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᓂᒃ;

(iii) ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔾᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᖕᓂᖕᒋᓄ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) "ᐃᓄᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᖅ" ᑐᑭᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐸ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᑯᑎᖓ.

8.3 ᑲᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

8.3.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᐸ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖑᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

8.3.2 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᑎᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖑᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ 24 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓂ*.

8.3.3 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᕚᒃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖑᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄ.

8.3.4 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕋᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᒃ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᓴᕐᑮᔭᖅᑎᑕᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᓯᒪᓂᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓕᕆᔾᔪᑯᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᕿᓂᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕙᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 24.7.1 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

8.3.5 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒧᖅᑐᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑦᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᖓᓂᐊᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓱᓕᓂᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕆᓗᕆᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄ.

8.3.6 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ-ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕆᒍᑎᑦ-ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓱᓕᓂᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕆᓗᕆᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ-ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᕆᒍᑎᖓᑦ ᐱᑦᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᕐᑲᖅᑐᐃᕙᒃᑰᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒫᔾᔨ 4, 2015, ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ.

8.4 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᒃᑳᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ

8.4.1 ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ 8.4.9 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*, ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᒃᑳᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ.

8.4.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᒃᑳᕐᓗᒍ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᓱᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ.

8.4.3 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᒃᑳᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᖅ ᓄᑖᖑᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᓄᑖᖑᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᑦᑐᐊᖅᐸᒍ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᖓᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑳᓐᑐᕋᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ.

8.4.4 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ 8.4.9 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖏ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᕐᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓ ᑐᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ.

8.4.5 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

8.4.6 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᖕᖔᓂᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ 30 ᐊᑦᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕋᒥᒃ.

8.4.7 ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ 8.4.9 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐊᓯᖅᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᖁᒨᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑎᓄᑦ.

8.4.8 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᕈᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒃᐸᑕ ᑭᐅᓯᔾᔪᑎᒥᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑭᖑᕙᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕇᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᓇᐊᖅᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕇᒃᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔅᓯᕈᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᖁᒨᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑎᓄᑦ.

8.5 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᓗᑎᒃ

8.5.1 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᐃᓚᖓ 24 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᑯᑎᒋᓗᑎᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕇᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 9 — ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

9.1 ᑐᑭᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

9.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓴᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᓴᓇᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓴᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᖕᓂ-ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᐃᑦ;

(b) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ, ᓴᓇᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᑯᑦ;

(c) ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕆᐊᖅᑐᕆᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᓄ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ- ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᕆᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᕆᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥ- ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ 23 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ.*

9.2 ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓴᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ

9.2.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᖏᓂᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ.

9.2.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓴᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔾᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ-ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔭᓗᓇᐃᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐱᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᓯᒪᔪᑦ 7 ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 15-1-ᒥ ᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓐᖏᒃᑯᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐱᖕᒥ, ᑕᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᕿᒎᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᖅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑦ, ᐊᖏᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᖓᑦ ᖁᕐᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᔭᖅᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᓴᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

9.2.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕇᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᓇᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

9.3 ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ

9.3.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᓪᓗᒋ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ:

(a) ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᒃᓴᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᔮᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ;

(b) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᑎᒋᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᔭᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

9.3.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᓂᕈᓯᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ;

(b) ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ;

(c) ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ;

(d) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ;

(e) ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓄᒋᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(f) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᒋᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*.

9.3.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖁᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᓂᕈᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑐᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ) ᐃᒃᓯᕙᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᑖᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑖᕋᖓᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

9.3.4 ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᔮᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᑕᕐᕕᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᖄᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ.

9.3.5 ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᖏᑦ, ᐱᔭᒃᓴᓕᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᙵᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

9.4 ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᓖᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕐᕋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔾᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ

9.4.1 ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓈᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᓕᑕᕐᕙᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕐᕋᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓕᐅᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᑐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ.

9.4.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 9.4.1 ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ, ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒡᓗ:

(a) ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑉ ᑭᓕᒥᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᐆᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᓂ.

