ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ –

ᒫᕐᓯ 19-21, 2013, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ

ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ

I. ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

II. ᖃᓄᐃᓯᒪᓂᖓ 2

III. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᖅᒥ 7

IV. ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑕᖅ ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

V. ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑏᑦ 14

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ A. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓐᓈᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᑦ 15

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ B. ᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᓖᑦ ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ C. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ 17

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ D. ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᓯᒍᑏᑦ 20

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ E. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑎᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒋᑦ 23

I. ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑲᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᐃᓈᕈᑏᑦ

ᐅᕙᓂ ᒫᔪ 2013, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ. ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ “ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ” ᐊᑦᑐᕐᑕᐅᐸᐸᑕ ᓱᒋᐅᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ “ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ” ᐋᓐᓂᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᔪᐸᐸᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᐃᐸᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᒐᓂ. ᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑯᐊ: (1) ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓪᓗᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (2) ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᓕᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᔭᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓱᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓛᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᐸᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᐸᐱᒍᓱᒍᑕᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑎᒋᒻᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᓗᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᐸᒃᕕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐋ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᔪᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 12 ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᓂ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒍᓱᐅᔪᑦ, ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᖏᓪᓗᒋ5 ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒍᓱᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ; ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑕᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕕᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕐᓱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑖᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᒥᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᖓᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ:

- ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓗᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ;
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ 2-3 ᐊᒃᑦᓴᒍᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᓈᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᓂᒃ.

II. ᖃᓄᐃᓯᒪᓂᖓ

ᑭᓲᕙ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐ?

ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓄᑦ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᖅ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᓱᐊᕐᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᐸᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ. ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ “ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᖅ” ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓂ ᓱᒋᐅᑕᕐᒧᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᒻᒧᑦ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔪᒧᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᒻᒧᑦ). ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᖓ “ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᖅ” ᐃᑭᓕᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᑉᐸᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᒐᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᑭᕕᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᒐᓂ).

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ

ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᙱᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ - ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ), ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ - ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑎᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᑯᐊ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ.

ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᕐᑕᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᒫᑦᓯ 19-21, 2013, ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕕᒃᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᓛᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑯᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᒍᒪᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ: ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ. ᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓗᐊᕐᑑᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᑑᒃ: (1) ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓪᓗᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (2) ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᓴᓕᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ. ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ:

1. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ (ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ), ᓄᓇᓖᑦ/ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᑦᒍᒥ;
2. ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᑦᒍᒥ;
3. ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᑲᒪᖃᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒡᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ;
4. ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
5. ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ.

ᐃᒫᓪᓗᐊᒐᓚᒃ 30 ᑭᒡᒐᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ

ᑎᒥᖕᒐᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ 12ᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ 11ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᔪᒻᒥᒃ ᑲᒪᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᓗᓂ ᐊᓚᒐᕐᒍᐊᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᕐᓯᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᐃᓈᕐᑕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓲᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋ5 ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᔭᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒍ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ. ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᕐᓯᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓂ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕋᔭᖏᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ.

ᓱᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᕙ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᒫᓐᓇ?

ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᐊᕐᓯᐊᕈ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᒥᓐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᓂ ᐊᓕᓐᓇᕐᑐᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2000-2004 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2005-2007, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᖓ C), ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓂᖓ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ 2010-2012 ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᑉ ᓇᓖᓂ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓱᓕᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ. ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᓈᓐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓇᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ, ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ

2012/2013ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᖕᒍᓯᒪᔪᑉ ᓇᓖᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᒃᑲᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ (ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑏᒐ ᑐᓂᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᔪᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᓴᓇᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦ); ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓱᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ, ᐋᔪᕐᑲᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ; ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᑦ.

ᐊᐃᕕᑦ

ᓄᑖᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑏᓐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᕕᑦ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᑦᓂ, ᐃᑖᒃ ᓄᑖᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑦᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᕐᓱᕆᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ. ᓄᑖᖑᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑏᓐᑎᒃᒥ ᐊᐃᕕᑦ ᒫᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᖑᓯᒪᔫᑉ ᓇᑦᓂ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᒻᒥᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ.

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᑐᐃᕙᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑕᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ?

ᑕᒪᒃᑮᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔾᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᑯᔨᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᖏᒐᕋᐅᔭᒍᒪᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕋᒥᒋᑦ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑐᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓱᕈᕋᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ. ᐃᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᙵᐊᓇᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᑎᑦᑕᐅᓕᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒃᓯᓐᓇᐃᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒋᑦᓯᕙᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᒥᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᔾᑦ ᐃᐸᐱᒍᓱᒍᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᑦᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓱᓕᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᑦᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᓱᓕᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᕌᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᓐᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᕕᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ.

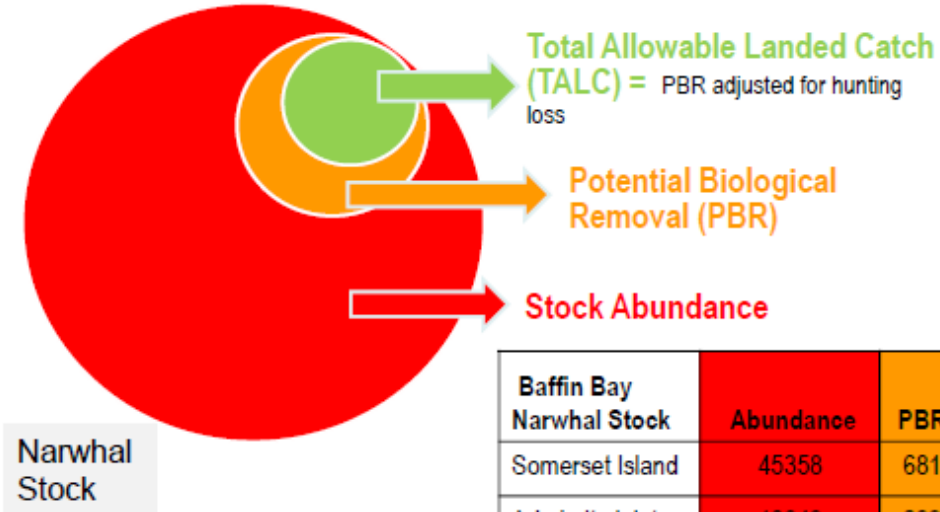
ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᔭᕆᐊᕈᑎᒥᓂ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᐱᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᑯᓇᖕᒐᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᒍᑏᑦ[1], ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐹᖑᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᓕᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᕐᑐᑦ). ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᓱᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐹᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᕗᖅ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑕᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᒥᑭᓴᐅᓴᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᕗᑦ: 28% ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ[2], 30% ᐊᐃᕕᑦ[3], ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ. ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᕐᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᕙᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᑐᓂ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᑐᓂ,

[1] ᐱᑕᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᐃᔭᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑕᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑕ (4% ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 12% ᓱᖅᑯᓕᓐᓄᑦ), ᐅᑎᕐᐹᒥᑎᑦᓯᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᓖᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᖑᓪᓯᕆᔭᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᖓᓂᖏᑦ).

[2] ᕿᑎᖓᓃᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓯᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑦᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖃᑖᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᕿᑎᖓᓄᑦ-2000ᑦ.

[3] ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᑏᓐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ.

ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᓂ. ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᑦᓴᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᕈᓗᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᑦᑕᐅᕙᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᕚᓴᓂᒃ.



Baffin Bay Narwhal Stock	Abundance	PBR	TALC
Somerset Island	45358	681	532
Admiralty Inlet	18049	299	233
Eclipse Sound	20225	301	236
E. Baffin Island	10073	156	122

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦ 1. ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓴᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᕐ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑕᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ.

ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ

ᐊᓪᓚᖕᒍᐊᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ:

1. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᑦ, ᐆᑦᑐᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᑏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ *ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ (ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ)* ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ* ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒍᑏᑦ. *ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ* ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐋᕿᑦᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.6.3), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᐸᑕ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐅᑯᐊ *ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ* (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.6.4). ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐲᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑕᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᐃᓚᖓ 5.2.33).
2. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ, ᓇᒥ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᖔᑕ. ᐆᑦᑐᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᕕᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒃᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐋᕿᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐲᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ (*ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ* ᐃᓚᖓ 5.2.33).
3. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᐋᕿᓯᕐᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᒦᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᑲᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ.
4. ᒪᓕᕐᓯᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᐆᑦᑐᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ

ᐱᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᒍᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᕐᓱᕆᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᒥᓂᕐᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐊᑦᓚᙵᒍᐊᑦ ᑑᒐᖏᑦ) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒡᕕᐅᔪᓂ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᒪᑯᐊ ᖃᑦᓗᓈᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᕐᑐᒥᐅᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑦ).

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᑕᐅᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑏᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᖏᕐᐸᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ.

III. ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ, ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᒻᒪᖕᒑᕐᒥᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖕᒑᑕ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᒍᑎᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖁᔭᑦ

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ/ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᑦᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᑦᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᒋᐋᕐᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦᑐᕋᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ/ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑑᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖃᕐᒪᑕ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔪᓂ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕆᐊᖏᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᖓ E ᐱᖓᓲᔪᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ (ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒍᑎᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ - ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᓇᐅᔫᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒐᕐᔪᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᖅ (ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᑭᒻᒥᕈᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᕐᑑᖅ). ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᔭᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕈᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᒐᑦ ᐃᓛᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᓱᒃᑰᖃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᙳᓇᐊᓇᐊᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᒐᐃᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ, ᒪᓕᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᒐᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᖓ 5.7.3 ᐅᑯᐊ *ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒋᒍᒋᕐ*; ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᓴᙱᓂᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑭᐳᒧᑦ, ᐊᕕᑦᑐᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ/ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕙᓂ *ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒋᒍᒋᕐ*.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᑲᒪᖏᔭᖃᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

- ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᓂᕕᖓᑖᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓄᑦ;
- ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖓ ᐃᒋᑦᓯᒋᐊᖃᖏᓐᓂᐅᑉ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᓯᒪᒃᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐅᓂᒥᓃᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕ;
- ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᙵᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓖᑦ;
- ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑏᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᔭᐃᒃᑯᑎᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ;
- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᓵᕐᑎᑦᓯᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ;
- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᔭᐃᒃᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ;
- ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ;
- ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᐃᓕᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓇᔭᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓇᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᕐᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ);

- ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᖕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐳᒪᑉᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓐᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᒃ.

ᐸᖅᓇᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᕙᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒡᕋᒍᒥ ᒪᑐᐃᖓᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᑐᓯᒪᕕᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐅᓇ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ, ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᓂᖅᓴᖏᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓐᓈᖅᓂᖅᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᒥᒃ, ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᑦᓱᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᔾᔪᕋᔭ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᓇᓗᒍ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒥᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᐱᐅᒻᒥᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ. ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓄᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᒋᕗᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᓕᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓈᒻᒪᓴᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᖅᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖅᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᖅᓱᓇᔭᓂᒃ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᖏᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᖅᑑᑉ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᐅᑉ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᒃᑯᐃᑦ, ᖃᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᕿᓱᓯᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᑦᓱᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᓂᑦᓱᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑏᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᐊᖃᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᐸᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ - ᖃᔭᓇᐊᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᕕᕋᔭᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᑕᔫᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓄᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᓴᐅᒃᑯᑏᑦ, ᐊᑦᑐᓈᑦ, ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑏᑦ, ᓂᑦᓱᑦ, ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ (ᓱᖅᓗ ᓴᙱᓂᖓ), ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᖃᓄᑏᑦ, ᓴᕕᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᔭᐃᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ (ᓱᖅᓗ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑏᑦ, ᐊᖑᑏᑦ, ᖃᓗᒍᑏᑦ, ᑲᓕᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᑦ).

ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓐᓈᖅᓂᖅᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒥᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᙱᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᐅᑉ. ᐊᑕᐅᓲᓐᓇᐃᑦ, ᖄᖅᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᓇᓕᖅᓴᔭᓄᑦ ᓴᒃᑰᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᐸᖑᒋᐊᖏᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᓇᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒃ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᑦ, ᓇᑭᑦ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᖅᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᖅᓂᒃ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᓕᖅᑲᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓛᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᕕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓴᙱᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᓕᒫᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ.

ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓐᓈᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓇᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᓕᖅᑲᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓛᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᐃᕕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓴᙱᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᓕᒫᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᖅᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ.

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᐸᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᒃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕐᓕᕿᓴᕐᑎᑦᓯᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᒪᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑦᓯᒃᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᙱᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᒐᓱᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ. ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᔪᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᓱᑯᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓱᓚᒥᒃ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᑲᐅᑎᒋᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᑭᕕᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᒐᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᒐᑕ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕋᐃᐸᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᖑᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᒡᓇᔭᓕᐊᒃᑯᑦ) ᐃᒪᐃᙱᖓᕐᓗᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᑦ.

ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᕐᐹᖑᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᔪᕐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᐹᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓇᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ, ᓴᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑰᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ, ᐱᕕᕐᓴᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᓂᕐᓴᓚᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᕕᓂᐊᙱᒻᒪᑦ) ᐃᑲᔪᓂᖃᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓴᕐᑐᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕙᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓚᒍᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ, ᓇᓪᓕᐊᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᒍᑎᓂ ᐸᐃᐸᓲᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᐹᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᖃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᒍᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑰᖓᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓗᓂ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᔪᓂᒃ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᒍᑏᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᑦ). ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐋᕿᓱᑦᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖔᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐆᒪᒍᑎᖏᑦ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒻᒪᑦ.

ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᒃᑖᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑑᒫᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒐᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᑉ. ᓂᕿᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓛᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᒥᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓕᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᓲᒍᑎᖃᕐᐸᓐᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᑦᓯᐊᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᕐᐱᓖᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓴᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᒪᒃᑲᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᔾᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᐅᑉ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ.

ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ

ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᑭᓖᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓗᒍ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᖁᑭᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᓇᐅᒃᑯᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᖃᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᙱᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᖁᑭᐅᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦ .338 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ .222 ᓴᙱᓂᓖᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦ. ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᒐᐃᑉᐸᑦ, ᐅᖑᐊᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᓐᓂᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐳᑦ .338, .308, .303, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ .222 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᓴᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕐᓴᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ-ᑐᙵᕕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ. ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒃᑲᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᖅ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕿᒥᒃᕈᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ, ᐃᓛᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᒻᒪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕕᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ.

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᐊᔪᕐᓇᙱᒐᐃᑉᐸᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐅᖑᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓴᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ .222, .223, .250, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ .270. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓖᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖏᓚᖅ.

ᐊᐃᕖᑦ

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᓯᑯᒥ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᔫᒥᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᕖᕐᓂᒃ ᖁᐃᓂᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᑭᐊᖁᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᙱᖏᖓᕐᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᓴᓪᓘᓂᕐᓴᐅᓱᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕕᓴᕋᐃᑦᑐᑎᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᕖᑦ ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᐅᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᒃᑕᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑯᑎᓕᒻᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᔭᔫᔫᓗᓂ ᐊᓕᖅ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᕐᑮᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

IV. ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᓱᒪᓕᕐᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖃᕐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ. ᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᖓ ᑕ. ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᒍ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓂᖓ:

- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᕐᐸᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓗᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᒍᐊᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕖᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ?
- ᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᒐᓂ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᓇᐊᖓ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑯᐊᖏᓐᓄᑎ ᕿᒥᒐᕈᔭᐅᓕᕐᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᔪᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᖅ. ᑭᒃᑰᒋᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ/ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ? ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᙱᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ, ᐊᑲᐃᓪᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᖃᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐋᕿᑦᓱᕆᐊᓖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ.
- ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐹ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᕐ?
- ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓂᕈᑦᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᒐᔭᕐᐸ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᓇᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓱᔨᓄᑦ?

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓴᕋᔭᖏᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑕᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᑎᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓴᕐᑐᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᑕ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᓱᓚᕐᓱᐊᖑᓐᓂᖏᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᐸᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᑦ - ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑰᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᑲᒪᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᕐᓱᒥᖓ. ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᕿᐊᓱᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᓂᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᐅᕐᔫᒍᑎᒋᕙᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ, ᕿᒥᒃᕈᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ-ᑐᙵᕕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᓱᓕᔪᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑲᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᓂᐊᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᑯᒍᒪᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ/ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᐸᑕ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᕗᒧᐸᐸᓕᓕᐊᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᔨᐅᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑎᓖᑦ (ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑎᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓇᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᔨᐅᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ.

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒍᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ. ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᔭᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᔫᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᕐᐸᖑᒐᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓄᑦ ᓈᖅᑎᑦ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓱᐊᕈᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᖅᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᓐᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᖅᓴᐃᑦ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓱᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᒪᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᕐᕕᐅᒋᐊᓕᐅᑉ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᕿᑦᓯᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᕐᑐᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒧᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᖏᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᒍᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒥ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᕋᓄᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ. ᐅᖃᕐᑐᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᕐᐸᑕ, ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᖃᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᓄᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔫᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᕐᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᕐᑯᐃᓂᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓴᓪᓘᒻᒪᖔᑦ), ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᑦ, ᐊᒃᕋᒍᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᐅᑉ, ᓇᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒪᖔᑦ (ᐋᔪᕋᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥ, ᓯᓈᖓᓂ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑑᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑑᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᔨᓪᓗᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑐᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒡᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓂ. ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓂ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ 2 ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 3 ᐊᒡᕋᒍᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖃᑦᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒡᕋᒍᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔭᕐᐸᓪᓚᐃᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᓈᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖓᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᕐᐸᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓛᒐᕋᓛᑦ) ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᐸᖑᒐᔭᕐᐸᓪᓚᐃᔪᖅ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᕋᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ; ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᕋᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᐸᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕋᑦ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᓇᕐᓯᐅᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕋᔭᕐᒥᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᓂᕐᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒐᔭᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᑭᓗᐊᖏᐸᐸᑕ. ᐅᐸᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᐅᔾᔨᒍᒪᒐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ.

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᒐᓚᒐᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕋᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃ, ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ᓄᑖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᓯᒥᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃᓗ. ᑐᓴᕐᑎᕐᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᕐᑯᓛᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓲᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

- ᑐᓴᕐᕕᒋᓚᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ;
- ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ/ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒫᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᕐᑲᑲᐅᑎᒋᔪᑦ. ᑕᒡᕙᓂᓕ, ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐸᖑᒐᔭᖅᑰᔨᔪᑦ;
- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᕐᔪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ;
- ᐱᓕᒻᒪᔅᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ;
- ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᔪᒍᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒫᕐᑐᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ;
- ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᕐᔪᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᙵᐊᓂᒃ/ᑎᑎᖅᑐᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ;
- ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᖃᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖃᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ 2-3 ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂᒃ;
- ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᓱᙱᒍᑏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᙵᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ;
- ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᙵᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖕᒋᑦ;
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᒍᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥ, ᐃᒻᒪᖃ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᕐᔪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 2-3 ᐊᒃᕋᒍᓂᒃ;
- ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᕐᔪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ;
- ᕿᒥᒃᕈᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᑦ ᑭᖑᕐᖕᒐᒍᑦ 2-3 ᐊᒃᕋᒍᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓂ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᕐᓴᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ.

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕋᔭᕐᑐᖅ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᓗᒍ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᙵᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ (ᐱᑕᖃᕐᐸᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᑐᕈᒫᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓂ).

V. ᐱᔭᕇᕈᑏᑦ

ᑐᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ. ᓱᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ, ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᒪᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᑲᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᓄᖑᑦᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓪᓚᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᐹᖑᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᒍ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᑕ; ᐃᓛᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᒥᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ.

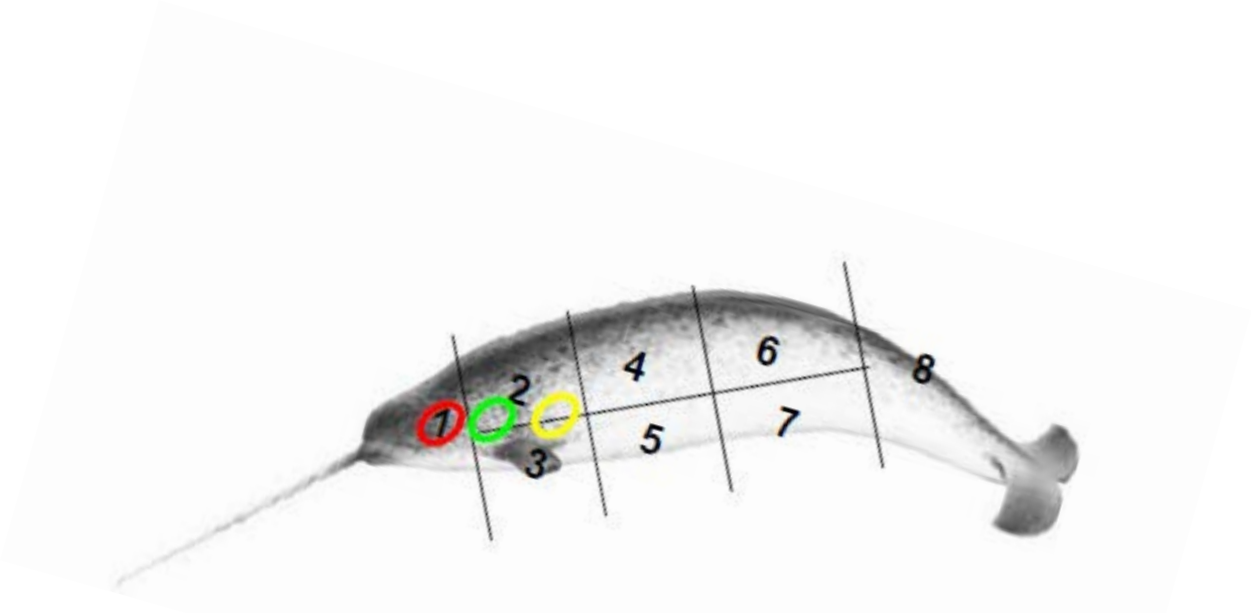
ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᐊᖓ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᒋᔭᐅᒐᔭᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓚᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ. ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑑᑎᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᓇᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ. ᐱᔭᕇᐊᑐᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓗᒍ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

- ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓗᓂ, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᑦ;
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᒪᑐᒧᖓ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
- ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ 2-3 ᐊᒡᕋᒍᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᒍᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᓂᒃ.

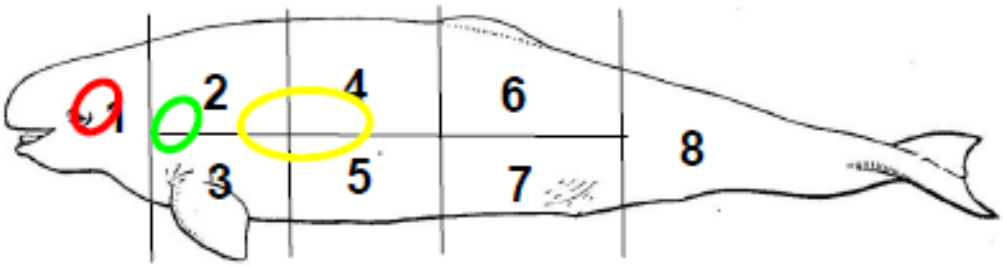
ᐅᐃᒍᖓ A. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓱᓐᓈᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᔾᔪᑎᕋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕐᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ B. ᑐᕌᕐᑕᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ



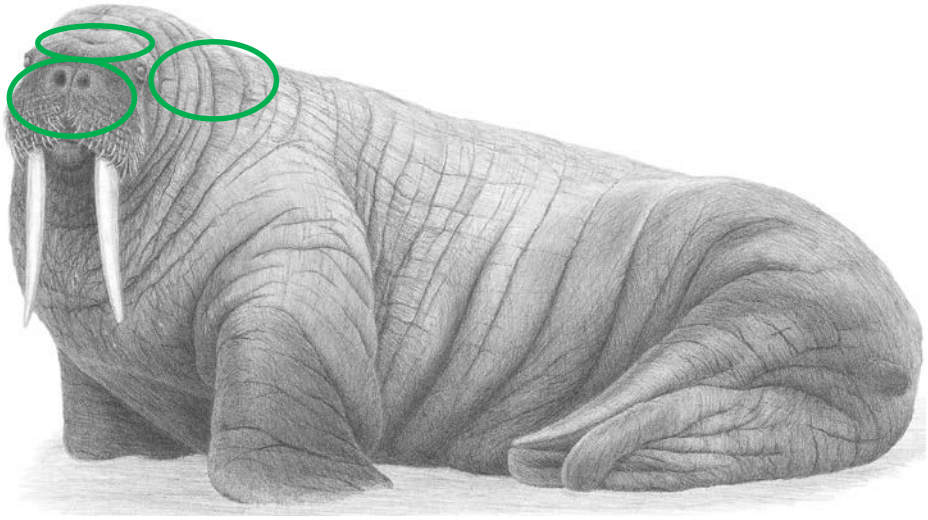
ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᑎᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᐸᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᖓ, ᐆᔭᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖔᑦ ᖁᖓᓯᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᐳᕙᕐᑲᕐᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᓈᖓᓂ.

ᓱᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᑲᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᖅ, ᖁᖓᓯᖓ (ᐆᔭᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ) ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᖁᑭᕐᓯᓗᓂ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᐹᖅ ᓇᐅᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᓱᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᖁᖓᓯᖓᒍᑦ (ᖁᓈᓂ ᓴᐅᒥᐊᓂ ᐆᔭᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑑᑉ); ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᕐᓯᕙᒻᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ. ᖁᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᖁᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᖓᑕ (ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ) ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᖅᑲᕈᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐳᐃᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᐱᔭᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂ.



ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕐᓴᐸᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᒻᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐅᐸᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖃᕋᓴᖕᒐ, ᐆᔭᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᓇᒦᒻᒪᖕᒑᑦ ᖁᖕᒐᓯᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᖅᓯᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᖅ ᐳᕙᖃᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᖅ ᓈᖕᒐ.

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᑉᐸᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᓖᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᖑᒦᑎᖕᒐᑕ.



ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓴᕐᓂᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᖁᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᕌᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐆᔭᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᕐᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᐃᕕᖅ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᖕᒐᓯᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐅᒥᒃᑐᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᖕᒐᖕᒐᒍᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᓕᕐᓯᓐᓇᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᕿᑎᒐᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᑐᖁᑲᐅᑎᒋᖁᔭᐅᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᔭᐃᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ. ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᖁᑭᕐᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᐳᕙᖕᒋᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᐃᕕᖅ ᓵᖕᒐᑉᐸᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒍᑦ, ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᖃᓂᖕᒐᒍᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᒦᑉᐸᑦ, ᖁᑭᕐᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᖁᒡᕙᓯᓐᓂᕐᓴᒐᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᖁᓕᕐᓯᐊᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐃᔅᖕᒐᑕ ᑐᖁᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ C. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ

ᐊᓂᒍᕐᔪᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᔪᓂᖏᑦ (ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ)

ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᔪᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕋᓱᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᔪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 2000-2004 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2005-2007. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ - ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᒐᕐᔪᒃ - ᐊᖏᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐋᕿᑦᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒃᑦᔫᒍᑕᒫᒪᑦ. ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᒋᔭᐅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕐᔫᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᑲᐅᑎᒋᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᔪᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓴᓂᒃ. ᕿᑎᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 2 ᐅᕗᖓ 6 ᐊᒃᑦᔫᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐊᑯᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 28%. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᕆᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ, ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᐊᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᕕᔨᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐊᓱᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᕐᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑦᔫᒍᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ. ᒪᒃᑮᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᓐᓂ - ᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ - ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᙵᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᑦᑐᕐᕐᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᓂ. ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑲᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᕕᐊᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᑉ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᕿᒥᒐᕈᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ-ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᕿᓱᕐᑕᐅᒪᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔭᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᐃᔪᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑖᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᕕᕙᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᐊᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ, ᐋᕿᓱᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᕐᔪᕙᓐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑎᕐᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓃᑦ.

ᑕᑯᕙᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᒪᔪᑦ (ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ)

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕙᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑉᐸᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᕗᖓ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᒻᒥᒃ ᒥᒃᓴᐅᓴᒍᑎᓂ. ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑕᐅᔪᖃᕐᑉᐸᓂ ᐅᕗᖓ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᒪᒃᑮᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᕈᓗᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᕐᑑᑦ ᐊᙵᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᔪᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᔪᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᑕᑯᕙᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑲᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐃᕕᑦ ᓄᓈᕐᑕᑦ, ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᑎᒋ 78-100% ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ 2010ᒥ. ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑐᒍ 2011ᒥ, ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᓴᓂᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᖅᑲᐃᕕᑦ ᑐᓂᐅᖃᕐᑕᐅᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ 91-100%.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᐊᓱᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ “ᓄᐊᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒥᒃᕈᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᑕ, ᐃᓄᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ”, ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᓈᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ. ᐆᑦᑐᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᑲᒃᑲᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅᒥ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ ᓄᐊᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑰᓐᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᕐᓴᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᒍᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᓂ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᖑᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᑎᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔩᕕᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᕐᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᐅᐊᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑦᑑᓐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ

ᐊᐃᔅᑑᓐᒥ, ᑲᑑᓕᑦ ᓄᓈᓐᓂ (ᑎᓐᒫᒃ), ᕕᐅᕈ ᕿᑭᕐᑕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐊᕐᕗᐃᒥ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᕐᐱᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᓴᒪᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑦ. ᐊᑲᐅᒍᑎᒋᔭᖓ ᑕᒪᑦᓱᒪ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᑕᐸᐱᕐᓯᒪᙱᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᑕᑯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ.

ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᑕᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᖅ (ᐅᐊᓕᓂᕐᒥ)

ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᑕᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᐹᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᑦ 1984ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᑖᕙᓂ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᓇᓱᒪᔭᖓᑕ ᓇᓖᓂ. ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔩᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖑᓯᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᓂ. ᐊᒃᑮᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᐱᔭᒥᓃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ. ᓯᕗᖓᒍᑦ 1980, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑳᓐᑐᕋᖃᑎᑕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᐸᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᓄᐊᕐᓯᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ. ᑭᖑᕐᖓᒍᑦ 1980, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᑕᐅᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓪᓗᑎᒃ “ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ” ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔫᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐᓂ (6 ᑲᑎᕐᑐᑦ). ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᓴᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕗᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑮᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᑎᑕᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᒃ. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᕐᑲᕆᔭᓂᒃ ᕿᖑᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᙱᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓯᒪᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖓᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᒐᕐᑕᓗᐊᕈᓐᓂᕐᑯᔩᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᓯᕙᓪᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᑦ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᕐᑐᑎᒃ.

ᐊᑖᔅᑲᒥ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐊᑖᔅᑲᒥ, ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᒥᐊᓕᒐᕐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔨᓯᕐᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑖᔅᑲᒥ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᑕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᑖᔅᑲᐅᑉ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᑕᑦ ᓄᐊᕐᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᔭᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᓴᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᒐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐊᒥᖅᑲᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᕐᕿᑦ. ᐊᑦᓴᒃᒥ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1988ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᓇᓕᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᔩᑦ. ᐊᔾᔨᒐᓚᖓᓂᒃ, Cook ᑲᖏᕐᑐᒻᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᓃᖕᒐᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᒐᑦ Cook ᑲᖏᕐᑐᒻᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅᒥ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᕐᕿᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᕐᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᔪᒪᔪᑦ 1994ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ.

ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᕐᓴᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᕐᓴᕈᑎᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂ, ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕿᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓕᕐᓱᐊᕐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐱᔭᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᕕᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᒃᒥ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᓱᐅᔭᔭᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᔭᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᐸᑦᑐᓂ ᐅᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᖓᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐱᔭᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᓕᐅᕐᑐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᐊᔭᒧᕐᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᒐᐃᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᒍᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᒋᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖏᑕ (ᐃᓚᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓚᕐᔪᐊᖅᒧᑦ), ᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓖᑦ, ᐊᔪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᕐᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᒻᒪᕆᓐᓄᑦ (ᐊᒥᓱᐊᕐᑎᕐᑐᑎᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᓇᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᑎ ᑲᒪᖃᑕᐅᕙᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ). ᐊᑲᐅᙱᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᒍᑎᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᑎᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᒍ ᐊᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕐᓱᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑑᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓱᖓᓄᑦ.

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅ

ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐋᕿᑦᓱᐃᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᕙᑖᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓖᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥ. ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᓱᓕᔪᕆᔭᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᕈᑎᖃᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ. ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᓂᒃ, ᑕᑯᔭᓂᒃ, ᓱᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᒡᓗᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᔭᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᕋᓴᐅᔭᕋᓛᓂᒃ. ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᒡᕗᓇ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᔪᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᒦᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓅᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐅᐃᒍᖓ D. ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ

ᐊᑦᓚᙵᐊᑦ

Narwhal	ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅ; ᑑᒐᓕᒃ; ᐊᑦᓚᖑᐊᒃ; ᕿᓚᑦ; ᕿᕐᓂᕐᑕᖅ; ᕿᐊᓕᕙᖅ; ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅ ᑑᒐᓕᒃ
Skin of narwhal	ᒪᑦᑕᖅ
Narwhal marks	ᐊᑦᓚᖑᐊᖅ
Walrus or narwhal tusk; ivory	ᑑᒐᖅ
Edible skin of the white whale or narwhal	ᒪᒃᑖᖅ

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ

Beluga (white) whale	ᕿᓇᓗᒐᖅ; ᕿᓚᓗᒐᒃ; ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅ; ᖃᕐᑯᕐᑕᖅ; ᕿᐊᓕᕙᕐᓇᖅ
Gets a beluga	ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕗᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᐳᖅ ᕿᐊᓕᕙᕐᓇᕐᐳᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑐᐊᖅ ᕿᓇᓗᒐᖅᑐᖅ
Beluga whale skin	ᒫᑦᔭᔭᖅ

ᐊᐃᕕᑦ

Walrus	ᐊᐃᕕᒃ; ᐋᕕᖅ; ᐊᐃᕕᖅ; ᐊᐃᕕᖅ
Juvenile walrus	ᑲᔪᒻᒪᖅ
Walrus head	ᓂᐊᕐᑯᐊᖅ
Catch a walrus	ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᐅᑦ
Walrus flipper	ᐃᓴᖓᖅ
Hunt walrus	ᐊᐃᕝᕕᐊᓕᕋᒪ
Walrus harpoon	ᓄᓗᖓᕕᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ
Kill walrus	ᐊᐃᕝᕙᐳᖅ
Walrus (yearling)	ᓄᑲᑦᓗᖅ
Walrus (pup)	ᐃᓴᐅᒐᖅ
Walrus (female)	ᓄᓂᖅ
Walrus (adolescent)	ᓄᑲᑐᒐᖅ
Walrus island	ᐊᒃᐸᑑᕐᔪᐊᖅ
Atlantic walrus	ᐊᐃᕕᖅ
Walrus rookery	ᖃᔅᓯᒪᕕᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᒻᒪᕕᒃ
Walrus hide	ᑳᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᑉ ᐅᑖᕕᐊ ᑲᐅᒃ
Get a walrus	ᐊᐃᕝᕙᕗᒃ ᐋᑉᐸᑉᐳᖅ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᕝᕙᒃᑐᐊᖅ
Walrus skin	ᑲᐅᒃ
Flipper (walrus)	ᑕᔭᕐᓈᖅ
Walrus knuckle bones	ᕿᒻᒥᖑᐊᖅ
Walrus harpoon cord	ᐃᐸᕋᖅ
Mobile stem of walrus harpoon	ᑐᒐᖅᑕᖅ
Porous part of walrus tusk	ᒫᖅ
Metal band for walrus harpoon	ᑐᒡᒋᐅᑎᓕᔭᖅᐳᖅ
Walrus (big bull)	ᐅᕕᖕᒋᐊᔪᖅ

Walrus (big bull, leader)	ᖿᓇᕐᓗᒃ
Skin stuffed with meat (walrus)	ᓇᔪᐊᖅ
Walrus or narwhal tusk; ivory	ᑑᒫᖅ
Walrus landing place	ᐅᒡᓕᖅ
Tip of walrus harpoon	ᑑᑲᖅ
Seal or walrus tail	ᐸᒥᐊᓪᓗᒃ ᐸᒥᐅᖅ
He kills a walrus	ᐊᐃᕝᕙᖅᐳᖅ
Barbed detachable head for walrus harpoon	ᑐᒃᑲᒃ
Where walrus land and eider ducks lay their eggs	ᐅᓪᓕ
Walrus harvesting	ᐊᐃᕝᕙᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ; ᐊᕝᕙᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᑭᓱᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ

Struck and loss	ᐃᑭᓕᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᕐᓗ; ᐊᓐᓇᐃᓂᖅ
Struck and sunk	ᐃᑭᓕᕐᓯᓂᖅ ᑭᕕᔨᓂᕐᓗ
Neural disruption	ᐊᕙᖅ; ᐊᕙᖅᑕᖓ; ᓄᑖᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ
Circulatory disruption	ᐊᐅᖏᕈᑎᔪᖅ
Thorax	ᕐᑯᖓᓯᖓ
Upper abdominal area	ᓴᖅᐱᖓᑕ ᑐᓄᑦᓯᐊᖓᒍᑦ
Lower fin area	ᖃᑎᒡᒫᖅ/ᓴᖅᐱᕙᓯᖓ
Stomach area	ᓈᖓ
Back	ᖿᒥᕐᓗᖓ
Best practice	ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ\ᐱᐅᓯᖅ
Make short of breath	ᐃᔾᔭᓐᖑᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ
Diving	ᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ
Expert marskman	ᕐᑯᑭᓇᐊᕐᑭᑦᑐᖅ
Bullet placement	ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᓗᒍ; ᕐᑯᑭᕐᑕᖓ; ᕐᑯᑭᓇᐊᕐᕕᖓ
Potential Biological Removal	ᐃᓚᓐᖓᐃᔭᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᔭᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᐊᓐᓇᐃᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ)
Biological samples	ᒪᑦᑖᖓᓂᖕ; ᒪᑦᑕᖓᓂᖕ; ᓂᕐᑭᖓᓂᖕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕋᑦᓴᓂᖕᓂᖅ
Beached whale	ᓯᓗ
Baby whale	ᐃᓱᖅᑕᖅ; ᒫᕋᓛᖅ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᓗᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑖᑦ

Harpoon head	ᖃᖅᔪ; ᓴᒃᑯ; ᓱᓇᒐᖅ
Rope	ᐊᑦᑐᓈᖅ; ᐊᓕᒃ
Float	ᐊᕙᑕᖅ; ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎ
Niutaq (parachute)	
Canoe	ᖃᔭᓇᐊᖅ
Fiber glass boat	ᐅᒥᐊᑲᓪᓚᐃᑦ - ᐅᕐᑯᒪᐃᑦᑐᑦᓴᔭᑦ
Aluminum boat	ᓴᕕᕋᔭᑦ; ᓴᕕᒃᓴᑦ
Tags	ᓂᕕᖓᑖᑦ; ᓴᕕᒃᓴᑦ
Bullets	ᓴᒃᑯ; ᖃᖅᔪ; ᓱᓇᒐᖅ