9.4.3 ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᒨᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓗ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒋᑦ:

(a) ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕚᓪᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓴᓇᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᖓᑕ;

(b) ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖁᔾᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᕆᐅᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔮᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᓂᖅ, ᑲᔪᓯᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᕐᑲᖓᓚᐅᒃᑲᓗᑎᒃ.

9.4.4 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᓴᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᑲᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ 9.4.3 ᐋᕐᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ:

(a) ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓚᓪᓗᑎᒃ;

(b) ᑐᓂᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔨᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(c) ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ.

9.4.5 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 9.3 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 9.4 ᐱᕕᐅᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᐃ.

9.5 ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

9.5.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕙᒃ 6-ᖓᑕ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕖᑦᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᕐᑰᔫᒍᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᖓᓂ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᔩᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᕝᕗᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕖᑦᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

9.6 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ

9.6.1 ᐃᓚᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4 ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᑐᕿᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓴᓇᔩᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐃᓚᖓ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 10 — ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓯᕐᓂᖅ

10.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

10.1.1 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕆᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᔪᓂ;

(b) ᑎᓕᐅᕆᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᒡᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒃᐅᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔫᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ;

(c) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖑᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ;

(d) ᕿᒃᐅᔫᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ *ᕿᒃᐅᔫᒪᓂᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᑲᓪᓚᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ;

(e) ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓯᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ;

(f) ᐸᒡᕚᔭᐅᑕᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᖏᑦᑎᐊᐸᓗᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑎᓃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑯᕚᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(g) ᐊᑲᐅᖕᖏᓕᐅᕆᑎᓂᐊᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖕᖏᓕᐅᕆᑎᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖕᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔫᓯᒪᕚᑐᓂᒃ.

10.2 ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑏᑦ

10.2.1 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ ᐅᕿᒃᐅᔾᔫᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕿᒃᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓯᓕᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᕚᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᑖᓂ.

10.2.2 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓇ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑎ:

(a) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ;

(b) ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑖ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓚᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ;

(c) ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕐᕋᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᖓᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᒃᐅᔫᓴᐃᓂᖅ;

(d) ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᒃᑳᓚᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓈᔾᔨᓯᒪᕗᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

10.3 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑦ

10.3.1 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐋᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ (ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ) ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐸ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ:

(a) ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕈᓇᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᒐᒃᓴᖃᕐᑎᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖓᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 10.3.1(a), ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓅᐸ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂ ᐃᓯᓕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᔭᖓ.

10.3.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᐸᐃᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 8 15-1 ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 10.3.1. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅᑖᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖄᖓᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᐊᓕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᖠᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᑖᓚᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ, ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 8-ᒥ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 15-1 ᐅᐃᒍᖅ.

10.3.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᒫᕐᑯᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 15-1.

10.3.4 ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᒻᒪᕆᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓪᓕᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᕆᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ.

10.3.5 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᒋᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᕐᓯᕐᒥᒃᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ.

10.4 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ

10.4.1 ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᐃᓯᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᑦᕿᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓗᒋᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᑦ, ᑲᑎᑦᑎᕝᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙵᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᙵᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓚᙵᓐᓄᒃ ᐃᓯᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᑯᑎᙵᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᔭᙵᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᕝᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ;

(c) ᐱᓕᕆᕙᔭᖅᑕᙱᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᙱᓐᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓯᕐᓗᒍ, ᐊᑲᐧᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ, ᖃᖓᑕᔫᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᓵᑦᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᙵᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ.

10.4.2 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᒃᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂᒃ.

10.5 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᕙᐊᒋᔭᒥᙵᓄᑦ

10.5.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

(a) ᓄᓇᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕋᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᕐᑲᖅᐳᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᑭᓯᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᓗᐊᕐᑎᑕᐃᓕᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᕙᐊᓯᒍᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᕿᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂᔾᔪᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃ.