Jacket, cartridge	ᐳᑯ
Calibre	ᓯᓕᓐᓂᖓ
Powder	ᐊᕐᔭᖓ
Primer	ᖃᖅᑕᐅᑎᖓ
Reloading, cocking	ᐃᖅᑯᖅᑎᑖᕐᑐᖅ
Expanding	ᖃᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ
Non-expanding	ᖃᖅᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ - ᑎᓯᔪᑦ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ

Admiralty Inlet	ᐊᑯᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᐅᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐊ (ᑐᓄᓂᕈᓯᐅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ)
Gulf of Boothia	ᐃᑦᑐᐊᕐᑐᕐᕕᒃ
High Arctic Islands	ᑐᔾᔭᑦ ᖁᑦᓯᑐᒥ; ᑐᔾᔭᑦ; ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃ; ᖁᑦᓯᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ
Melville Peninsula	ᑐᑦᑐᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᖓ
M'Clintock Channel	ᖃᒡᓇᐅᕋᖅ
Fury & Hecla Straits	ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ – ᐊᓚᕐᓈᕐᔪᒃ
Devon Island	ᐅᕕᖓᔪᖅ
Foxe Basin	ᐊᒥᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᑭᖓ; ᐃᒪᖓ

ᐅᐃᒍᖕᒐ E. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑏᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒋᑦ

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Ikajutit Hunter's & Trapper's Organization

General Public Meeting

May 16, 2007

Narwhal Hunting By-Law

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ᒪᐃ 16, 2007

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Ikajutit Hunters' and Trappers' Organization
Revised Rules on Narwhal By-Law on Section 3.3

1. A member is required to notify the HTO when going out narwhal hunting

2. The HTO Board of Directors and the members will establish the maximum number to tags a hunter can hold;

   a. for hunting from the ice with Snowmobile and Qamutik, the member can hold no more then two (2) tags. After harvesting two (2) narwhal, the hunter shall return to the community to receive tags and may go narwhal hunting again.

   b. for hunting during open water a member will hunt according to the size of the boat

      20 to 24 ft boat- three (3) tags
      20 to16 ft boat- two (2) tags
      15 and under- One (1) tag

3. For each narwhal landed the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTO Office within seven (7) days following the landing.

4. A member must also keep an accurate record of the number of Narwhal struck and lost and must provide that record to the HTO office within seven (7) days following each hunt, it will remain anonymous.

5. A member must ensure those that are edible parts are not wasted.

6. A member must on hand the equipment necessary to retrieve, handle and flense Narwhal, including,

   a. A harpoon with a sufficient line and float.
   b. A retrieval hook (Kiviyuqniuti) and line.
   c. A rifle of 6.5 (264 cal.) or larger.
   d. No hunt shall be with a rifle scope when the narwhal is close at hand

7. A member must only attempt to harvest Narwhal in a manner that can kill it quickly. A member will not attempt to harvest a Narwhal what is at a distance greater then his ability to retrieve it with equipment at hand.

8. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop Narwhal hunting by member in order to ensure the following;

   a. the safety of the members.
   b. the effective Narwhal management and conservation.

9. The HTO may, pursuant to its by-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who-in the opinion of the Board of Directors has seriously or repeatedly contravened these hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include;

   a) one Narwhal Tag made available to the member;
   b) withdrawal of any other tags license otherwise available to the member.

10. Studies and Filming

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a. During Studies, their shall be no hunter close to the studies and the local guides shall not hunt during guiding.
b. On floe edge when the members are on the floe edge the film crew are not to be on the floe edge.

11. The Board of Directors will appoint a member to make sure that the by-law is followed correctly.

12. If a member is a non resident of Arctic Bay shall come to the HTO office to be informed how many tags they can be given in order to hunt narwhal and if a member will be residing in Arctic Bay will have to wait six (6) months before considered a resident of Arctic Bay.

13. If the member is not going to put the meat (muktaaq) in the freezer is asked to cache (qingni) the meat where ever the member wants to cache.

14. No member shall hunt a narwhal when the hunter knows it's with a calf (ugiaq)

15. These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been;

a. adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at the General Public Meeting;
b. Broadcast on at least two (2) separate occasions over the local radio station and
c. posted publicly for a minimum of one (1) week.

16. The Board of Directors will appoint a member to the inexperienced hunters on proper Narwhal hunting techniques. The board of Directors will also appoint a member to explain proper method of catching Narwhal to the membership

17. No member shall put her/himself and others in any danger while hunting Narwhal.

18. No firearms shall be used to hunt Narwhal within the community and waters up to cemetery (Qakuqtanngual) and fuel tank farm (Nuvuaqjukuluk) for public safety reasons. However, harpoons with floaters are permitted inside the community waters and shooting a rifle is permitted if facing out the community.

Dated this _____day of _____ 2007.

_____
Signature of HTO chairperson (Tommy Kilabuk)

_____
Signature of Sub-Committee (Tommy Tatatuapik)

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Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of
General by-law of Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization
Schedule "A"

Whereas the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhals to Inuit hunters.

AND WHEREAS the Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members:

NOW THERFORE be it re-solved, that Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization enacts the following rules which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization.

1. Every narwhal that is harvested in this area requires a tag.

2. A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO be registered with the hunt monitor and to be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.

3. For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office with one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

4. The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal struck/not landed and killed/not landed, and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

5. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense narwhal while hunting narwhals including:

   i) a rifle of .270 cal or larger

   ii) harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated red buoy measuring no less than 120 centimeters in diameter, (no plastic 23 litres gasoline containers shall be used during narwhal hunts),

   iii) a kivijuniut (retrieval hook) with adequate line,

   iv) a floatation device or life jackets for each person in the boat,

   v) and a towing line.

6. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal

7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktaaq and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.

8. A member must ensure that all edible parts are not wasted from narwhals that are harvested.

9. Narwhal carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark .

10. Members will not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.

11. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area.

12. All caching of narwhal will be done within 40 kilometers of the community of Kugaaruk to ensure (ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from polar bears and other animals to the caches).

13. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.

14. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons:

    i) the effective management and conservation of narwhals,

    ii) and or safety of the members.

15. HTO membership shall not exceed one hundred and eighty (180) narwhals within the three year period effective from the season 2001 to final season of 2003.

16. The HTO may, pursuant to its' bylaws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who- in the opinion of directors– has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but not restricted to;

i) An appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling,

ii) A decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,

iii) The complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,

iv) A decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licenses otherwise available to the members.

17. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Kugaaruk harvesting area.

i) **must** notify the representative(s) of the **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization** at least one week in advance prior to harvesting narwhals in the area,

ii) **must** comply with **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization Rules,**

iii) and **must** have narwhal tag(s) from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or

iv) a completed assignment from Kurtairojuark HTO or one of its members.

18. Inexperienced hunters **must** hunt with experienced hunters.

19. Narwhal tags issue limits during open water harvesting per a boat per a hunt as follows;

i). 10 to 18 foot boat – two (2) tags,

ii) 19 to 22 foot boats – three (3) tags,

iii) 23 to 24 foot boats – four (4) tags,

iv) and 25 foot boats and over – five (5) tags.

20. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into

effective after having been;

i) adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at a Special or Annual (General) Meeting of the HTO.

ii) broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,

iii) and posted publicly for minimum of one week.

21. On behalf **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization:**

_____signed this_____day of_____, 2001
Chairman

_____signed this_____day of_____, 2001
Vice Chairman

_____signed this _____day of_____, 2001
Ema Qaggutaq
Manager

Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization
PO Box 189, Pond Inlet, NT X0A 0S0

Narwhal Harvesting Rules -Tununiq Land Use Region
Background Information

Within the Tununiq region, Inuit harvested Bowhead whales and other marine mammals throughout the year depending on the local availability for subsistence purposes. With the reduction of the Bowhead whale population due to large scale commercial whaling, Inuit depended on the Narwhal and Beluga whales even more to guarantee their survival for the upcoming winter.

For survival, Inuit had to account for their needs. These included the family, their dogs, heating and cooking and raw materials and thus, Inuit cached most of their harvest for winter. Meat was also dried in the open for future usage. Other uses included certain body parts for materials, i.e., adult Narwhal male belly for harpoon and float lines and cover for the drag, tusks as ice picks, harpoons and other hunting implements and sinew from the back of the animal.

Inuit harvested narwhal with specialized equipment to ensure that there would be less chances of losing the animal. These creations of the Inuit hunters were the only equipment available for the harvest and it showed the depth of the knowledge of Inuit on the characteristics of narwhal and beluga. Even with the advent of the rifle, the hunters used this equipment to ensure retrieval of their quarry.

Inuit had an unwritten system to govern their harvesting of these marine mammals based on their deep respect for the animals and a strict adherence to the traditional law of "waste not, want not". Inuit would only catch what they could carry to shore, even amongst pods of narwhal. Only after the catch was safely covered onshore, could they return to the harvest. This unwritten law was based on traditional knowledge and experience. It was believed that if Inuit killed for sport or treated the animals disrespectfully, sooner or later that Inuk would face hardship or death as a result of the maltreatment.

Government imposed their system of wildlife management which is based on a different belief system and without consulting Inuit. Their policies have been based on scientific studies and research without incorporating traditional knowledge and this has created difficulties between the users and the managers. Inuit involvement in wildlife research and in the selection of the priority species to be studied has remedied the situation somewhat. With these important food species at the top of the list, Inuit wish to continue their involvement in research and management of the resources available to their members.

Today, the traditional life and teachings of the Inuit has been largely replaced with Government sanctioned structures in certain corners of the Inuit Land Use region. Inuit practices and training for the harvesting of these species has diminished with the introduction of the "quota system" and modern technology. It forced changes in the way of harvesting the species and different reasons for the harvest. With the modern technological advantages, it is easier for any individual to hunt animals. This creates uncertainty for the future of the narwhal stock without the adoption of rules to govern the harvest.
It is imperative that Inuit retain some of the hunting practices and skills and the training for harvesting narwhal for the sake of conservation and knowledge of the characteristics of the species.

Inuit also wish to reinstate the traditional law governing the harvest of animals and incorporate these laws with the existing regulations and policies of the present government.

The Inuit will also reinstate the elders' role in the enforcement of the traditional laws and in the discharge of penalties for non-compliant members of the HTO. As well, without the pressure of a quota, Inuit will be able to police their own members and teach them the proper timing for shooting and traditional techniques for the successful harvesting of narwhal.

With the incorporation of traditional knowledge and within the spirit and intent of co-management as stipulated in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Inuit in the Tununiq region want to establish rules in relation to the harvesting of narwhal upon which their livelihood depends. Commercialization of the harvest is a continual concern along with non-resident beneficiary status and effects on the management of the harvest.

These rules will deal with:

- the harvest and usage of the species;
- conservation and preservation of the usable parts of the narwhal;
- education and knowledge of the species;
- basic needs levels;
- monitoring and research;
- assignment of rights and beneficiaries from other land use regions;
- trade and other economic opportunities; and
- management and enforcement.

Other items to be included will be the identification and delineation of management zones to correlate with the availability of the species within different areas along with the local characteristics and its' corresponding hunting techniques.

Rules for harvesting of narwhal are applicable to all non-resident beneficiaries or assignees wishing to harvest within the Tununiq region and special consideration will be made on plans for usage of the animal by the MHTO in reviewing all requests. As well, this will take into account the requirements for visitors and researchers and establish rules in relation to the harvest of the species in these zones.

It is drafted with the view to reinstating Inuit knowledge, hunting practices and laws, training and education on the species while respecting the requirement for monitoring and reporting valued by Government wildlife managers and meeting the cultural and economic needs of the residents and community of Pond Inlet.

The Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization hereby declares the following to be the MHTO Narwhal Hunting Rules:

Table of Contents

Preamble

1. General

2. Inuit Land Use Region

3. Management Zones

4. Membership and Enforcement

5. Narwhal Season

- **5.1 Upirngaksaaq**
- **5.2 Upirngaaq**
- **5.3 Auyaaq**
- **5.4 Ukiaksaaq**
- **5.5 Ukiaq**

6. Harvesting within Narwhal season

7. Preservation and usage of harvest by-products

8. Conservation and Education

9. Miscellaneous

10. Appendices

Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization
PO Box 189, Pond Inlet, NT X0A 0S0

Harvesting Rules 01-99

1.0 Preamble

Whereas the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), representing the parties to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), has made the decision to regulate the Narwhal harvest, on a trial basis via a co-management system and not the quota system; and

Whereas 5.7.3 of the NLCA authorizes the HTO to enact and enforce regulations to govern the harvesting practices amongst its members within the community and region; and

Whereas the Inuit of Mittimatalik, as represented by the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (MHTO), wish to incorporate their traditional values and beliefs into the management of the Narwhal Stock; and

Whereas the MHTO have demonstrated their commitment to conservation and preservation of their renewable resources through cooperative research initiatives and through the administration of the quotas for several species harvested in the region; and

Whereas the MHTO in recognition of the continued dependence on marine mammals and other species by Inuit for subsistence and economic benefits in the region; and

Whereas the MHTO is in support of the re-utilization of traditional knowledge regarding narwhal behavioural characteristics and dynamics affecting them and of the hunting conditions in the different seasons;

Therefore the Inuit of Mittimatalik, as represented by the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, at their duly assembled special meeting, and in consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, enact the following;

1.1 Short Title

These narwhal harvesting rules may be cited as the Narwhal Management Rules.