10.5.2 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕ 10.5.1 (b) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᓐᖏᓗᐊᔭᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᕙᐊᓯᒍᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

10.6 ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᙵᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑮᔾᔩᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ

10.6.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖓᑐᑦ:

(a) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐆᙵᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑐᖁᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐆᙵᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑎᓴᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑮᔾᔩᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᑕᐃᓕᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑯᒦᖅ.

10.6.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᑖᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑏᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 10.6.1(a).

10.6.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᖏᑕᐅᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᓕᕈᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑮᔾᔩᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᑦ ᐆᙵᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᕐᑖᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᙳᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 3.6 ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

10.6.4 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔦᑎᕋᕐᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑮᔾᔩᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑮᔾᔩᓯᒪᓂᐊᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 11 — ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖁᓯᑐᖃᖏᑦ

11.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

11.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓂᖏ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᐃᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓ 33 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ.*

11.2 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

11.2.1 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ ᐃᓚᖓᓄᑦ:

(a) “ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ” ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ;*

(b) “ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᑭᓲᓂᖏᑦ” ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ;*

(c) “ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) “*ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᖅ*” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᑦ.*

11.3 ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ

11.3.1 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑏ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑖᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ, ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ.

11.3.2 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᖃᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑎ ᐃᓚᖓ 6.4 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 6.7 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ. ᒥᑭᓛᖅ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ.

11.3.3 ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ *ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᓂᒃ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒋᓯᒪᔭᖓ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ *ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᓂᒃ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ.

11.3.4 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᖁᓵᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓛᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑖᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ 6.4 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 6.6 ᐅᕝᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑖᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑏ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᖅᑮᓇᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ.

11.3.5 ᐱᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᑉᓱᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓛᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑖᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒪᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑏ ᐃᖅᑮᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔨᑎᕆᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᖅ.

11.3.6 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᕐᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑏ ᓇᓚᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖑᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᔭᕐᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ 11.3.3 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 11.3.5 ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓛᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑖᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

11.3.7 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦᑕ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ.

11.3.8 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᑎᔭᐅᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᑐᖅᑲᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᒃ ᐱᖁᑎᑐᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑏ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᓂᑕ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

11.3.9 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᓄ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 12 — ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᑦ

12.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

12.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐱᕐᕈᓗᐊᕐᑭᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑰᑎᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕋᑎᒃ ᓇᓐᓄᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

12.2 ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ

12.2.1 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 6 ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ.

12.2.2 ᐅᕐᑲᐅᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᓐᖑᐊᖏᑦᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐸᐃᐹᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᕐᑲᐅᑕᐅᔫᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᐸᐃᐹᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᓇᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐅᐸᓗᖓ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ.

12.2.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ 5 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*. ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

(a) ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐸᖅᕕᓴᐃᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ;

(b) ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕋᓱᒡᓗᑎᑦ, ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ *ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᕐᑲᖏᑦ* ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓇ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ;

(c) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᓯᕝᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓭᓯᔩᖏᑦ.

12.2.4 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 4.6.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖕᖏᓂᖏᓂ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑰᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ 12.2.3, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 12.5.1.

12.2.5 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓂ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖃᓐᓂᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ 12.2.1 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 12.2.4 ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᑕᐃᓕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᕐᕕᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.

12.2.6 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

12.3 ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᔮᕆᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᕐᑳᑎᔪᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᒃᓂᒃ

12.3.1 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖓᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᕐᕈᓗᐊᕐᑭᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓂᒃ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᐃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓴᓇᔨᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕋᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐃᓄᒡᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑕᐃᑯᖓᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᓗᓪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᕕᖏᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑕᖅᑖᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓐᓄᒍᓐᓇᐆᑎᑖᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

12.3.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ $20,000 ᐊᑐᓂ ᓇᓄᕐᒧᑦ ᓂᕕᓐᖓᑕᖅ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᕐᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᓱᐃᑦ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 30 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ 12.3.3.

12.3.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑯᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᕐᔪᑎᖃᖅᑯᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ 12.3.1, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᑭᖏᓚᐅᕐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑖᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᕐᖏᓂᖏᓂ,

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᖅᑖᕐᑎᑕᐅᔭᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖓᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓂᖅᓯᔾᔭᑎᕐᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ (i) ᐱᓕᕆᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔮᑎᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ii) ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ, ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᑎᑦ. ᐱᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᒎᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 12.3.8, ᐊᑭᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓵᓯᕙᖕᒥᓂᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖕᖓᓂᑦ.

12.3.4 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 12.3.3, ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔭᕇᖃᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᔪᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᔪᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᕆᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᓕᕐᓈᕐᓗᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᐃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᖕᖑᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ.

12.3.5 ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 30 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᐱᖁᔭᖁᑏᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ $20,000-ᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᖃᑖᓄᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖕᖓᑕᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᖅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ, ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᕋᒍᒥ ᓇᓄᒡᕕᖕᖓᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓃᑦ ᐋᕋᒍᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᓂᖕᖓᓄᑦ. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ ᐱᓯᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ 12.3.1.

12.3.6 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᒥᖅᑯᐊᖃᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᖕᖓᑕᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐊᑖᓂ 12.3.5.

12.3.7 ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᒃᐸᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖓ ᐅᑯᓂᖓᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑲᑎᕖᓪ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑲᑎᕕᒍᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓂᐊᕋᒥ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ $20,000, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑦᑐᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᐃᓚᖓ.

12.3.8 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓇᓄᖅ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 12.3.1, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᖅᑐᔭᐅᔪᑦ *ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ.

12.3.9 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᓚᖓ 6 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐋᑐᑎᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

12.4 ᐃᒋᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕕᓃᑦ

12.4.1 ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕕᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᕐᕈᓗᐊᕐᑭᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 5.6.55 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ.

12.5 ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ

12.5.1 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.4 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ,ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᐸᖕᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ, ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ, ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 13 — ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ

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13.1 ᑐᑭᖀᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

13.1.1 ᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᖀᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕚᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑎᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ;

(b) ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑦᕐᑲᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖏᓂ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ;

(c) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᒥᕈᐊᖃᑎᑉᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖕᒋᑐᐊᕋᖕᒐᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᑉᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(d) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᔭᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(e) ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᔩᕐᑲᑎᕇᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᔫᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ.

13.2 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

13.2.1 ᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᖀᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) "ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ" ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 13.4;

(b) "ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ" ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᔾᔫᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕚᒃ;

(c) "ᓱᕐᖑᓂᖓ 1 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ" ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ;

(d) “ᓱᕐᕌᓂᖓ 2 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᓱᕐᕌᓂᖓ 1 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓇᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ;

(e) “ᒥᒃᓵᑎᓪᓗᒍ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᐲᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(f) “ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖓᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ 13.4; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(g) “ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ” ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓱᕈᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ.

13.3 ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ, ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

13.3.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᑎᕐᑲᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ, ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᓐᖏᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

13.3.2 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᕐᑯᔨᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 13.4, ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

13.3.3 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᑯᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ 9.4.1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 9.4.2 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᕐ*, ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᑎᖃᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐋᔩᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐋᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

13.4 ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᑎᒃ

13.4.1 ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ 13.4.6, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓚᐅᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᖅᑰᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ

ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᖓ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᒋᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ.

13.4.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖓᑦ 13.4.1, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᖒᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐱᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᔪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᖓ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᒋᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᓈᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ:

(a) ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(b) ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓅᑎᒋᖕᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᖏᓂᖏ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᖕᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖕᒋᑕ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 2 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ - ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕙᑦᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ;

(c) ᐱᕙᑦᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ;

(d) ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕌᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 2 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᙳᐊᕐᑎᓂᕐ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᓯᒃᓴᑖᑦ;

(e) ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕐᕋᓂᖓ 2 ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖕᒋᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐱᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(f) ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑦ;

(g) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᓕᕐᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓖᒫᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ;

(h) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᑐᓐᓂᖁᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(i) ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖃᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᕈᓂ.

13.4.3 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓐᓃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐃᕝᕕᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᒋᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᑉᐸᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒎᑐᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ,* ᐋᑎᖃᕈᓂ, ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐃᒡᕕᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓯᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐅᕙᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓯᓂᐊᕐᑰᔨᒃᐸᑕ.