1.2 Definitions

In these rules;

"Agreement"	means the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA);
"Aklunaaq"	means a line made out of marine mammal leather utilized for attaching floats and drags to harpoons when harvesting narwhal
"Avataq"	means a float made out of seal skin used for hunting or a recognized Buoy;
"Beneficiary"	means an Inuk enrolled under the NLCA;
"Board"	means the Board of Directors of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, duly elected pursuant to the Local Authorities Elections Act of the NWT;
"Calf"	means a newborn or premature narwhal less than 2 metres in length
"Committee"	means the Marine Mammal Committee as appointed by Resolution of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization;
"DIO"	means the Designated Inuit Organization as defined in the NLCA;
"DFO"	means the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of the Government of Canada;
"Harpoon"	means the traditional designed spear with harpoon head and rope and attached to a drag and avataq;
"Hunter"	means an Inuk or other resident dependent on marine and other species for subsistence and economic purposes;
"HTO"	means the Hunters' and Trappers' Organization as defined in the NLCA and in the case of Pond Inlet is the "MHTO";
"LUP"	means the Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan;
"Maktaaq"	means the outer skin of the narwhal
"MHTO"	means the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization;
"Narwhal Season"	

means the period from April 1st - October 1st of any calendar year or as determined from time to time via resolution by the MHTO Board;

"Niutaq" means the traditional designed drag attached to the float and the harpoon;

"NLCA" means the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and her Majesty, the Queen, in right of Canada;

"NWMB" means the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board as defined in Article 5 of the NLCA;

"Officer" means a Fisheries Officer or a Wildlife Officer as appointed by the Government of Canada and the Government of the NWT;

"RWO" means the Regional Wildlife Organization as defined in the NLCA and which, in the case of Pond Inlet and the Baffin region is the "QWB";

"Secretary – Manager" means the senior administrative officer of the "MHTO" as duly appointed by the Board;

"Tununiq Narwhal Management Area" means the Pond Inlet land use area as defined in the Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan;

"Tuukkaq" means the harpoon traditionally designed and utilized specifically in narwhal harvesting from the ice and kayaks;

"QWB" means the Qikitaaluk Wildlife Board as incorporated under that name under the Societies Act of the GNWT;

"Yearling" means a young narwhal with dark colour in nature, tusk may be visably growing.

1.3 Application

1.31 These harvesting rules are applicable in the Tununiq region respecting the management of the Narwhal stock as it relates to:

(a) Narwhal hunting and prohibitions / restrictions in the area as defined in these rules;

(b) Conservation and education within Tununiq Narwhal Management Area;

(c) Integration and equal consideration of Inuit knowledge into scientific endeavours;

(d) Awareness and training on Narwhal behavioural and physical characteristics;

(e) Monitoring, research and co-management of the Narwhal stock with NWMB, DFO and other applicable government agencies.

1.4 General

No person shall harvest narwhal or conduct research without the express written consent of the MHTO in the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area. This written consent shall be via a Board resolution or a motion commencing the Narwhal season approving the research application;

1.41 An Inuk member, beneficiary or assignee may harvest narwhal without a tag for subsistence, cultural or socio-economic purposes in the Tununiq region only in conjunction with these rules.

1.42 The MHTO may authorize narwhal research or scientific studies in the Tununiq region. Proposals shall be screened for viability and application of the study in the decision making process of the MHTO Board as it relates to narwhal management. Terms and conditions will be included in all approvals for research. Any accidental deaths associated with narwhal research will follow the process as set out in these rules and the NLCA.

1.43 The DFO, upon the request of the MHTO, shall allocate tags to the region on a quarterly basis throughout the Narwhal season. The MHTO and DFO shall determine an appropriate number of tags suitable for the season prior to the opening of the season based on the previous harvest data.

1.44 The MHTO shall, upon request of the Committee, set opening and closing dates for floe-edge and open water hunting and harvesting of narwhal in the management zones contained in the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area.

1.45 Any Inuk, beneficiary or assignee who hunts and lands a narwhal for subsistence, cultural or socio-economic purposes shall obtain a tag or tags from the MHTO office.

1.46 The MHTO may, upon the recommendations of the Committee, set and enforce rules relating to the sale and transportation of maktaaq and meat to surrounding communities and in accordance with laws of general application.

1.47 The MHTO may, upon the recommendation of the Committee, authorize the harvesting of a calf for cultural purposes if an elder or group of elders makes the request to harvest a young animal for cultural purposes.

1.48 The authorization for use of nets for the subsistence purposes by members of the MHTO shall be determined annually at the MHTO AGM via a resolution or motion outlining the season, specific sites, management zones and conditions applicable for the usage of a net.

1.49 Inuit oral history relates occasional trapping of narwhal as sea ice is forming. Traditional beliefs will be adhered to as dictated in oral history in respect to all and any trapped narwhal. Such occurrences, where discovered by members of the MHTO, shall immediately be reported to the MHTO office. The Committee shall recommend to the MHTO the terms and conditions for guiding harvest of the trapped animals. The MHTO will determine the course of action for the trapped narwhal.

2.0 Inuit Land Use Region

The Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan defines the Inuit Land Use regions via communities. The Pond Inlet Land Use Area and more specifically, the Inuit land use in the land fast ice zone is the area of the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area.

2.1 Traditional Inuit Areas

2.11 The Inuit in Pond Inlet originally were from the surrounding area and had their roots in different areas. The Ikpiarjukmiut, Igluksaamiut, Aulativingmiut, Anaulirialingmiut, Iqalungmiut, Qinguarmiut, Iqarjuarmiut, Ipiutalingmiut, Sannirumiut and Nalluamiut were just some of the families who called Tununiq home.

2.12 The extent of the Inuit harvesting areas, since time immemorial, has depended on the transportation requirements and restrictions caused by weather. The Tununiqmiut Inuit generally ranged from Dundas Harbour on Devon Island down to Tay Sound (Iqaluit) and then east to Cape Hunter on Baffin Island.

2.13 Inuit oral history relates to hunting expeditions to Ellesmere, Axel Heiburg and various Arctic islands during early spring and returning by summer with the collection of furs and other by-products of their harvest. These hunting expeditions were repeated as the traders arrived, however in the last generation, less utilization of the far reaches of the traditional areas is evident. Overlapping land use with some communities now exist in the Tununiqmiut traditional area with the technological advances in transportation.

2.2 Tununiq Narwhal Management Area

2.21 The Tununiq Narwhal Management Area is defined as being within the same geographical area as the offshore areas utilized by the Inuit of Pond Inlet and outlined in the historic ITC land use maps of the early 70's.

2.22 For greater certainty, this management area encompasses the marine areas of; Lancaster sound from Dundas Harbour across to Cape Charles York and eastward; All of Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound, Pond Inlet and surrounding fiords, Cambridge Fiord and Baffin Bay extending to the outer limits of the landfast ice zone from Cape Hunter north to Cape Liverpool.

2.23 Certain parts of the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area are subject to overlap with several communities, namely; Arctic Bay and Clyde River. Management decisions shall be made in conjunction with the affected HTOs' when implementing restrictions or prohibitions in these areas.

3.0 Management Zones

The Narwhal is available seasonally within the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area at different times and at differing feeding areas along with summering and calving areas. This has led to the establishment and delineation of management zones that account for the availability and specific narwhal uses of the marine area. These zones will be separated into floe edge and open water management areas.

3.1 Floe Edge Management Zones

3.11 Sannirut Floe-edge Management Zone: Floe-edge from Cape Liverpool to Cape Hunter generally abutting the north-east coast of Bylot Island and Baffin Island, as delineated in the 20 year Maximum Outer Land Fast Ice Zone in Article 16 of the NLCA. For greater certainty, this is known locally as 'Sinaangat' and may be referred to from time to time.

3.12 Uglit Floe-edge Management Zone: Floe-edge from Cape Charles York abutting Borden Peninsula and the northern coast of Bylot Island to Cape Liverpool. For greater certainty, this is known locally as "Igluat Sinaangat' and may be referred to from time to time.

3.2 Open Water Management Zones

3.20 Anaulirialik Management Zone: All of the marine area from Cape Hunter extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone down to Cape Macculloch (Qaangiqsiriituq) and associated fiords. The western portion of this zone is to be co-managed with the Clyde River HTO.

3.21 Sannirut Management Zone: All of the marine area from Cape Macculloch (Qaangiqsiriituq) to Guys Bight (Ikpiarjuk) across to Button Point on Bylot Island then to Cape Liverpool and extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone.

3.22 Tuuqsukattak Management Zone: All of the marine area in Pond Inlet, from Button Point west to Kapurrartalik on Bylot Island and across to Mount Herodier on Baffin Island then east to Guys Bight (Ikpiarjuk)

3.23 Tasiuyaq Management Zone: All of the marine area in Eclipse Sound from Mount Herodier to Iqipiriartalik point on Baffin Island across to Imiakkayuktuq on Emmerson Island jumping to Frechette Island including White Bay. From Cape Hatt then abutting Ragged and Pisiktarfik Islands across to Alfred Point onto Saatut then to Ujarasukjuk on Bylot Island then east to Kap irrartalik and back to Mount Herodier.

3.24 Mittimatalik Management Zone: Adjacent marine area to the Hamlet of Pond Inlet extending to 2 miles offshore, from Salmon River east to Janes Creek(Ivisaat) and including the shore area. Decisions in respect to shooting from within the municipal boundary unto the marine area shall take into account the recommendations of the Hamlet Council of Pond Inlet.

3.25 Kangirqluit Management Zone: All of the marine areas in Tay Sound (Iqaluit), Pacquet Bay (Tuniit), and Oliver Sound (Kangirqluruluk).

3.26 Qugiurtuk Management Zone: All of the marine area in Milne Inlet, Koluktoo Bay, from Cape Hatt across to Athole Point.

3.27 Kangirqluarjuk Management Zone: All of the marine area in Tremblay Sound, from Athole Point across to Alfred Point.

3.28 Nalluat Management Zone: All of the marine area in Navy Board Inlet from Saatut across to Ujarasukjuk up to Qungulirtuu on Bylot Island adjacent to Wollaston Island across to Bluff Head and down the coast of Baffin Island to Saatut.

3.29 Lancaster Sound Management Zone: The marine area abutting Cape Charles York on Borden Peninsula, to Cape Liverpool on Bylot Island, extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone. Then, across to Philpots Island, along the coast of Devon Island to Dundas Harbour and across to Cape Charles York. The northern portion of this zone is to be co-managed with the Arctic Bay HTO.

4.0 Membership and Enforcement

Membership in the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization is constituted of Inuit hunters and beneficiaries in the Tununiq region. A non-member may attain membership in the MHTO following criteria set out in Article 5 of the NLCA. Enforcement shall be via a Marine Mammal Committee established by the MHTO comprised of Board members, elders and experienced hunters of the Tununiq region.

4.01 All Inuit beneficiaries enrolled in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, associated with the community of Pond Inlet and eligible to vote in Inuit organization elections

comprise the membership of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization.

4.02 Members of the MHTO shall police the rules amongst themselves following Inuit traditional knowledge and practices. Failure to heed these rules shall be reported to the Marine Mammal Committee.

4.03 The MHTO shall establish the Marine Mammal Committee to enforce these rules and to recommend:

Opening and closing dates;
basic needs levels
commercial sales of maktaaq and meat;
management zone restrictions and prohibitions;
training curriculum and sessions for hunters on narwhal behaviour;
conservation measures and preservation techniques;
municipal zone restrictions and conditions;
narwhal researchers' terms and conditions for research, and;
Non-resident beneficiary / assignee applications for harvest in the Tununiq region.

4.04 Non compliance with these rules shall incur a first verbal warning from an elder representing the Marine Mammal Committee in respect to the infraction.

4.05 Continued non-compliance with these rules shall incur a meeting with an elder and the Chairperson representing the Marine Mammal Committee in respect to the infraction.

4.06 If a member continues to transgress these rules, a meeting will be held with the Marine Mammal Committee. A penalty shall be recommended to the MHTO Board, whereupon the Board shall determine the extent of the punishment.

4.07 Further non-compliance with these rules and the corresponding penalty shall be determined by a regular meeting of the MHTO Board in respect to the member's actions and the previous attempts to correct these infractions.

4.08 Board may ask for legal advice before determining the extent of the punishment applicable to the transgressing member. This advice shall be used in determining the course of action.

4.1 Non-Resident Beneficiary allocation

4.11 Subject to approval by the MHTO and the terms and conditions of harvest as listed in these rules, a non-resident Nunavut beneficiary or Assignee may strike and land one narwhal in the Tununiq region.

4.12 A non-resident beneficiary or Assignee must make an application to the MHTO requesting the harvest of a narwhal for subsistence purposes within the Tununiq region. Plans on removal and preservation of the by-products of the harvest shall be taken into account, including transportation back to their home community.

4.2 Overlap areas

4.21 Inuit subject to another HTO's regulations utilize parts of management zones of the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area. Consultation of the affected HTO shall be mandatory for areas of overlap. Certain management zones may be co-managed with other HTOs.

4.22 Where there is disagreement over restrictions or prohibitions, the matter will be sent to QWB for resolution.

4.23 If the matter cannot be settled at the RWO level, the matter will be sent to the NWMB for resolution. This may contain terms and conditions deemed relevant by the NWMB.

5.0 Narwhal Season

Traditionally, Inuit in the Tununiq region harvested narwhal throughout the year starting in early spring lasting into fall. Inuit seasons will be used to outline the narwhal hunting season and corresponding management zones.

5.01 For greater certainty, the dates for the season shall generally be from April 01-October 31 within any calender year.

5.02 The MHTO shall open and close the floe-edge season annually within the two floe-edge management zones, based on the recommendations of the Committee.

5.03 The MHTO shall open and close the open water season annually within the open water management zones, based on the recommendations of the Committee. The MHTO shall open and close the open water season for Anaulirialik and Lancaster Sound Management Zones in consultation with the Clyde River and Arctic Bay HTOs.

5.04 Members of the MHT . shall report any strikes and landings of narwhal within the different management zones to the MHTO office.