13.4.4 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᐸᑕ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔫᕈᓐᓃᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖓᓄ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᖅᑐᑦ, ᑲᔪᓯᒐᔾᔪᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑕᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ.

13.4.5 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᖓᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᕇᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᖄᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓇᓱᑦᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅ.

13.4.6 ᐃᓚᖓ 13.4 ᐊᑑᑎᔫᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ, ᖃᖁᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᐸᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ.

13.5 ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

13.5.1 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓗᐊᓐᖏᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᒐᒃᓴᐅᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕈᓂ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᖁᔭᓐᓇᖃᖅᑕᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

13.5.2 ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓗᒍ, ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓗᓂ 13.5.1 ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ.

13.5.3 ᐅᕙᓂ 13.5.1 ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᑎᑦᑎᒃᐸᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓗᐊᓐᖏᐸᑕ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ* ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᐸᑕ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᓗᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐱᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᕿᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑕ.

13.5.4 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᖅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓇᖅᓯᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᖅᐅᑎᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓᓪᓗᐅᑎᕐ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᖅᕖᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕖᒃ.

13.5.5 ᑐᑭᓯᓇᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ, ᐋᓯᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᓈᖅᐸᑕ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒥᖓ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐊᔪᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᑲᓂᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖅᐸᑕ.

13.6 ᐃᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ

13.6.1 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓚᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᖅᑲᓚᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒫᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᓪᓕᑎᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᑯᑦᓗᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓴᒥᖕᓄᑦ, ᐱᓴᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᒪᖔᑕ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ 60 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᒪᖔᑕ.

13.6.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 11.5.9 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓯᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᓪᓗᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 13.6.1 ᖁᓛᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓚᕈᓯᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᓚᕈᓯᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐸᖅᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᒍᑦ.

13.7 ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖅᑲᐊᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ

13.7.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂ ᐃᖏᖅᑯᓯᑎᑦᑎᔪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᐋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ. ᐊᔩᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᖅᑯᓯᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

13.7.2 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔩᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᓯᕌᖅᑕᖓᓂ 13.7.1 ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒍᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔩᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᐸᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᖅᐸᑕ *ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᖅ*, ᐊᑐᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᑕ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 14 — ᐴᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᑦ

14.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔾᔪᑎᕗᑦ

14.1.1 ᐅᓇᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᕗᖏᑦ:

(a) ᐴᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕗᐊᖅᓯᒪᕕᕆᓇᒃᑕᕆᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(b) ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐋᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᔾᔭᐊᑭᓪᓚᓇᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᔾᔨᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ;

(c) ᑐᓴᖁᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕗᐊᖅᓯᒪᕕᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓪᓗᐅᓇᖅᑕᐃᓚᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᔩᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᓐᖏᓪᓗᓇᔪᑦ ᐊᓇᑖᓂᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ.

14.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᕗᐊᕐᕕᕆᓯᒪᓗᑎᑦ

14.2.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᕖᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᒥᒨᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ , ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᕖᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ ᑕᒻᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐃᓚᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᓄᖃᖅᑲᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᑦᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕆᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᒃᐸᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᕐᑲᑎᕖᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᖁᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᖏᑦ.

14.2.2 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᕗᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

(a) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓇᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐅᓇᒃᑐᑦ, ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕐᕕᐅᓇᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᒃᑐᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓇᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ;

(c) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓇᓗᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᓇᕗᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᕆᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐃᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐴᖅᑎᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓂᖏᑦ, ᓇᓅᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕕᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᑎᓐᓇᓱᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᐳᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓯᙳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔾᓺᐅᓴᒡᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐳᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ.

14.2.3 ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ 14.2.2(d) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᓯᒪᓗᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᓗᐊᕋᔾᖏᓐᖏᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔾᓺᐅᓴᒍᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ.

14.2.4 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ 14.2.2(d) ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐳᐃᖅᑐᓕᕆᕕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ.