5.05 For reporting strikes and landings of narwhal in the overlapping management zones, the overlapping HTO office will convey their information to the MHTO office for compilation of data for these zones.

5.1 Upirngaksaaq

5.10 Generally, this season starts in early April. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence April 1st to May 31st.

5.11 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirrut Management Zone and Ugliit Management Zone.

5.2 Upirngaaq

5.20 Generally, this season starts in June. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence June 1st to July 1st.

5.21 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirrut Floe-edge Management Zone and Ugliit Floe-edge Management Zone.

5,3 Auyaaq

5.30 Generally, this season starts in July. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence July 2nd to August 31st.

5.31 The Management zones for this season are; Anaulirialik Management Zone, Sannirrut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Tasiuyaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone, Kangirqluit Management Zone, Quglurtuk Management Zone, Kangirqluarjuk Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Managment Zone.

5.4 Ukiaksaaq

5.40 Generally, this season starts in September. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence September 1st to September 30th.

5.41 The Management zones for this season are; Anaulirialik Management Zone, Sannirrut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Tasiuyaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone, Kangirqluit Management Zone, Quglurtuk Management Zone, Kangirqluarjuk Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Managment Zone.

5.5 Ukiaq

5.50 Generally, this season starts in October. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence October1st to October 31.

5.51 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirrut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone, Tasiujaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Managment Zone.

6.0 Harvesting within Narwhal Season (Floe-edge)

6.00 Sannirrut Floe-edge Management Zone shall be opened and closed via MHTO resolution or motion, based on the recommendations of the Committee. Applicable restrictions and prohibitions shall be included for the harvesting of narwhal from the floe-edge.

6.01 Any member, non-resident beneficiary or assignee who wishes to hunt narwhal at the Sannirrut floe-edge shall do do only with the essential equipment and proper caliber rifle as set out in the appendices to these rules.

including, but not limited to: Disposal of remains, preservation of edible parts, site cleanup and reporting of strikes and landings.

6.23 No person shall conduct experimental or scientific projects on live or dead narwhal without the consent of the MHTO and the proper licenses or permits from the NWMB, DFO and Nunavut Territorial Government.

6.24 Any person engaged in scientific research shall observe the terms and conditions contained in the MHTO resolution or motion in regards to the narwhal. Such terms and conditions will address camp sites, net size and setup, observation watches and accidental deaths due to unforeseen circumstances. Any mitigable deaths will result in censure and a meeting with the MHTO.

6.25 Disagreements on the terms and conditions of the approval, along with compensation for accidental deaths of narwhal will be submitted to the NWMB for their decision. The DIO for implementation of the NLCA will be consulted as to the applicable provisions pertaining to the disagreement over research.

6.26 No person shall remove or cause to be removed, a dead narwhal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found without contacting the MHTO office. This contact may be via VHF or CB radios or upon arrival to Pond Inlet, direct contact with the Secretary-Manager.

6.27 Any Harvester/hunter may take a tusk of the narwhal unless the avataq and/or the harpoon is attached to the dead carcass.

7.0 Preservation and usage of harvest by-products

7.01 Any Inuk, non-resident beneficiary or assignee who hunts and lands a narwhal during the seasons, shall make all efforts to preserve edible parts of the narwhal.

7.02 Preservation methods shall include caching, drying or transportation of the edible parts to the community for consumption or delivery to a dog team owner.

7.03 Within the floe-edge management zones, each hunter is allowed to hunt and land two narwhal. The hunter shall remove all edible parts of the narwhal and return to the community upon landing two narwhal.

7.04 Within the open water management zones, each hunter may hunt and land one narwhal. Upon delivery of the narwhal to the shore, the hunter may return to the harvest. For greater certainty, each hunter is allowed to harvest up to three narwhal within the open water seasons for subsistence purposes.

8.0 Conservation and Education

8.01 Conservation measures will be developed by the MHTO, based on the recommendations of the Committee, for specific management zones. For greater certainty, these areas will correspond with calving sites.

8.02 No person, without the permission or authorization from the MHTO, shall:
1. tag or attach any instrument to a narwhal
2. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a female narwhal accompanied by a calf;
3. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a calf;
4. hunt and harvest narwhal in Tremblay Sound during open water season if scientific studies are being conducted.

8.03 No person who kills or wounds a narwhal shall:
1. fail to make a reasonable effort to retrieve it without delay; or
2. abandon or discard it;
3. waste any edible part of it;
4. buy, sell or trade narwhal parts without the appropriate permits and tags.

8.04 Training and educational curriculum shall be developed by the Committee regarding;
I. Inuit categories for narwhal
II. Narwhal behavioural characteristics
III. Proper kill zones of narwhal
IV. Hunting and retrieval methods
V. Preservation techniques for edible parts
VI. Traditional harvesting equipment

8.05 Training and educational curriculum developed shall be used to teach young Inuit, non-resident beneficiaries and assignees the proper harvesting techniques.

including, but not limited to: Disposal of remains, preservation of edible parts, site cleanup and reporting of strikes and landings.

6.23 No person shall conduct experimental or scientific projects on live or dead narwhal without the consent of the MHTO and the proper licenses or permits from the NWMB, DFO and Nunavut Territorial Government.

6.24 Any person engaged in scientific research shall observe the terms and conditions contained in the MHTO resolution or motion in regards to the narwhal. Such terms and conditions will address camp sites, net size and setup, observation watches and accidental deaths due to unforeseen circumstances. Any mitigable deaths will result in censure and a meeting with the MHTO.

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3. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a calf;
4. hunt and harvest narwhal in Tremblay Sound during open water season if scientific studies are being conducted.

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III. Proper kill zones of narwhal
IV. Hunting and retrieval methods
V. Preservation techniques for edible parts
VI. Traditional harvesting equipment

8.05 Training and educational curriculum developed shall be used to teach young Inuit, non-resident beneficiaries and assignees the proper harvesting techniques.

9.0 Miscellaneous

9.01 The Secretary-Manager of the MHTO, along with the Fisheries officer or Wildlife officer shall notify Inuit hunters and the general public that the narwhal season has commenced or has been closed by posting 'notices' in the appropriate public places and via the community radio station.

9.02 Prior to the commencement of the narwhal season, the MHTO shall make every effort to consult elders and hunters on the condition and safety of the landfast ice zone. Based on these consultations and extrapolation of prior breakage dates in similiar conditions, the MHTO will set a closing date for the floe-edge management zones to ensure the safe return of the hunters to the community.

9.03 The MHTO shall make every effort to notify all hunters in the vicinity of the floe-edge management zones that the hunting season has been closed via VHF and CB radio, the community radio station and any other means available to them.

10.0 Appendices

10.0 Floe-edge zones

1) Each Harvester shall have the following equipment:
   a) small boat, no smaller than 8' with ores
   b) Two sets of harpoons, with;
      -harpoon head/tunkiaq
      -float/avataq
      at least one of them with complete set.

   c) knife

   d) hook (kivijurniut) with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   e) float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   f) towing rope or line
   g) at least 10' qamutiks

10.1 Open water zones

1) Each boat shall have the following tools and equipment:
   a) Knife
   b) Two sets of harpoons,with;
      -harpoon head
      -float
   at least one of them with complete set.
   d) hook with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   e) avataq/float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   f) towing rope or line

10.2 Essential equipment and tools

1) Any Harevester, at any season shall have the following tools and equipment:

   a) two sets of harpoons,with;
      -harpoon head
      -float
   at least one of them with complete set.
   b) knife
   c) hook
   d) hook with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   e) float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
   f) towing rope or line

10.3 Minimum Rifle Calibers

a) Rifle with calibre 30/30 or .303 and no less 1500 foot pound

10.4 Mittimatalik zone cleanup rules

a) Any Harvester shall take every effort to retrieve and salvage any part of carcass including the skeleton parts out of the site.
b) any person, who spots any un-finished carcass shall report the sighting to MHTO office.

10.5 Preservation methods for edible parts

12 Jun 2007 2:22PM 604-759-0512 P.2

2007 Hunting Rules

ᕿᓚᒐᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓛᑦ
ᐊᕕᔪᒪᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᓈᒃᑲᑕ 3.3 ᓴᖕᒐᓂᕐᑐᖅ ᓇᕐᑎᖅ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓐᓄᑦ

Narwhal Hunting Rules pursuant to Section 3.3 of the
General By-law of the [redacted]

ᐱᓐᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑯ ᐋᖅᑭᒪᓂᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᕐᑎᔪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᕐᑎᓄᑦ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᑲᕐᑎᖃᕐᓇᔪᔪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᓚᕐᑎᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᓚᒐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ;
WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal Management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhal to Inuit hunters;

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓐᓗᒍ ᓇᕐᑎᖅ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᕿᓚᕐᑎᓂᑲᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ
ᐱᖕᒪᑎᑲᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᕆᖃᕐᑲᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᓄᑦ;
AND WHEREAS the Nativak Hunters & Trappers Association recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Association and on each of its members;

ᐃᒪᐃᖕᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑲᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᕐᑎᖅ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᕿᓚᕐᕐᑎᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ
ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᐊᖕᒐᓂᒃ, ᑐᕌᖕᒐᖅ ᕿᓚᕐᑎᔪᓇᕐᓂᑲᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᓚᒋᓄᒃ.
NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Nativak Hunters & Trappers Association enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Association.

1. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᖅ ᐱᑎᕿᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᖅ ᕿᓚᒐᕐᓗᑦ ᓂᕈᖕᒐᑦ (ᓂᕈᖕᒐᓂᒃ) ᓇᕐᑎᖅ
ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᒐᓂᐊᕆᐊᓚᑲᔪᖕᒥᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ.
A member is required to be issued Narwhal tag(s) from the HTA, before going hunting.

2. ᕿᓚᒐᕐᑕᑲᔪᓚᑦ ᓂᕈᖕᒐᑕᖅᑲᕆᐊᖃᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᑲᑦ ᑕᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᕐᓱᓐᓇᕐᕈᑲᔪᒥ.
Every narwhal that is harvested in this HTA's hunting area requires a tag.

3. ᕿᓚᒐᕐᑕᑲᔪᓚᒋᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᒪᕐᑎᐊᕐᔪᓐᓇᕆᔪᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕈᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ
ᑐᑎᑎᕐᓗᕐᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᑐᑎᕐᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᕐᑐᓂᑐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ.
For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTA office the day after returning from the hunt.

4. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᒪᐃᓐᓇᕆᔪᒃ ᖃᕐᑎᒃ ᐃᑭᓛᒪᖕᒪᕐᒥ, ᖃᕐᓯᒃ ᔭᒪᐃᒪᖕᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ
ᑐᑎᕐᑎᓗᕐᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᖃᑐᑎᕐᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᕐᑐᓂᑐᓗᓂ.
The member must also keep ann accurate record of the number of narwhal struck and lost, and must provide that record to the HTA office within the next day upon returning.

5. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᖅ ᕿᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓯᕐᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᔭᕐᔪᑦᓇᕐᑐᓚᒋᓄᒃ, ᕿᓚᒐᕐᑕᑲᔪᓂᒃ.
A member must ensure that all edible parts are not wasted, from narwhals that are harvested.

6. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᑲᔪᑦ ᑐᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑕᖅᑲᕆᐊᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᒐᕐᓴᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓚᒐᓚᕆᔪᕐᑎᓂᐊᕐᑕᓂᒃ
ᑐᑯᐊ ᐱᖃᔪᑐᑎᓗᕐᑎᑦ;
A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense narwhal while hunting narwhal, including;

1. ᓴᕈᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖓ 30-30 ᐊᑕᓐᓂᖅᓗᓂ
2. ᓇᐅᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑕᖅ
3. ᑭᕕᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᖅᑐᖅ
4. ᐳᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ

1. a rifle of 30-30 or larger
2. harpoon with float
3. kivijunlut (retrieval hook) with adequate
4. required to have enough floatation devices for each person in the boat

7. ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᑐᕐᕋᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᒃᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᑭᓐᑐᐊᕐᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᖅᓇ ᐃᑭᓐᑕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᓇᐊᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᓐᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓚᐅᖅᓗᓂ.
A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal.

8. ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦᑕᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒋᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᐊᕐᔪᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖅᓱᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᑦ ᐅᓯᐊᓐᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᒃᑎᖅᓗᒍ ᓂᖅᓴᒃᑯᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᕿᒪᖅᓇᖅᑕᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ.
Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and enviornmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carring capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.

9. ᕿᓚᓗᒋᓐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᓱᕋᒃᑦ ᕿᒪᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᑖᓐᓇ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᕕᖅᑭᖅᑭᐊᖅᑲᓗᓂ ᐃᑎᖅᒧᑦ ᑭᕕᖅᑭᖅᓴᓇᕐᑐᖅ.
Narwhal carcasses will not be abandoned onsea ice or shore, each carcass is the resonsibility of the member how they harvest the narwhal and he/she will ensure the carcass is disposed of in deep water.

10. ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᖅᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᖅ, ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᒥᖅ.
Members will not hunt a narwhal with a calf or a calf narwhal.

11. ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒥᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᓂ.
Members can not use a calf narwhal to lure other narwals into the hunting area.

Amendment bro 2008/2009 and beyond.

12. ᐊᑲᐅᖅᑦᑕᐅᖅᑎᖅᑕᐃᓕᓚᓂᖅᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅᑦ ᐳᓚᕐᔪᐅᓂᓂᖅ, ᐳᓚᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᐳᓚᕐᑎᓂᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᐅᑦᑎᖅᑎᖅᑭᖅᑭᖅᑐᑦ.
To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.