14.2.5 ᑕᐃᑲᓂ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓄᖅᓄᓪ-ᐳᐃᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑰᓕᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓯᔭᒃᓴᐅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ, ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒎᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦᓛᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔩᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓄᑦ.

14.3 ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓄᑦ

14.3.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓴᐃᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᓚᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ (ᐸᐃᐸᑦᓗ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ) ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᕐᕕᖕᒐᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐅᓪᓗᖅ.

14.3.2 ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᓴᒐᒃᓴᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔩᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᑕᐃᒪ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ***ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ***, ᐃᓄᒃ ᐃᓅᓐᖏᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᕈᓐᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᑳᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ.

14.3.3 ᐅᓇ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᐅᓯᒪᕕᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᖕᒐ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐅᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐳᐃᖅᑎᓄᑦ.

14.4 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᓯᒪᕕᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ

14.4.1 ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐋᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ:

(a) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ/ᐅᑦᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙱᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐳᓛᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᙵᓂᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᙱᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙵ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᕈᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᒃᑯᒫᙱᑦ.

14.4.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᙱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᙱᓂ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔾᑯᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 14.4.1(a).

14.4.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᙱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᙱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᕙᔾᔪᑎᒃ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒋᐊᖑᒋᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖑᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᙵ 3.7.

14.4.4 ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 14.4.1, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖃᕈᓂ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐳᓛᕝᕕᙵ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕝᕕᙵ ᐅᑦᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑕᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᙱᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐊᑎᙱᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑎᙱᑦᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᙱᑦ.

14.4.5 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᙵᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᓯᒪᕙᒃᑐᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᔾᔫᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᙵᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕈᑦᔫᑦᑐᓕᕆᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᖅᑭᐅᑎᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖓ 15 — ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕐᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᖅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ

15.1 ᑐᑭᒑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ

15.1.1 ᐅᑯᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᒑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᑕᒪᒃᑭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒃᑑᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑲᑎᒌᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ;

(b) ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕟᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ;

(c) ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᖏᐅᓴᐅᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖖᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ (ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐃᒍᖅ 15-1) ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓐᖓᕝᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᓐᖓᕝᔪᑎᖏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᓐᖏᑑᓗᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᕐᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᒋᑲᓐᓂᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

15.2 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ

15.2.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓃᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ $9,200,000, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 15-1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ 15.2.4 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ (ᐅᓇ "ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ" ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ). ᒪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ 15.2.6, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑯᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᕚᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ 7 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖓ ᐊᑕᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 15-1, ᐅᓇᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ 2.4.1-ᒥᒃ.

15.2.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 15.2.1, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓃᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᑖᓚᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6 ᑕᕝᕙᓂ 15-1 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒋᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔾᔪᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᑎᑎᕐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ 3.2.28 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 7.2.1 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 7.2.4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅᒧᑦ, ᒥᐊᓂᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑎᒋᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

15.2.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕝᕙᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓄ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐋᑎᖃᕝᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᓄᒃᑕᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᑎᑦ.

15.2.4 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᑦ ᐋᑐᓕᕐᕕᒃᓴᖓᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᐊ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᔾᔨᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᓂᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᒍᑎᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑕ ᐆᒃᑐᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᕚᖏᑦ (ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖃᑖᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓕᕐᓗᓂ).

15.2.5 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔨᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᔾᔨᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᓂᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᒍᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᑎᖃᒃᖠᒍᑎᒃ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᒐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᔾᔨᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑑᓂᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᒍᑎᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᓄᑖᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔨᑎ ᐋᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᒧᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

15.2.6 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᕙᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᕘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᓂ 7 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

15.3 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ

15.3.1 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᑎᖃᕝᕕᖓᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐋᑎᖃᕝᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᑦ.

15.4 ᐊᕐᕋᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ

15.4.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᒫᔾᔭ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐊᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ. ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ:

(a) ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 15-1 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ ᐊᕐᕋᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ

ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ;

(b) ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 15.2.1 ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓂ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 15-1 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᕐᑯᕓᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᓐᖏᑦᑐᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ;

(c) ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᑎᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓇ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(d) ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᓇᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓕᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

15.4.2 ᐱᓕᕆᓗᑎᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ 15.4.1, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦᕙ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

15.4.3 ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ ᐅᑐᐱᕆ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.

15.5. ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

15.5.1 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᖏᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑉᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᒃᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓃᑦ 8.4.4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ 8-3 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐅᑉᐱᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 38 *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ.

15.6 ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᑕ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ

15.6.1 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᒥ, ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ (5) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ 8.4.4 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

15.6.2 ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ 15.6.1-ᒥᒃ.

15.6.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᓗᓯᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ 15.6.1-ᒥᒃ.

15.7 ᐊᐟᔾᕐᑲᑎᕐᒍᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ

15.7.1 ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᕐᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓇᖏᖅᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᔾᕐᑲᑎᕐᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ 15.7.2-ᒥᒃ.

15.7.2 ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ 8.4.7 ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑦ*, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐋᔾᕐᑲᑎᕐᒍᑎᒋᖕᖓᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᑕ 7 ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ; ᐋᔾᕐᑲᑎᕐᒍᑎᒋᑲᓐᓂᕐᕕᒃᓴᖕᖓᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕐᕿᒧᒥ 6-ᖓᓂ.

15.7.3 ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ 15.6.2, ᑖᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᒋᔭᐃᓐᓇᒥᖕᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᔾᕐᑲᑎᕐᒍᑕᐅᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᕙᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᖕᓂᖅᑐᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᕖᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓕ 15-1 (ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 15.2.1)

	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 1	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 2	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 3	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 4	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 5	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 6	ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 7	ᑲᑎᑦᔪᕆᑦ
1. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᖕᒌᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕋᓛᑦ	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	$2,000,000
2. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐊᑎᖏᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖅᑲᑎᖕᒌᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕋᓛᑦᓄᑦ)	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$25,000	$20,000	$15,000	$15,000	$150,000
3. ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ	$300,000	$300,000	$200,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$1,400,000
4. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᐊᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᑦ	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,142	$57,148	$400,000
5. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᐅᕈᖅᑲᑦᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᔨᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅ i	$2,300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$4,100,000
6. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᐊᑦᑎᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑦ	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,285	$64,290	$450,000
7. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓂᒪᔪᖅ ii	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$350,000
8. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ iii	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$350,000
ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖏᑦ	**$3,196,427**	**$1,196,427**	**$1,096,427**	**$1,046,427**	**$891,427**	**$886,427**	**$886,438**	**$9,200,000**

I. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓇ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᕕᖕᒍᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇ: $2,100,000 ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ (ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥ, ᑭᖑᖅᓂ) $2,000,000 ᓄᓇᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.
II. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᓕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒃᔪᐊᑰᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᒍᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ 9.2.2
III. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᓕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒃᔪᐊᑰᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᒍᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑦ 10.3.2

ᐃᓚᖓ 16 — ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑦ

16.1 ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ

16.1.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ:

(a) ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᖅᑭᓚᒻᒥᐅᔪᒥ, ᐊᑭᒃᑭᑦᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ, ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ, ᓴᙱᑎᓴᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᒌᑦ.

16.2 ᑐᑭᖏᑦ

16.2.1 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ:

(a) "ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ" ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓇᓱᒃᑕᒥᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨᒥᒃ, ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᐃᓪᓕᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

(b) "ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ" ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑭᒡᓕᑎᓇᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᓇᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓇᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᓴᙱᓂᖅᑲᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᒋᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᖕᓄᑦ.

16.3 ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᕈᑎᑦ

16.3.1 ᐱᓇᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ 4.3, ᐊᐃᕙᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᕆᓂᖅᒥᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ:

(a) ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᓇᓱᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᑦᑐᒋᑦ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ;

(b) ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᔾᔪᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᔩᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᑦᑐᒍ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐋᖅᑭᒐᓱᒍᒪᓗᒍ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᖅᑎᑖᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᑕ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔨᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᒋᔭᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᓵᖓᖅᑲᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔭᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ;

(c) ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖏᒃᐸᑕ ᐊᐃᕙᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ 16.3.1 (a) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (b) ᐊᑑᑎᔪᒥᒃ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᐃᕙᒍᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑦ -ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᖓ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᑦᓕᐊᓗᓂ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᙱᑐᓕᐅᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᐊᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

16.3.2 ᐱᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓂ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ.