13. ᑲᑎᕝᕕᑦ ᑭᒪᐊᓂᐊᕐᑎᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᓴᕐᑎᖅᑎᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᓗᑎᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦᓂᖅ ᓇᓚᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᑯᓂᖅᓴ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᐊᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅᑦ;
The Board of Directors of the HTA may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by membes in order to ensure one or both of these reasons;

1. ᐊᑕᓇᕐᓯᖅᑐᖅᑕᖅᑕ ᐃᓚᒋᐅᑦᐊᐃᑦ,
   the safety of the members,
2. ᐱᒃᑎᖅᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᕐᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ ᑭᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓇᐃᓗᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᖅ.
   the effective management and conservation of narwhals.

14. ᐃᒪᐃᒋᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᑦ, ᒪᓕᒐᕕᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑎᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐲᕐᑕᑎᕐᑎᒃᑲᐃᓇᒃᓂᖅ, ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᐱᑎᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖕᒪᑎᐊᕐᑐᑎ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᕈᑐᑦᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᓄᑦ - ᓱᕈᓕᓂᕐᕿᑐᑦᑦ ᕿᓚᔪᒃᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᒃᓂᒃ. ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᐊᕐᑎᖃᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᐊᕐᓇᓕᒃᓗᑎᒃ.

The HTA may, pursuant to its by-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who-in the opinion of the Board od Directors-has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is ot restricted to:

1. ᑎᓕᕐᕋᐅᕐᓇᒃᓗᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᒃᕿᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᒃᑲᐅᑎᐊᖃᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᐅᒃᑲᐅᕐᕋᐅᓗᓂ.
   To be directed to the council of elders for discipline and counseling.
2. ᖃᕐᕿᓇᕆᐊᕐᓇᒃᓗᑦ ᓂᐃᓚᒋᕐᕆᕐᓇᕐᒋᕐᑦ ᕿᓚᔪᒃᓗ.
   A decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member;
3. ᓂᐃᓚᒋᕐᕐᑎᕐᓇᐃᓐᓕᓗᓕᒃᑑᑦ; ᐱᕐᓇᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᕐᕋᐊᕐᕐᓂᒃ
   The complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member;
4. ᖃᕐᕿᓇᕆᐊᕐᑐᓗᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᐱᑎᕐᓇᐃᓐᓕᕐᑎᐊᖃᕐᓇᒃᓗᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᐃᓚᒋᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑕᓗ ᓚᐃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᓇᕐᑐᓚᐅᕐᕐᕋᓗᐊᕐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓄᑦ.
   A decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licences otherwise availbie to the member

15. ᑖᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᒐᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᕐᑐᑎᕐᓇᕐᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᕐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕇᓕᕐᒃᑕ:
   These Rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after haveing been:

   1. ᐊᕐᕌᕐᑐᓕᒪᓕᕐᒃᑕ ᐊᕐᓱᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᕐᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᕐᕐᕐᕐᓂᕐᑐᕐᕐᕐᓗᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᕐᕐᕐᒃᓂᕐᑐ;
      Adopted by a majority of the members of the HTA at a meeting of the HTA:
   2. ᓇᓚᐅᕐᑎᕐᕿᕐᑐᓕᒪᓕᕐᓗᕐᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᐊᕐᕐᓗᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᕐᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ; ᐊᒪ
      Broadcast on at least two seperate occations over the community radio station; and
   3. ᑕᑯᕐᓂᑎᑐᓗᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᐸᕐᑐᐅᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᓕᒪᕐᒃ ᐊᑖᓂᕐᕐᑐᕐᒃ.
      Posted publicly for a minimum of one week.

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Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of General By-law of Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization

WHEREAS the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhals to Inuit hunters;

AND WHEREAS the Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members;

NOW THERFORE be it resolved that the Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization. These rules amend and supercede previous "Narwhal Hunting Rules" of Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization.

1. Every narwhal that is harvested in this HTO's hunting area requires a tag.

2. A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO, be register with the hunt monitor and be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.

3 For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community.

4. The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal wounded and escape, killed and sunk, landed, record fresh/old wounds and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community.

5. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and have fleshing equipment while hunting narwhals, including;

   i). a rifle no less then .270 caliber or larger,

   ii). a harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated buoy measuring no less then 120 centimeters in diameter, (plastic 23 litres gasoline containers, Styrofoam's, steel drums or any other floatation devises not approved by Arviq HTO shall not be used during narwhal hunts),

   iii). a kivjuniutit (retrieval hook) with adequate line,

iv). a floatation device for each person in a vessel,

v). a towing line,

vi). bailing devise (can/container, electric pump) for each vessel,

vii). paddles for each vessel,

viii). an anchor for each vessel

iv). and a snow knife or any other knives capable of cutting lines.

6. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal. All hunters shall be encourage to harpoon first prior to shooting.

7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of a vessel being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktak and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.

8. Narwhal carcasses shall not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark. In case where immediate caching will not occur, each hunter must affix a tag immediately with his/her name in order for the hunt monitor to identify, these tags shall be provided by the HTO. No harvester will leave a carcass abandon for no more then two (2) days.

9. Members shall not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.

10. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area. In case of accidental harvest of a female narwhal with a calf, the calf (which in opinion that it will not survive on its' own) shall be killed immediately and be reported to Fisheries/Conservation Officer. All calves harvested will utilize community narwhal tag.

11. All caching of Narwhal will be done within 43 kilometers of the community of Repulse Bay to ensure ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from Polar Bears to the caches. All caches locations shall be reported to the hunt monitor.

12. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.

13. No member shall discharge a rifle from the shoreline, from a beached vessel or shoot narwhal in between vessels,

14. Any member (including all crew on board at the time) who caused a collision with other vessel (s) during narwhal hunting will automatically be imposed a penalty of complete withdrawal of being issued narwhal tags for the season and also may be restricted of other HTO programs for a period of one (1) year. Member (s) imposed such penalties may appeal to HTO Board of Directors no later then three (3) days after being imposed such penalties.

15. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons;

    i). the effective management and conservation of narwhals,

    ii). and or the safety of the members.

16. The HTO membership shall not harvest more then seventy-two (72) narwhals annually effective in the seasons 2006 and 2007.

17. The HTO may, pursuant to its by-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who – in the opinion of the Board of Directors – has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to:

    i). an appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling,

    ii). a decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,

    iii). the complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,

    iv). a decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licences otherwise available to the member.

18. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Repulse Bay harvesting area must have in their possession:

   i). a narwhal tag or tags from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or
   ii). a completed assignment form from the Arviq HTO or one of its members,

   iii). and encourage to respect and comply with "Arviq HTO Narwhal Hunting Rules".

19. Flow Edge narwhal hunters must have the same equipment including a vessel (s) as indicated on Section 5 of the "Narwhal Hunting Rules".

20. No more the ten (10) tags will be made available for flow edge hunts.

21. That no netting for narwhals be rendered from June 1st to August 31st exclusively.

22. First time narwhal harvesters must go with experience hunters at least three (3) times prior hunting on their own.

23. To be considered as a member of Arviq HTO for hunting narwhals, a person must reside in the community of Repulse Bay for no less then three (3) months, but still must go with a experienced narwhal hunter for at least three (3) times prior to hunting alone.

24. No members shall hunt narwhals during restricted visibilities such a heavy fogs and darkness. Under no circumstances, no members shall hunt narwhals using "spotlights" or any other devises that can be used during darkness.

25. Narwhal tags issue limits shall be no more then four (4) tags a season per person for eligible members of Arviq HTO before quota is filled.

26. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into effect only after having been:

   i). adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special, or Annual General meeting of the HTO,

   ii). broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,

iii). and posted publicly for a minimum of one week.

27. On behalf of **Repulse Bay Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization:**

_____Signed this_____ day of _____, 2006
President – John Kaunak

_____Signed this _____ day of _____, 2006
Vice President

Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of
General by-law of Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association
Schedule "A"

WHEREAS the Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association recognize a need for Narwhale Hunting Rules

AND WHEREAS the Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association need hunting rules to increase the Narwhale Quota

NOW THERFORE be it re-solved, that Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association enacts the following rules which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization.

1. Every narwhal that is harvested in this area requires a tag.

2. A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO be register with the hunt monitor and to be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.

3. For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office with one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

4. The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal struck/not landed and killed/not landed, and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

5. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense narwhal while hunting narwhals including:

   i) a rifle of .303 cal or larger

   ii) harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated red buoy measuring no less than 120 centimeters in diameter, (no plastic 23 litres gasoline containers shall be used during narwhal hunts),

   iii) a kivijuniut (retrieval hook) with adequate line,

   iv) a floatation device or life jackets for each person in the boat,

   v) and a towing line.

6. A member must harpoon the Narwhale first before shooting the Narwhale. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal

7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktaaq and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.

8. A member must ensure that all edible parts are not wasted from narwhals that are harvested.

9. Narwhal carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark .

10. Members will not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.

11. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area.

12. All caching of narwhal will be done within 40 kilometers of the community of Taloyoak to ensure (ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from polar bears and other animals to the caches).

13. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.

14. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons:

    i) the effective management and conservation of narwhals,

    ii) and or safety of the members.

15. HTO membership shall not exceed ten (10) narwhals per hunting season

16. The HTO may, pursuant to its' bylaws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who- in the opinion of directors– has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but not restricted to;

i) An appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling,

ii) A decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,

iii) The complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,

iv) A decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licenses otherwise available to the members.

17. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Taloyoak harvesting area.

i) **must** notify the representative(s) of the **Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association** at least one week in advance prior to harvesting narwhals in the area,

ii) **must** comply with **Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association Rules,**

iii) and **must** have narwhal tag(s) from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or

iv) a completed assignment from Taloyoak HTO or one of its members.

18. Inexperienced hunters **must** hunt with experienced hunters.

19. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into effect after having been;

i) adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at a Special or Annual (General) Meeting of the HTO.

ii) broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,

iii) and posted publicly for minimum of one week.

20. On behalf of Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association:

_____ signed this 26 day of March, 2002
Chairman – Abel Aqqaq

_____ signed this 26 day of March, 2002
Vice Chairman – Sam Tuhurialik

_____ signed this 26 day of March, 2002
David Irqin
HTO Manager

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ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᕐᕕᐊ 629, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, X0A 0H0
Amarok Hunters and Trappers Organization
Box 629, Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0

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Beluga Hunting Rules

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑖᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓚᐅᕐᖓᑕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒃᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓱᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓄᑦ;
WHEREAS the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a beluga management system that returns much responsibilities over the management of the beluga to Inuit hunters;

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓱᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᕈᑎᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᖓᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓱᒋᐅᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᒻᒪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑕ ᐅᑯᐊ; ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑖᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ;
WHEREAS the Amarok Hunter's and Trappers Organization recognize that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members. The Amarok HTO also acknowledges that conservation and sustainable use of beluga is a shared responsibility, and requires a spirit of cooperation among all participants; the HTO, the NWMB and the DFO.

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒻᒪᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᖃᐸᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐ ᑖᒪᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᐃᐸᑦᑕ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ;
WHEREAS the Amarok HTO may consider the traditional knowledge and scientific information when making decisions about the beluga management.

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓱᓱᒪᒻᒪᑕ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᔭᒻᒥᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕋᖅᑎᑦᒍᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᑕᓄᓗ;
WHEREAS the Amarok HTO recognizes the principles of conservation in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement within Frobisher Bay.

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᑖᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒍᓐᓇᕗ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᔪᑎᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ;
WHEREAS the HTO may develop and implement awareness to members of HTO pertaining to beluga management;

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᑉᐸᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᑎᖓᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᕐᕆᓂᒃᓗ;
WHEREAS beluga hunters will conduct harvesting operations in accordance with Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) and the HTO regulations.

ᑕᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᕆᐅᖓ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᓇᕆᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᕐᑯᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Amarok Hunters and Trappers Organization enacts the following rules;

1. ᐊᒪᕆᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᓚᕕᒻᒥᐅᑕᖓᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᕆᒪᑎᒃᓯᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓯᕕᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧ ᖃᐅᕆᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᖅᑭᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕕᐅᖃᑕᓇᐊᕐᓕᖕᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᓂᒃ.
The Amarok HTA office shall inform of and provide harvest reporting kits and beluga hunting rules to the members. The office shall maintain a data base pertaining to these matters.

2. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑕᒫᑦ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᒪᑦᓯᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᖃᑕᓇᐊᖃᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᕆᓴᕆᑎᓂ ᐃᒪᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ:
For each beluga landed, the member must provide complete harvest information by:

ᐃ) ᑐᓴᕐᑎᕐᑎᓗᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᕐᓛᕆᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᔾᔭᑲᑕᒐᕐᒧ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᒧ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂ ᖁᒧᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᒧ;
A) Communicate by HF or CB radio, cell phone or by satellite phone

ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ
or

ᐱ) ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕐᕕᖓᓐᓄᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
B) In person to the HTO office.

3. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓯᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖃᑦᑕᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᑦᓱᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᑦ ᐃᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᔭᒐᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ.
The members must keep an accurate record of the number of beluga struck and lost, wounded and if any got away.

4. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᒪᕆᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓐᓂᐊᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓛᕐᕆᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᒃ. ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑎᔭᕆᖃᕐᑯ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑎᒥᓐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓄᑦ.
Hunters from other communities must follow Amarok HTA beluga hunting rules when hunting in Iqaluit/Frobisher Bay areas. The hunters must request and inform the HTO office.

5. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᑐᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓚᒫᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎ ᕿᒪᐃᓇᐃᒋᐊᖃᓐᖓᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᑰᑎᒻᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᐅᑎᒻᓗᒍᓗ
Every member must ensure that all edible parts of beluga landed are not wasted during spring time and summer.

6. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᓱᕆᐊᖃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒃᑕᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᑦᑕᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑎᒋᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᒋᓂᖓᓂ.
Every member is required to take in consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used.

7. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓐᓇᖃᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓱᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᕕᔪᕐᓂᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓚᒍᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒃᑭᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓯᒪᒋᐊᓖᑦ:
A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense beluga while beluga hunting, including:

Δ) ᓈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑕᕐᓂᓪᓗ
A) Adequate harpoons and floats

ᐱ) ᑭᕕᔪᕐᓂᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᓈᖃᕐᓯᐊᖅᓱᓂᒃ
B) Retrieval hook with adequate line

ᑎ) ᐅᒥᐊᖅ ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎᐅᔪᒻᒪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᓂ.
C) Personal flotation devices in each boat.

ᑭ) ᖁᑭᐅᑎ ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᓴᓐᖏᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᕐᐳᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᑯᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
D) Firearm(s) must adhere to caliber set by the HTA membership

8. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓱᑲᓂᓐᓂᐊᕈᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐳᖅᑕᖑᔭᕆᐊᓖᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓈᖅᓯᓗᓂ.
Once a member has struck a beluga, he must make every effort to a float on the beluga before hunting another beluga or land it

9. ᐊᑦᑕᓐᓈᕿᔪᖃᓕᓐᓂᖅᑲᑦ ᐊᒪᕈ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓴᓯᐅᖃᑎᖃᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗᓃᒃ ᐅᑯᐊ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᖅᓴᑎᓯᑲᐃᓐᓇᓐᓇᖑᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᒋᐊᐊᖃᓕᕐᓂᕈᑎᒃ.
When there is an immediate safety concern, the Amarok HTA Board of Directors shall temporarily stop beluga hunting by HTO members ; with consultations and or assistance from either or all of the following organizations: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and Department of Environment

10. ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦᑐᖃᕐᑯᓇᒍ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᒥᒃ ᖁᑭᕆᐊᑐᖃᕆᐊᖃᖏᓚ ᐃᓅᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᑕᒻᒪᕐᓯᒪᕕᐅᔫᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᖁᑭᐊᔪᖃᕆᐊᖃᓐᖏᓚᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑕ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ. ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ ᓯᑎᖏᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᕐᓛᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᖑᕆᐊᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑎᐊᓄ ᖁᑭᐊᕕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓐᖏᑑᕐ. ᖁᑭᐊᕕᐅᒋᐊᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒥ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐊᕆᓯᒪᔪᒥᕐ;
For safety reasons, no hunter shall shoot toward a person, boat, camp or town. Shooting within the municipal boundaries of Iqaluit is prohibited as per City of Iqaluit By-laws. With the exception that the directing, driving of beluga towards outside the no shooting zone is permitted. A "no beluga-hunting zone" is indicated on the map attached.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ
OTHERS

11. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒪᕈᖅ ᑮᒪᔪᑦᓂᐊᖅᑎᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᐅᑎᖏᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓴᖃᑕᕆᐊᖃᑦᑯᑦ
Each Amarok HTA member shall bring back their garbage disposables back to Iqaluit.

12. ᐊᑐᓂ ᐅᒥᐊᒻᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᑯᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᑦᑯᑎᒻᒥᓂ.
Each person in a boat should wear personal flotation devices.

ᐊᑎᓕᐅᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖕᒐ: ᐅᑦᓗᖕᒐᓂ Date June 27 2005
SIGNED BY:

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑮᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦᔪᐊᒃᑯᖕᓂᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨ Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Representative

ᐃᒪᑦᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨ Department of Fisheries and Oceans Representative

ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᔨ Department of Environment Representative

ᐊᒪᕈᒃᑯᑦ ᑮᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑦᑐᐃᔨ Amarok HTA Representative

Mayukalik, H.T.O., Kimmirut, NT

"Building a Traditional Economy"

ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓚᑦ ᒪᔪᖅᑲᓕᑯᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᓄᑦ.

Beluga Hunting Rules of the Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization.

ᐱᒃᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕿᑦᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑦᓯᕙᒃᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓯᕙᒃᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᑭ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᓗ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ.
WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management board has established a Beluga Management system that returns much responsibility over the management of beluga to Inuit Hunters;

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᒃᓗᒍ ᒪᔪᖅᑲᓕᑯᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐱᒃᓚᕈᐅᔪᑦᑯᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
WHEREAS The Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of it's members;

ᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᒪᔪᖅᑲᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓕᒪᓂᒃ.
NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization.

1. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑯᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

   The effective management and conservation of beluga.

2. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓕᒪᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᕐᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᖅᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᓂᐅᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓗᓐᓂᑦ.

   For each beluga landed, the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTO office the day after returning from the hunt.

3. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᕿᐊᓕᒃ ᑲᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᓕᒪᖕᒐᕐᒥ, ᖃᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᔭᒐᐃᒻᒪᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᓪᓗᓂᒋᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᕐᑐᒥᓂᐅᓗᓂ.

The member must also keep and accurate record of the number of beluga struck and lost, and must provide that record to the HTO office within the next day upon returning.

4. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᕿᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᔭᕋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

A member must ensure that edible parts are not wasted, from belugas that are harvested

5. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖃᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂ.

To encourage the education and proper training of beluga hunters.

6. ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᐊᒻᒪᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᓇᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᑦ.

To minimize the loss and wastage of beluga.

7. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑐᕈᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᑲᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒡᓕᒃᓴᖅᑎᕐᑎᓐᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒐᓱᖃᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

To encourage humane and effective hunting practices; and

8. ᐃᓚᐸᓪᓕᕐᑯᓗᒍ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒐᓱᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓱᒐᓱᖃᕐᑯᓗᒋᑦ.

To maximize the safety of beluga hunters.

9. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑯᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᑎᓂᒃ, ᑭᕕᔭᕐᓂᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᓴᓂᒃ, ᐱᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ;

A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense beluga while hunting beluga, including;

1. ᖁᑭᐅᑎ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋ 243 ᐊᑕᓂᖕᒋᕐᓗᒋᒃ
2. ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑕᖅ
3. ᑭᕕᔭᕐᓂᐅᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓕᖅ ᓇᒻᒪᒋᐊᖅᓗᒍ
4. ᐳᑦᑕᕐᑯᑎ ᓇᒻᒪᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᒥᑦᑐᓄᑦ.

1. A rifle of 243 or larger
2. Harpoon with float
3. Retrieval hook with adequate line.
4. Required to have enough floatation devices for each person in the boat.

10. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕋᓱᐊᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᑐᖁᑦᓯᔭᐅᑎᒋᔪᒥᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᓗᒋᒃ. ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑐᐊᕈᓂᐅᓗ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᑭᓕᕐᑕᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᕋᓱᒋᐊᖃᕐᑕᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒃᑲᓂᓚᐅᖕᒋᓗᓂ.

A member must only attempt to harvest a beluga in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a beluga he must make every effort to land the beluga before hunting another beluga.

11. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑎᓕᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓗᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᐊᖅᑑᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᒻᒥᐊ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓂᕆᔭᕐᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᕿᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental condition, distance from community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used to ensure that no edible parts of beluga are abandoned or wasted.

12. ᕿᓚᓗᒐᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᕈᓂᕐᑐ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓗ ᓱᔾᔭᒧᑦ ᕿᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖏᑐ, ᑕᓐᓇ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᑐᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᖃᕐᐳᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕈᓐᓂᕐᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᕕᑎᕐᓯᒋᐊᖃᕈᓂ ᐃᑎᔪᒧᑦ ᑭᕕᑎᕐᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᖅ.

Beluga carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member how they harvest the beluga and they will ensure the carcass is disposed of in deep water.

13. ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᖅᑎᕐᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᒦᑎᕐᓯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐳᓚᕋᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐳᓚᕋᕐᑐᓕᕆᔨᓂᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᔨᔨᓂᑦᓗ, ᐳᓚᕋᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᒥᑎᕐᓯᒋᐊᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ.

To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in area where members are hunting beluga.

14. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑭᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᓄᖃᖓᑎᕐᓯᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᕙᓗ ᓄᖃᑎᕐᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓗ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᑯᓗᑎᑦ.

The Board of directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop beluga hunting by members in order to ensure one or both of these reasons;

1. ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕿᔪᖃᖅᑑᔭᓕᖃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ,

   The safety of the members

2. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑲᒪᕐᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᔭᖓᐃᓗᐊᓇᐊᖃᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᖅᓂᒃ.

   The effective management and conservation of beluga.

15. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᒍᓐᓇᕐᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᓛᑦ ᒪᓕᑐᑎᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑕᐅᑎᕐᓯᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕙᓗ ᓱᒋᐊᖅᓯᔪᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᒻᒪᒋᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᓯᒪᓂᕋᑕᐅᐸᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᓱᒋᐊᕈᑎᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᐳᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓂ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᕈᓐᓇᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

The HTO may pursuant to it's by- laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalyon, any member who- in the opinion of the board of directors has contravened these beluga hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to:

1. ᑎᓕᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᕆᔭᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔭᐅᒋᐊᕐᑯᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᕙᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔪᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂ.

   To be directed to the council of elders for discipline and counseling.

16. ᑕᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕐᑭᒋᐊᕈᑎᒋᓇᓱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕆᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᑎᑦᓗᑎᑦ

These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been:

1. ᐊᕐᒋᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖃᑕ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓗᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᕐᑎᑦᓯᕐᓂᖃᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ;
   Adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special AGM or AGM;

2. ᓇᓚᐅᑎᒃᑰᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᐊᖅᑎᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᓕᕆᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒪ;
   Broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station; and;

3 ᑕᑯᕐᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᐸᑦᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᓕᒪ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ.
   Posted publicity for a minimum of one week.

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Beluga Hunting Rules
Of the Pangnirtung Hunter's & Trappers Organization

WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a Beluga Management system that returns much of the responsibility over the management of Beluga to Inuit Hunters;

WHEREAS The Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of itsmembers;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Organization enacts the following rules.

1. For each Beluga landed, the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTO office the day after from returning from the hunt. (Harvest information kits are available at the Hunters' & Trappers office, provided by DFO)

2. The attached copy of Action plan for whale Entrapment (produced by DFO) will by followed.

Beluga Hunting Rules of the Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Association

1. The Board of Directors of the Pangnirtung HTO may Temporarily reduce or stop beluga hunting by members in order to ensure one or both of these reasons;

   1) The safety of the members.

   2) The effective management and conservation of Beluga. ie. If the sunk & lost rate is considered to be too high, etc.

2. According to Elder's Traditional knowledge, No hunter is allowed To just wound whales and no hunter is allowed to just let whales Sink. A member must only attempt to harvest a Beluga in a manner that Will kill it quickly, Once a member has struck a beluga he must make every effort to land the Beluga.

3. A person who shot the whale first would be the one to get the Whale after it is killed. A person who hasn't shot at the whale wouldn't be considered getting the whale even if they have put a harpoon with a float on it.

4. HTO membership shall not exceed forty-one (41) Beluga harvested during each period of April 1st until March 31st .

5. No hunting of Beluga will occur in Clearwater Fiord.

6. A member must ensure that edible parts are not wasted from Beluga that are harvested. (All the meat on the whale is considered edible.)

7. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to Hunt And retrieve while hunting beluga, including;

   1) A rifle of .243 or stronger
   2) Harpoon with float (avataq), but not a 5 gallon jerry can
   3) Retrieval hook with adequate line
   4) Enough floatation devices for each person on the Boat
   5) Monitoring kits available at the HTA office and a copy of the Beluga hunting rules.

8. The use of nets will be permitted before the quota has been reached but not after the quota has been reached.

9. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts of the Beluga are abandoned or wasted.

10. Beluga carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore. The hunter should give the rest of the carcass which he no longer needs to people with dog teams.

11. Members will not hunt a female whale with a calf or a calf.

12. Lottery will be drawn when 30 whales have been harvested from the quota for the remaining whales and only hunters who haven't harvested a whale will be allowed to be part of the draw.

13. The HTO may pursuant to it's By-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on any member who in the opinion of the Board of Directors has contravened these Beluga hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to;

1) To be directed to the council of elders for discipline and counseling.

2) A member can be denied a Beluga from next years Quota

14. Any member will be allowed only one beluga from the quota in a year provided that the quota hasn't been reached, this includes any member from Pangnirtung and the Outpost camps operators.

15. Younger hunters should be accompanied by older hunters to ensure proper method of hunting and the proper method of butchering harvested whales.

16. These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been;

1) Adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special AGM or AGM;

2) Broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the Community radio station and Posted publicly for a minimum of one week.

As approved by the Board of Directors of the Pangnirtung HTA this 2nd day of **August 2001**

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Mosesee Qappik, Chairman

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Jaypetee Angmarlik, Sec./Treasurer

Approved as read at the Annual General Meeting January 24, 2002
Alookie School

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Mosesee Qappik, Chairman

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Mathewsie Maniapik, Vice-Chairman