16.3.3 ᐊᑐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᔪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓵᕈᑎᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒻᒥᖓ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᓖᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᑎᑕᒥᙵᓄᑦ ᓵᖕᖃᖅᑎᒌᒃᑎᑦᑎᔾ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ 16.3.1 (b) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᕙᓂ 16.3.1 (c).

ᐅᐃᒍᖅ I— ᓂᖏᖓᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᕕᑦ

1.0 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᑦ

1.1 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᖁᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᒋᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓇᓗᑎᕐ ᓄᓇᒨᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᕐᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖏᒥᒃ, ᖃᖓᑕᓲᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᒥᑕᕐᕖᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓚᒃᑕᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓂᖏᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐱᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᓄᕗᑦᑎᐊᐱᒃ [Cape Raper].

1.2 ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᐃᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐸᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᐸᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒧᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ 1-1 ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᖏᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ.

1.3 ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎ 1.2 ᐅᑯᐊ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓐᓂᖁᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

1.4 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᒎᓇᖕᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓃᑦᑐᓂ 1.2, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 4.4 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓚᖓ 4.3 ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᓇᐸᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕᓗ.

2.0 ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᒃᑯᑎᒃ

2.1 ᐅᓇ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕ ᑲᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕆᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᓐᖏᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ.

2.2 ᐅᑯᐊ 2.3 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 2.7 ᐊᑖᓂ ᐋᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓄᙵᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐋᑎᕐᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ.

2.3 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕐᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕈᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᒡᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᑎᑦᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᒋᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᖁᑦ ᑐᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᐃ ᐃᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᙵᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐋᒃᑳᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᑎᐊᖓᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᓐᓂ.

2.4 ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᒃᑳᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2.1 ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ 2.3 ᐊᑑᑎᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᙳᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔫᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂᓗ ᓄᑖᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᑦᑎᐊᖅᑖᕐᓚᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᓐᓐᓂᕐᒐᒎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᐅᑉ.

2.5 ᐱᕙᐅᒍᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅ ᐱᔭᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᑎᙱᓄ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᔪᑦ. ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 30 ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᓂᔾᔪᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᕚᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᕆᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᕐᑲᕐᕋᕐᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐋᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 90 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᖓᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓗᒍ ᐆᒃᑑᑎ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕈᑎ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓯᕆᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᒥᙵᓂᒃ.

2.6 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᒍᓂ ᑭᙳᕙᓐᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᑎᙱᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒧᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.

2.7 ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᖏᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᙱᑉᐱᑦ 30 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᓴᙱᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᒃᓴᖓ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ 90 ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᙱᑕ ᐃᓱᓕᕙᒃᓴᖓ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 4.4, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᓐᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

2.8 ᐊᐃᕙᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᑐᒍ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᑖᕋᓱᑎᑦ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 2.6 ᖁᑦᑖᓂ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᐊᑯᑦ ᐊᑕᒍᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᕙᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖓ 4.3 ᐅᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᕈᑏᑦ.

ᑯᐃᖕ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖃᖅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑳᑐᓕᓐ ᒪᑮᓇ
ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ

ᐅᓐᓄᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒪ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ:

ᑳᑎ ᑕᐅᑐᖏ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ:

ᐅᓐᓄᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓ:

ᓯᑖᓐᓕ ᐊᓇᐸᓚᒃ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ:

ᐅᓐᓄᑦ

ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ:

ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᓂᖏᐅᖓᑦ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ:

ᐅᓐᓄᑦ

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ:

ᐸᐅᓗᓯ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᖅ, ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᖅ
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ:

ᐅᓐᓄᑦ